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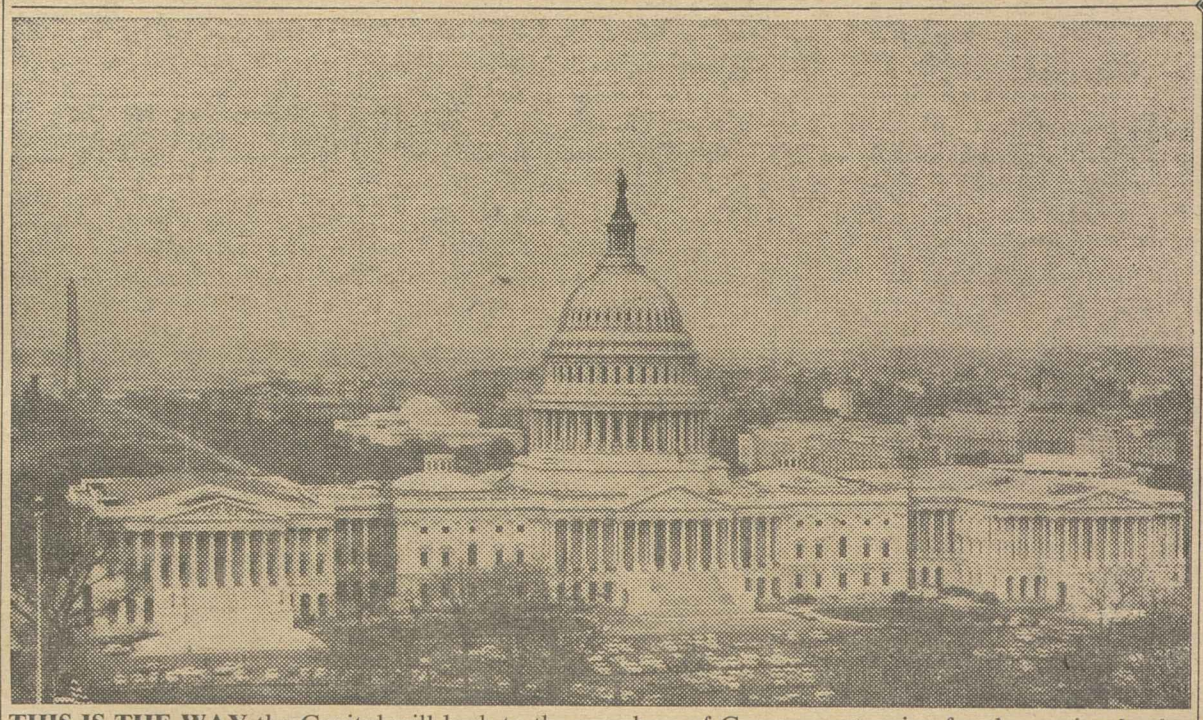
Backlog of Major Issues Facing Congress Session



THIS IS THE WAY the Capitol will look to the members of Congress returning for the session beginning Jan. 10. The east front of the Capitol has been extended in line with plans formulated by the late Speaker Sam Rayburn, and now "balances" other sections correctly beneath the dome.

Textile Unit Hit by T-H Injunction

Anderson, S. C.—A federal judge here has enjoined a southern textile manufacturer from using unlawful methods—specifically including threats, interrogation and discharge of employes—to prevent his workers from organizing. At the same time, he denied a request by the National Labor Relations Board for a court order immediately reinstating three workers allegedly fired for union activities so that the "status quo" could be restored while the board proceeded with formal hearings.

Judge Robert J. Martin, Jr., said there is "sufficient evidence" on the record for the NLRB to conclude that the three union committeemen were "unlawfully discharged" by the Wellington Division of the West Point Mfg. Co. in order to break up a Textile Workers Union of America organizing drive.

But he said this was a decision the labor board itself would have to make after weighing the evidence and evaluating conflicting testimony.

"A court should proceed with caution before prejudging issues that Congress has said are for the board," the judge declared.

He held that reinstatement of the employes by court order before the NLRB held hearings would "go beyond maintaining the status quo."

The injunction was one of a series sought by the NLRB in recent months under the little-used Sec. 10j of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits the labor board to petition federal courts for immediate relief against unfair labor practices by unions or employers.

In Dallas, Tex., last month, U.S. District Judge Sarah Hughes granted an NLRB petition and ordered the immediate reinstatment of 14 workers allegedly fired for union activities at a chemical plant. Earlier an attempt by the NLRB to prevent the closing of a Peerless Woolen Mills plant in Georgia had been turned down by U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper, who refused to enjoin the closing until the NLRB had an opportunity to rule on whether it was an illegal retaliation against workers who had voted for union representation.

The limited injunction in the Anderson case enjoined the company from hereafter:

- Discharging employes because of union membership, activities or sympathies.
- Unlawfully interrogating employes concerning their union membership or that of other employes.
- Threatening, surveilling or dis-

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Urges $1.5 Billion a Year:

Meany Asks Equal Access to Education

The AFL-CIO is committed to a "massive assault" on inequality of educational opportunity and looks to the colleges and universities as "allies in a common cause" to establish as public policy the sole yardstick of individual ability.

To mount such an assault, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a conference on Equal Opportunity for Higher Education, will take $1.5 billion a year under proposed federal aid legislation, compared to a gross national product nearing $540 billion a year and federal tax receipts of $70 billion.

But, he emphasized, "in a very real sense the dollar amounts don't matter. We are not talking about an expenditure; we're talking about an investment, an investment in our most valuable resource, an investment in our future. The danger is not that America will go bankrupt by making such an investment. The danger is a far more disastrous kind of bankruptcy by not making it."

The AFL-CIO president spoke at a dinner session of the two-day conference held in cooperation with the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities on equal opportunity for higher education.

He noted that 100 years after enactment of the Morrill Act establishing land grant colleges, the nation is about as far "from realizing" the objectives of the act "as we are from fulfilling the purposes of the 14th and 15th Amendments which are nearly as old."

"Time for Reality to Catch Up"

In both civil rights and educational opportunity, he stressed, "the time has come for reality to catch up with ideals."

Reviewing established scholarship and loan programs to aid youngsters to receive college educations, Meany noted that the total of all scholarships amounted to only 5 percent of the overall expenses of the college population and that each averaged $145 a year. Student loans under proposed legislation likewise would amount to only a fraction of the need, he said.

To redeem the 100-year-old promise of the Morrill Act, a

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Redistricting Formula Adopted in Minnesota

St. Paul, Minn.—A special session of the Minnesota legislature has adopted a compromise congressional redistricting plan which is expected to cost the Republican Party at least one House seat next November, and possibly as many as three.

The state, now represented by six Republicans and three Democrats, will lose one representative in the 88th Congress as a result of population shifts revealed by the 1960 census. If it had failed to redistrict, all eight congressmen would have had to be elected at-large.

If voting in the realligned districts follows past patterns, Democrats and Republicans can each count on two safe seats. Each party will also have a distinct edge for a third seat. The two remaining districts are marginal and could go either way.

Bipartisan agreement on redistricting was not reached until late in December, after both the regular session of the politically-divided legislature and the first of two special sessions had adjourned in deadlock.

The compromise bill, signed by Gov. Elmer L. Andersen (R) after winning overwhelming approval in both the liberal House and the conservative Senate, places incumbent Democrat Fred Marshall and incumbent Republican H. Carl Andersen in the same district.

While the district, in the west central part of the state, is largely

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GOP Senate Leadership Fight Looms

By Willard Shelton

A Senate Republican leadership fight was in sight as Congress headed back to Washington for its 1962 session with Sen. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts campaigning hard for the post of GOP Senate Policy Committee chairman against the challenge of Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa.

Saltonstall, backed by the Senate Republican liberals who in 1959 failed in an effort to elect Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky as party floor leader, sought the Policy Committee post in letters to his GOP colleagues backed by personal telephone calls, according to reliable Republican sources.

On the House side, as Congress neared its appointed Jan. 10 date for the second session, Democrats settled the great changeover from the 21-year benevolent rule of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn by slating Rep. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts as Speaker and Rep. Carl B. Albert of Oklahoma, assistant leader in recent years, to succeed the 71-year-old McCormack.

Albert's election became a certainty in the House Democratic caucus scheduled for Jan. 9 when Rep. Richard Bolling of Missouri, long Rayburn's key spokesman on the powerful House Rules Committee, pulled out of the race on Jan. 3, saying in a news conference, "I do not have enough support to win."

Albert, a Border State Democrat and a former Rhodes scholar, is credited by the White House with having worked diligently last year for major portions of Pres. Kennedy's program. His backers suggested that he would be able, as floor leader, to attract southern sup-

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Jobs, Trade, Health Top '62 Agenda

By David L. Perlman

A heavy backlog of unfinished business awaits the reconvening of Congress on Jan. 10—a Congress whose first session record last year was rated a "qualified success" by the AFL-CIO.

The tug-of-war between the conservative coalition and Administration supporters is expected to be renewed with election year intensity in the House, where the division on many key issues last year was so close that a scant handful of votes determined the outcome.

Important Administration and labor-backed bills awaiting second session action include health care for the aged under social security, federal aid to education, and a series of measures aimed at providing jobs, retraining and income protection for millions still unemployed.

A major battle is anticipated over Pres. Kennedy's announced intention to seek greater two-way trade to keep "people working at home and around the world." The expiration of the Reciprocal Trade Act this year and the growing significance of the European Common Market combine to make world trade and tariff policy one of the key issues before Congress. An expanded trade program has been strongly backed by the AFL-CIO.

Other Bills Await Action

On the agenda, too, is tax reform. The House Ways & Means Committee began work last year on Administration proposals for revamping the tax structure.

Legislation to help migrant farm workers, civil rights proposals, and bills easing restrictions on picketing and tightening safeguards against abuses of welfare and pension funds are also awaiting action.

Before the session is over, proposals for a pay raise and checkoff

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Meeting of Council Moved to Miami

The mid-winter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council will be held at the Americana Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla., beginning Feb. 19, Federation Pres. George Meany has announced.

Previously the meeting had been scheduled for San Juan, Puerto Rico, beginning Feb. 26. The change was made because of a shortage of hotel accommodations in San Juan.

THE THREAT TO BARGAINING and working conditions inherent in new techniques for setting industrial production standards was explained to AFL-CIO union industrial engineers and researchers by Dr. Malcolm H. Gotterer (speaking) of the University of California, who has done extensive research in the field. Around the table, from left to right, are Lester Spielman of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Charles Rause, Pulp-Sulphite; Chuck Kimble and David Lasser, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Ted F. Silvey and Bert Gottlieb, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Charles N. Hall, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Ed Peresluha and Don Wasserman, Machinists; William J. McGrath, Postal Clerks; Fred H. Simon, Auto Workers, and John Price and Glenn E. Watts, Communications Workers.

Motion-Time Systems Assailed at Conference

Predetermined motion-time systems, management's latest technique for setting work standards, don't work well, cannot be justified and have no scientific basis, Dr. Malcolm H. Gotterer of the University of California told a meeting of union industrial engineers and researchers with responsibilities in the area at a meeting in AFL-CIO headquarters.

They have values for management, he said, so long as they are used for purposes which have no direct effect on workers. They should not be used, he maintained, to set production standards which workers would have to meet to hold day-work jobs, or as a basis for wage incentive systems.

The meeting was set up by Bert Gottlieb, industrial engineer in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Former Consultant

Gotterer, after a decade of business experience as an industrial engineer, management consultant and administrator, returned to the academic world to work for advanced degrees. For his doctoral thesis he undertook research into predetermined motion-time systems. Under these systems industrial engineers do not make time studies of an operator at work, but instead apply tables of predetermined times to basic body motions.

Gotterer expected to end up with objective proof that the systems are good for management and for labor relations, but instead found the opposite to be true.

Organized labor has frequently attacked the motion-time systems because they fail to take into account the human element in the production process.

The recent AFL-CIO convention in a resolution declared that these and other so-called "statistical" techniques for setting production standards "are based . . . on false assumptions which have historically characterized the work of the management engineer."

"When applied to the work place these techniques yield results which are neither accurate, reliable or valid," the resolution said.

All too often workers find, it went on, the alleged "scientific" method "merely is a device to circumvent established bargaining arrangements."

The resolution urged affiliates to make all members aware of the threat of such practices to working conditions and to bargaining; to fight the spread of "abusive and arbitrary applications" of questionable industrial engineering techniques; to persuade industrial engineers to channel their efforts "to the basic human problems of work," and to take advantage of the AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institutes, held annually at the University of Wisconsin, to train union representatives to cope with the new systems.

During floor discussion Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks called the federal government "one of the worst offenders in this field." He cited "what they call a work measurement system" in the Post Office Dept. which he said is "nothing except a speed-up system designed to wring the last ounce of effort out of an employe."

Ship Union Elects New York Officers

New York—Ninety days of mail balloting by 1,019 members of Local 88, Masters, Mates & Pilots, resulted in the re-election of Capt. Arthur Holdeman as president, Capt. Lloyd Sheldon as secretary-treasurer, Capt. Frank Scavo as first vice president and Capt. James Logan as patrolman.

The American Arbitration Association, conducting the election, reported also that Ray Kruse was chosen as second vice president, Richard Polachek and Capt. Joseph Gaier as patrolmen. Their new terms started in January.

High Court Upholds Goldberg's L-G Powers

The U. S. Supreme Court has refused to review a lower court decision upholding Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg's subpoena power under the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Teamster Locals 614 in Pontiac, Mich., and 299 in Detroit—the latter headed by IBT Pres. James R. Hoffa—had refused to honor subpoenas for financial records. The decision of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the subpoena power of the Secretary of Labor stands as a result of the denial of review.

TWU Wins Pacts on Bus, Subway Lines

New York—A four-day strike of the Transport Workers against the Fifth Avenue Coach Lines and its subsidiary Surface Transit, Inc., resulted in a new one-year agreement with substantial improvements for 6,700 employes of the two private lines.

The strike started at 12:01 a.m. New Year's Day and ended with a vote of acceptance of the new contract at a union mass meeting. Terms included wage increases of 13 cents an hour, retroactive to Dec. 1, four weeks of vacation after 15 years of service, and one more paid holiday, Election Day.

6 Others Had Settled

The two lines were the only holdouts in TWU contract negotiations with the New York Transit Authority and seven private lines. The others had settled before a strike deadline on terms of new two-year contracts affecting 30,300 bus and subway workers.

During the strike, union pickets were stationed at all shops and terminals of the struck lines, which had franchises to serve 107 routes in Manhattan, the Bronx, and parts of Queens and Westchester county.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) blamed management's original refusal to settle with the TWU on a bitter internal fight between two factions of Fifth Avenue Coach stockholders. He warned management that it could lose its franchise.

TWU Pres. Michael Quill said the new agreement was due to union solidarity. The last strike, in 1953, brought the five-day week to union members then working on the private lines, he said.

The new agreements with the New York Transit Authority and the five other private lines provide these improvements:

- Wage increases of 4.5 percent this year, another 3.5 percent next Jan. 1, or an average boost of 22 cents an hour.
- Reductions of 2.5 percent this year and next year in worker payments to the city retirement fund.
- Vacations of four weeks after 15 years of service instead of the former 20.

The agreements also provide for working condition improvements costing about $200,000 with another $200,000 worth of improvements to be worked out by a joint labor-management committee within 90 days, the union said.

NLRB Upsets Examiner:

Unions' 'Unfair' List Backed in TV Strike

Sacramento—The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that two broadcast industry unions have a legal right under the Landrum-Griffin Act to handbill a struck television station here and to put station advertisers on an "unfair" list.

An NLRB panel voted, 2-1, that Local 55 of the Broadcast Employes & Technicians and the San Francisco local of the Television & Radio Artists were protected by the L-G publicity proviso when they handbilled Station KXTV, owned by John Hay Whitney, former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain.

In so ruling the panel majority—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and John H. Fanning, with Philip Ray Rodgers dissenting—followed a precedent set in the Lohman Sales Co. case in August and the Middle South Broadcasting Co. case in November in arriving at this rule:

Unions have a right to issue "Do Not Patronize" handbills listing advertisers over a struck station when the handbilling is truthful, orderly, and does not result in a work stoppage by employes of the advertisers.

Union members at KXTV have been on strike since Sept. 26, 1960, for a contract with Whitney's Great Western Broadcasting Corp., which bought the station from former owners. They picketed the station, distributed handbills with the names of advertisers, and got the Sacramento Labor Council to put persistent advertisers on an "unfair" list.

After a charge filed by station management, NLRB General Council Stuart Rothman issued a complaint accusing the unions of unfair labor practices and obtained from U.S. District Court here an order restraining them from publicizing the names of any advertisers on the struck station.

Nine months later the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals lifted the injunction and NABET and AFTRA then resumed their handbill campaign.

McCulloch and Fanning in their ruling overruled the finding of an NLRB trial examiner that the unions had violated the law.

It is clear, the NLRB majority said, that the Landrum-Griffin Act's publicity proviso "specifically enables a union" involved in a primary dispute to "seek assistance in such dispute from members of the public including members of a labor organization."

McCulloch and Fanning rejected the claim that KXTV provides a service and not a product. They held that the station, by adding its labor to the products it advertises for secondary employers, becomes one of the producers of the products it advertises.

They concluded that "the request of the Central Labor Council that its members not use the products of the named advertisers was fully protected as permissible dissemination of truthful information."

Goldberg Sees Economic Rise 'Through '62'

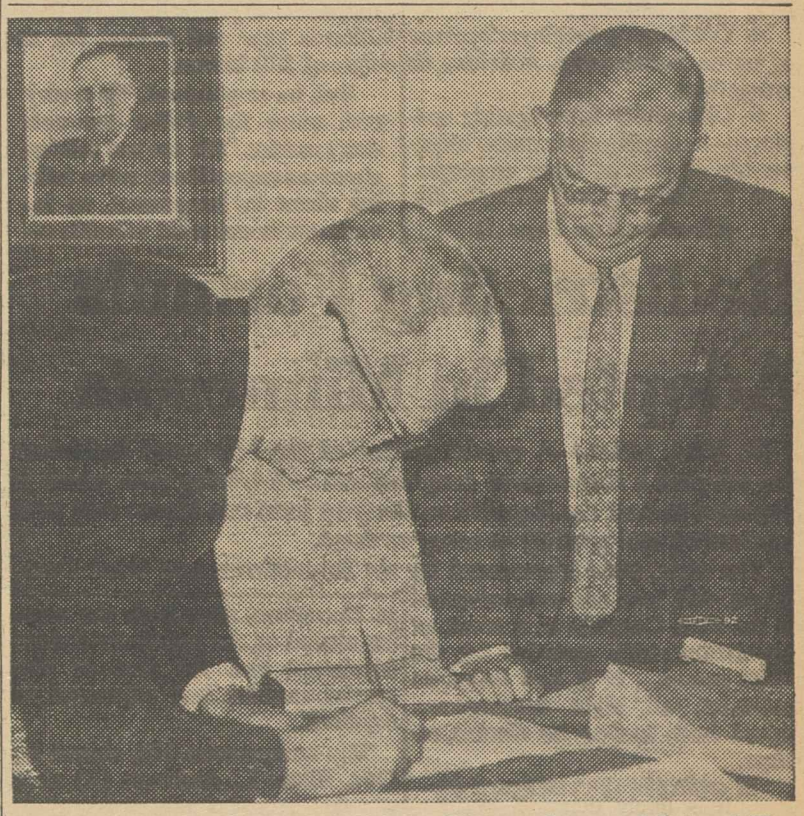
The country will continue to set job records in the immediate months ahead, Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg forecast in a year-end statement in which he reported that "all signs point to a further vigorous improvement in our economy."

"I think we can confidently look forward to a continued rise in the economy through 1962," he predicted.

He warned labor and management that "a recovery can be impeded by a lack of restraint to both prices and wages" during crucial months.

"While we look forward to improvement in the employment situation, nevertheless I must also record that our unemployment situation, though significantly improved, is still not satisfactory," he continued.

"We have too many of our people out of work. We owe the continuing obligation to them to restore to the maximum extent practicable full employment so that all people who are willing and able to work can find a job.



PRES. AL BARBOUR, left, of the Wayne County, Mich., AFL-CIO, signs a document that makes him a county road commissioner—the first labor man named to the commission since its formation 57 years ago. At the swearing-in ceremony, Barbour recalled that the last time he worked "on the roads" in Detroit was in 1934, when he was a WPA worker. His $4,200 yearly salary as a road commissioner will be deducted from his salary as central body head. Watching Barbour is Sylvester Noetzel, road official.

'To Keep Record Straight':

Oklahoma Group Fights 'Work' Drive

Oklahoma City—A citizens' group of prominent educators, public officials, businessmen, farmers and attorneys has been formed here to fight a drive for a so-called "right-to-work" law in Oklahoma.

Charles Schwoerke, Oklahoma City attorney and insurance executive, said the 24-member committee "will attempt to keep the record somewhat straight" by exposing "right-to-work" as "a clever gimmick for destroying collective bargaining and lowering wages for both union and non-union workers."

He said members of the group, called the Oklahoma Committee to Preserve Free Marketing & Bargaining, did not necessarily support labor's position "in every respect" but were agreed that a ban on union shop agreements would hurt the people of the state.

"Right-to-work" groups, with the active backing of the state Republican organization, have announced that they will begin circulating initiative petitions Jan. 15 in an effort to force the issue to a statewide referendum. The legislature has rebuffed lobbyists' efforts to obtain a "work" law by statute.

Oklahoma State AFL-CIO Executive Vice Pres. Len Yarborough charged that "reactionary" publishers of two of the state's biggest newspapers have pushed the "right-to-work" drive "with the aim of destroying free collective bargaining."

Yarborough charged that E. K. Gaylord, publisher of the Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman and Times, and Jenkin Lloyd Jones of the Tulsa Tribune have joined forces with the National Right-to-Work Committee and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce "to shackle the people of Oklahoma with an unneeded, unwanted, punitive law."

He said the anti-labor publishers have used the columns of their newspapers to push for "right-to-work" through "false propaganda."

Announcement of the formation of the citizen's group to oppose the "right-to-work" drive listed these founding members, in addition to Schwoerke:

Prof. George Benz, Central State College; Homer Bishop, Seminole attorney; Prof. Paul Brinker, University of Oklahoma; Edward Carlson, Alva farmer; Joseph Coughlan, Dover farmer; J. T. Daniel, Ryan publisher; State Rep. Heber Finch, Sapulpa; Ira Finley, Oklahoma City; Prof. John Graham, Central State College; Prof. Joseph Klos, Oklahoma State University; John F. Martin, former mayor of Oklahoma City; Wheeler Mayo, Sallisaw publisher.

Also, Pat Malloy, Tulsa attorney; J. D. McCarty, speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives; Prof. Rodney Mitchell, Cameron State College; State Sen. Tom Payne, Okmulgee; State Sen. Jean Pazoureck, El Reno; Paul Pugh, Oklahoma City attorney; Gordon Rockett, Drumright publisher; Dr. Michael Shadid, Oklahoma City physician; Don Snyder, Oklahoma City contractor; B. N. Voss, Tulsa contractor; Lewis Watson, Ada attorney.

Marine Officers Get 4 Percent Hike

Hoboken, N. J.—Some 500 deck and engineer officers on American Export Lines ships get a pay rise of 4 percent, plus adjustments, in a new three-year agreement between management and the National Maritime Union's Brotherhood of Marine Officers.

Additional increases of 2.25 percent in base pay and overtime rates are provided for at the end of each contract year. The agreement also increases vacations for masters and chief engineers by 90 days annually, and improves insurance and sick leave provisions.

MRS. THELMA MAHONEY, left, the first labor representative and the first woman ever named to the three-member Los Angeles Civil Service Commission, is given the oath of office by Appellate Justice Mildred Lillie. Mrs. Mahoney, COPE county coordinator, was appointed for a six-year term by Supervisor Warren Dorn, center, and will deal with work of 43,000 county employes.

Textile Firm Hit by Court Injunction

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criminating against union members or supporters.

- Promising benefits to employes to discourage union membership.
- Using company-sponsored employe organizations to carry out any of the above activities.

The last reference was directed at the so-called "Citizens' Club" organized at the plant to fight the union. Martin noted in his decision that there was "substantial evidence" that the group was organized and sponsored by management" and had made a threat tha the plant would be closed if the workers voted for a union.

In dealing with the discharges of the union leaders, the court said the company claimed that one had been fired because of "production curtailment," another because of "inattention to work," and the third on the grounds that he had "interferred with production by his union activities."

Although "there is sufficient evidence from which it may be found that these three employes were unlawfully discharged," Martin noted, he said there are "sharp conflicts" in the testimony of company officials and union supporters "which will have to be resolved by the NLRB in making its ultimate determination."

Film Unions Ask 'Runaway' Parley

Hollywood—The Hollywood Film Council has voted unanimously at a meeting here to invite motion picture producers to a conference on problems raised by "runaway" production of films in foreign countries."

The goal, the council said in its resolution, is "voluntary agreement upon ways and means of overcoming the economic pressures created by the U.S. tax structure and the production incentives available in a number of foreign countries, and other factors, which threaten to destroy the Hollywood motion picture industry through runaway production."

The resolution said the meeting would examine the industry's economic problems "with emphasis on increasing the number of pictures made in Hollywood and reducing the number of American-interest pictures being made abroad."

Auto Workers Strike Studebaker-Packard

South Bend, Ind.—Six unsettled contract issues have led to a strike of 6,500 members of the Auto Workers and a shutdown of Studebaker-Packard Corp. plants here.

The walkout started at midnight Jan. 1 after almost daily negotiations beginning Oct. 2 failed to produce a new agreement. Woodrow Frick, president of UAW Local 5, said some 85 meetings had been held and that the local executive board voted a work stoppage after management had terminated the contract as of midnight Dec. 30.

Local 5 scheduled a membership meeting for Jan. 7 and a meeting with management Jan. 8.

Frick listed among issues still unsettled: recognition of the UAW as exclusive bargaining agent for workers, including those at the newly-acquired Curtiss-Wright plant here, and clear recognition of union rights on grievances and other on-the-job issues.

Also listed were issues involving overtime computation, relief and cleanup time, shift premiums, insurance and the annual improvement factor.

The union said Studebaker management proposed changes which Local 5 negotiators and members had found unacceptable, including changes in shift premiums, in payment for weekend work, and in the method used to calculate vacation pay, and a proposal to transfer some funds from the improvement factor to pensions.

Local 5 is maintaining picket lines and all production has been halted, Frick said.

Studebaker's last economic offer was for an annual improvement factor increase of 6 cents an hour, or 2.5 percent, and a cost-of-living increase of 1 cent an hour, the UAW said.

UAW Regional Dir. Raymond H. Berndt denounced the company proposal as wholly "one-sided." He said workers are "expected to bear the total burden of the company's misfortunes while executives continue to enrich themselves with bonuses and dividends."

Unions Get Simplified L-G Reporting Form

The Labor Dept. has mailed a "simplified, streamlined" one-page report form to almost 40,000 unions required to file financial reports under the Landrum-Griffin Act, the department has announced.

Commissioner John L. Holcombe of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports said the new revised form, LM-3, may be filed by labor organizations whose total receipts were less than $30,000 in the 12-month period covered by the report, provided the organizations were not under trusteeship at the end of their fiscal year. Formerly the limit was $20,000.

For about 80 percent of the unions affected by the law, the new form replaces a two-page form and also, Holcombe said, eliminates the need to file a separate form reporting amendments to the labor organization information report.

In addition, carbon papers are provided so that six copies of the new short form may be made—two for the bureau, one for the Internal Revenue Service, one for the union file and two "extras" for state agencies or international unions.

Holcombe said the bureau intends to hold financial report clinics during the first three months of 1962 to help advise union officials and will also answer questions at any of the 25 area offices in the states and Puerto Rico.

IUD Membership Ended by IBEW

Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has announced that the brotherhood has ended its membership in the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

In a letter to Walter P. Reuther, IUD president, dated Dec. 28, with which he transmitted the IBEW per capita tax in the IUD for December 1961, Freeman advised that the IBEW was discontinuing its affiliation with the department, effective Dec. 31.

The IBEW had been a member of the IUD since is creation in 1955.

Typical Illinois Jobseeker Is Man 20-44, Unskilled

Springfield, Ill.—A composite portrait of the Illinois jobseeker is beginning to emerge from a survey of 143,650 unemployed.

The typical jobseeker in Illinois is . . .

Male.

Young (20 to 44).

Unskilled.

A high school drop-out.

Ready, able and willing to accept training in a school to learn a new skill.

Gov. Otto Kerner appointed a committee last summer, headed by Frank H. Cassell, an Inland Steel Co. executive, to examine unemployment in Illinois and suggest what to do about it.

During August, the committee made a survey through the State Labor Dept. Applicants at the Illinois State Employment Service and at unemployment compensation offices were questioned on their personal and occupational characteristics, educational background and length of unemployment.

The results haven't been published yet, but some of the information gathered was disclosed by Kerner at a meeting of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

Students returning to school and workers involved in a labor dispute were excluded from the survey. All of those surveyed were unemployed and seeking permanent full-time jobs.

Among the findings:

Nearly 65 percent of the jobseekers were men.

A full 60 percent were 20 to 44 years old.

Unskilled workers were the largest single occupational group.

Sixty-eight percent had not completed high school.

Seventeen percent had not even completed the eighth grade.

Seventy percent of the jobseekers said they would take training in a school to learn a new job skill.

"It is likely that an even higher number would take training were it made available without cost, as is contemplated by current and pending legislation," said Kerner.

Illinois is the first state to conduct a pilot study for use in planning a vocational retraining program. A full report will be issued early this year, the governor said.

"It will be useful in planning for retraining of workers whose present occupations are becoming obsolete or are in surplus supply for some other reason," said Kerner.

Congress Comes Back

THE SECOND SESSION of the 87th Congress opening Jan. 10 faces the challenge of finishing the task on which it made a partially successful start in 1961.

In the next six months or so Congress must face up to legislation to wipe out the high chronic unemployment that still plagues the nation despite a general economic recovery. This means action on a public works program, presidential authority to reduce withholdings on income taxes temporarily, federal standards to shore up the sagging unemployment compensation system, and an effective manpower retraining program.

Hearings have been conducted in many of these areas over the past few years and the need for action has been sharply delineated. The bills are before the appropriate committees and there is no reason to postpone action.

In the general welfare area two high priority measures are urgently needed—health care for the aged under the social security system and federal aid to education. These have been thoroughly debated and explored and the time for definitive action is at hand.

The first session of the 87th Congress, working with the new Kennedy Administration, helped get the nation moving again—not fast enough but in the right direction. The second session must continue this momentum to clean up the backlog of aggravated economic and social problems that has accumulated in in past years and set out new directions for the nation in this turbulent decade.

We Pay as We Go

THE WILLINGNESS of American workers to support a sound system of social insurance is being demonstrated again as first-of-the-year paychecks reflect an increase in social security deductions to cover the new benefits written into the basic law last year.

The increase of one-quarter of 1 percent, divided equally between employer and employe, will cover the cost of the new benefits and maintain the Social Security Trust Fund on a sound actuarial basis.

The worker's payment of 3.25 percent of his weekly income up to $4,800 is indisputable proof that Americans are completely dedicated to the proposition that retirement benefits, survivor's insurance, and disability payments are a matter of right paid for over the years of gainful employment.

The extension of this simple principle to health care for the aged is an urgently necessary next step in extending the effectiveness of social insurance laws that have proven their incalcuable worth in over 25 years of experience.

Strike Record—0.15 Percent

LOST IN THE SHUFFLE of year-end analyses and prognostications for 1962 was a report from the Labor Dept. putting into proper perspective the line, so beloved by employers, that unions are "strike-happy."

There were fewer strikes in 1961 than in any year since the end of World War II, the Labor Dept. reported, and the total lost working time due to labor disputes was recorded at fifteen-hundredths of 1 percent.

The Labor Dept.'s report goes deep, covering all work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full shift or more.

Given the provocations of management, the "hard" Boulware bargaining line and the aggravations of automation and runaway plants, the 1961 strike record is a tribute to the responsibility of the trade union movement and its dedication to the national interest.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
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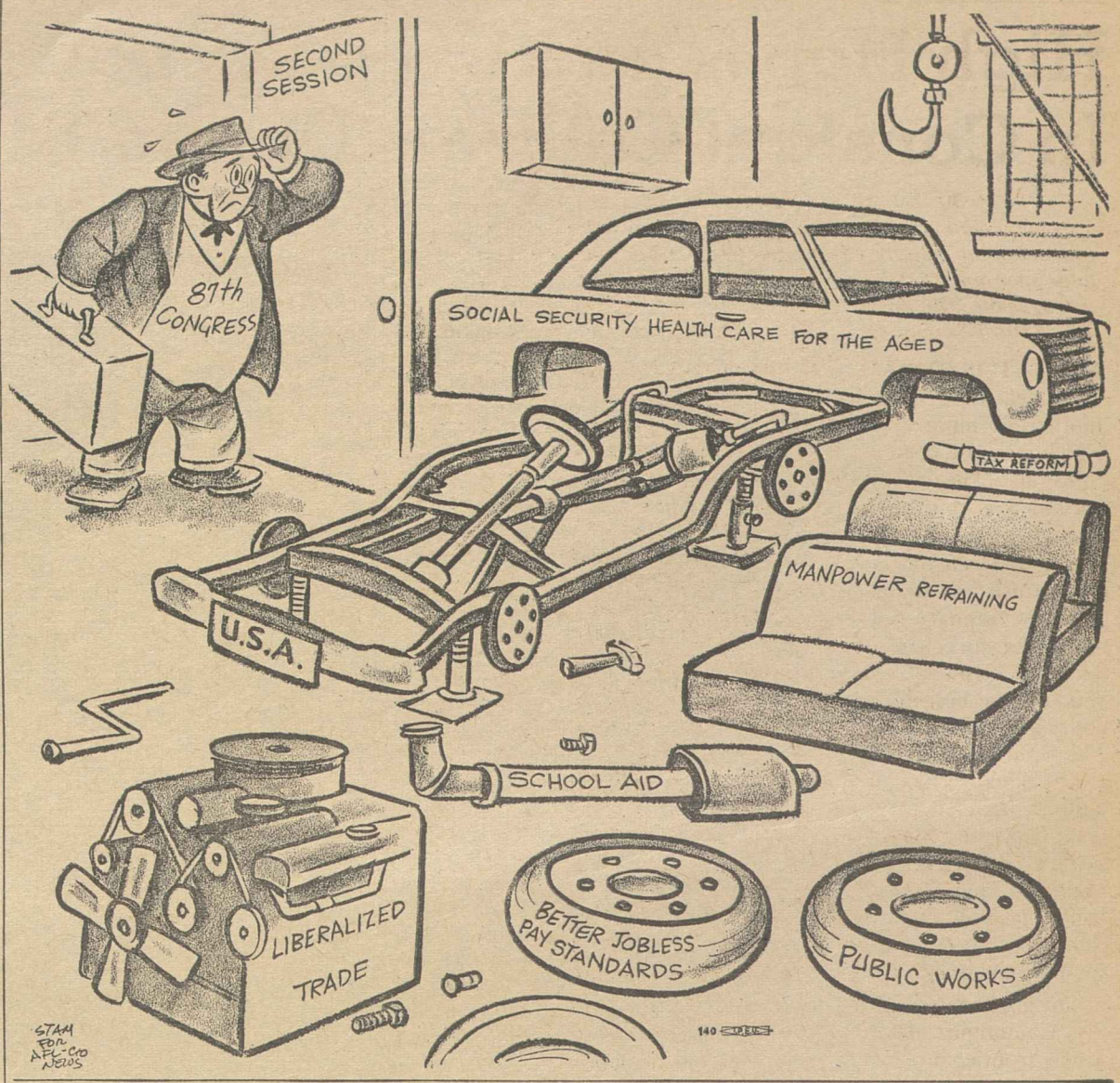
Let's Get It on the Road



Special Ceremonies Jan. 14-20:

National Civil Service Week Marks 79 Years of System

The merit system of federal employment will be 79 years old on Jan. 16 and government agencies and employes throughout the country will mark the anniversary with special ceremonies during National Civil Service Week Jan. 14-20. The following is excerpted from material prepared by the American Federation of Government Employes.

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT of the Civil Service Commission in 1883, when only 10 percent of all federal jobs were placed in the competitive service, the merit system has been extended to over 90 percent of the jobs in the United States and to many of those located in foreign countries. The career civil service has become the backbone of the federal government.

Under the leadership of the Chief Executive and his top-level appointees, the 2 million career civil servants are responsible for the day-to-day operation of a wide range of vital government programs and services to the people.

Pres. Kennedy has stressed the importance of the public service on a number of occasions. In his first State of the Union message he said:

"Let the public service be a proud and lively career. And let every man and woman who works in any area of our national government, in any branch, at any level, be able to say with pride and honor in future years: 'I served the United States government in that hour of our nation's need.'"

In a later message to government employes, the President wrote: "Government service must be attractive enough to lure our most talented people. It must be challenging enough to call forth our greatest efforts. It must be interesting enough to retain their services. It must be satisfying enough to inspire singleminded loyalty and dedication. It must be important enough to each individual to call forth reserves of energy and enthusiasm.

"In meeting the grave problems confronting us at home and abroad it is my intention that the career civil service be a full partner. Together we can lead our nation to new peaks of achievement."

For too many Americans the very term civil service conjures up a vision of an army of clerks and unimaginative bureaucrats engaged in routine and pointless work in Washington. The truth is that barely 10 percent of all federal civil servants work in Washington, and their work is anything but dull and unimportant.

Actually, the bulk of the work force—90 percent of the career service—is located in communities throughout the United States and at posts around the world. In the 50 states there are at least 150 major centers of federal employment where more than 1,000 employes are at work. The scope of federal employment encompasses virtually every profession, trade, and skill—Uncle Sam is the country's No. 1 employer of scientific talent, with more than 165,000 scientists, engineers, and technicians engaged in scientific work in hundreds of laboratories and installations.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS of government scientists are an example of the oft-ignored importance and significance of the federal civil service. In listing the "top 10 conquests of the Fifties," the research and development heads of major U.S. corporations cited not less than seven to which scientists in civil service had made major contributions.

In discussing the federal work force it is also worth noting that almost half of the workers of the executive branch are employed in direct support of our nation's air, ground and sea forces as civilian employes of the Defense Dept. and nearly a quarter of the executive-branch employes are responsible for delivery of our mail.

The career civil service is at the forefront in pursuit of urgent national goals. For example, career scientists, engineers, and technicians are the heart, mind, and muscle of our space exploration effort, for which the President has fixed the goal of placing a man on the moon in this decisive decade.

In one way or another, the work of federal employes touches every American every day. Government workers print and mint our money, control narcotics, regulate immigration, collect taxes and duties. They help to conserve and revitalize land that is unproductive, bring electricity into rural homes, enforce federal laws and administer social security. They operate the atomic energy program, forecast the weather and protect national parks and forests. They conduct research in physics, electronics, meteorology, geology, metallurgy and other scientific fields which has far reaching efforts on the health, welfare, security and economy of our nation.

Good government is important to everyone and would be virtually impossible without an effective civil service. As Pres. Theodore Roosevelt put it more than 50 years ago:

"The observance in letter and spirit of the civil service law is the first requisite in obtaining clean, decent and efficient government service."

Morgan Says:

High Hopes and Deep Despair In Constant Collision During '61

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

WHAT IS THERE most to remember of the year just spent? Offhand, I cannot recall another 12 months since World War II in which high hopes and deep despair were in such constant collision. The world seemed to spin, not on its normal axis, but giddily to and fro like a crazy top on wires of tension strung between the poles of promise and doom.

Morgan

In the January beginning, over the cold bleakness of winter, there sounded the bold note of courage and confidence. The lean young words of the Kennedy inaugural address traveled far and fast, fleet messengers of a new, restlessly eager regime. Then came the brutal pratfall off Cuba and the world was reminded that miracles are not easily substituted for the seasoning of experience in any leadership.

During that same fateful month of April man—a Communist man as it turned out—established a new frontier in outer space by orbiting the globe with the apparent ease of a child, fueled with curiosity, circumnavigating a goldfish bowl. Mankind's irrepressible spirit of adventure soared with Gagarin in his capsule but it was mixed with fear—fear that instead of stretching our horizons, giving us more room for the competition of peaceful conquest of far alleys of the universe, science was merely building more monstrous battlefields beyond the sky.

The fears were not imaginary. The mounting arms race threatened to spiral upward out of the atmosphere into an orbit of its own. On the first day of September the Russians shattered the Big Power moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons with explosions in the atmosphere which broke up the tedious test ban talks in Geneva. And on the next to the last day of October they let loose the biggest explosion man had ever contrived, equivalent to more than 50 million tons of TNT.

Yet we were mauled and torn by other events too which some men tried to combat against staggering odds and with inspiring sacrifice. An ugly wall split Berlin, penning up freedom, in a measure, on both sides, and a Swede named Hammarskjold lost his life trying to bring order to the Congo in which freedom could thrive.

NOW AND THEN it seemed as if men and women of good will might lose heart in the year's sickening swings between hope and despair but, of course, they did not and this may be the most important legacy that 1961 has left us—this nugget of stubborn perseverance in a cavern of uncertainty.

It was such unshakeable resolution on the part of a remarkable Frenchman named Jean Monnet that brought the European Economic Community into being. This near miracle, by combining its productive and purchasing powers and burying its narrow nationalist prejudices, may prove to be "decadent" capitalism's most devastating answer to Karl Marx. There is still a good chance that historians will mark the flowering of the Common Market as a more auspicious event in 1961 than the flowering of fallout from Khrushchev's 50-megaton bomb. There is still a warm possibility the refinement of methods to salvage fresh water from the sea will rank above the progress made during the year just gone on missiles and anti-missiles.

We Americans particularly need to keep such matters in mind because we have been under special strain. We celebrate the coming of the New Year with the circulation of a government booklet about fallout shelters. The Agriculture Department used to send you, on request, free packages of vegetable seeds. Now you write to Washington and you get instructions on how to shield yourself, somewhat, from clouds seeded with radioactive dust.

With civilization trembling in its most complex state of precariousness, we are told by the radicals of the political right that all we have to do to solve our woes is to return to the simplicity of the past. Instead of being urged to push onward and upward we are being told to look backward and downward.

It seems to me however that the country is less likely to accept negative counsel than it was 10 years ago. Despite fanaticism on the fringes it shows no real inclination to be stampeded. It just occurs to me that this silly new dance craze called the twist is symbolic of both the radical right and the far left—there they are wiggling in isolated and frantic frustration without making, as it were, any contact with reality.

Morgan Says Thanks

Said Edward P. Morgan in his opening broadcast of 1962:

"The time has come 'round again for me to doff a hat of gratitude to my network, ABC, and my sponsors, AFL-CIO, for the rare and continuing opportunity of making my interpretations, such as they are, in public.

"Tonight marks the beginning of the eighth year of these broadcasts of news and comment, with the rules unchanged: freedom to report and editorialize without censorship. It is a formula weighted increasingly with responsibility, which I shoulder with enthusiasm, pride and, I hope, some humility."

On Labor Press Conference:

Press Urged to See that Public Has 'Full Facts' on Union Labor

The press has the responsibility for seeing to it that the people have the "full facts" about the trade union movement and what it does in order to arrive at "responsible" conclusions, according to AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack.

Where the public is informed organized labor's "image" is good, he declared on Labor News Conference, public affairs program heard over the Mutual Broadcasting radio network.

When the public sides with the union in a labor-management disputes, it is because the press has "adequately and fairly presented the facts," he said; if a strike makes the public anti-union, he went on, it is because it "doesn't understand what the issue of the strike is."

Zack was questioned by Dick Preston, labor reporter for Scripps-Howard, and Joseph Gambatese, associate editor of Nation's Business, published by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The "image" the AFL-CIO is trying to create is simply "the truth about the trade union movement . . . trying to put the picture in the proper perspective," Zack said.

In answer to a question, he said the AFL-CIO would like the public "to understand exactly what the depths of labor racketeering were and are, and, too, the depths of racketeering in the ranks of management."

"You remember," he added, "the McClellan committee listened to improper activities of both labor and management. It discovered many improper activities of management which were never publicized to the extent that the improper activities of the trade union movement were publicized."

Zack declared that jurisdictional disputes "have been blown up out of all proportion" and that the statistics show the actual number to be "very small."

"When the facts are not stated accurately, then the public gets the wrong impression," he added. "There are not as many jurisdictional disputes as one would gather from reading the headlines."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MORE THAN THREE MONTHS ago the AFL-CIO News published a news story about a "grossly distorted" Reader's Digest article on the Labor Dept.'s and Commerce Dept.'s statistics on employment and unemployment. The story reported that this article, written by a Digest staffer, James Daniel, had been repudiated in a letter sent to the magazine by Commissioner Ewan Clague of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics. Clague requested the opportunity to set the record straight by another article in the Digest. Readers might be interested in the sequel.

Clague has never received a reply from DeWitt Wallace, publisher of Reader's Digest, nor did Daniel, the "roving editor" who wrote the article, find time to rove into Clague's office either before or after publication to get the commissioner's ideas about what Clague called the writer's "inaccurate" statement of alleged facts and "unpardonable" and "wholly unsupported" conclusions.

Daniel has never found time to rove into a witness chair before a subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, although such an opportunity was offered to him by subcommittee Chairman William Proxmire (Wis.), to restate his version of the facts if he still thought them accurate and to defend what Clague had branded as "unpardonable" conclusions.

Instead, Clague himself went before the Proxmire subcommittee and testified for five long hours. He was asked the same series of questions that Daniel would have been asked had the Digest staff writer been present, he replied fully, and the record of the hearings will soon be published.

* * *

IN THE MEANTIME, bipartisan members of the Congressional Economic Committee have denounced the Daniel assault as unjustified. So have two members of the Cabinet, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges. So has the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Walter W. Heller.

Daniel in his article charged that the Bureau of Labor Statistics juggled figures "to show progressive deterioration in the U.S. economic system."

He said that a "claimed rise" in unemployment from recession to recession "has to a large extent been engineered" for political purposes. He said that the "worse unemployment grows—or can be made to appear—the easier it is to push Uncle Sam into new federal spending programs and new controls over the economy."

This is a direct imputation to respected and veteran government careerists of disgraceful political motives. But after the thesis, the alleged facts and the conclusions were challenged, neither Reader's Digest nor Daniel seemed to feel impelled to make a defense.

As the runaway continues, according to Clague, the thesis has been picked up—mostly without credit—by editors of small daily newspapers around the country, all of them charging that joblessness is just a fiction.

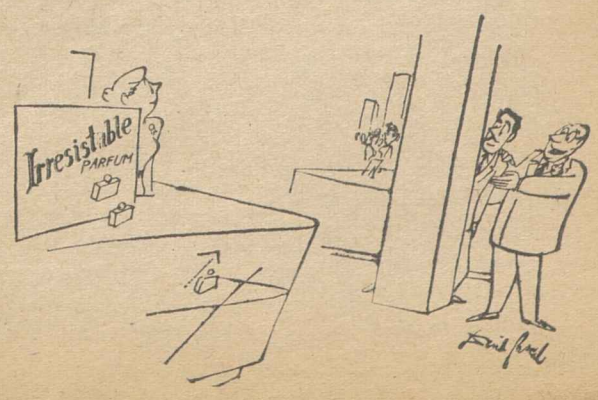
* * *

SO A LITTLE MORE EVIDENCE must be added. Statisticians representing business, labor and the government agreed in a New York meeting that U.S. statistics on jobs and joblessness "are the best in the world." Everyone acknowledges that they can be improved and refined, but the precise description of them as already "the best" came from Martin R. Gainsbrugh, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, which is a businessmen's organization.

Raymond T. Bowman and Margaret E. Martin, of the government's Office of Statistical Standards, said that the persistence of high-level unemployment in the midst of a business boom was a "significant economic symptom" and warned that the public "is not well served" if attention is diverted from thinking about it "by a denial that it exists."

Clague himself told of efforts being made to improve the standards of data-gathering and analysis, but an economist for the Bethlehem Steel Co., Laurence Fenninger, Jr., was the spokesman who urged Clague that in any revisions special care should be taken to maintain "continuity" with past statistics so that revised techniques will remain significant for analytical purposes.

Clague has had from Reader's Digest a letter from a vice president saying the purpose was to stir up interest and draw attention. There was no offer of space to reply to the Daniel article or of space for a letter citing specific factual inaccuracies and "unpardonable" accusations.



THANKS FOR LONG YEARS OF SERVICE went to retiring employes of the AFL-CIO at a ceremony in the office of Pres. George Meany. Pictured left to right: Margaret Goetzinger, of the Dept. of Accounting; Meany, and Mrs. Jennie Dennean, pamphlet division. Not pictured is Ruth Purcell of the Research Dept., who also retired on pension. The retirees' service records began for Miss Purcell in 1914, Mrs. Dennean in 1917, Miss Goetzinger in 1919.

House Democratic Caucus to Name McCormack and Albert as Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

port for some of Kennedy's economic proposals.

Deviation on Some Issues

Bolling has been rated as generally more closely attuned to Kennedy's New Frontier approach. Albert and Bolling have deviated in their votes on certain issues in the past, notably on civil rights legislation and bills involving southwestern oil and gas interests.

Albert is 53 years old. He and McCormack together will pick an assistant, or whip, to serve under the floor leader without reference to the House Democratic caucus.

A fourth House Democratic leadership post may be upcoming, that of chairman in a newly strengthened Steering or Policy Committee, chosen by election from members in various regions. The committee chairman, under the plan, would participate in legislative meetings of the leadership at the White House.

Most observers believe that the party program nevertheless will continue to be run in the House by the speaker and floor leader, subject to whatever modification is compelled by the House Rules Committee controlled by conservative Democratic Chairman Howard W. Smith of Virginia, who works closely in alliance with Republican Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana.

In the Senate Republican contest for the Policy Committee chairmanship, the full strength of conservative GOP members behind Hickenlooper has not yet been revealed. The formal choice of a new chairman will be made in a Jan. 9 caucus.

A vacancy was created in the chairmanship by the death of the late Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, senior Republican member and a powerful member of the party's right wing conservative bloc.

The last time GOP liberals attempted to challenge conservative control of key Senate leadership posts, in 1959, they lost by an 18-to-12 vote when Cooper was defeated for the floor leadership by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois. They salvaged the second-ranking post of assistant leader by the same vote when Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel of California was chosen.

Republican conservatives from the Midwest and Mountain States are said by liberals to favor Hickenlooper for Policy Committee chairman because they rate Saltonstall "too internationalist" in his leanings "for an election year."

On economic issues, Saltonstall generally votes with the party's conservatives, and he did not join Sen. George Aiken of Vermont, Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York and Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey in their effort to block Dirksen's election in 1959 as floor leader.

He is generally rated by Washington observers as a strict middle-of-the-roader but representative of eastern internationalist attitudes on foreign policy. His relations with Kennedy were cordial and cooperative when the President was in the Senate.

Hickenlooper is rated as one of the central leaders of Republican conservatives, on both foreign and domestic policy, and he is given an even chance of defeating Saltonstall for the Policy Committee chairmanship despite the Massachusetts senator's long service as chairman of the Senate GOP Conference, which comprises the entire Republican membership.

CLC Leader Bids for 'Better Relationships'

Ottawa, Ont.—President Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress in his annual New Year's message has challenged "those who direct" business and government to sit down with "those who labor" and seek to develop better relationships "aimed toward a more closely coordinated effort for our mutual advantage and for the advantage of the country in which we share citizenship."

He specifically suggested that "the time has arrived" for the appointment of a tripartite Social-Economic Advisory Council "as a first step toward a better relationship and a united attack on our economic problems."

"As we enter this New Year," said Jodoin, "the CLC is determined to renew its efforts toward the establishment of better labor-management relations in Canada.

"We feel, very strongly, that no realistic approach has yet been made to this very fundamental need. We propose to advance specific suggestions to this end and we hope that this determination may be shared by responsible management, by government, and by all others who recognize this as an essential need to the very future of Canada."

Jodoin pointed out that labor-management relations "have for some time been well in advance of those in our own country" in many other nations which are adopting Western Hemisphere production techniques and providing increased competition in international trade for Canada.

"It seems significant," he observed, "that employers in these countries . . . do not engage themselves in seeking legislation which would be restrictive to a free trade union movement."

Speedy Vote Predicted at Nickel Plant

Toronto, Ont.—A representation election before the end of January was forecast for the 15,000 workers of the Intl. Nickel Co. at Sudbury, Ont., following a hearing before a three-man panel of the Ontario Labor Relations Board.

The Steelworkers and the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers have been contesting for a year for the right to bargain for the workers, who have been represented by Mine-Mill for some 20 years.

At the hearing, attorneys for Mine-Mill and counsel representing groups of employes tacitly backed by Mine-Mill urged a delay in the vote until current court actions are cleared up. Counsel for the USWA, asking a vote as soon as possible, pointed out that disposal of the lawsuits could take as long as two years. The company has objected to proceeding with conciliation on a new contract because of "uncertainty" as to the bargaining agent.

Union Victorious In Pension Fight

Detroit—Circuit Judge Neal E. Fitzgerald has ordered the City Council to pay $10 million to the police and fire pension fund to make up the full amount recommended by fund trustees for the last three years. The suit was brought by Fire Fighters Local 344 when the council decided to use the money for other city purposes.

Union Pres. Robert E. Tighe said the local has been fighting for 20 years to preserve a good pension system against "deliberate underfunding" and other practices.

School Aid Fight Due:

Key Issues Await Congress Session

(Continued from Page 1)

of union dues for government workers may develop into major issues, along with an Administration-sought hike in postage rates.

The recent death of House Speaker Sam Rayburn, legislative field general for the Administration, makes more difficult the search for votes to put through the President's program.

Both parties face leadership shifts as Congress reconvenes—the Democrats in the House, where the expected succession to the speakership of Majority Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) will create lower-level vacancies, and the Republicans in the Senate, where the death of New Hampshire's conservative Sen. Styles Bridges left open the chairmanship of the influential GOP Policy Committee.

Kennedy will spell out his second session priorities, soon after Congress reconvenes, in his State of the Union message, his Budget message and his Economic Report.

Here is a rundown on the status of some of the key measures in labor's legislative program:

Health Care—The House Ways & Means Committee held hearings last year on the labor and Administration-backed Anderson-King bill to provide health insurance through the social security system for retired workers and their families. There is yet no clear sign that the bill will be reported by the conservative tax-writing committee headed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.). Kennedy has said the measure will carry the Administration's "highest priority" and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described it as "a very definite must" on the federation's legislative program.

Manpower Retraining—The Senate last year passed, by a 60-to-31 vote, a four-year $650 million program for training and retraining of unemployed workers which, after the second year, would be jointly financed by the federal government and the states. A pared-down two-year bill was reported by the House Labor Committee but the measure was sidetracked by the House Rules Committee. Pending in both houses are committee-approved bills establishing a Youth Conservation Corps.

Aid to Education—The Senate last year approved a three-year program of aid for school construction—part of which could be used for teachers' salaries at the option of the states—but the House Rules Committee tabled three bills cleared by the Education Committee. Renewed efforts to reconcile controversies over church-state relationships are expected. The AFL-CIO convention called for a broad program of federal aid for construction and teachers' salaries, a "long-overdue" federal college scholarship program, and increased federal and state funds for colleges.

Unemployment Compensation Standards — Administration proposals to raise levels of state jobless benefits through federal minimum standards are awaiting action by the House Ways & Means Committee. Only improved federal standards can correct "basic deficiencies" in state programs, the AFL-CIO has declared.

Public Works—A labor-backed bill by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) to provide federal funds for public works projects during periods of recession-level unemployment is expected to have Administration endorsement. Kennedy told the AFL-CIO convention that he intends to ask Congress "for stand-by authority," along the lines of the Clark bill.

Trade and Tariffs—Expiration of the Reciprocal Trade Act this year assures congressional consideration of the broad area of export-import policies. In his address to the AFL-CIO convention, Kennedy stressed that the United States "must expand job opportunities by stimulating our trade abroad." Citing his previous sponsorship as a senator of legislation to assist industries which are hard hit by imports, Kennedy declared:

"I am going to recommend in January a program which I hope the Congress will pass, which will provide a recognition of the national responsibility in the period of transition for those industries and people who may be adversely affected."

Tax Reform—The House Ways & Means Committee held hearings last year on Administration tax proposals but put off action until the second session. The Kennedy package includes labor-supported proposals to plug loopholes along wtih new incentives for business which labor opposes. The AFL-CIO has also asked for flexible tax-reduction authority for the President as an anti-recession measure.

Labor Legislation—Labor and the Administration strongly back committee-approved bills tightening welfare and pension plan reporting requirements for unions and employers and giving stronger enforcement powers to the Secretary of Labor. The recent AFL-CIO convention referred to Meany various recommendations to ease Taft-Hartley bans on jobsite picketing.

Civil Rights—The AFL-CIO has called for strengthened civil rights statutes and a federal Fair Employment Practices law. House Labor subcommittee hearings have been scheduled for early in the session on FEPC.

Redistricting Formula Adopted in Minnesota

(Continued from Page 1)

rural, past election figures indicate a normal Democratic plurality. Congressional Quarterly, a reliable non-partisan source, rates the new district as "leaning Democratic."

The marginal districts are Minneapolis, where incumbent Republican Walter H. Judd has to buck a Democratic voting edge, and the northwestern agricultural and resort area now represented by Republican Odin Langen. This has been a see-sawing district, which in 1960 gave Langen and Nixon 50.4 percent of its vote and, at the same time, cast 50.8 percent for Democrat Orville Freeman in the gubernatorial race.

A Minnesota gain of as many as three seats for Democrats would still leave the GOP with an apparent edge in the reshuffle of seats throughout the nation—largely as the result of the redistricting in New York last fall, which is expected to cost the Democrats six seats and give the Republicans four additional representatives.

Two big, closely-divided states—Pennsylvania and Massachusetts—have as yet been unable to agree on redistricting. Statewide at-large elections of 27 congressmen in Pennsylvania and 12 in Massachusetts could swing either way.

COPE Calendar:

Political Scoreboard for 1962 Elections

STATE	U. S. CONGRESS		GOVERNOR		STATE LEGISLATURES				FINAL FILING	DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION		POLL TAX DEADLINE FOR PAYMENT	PRIMARY DATE	RUNOFF PRIMARY
					UPPER HOUSE		LOWER HOUSE			PRIMARY	GENERAL ELECTION			
	Elect a Senator	No. of Representatives	Elect	Term	Elect	Term	Elect	Term						
Alabama	Yes	8	Yes	4	35*	4	106*	4	Mar. 1	April 20	Oct. 26	Feb. 1	May 1	May 29
Alaska	Yes	1	Yes	4	10	4	40	2	May 1	Register at time of voting			Aug. 14 Date subject to change	
Arizona	Yes	3	Yes	2	28	2	80	2	Aug. 2	July 6	Sept. 24		Sept. 11	
Arkansas	Yes	4	Yes	2	17	4	100	2	May 2	No registration—Poll Tax receipt is evidence of right to vote		Oct. 1 1961	July 31	Aug. 14
California	Yes	38	Yes	4	20	4	80	2	Mar. 30	April 12	Sept. 13		June 5	
Colorado	Yes	4	Yes	4	16	4	65	2	July 28	Aug. 27	Oct. 22		Sept. 11	
Connecticut	Yes	6	Yes	4	36	2	294	2	Nominating Conventions	June 8	Oct. 13		Challenge Primary permitted	
Delaware	No	1	No	4	10	4	35	2	Nominating Conventions		Oct. 20		None	
Florida	Yes	12	No	4	19	4	95	2	Mar. 6	April 7	Oct. 6		May 8	May 29
Georgia	Yes	10	Yes	4	54	2	205	2	To be set	To be set	May 5		To be set	To be set
Hawaii	Yes	2	Yes	4	12	4	51	2	Sept. 6	Sept. 6	Oct. 16		Oct. 6	
Idaho	Yes	2	Yes	4	44	2	63	2	Apr. 21	June 2	Nov. 3		June 5	June 26
Illinois	Yes	24	No	4	29	4	177	2	Jan. 22	Mar. 13	Oct. 9		Apr. 10	
Indiana	Yes	11	No	4	25	4	100	2	Mar. 29	April 9	Oct. 8		May 8	
Iowa	Yes	7	Yes	2	21	4	108	2	Mar. 31	May 25	Oct 27		June 4	
Kansas	Yes	5	Yes	2	None	4	125	2	June 20	July 17—Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita July 27—Others	Oct. 16—Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita Oct. 26—Others		Aug. 7	
Kentucky	Yes	7	No	4	None	4	None	2	April 4	Mar. 31	Sept. 8		May 29	
Louisiana	Yes	8	No	4	None	4	None	4	June 1	June 27	Oct. 6		July 28	Sept. 8
Maine	No	2	Yes	4	34	2	151	2	April 2	Varies by towns and cities			June 18	
Maryland	Yes	8	Yes	4	29	4	123	4	Mar. 5	April 14	Sept. 24		May 15	
Massachusetts	Yes	12	Yes	2	40	2	240	2	July 31	Aug. 17	Oct. 5		Sept. 18	
Michigan	No	19	Yes	2	34	2	110	2	June 19	July 9	Oct. 8		Aug. 7	
Minnesota	No	8	Yes	2	67	4	135	2	July 17	Aug. 21	Oct. 16		Sept. 11	
Mississippi	No	5	No	4	None	4	None	4	April 6	None	July 6	Feb. 1	June 5	June 26
Missouri	Yes	10	No	4	17	4	157	2	April 24	July 11—Kansas City; July 14—St. Louis	Oct. 10—Kansas City Oct. 13—St. Louis		Aug. 7	
Montana	No	2	No	4	28	4	94	2	April 26	April 21	Sept. 22		June 5	
Nebraska	No	3	Yes	2	Unicameral Legislature 43 members, 2 year term				Mar. 15	Douglas and Lancaster Counties May 4 Cities 7,000-40,000 May 5	Oct. 26 Oct. 27		May 15	
Nevada	Yes	1	Yes	4	10	4	37	2	July 18	Aug. 4	Oct. 6		Sept. 4	
New Hampshire	Yes	2	Yes	2	24	2	400	2	July 28		DATES UNAVAILABLE		Sept. 11	
New Jersey	No	15	No	4	None	4	None	2	Mar. 8	Mar. 8	Sept. 27		April 17	
New Mexico	No	2	Yes	2	None	4	66	2	Mar. 6	April 9	Oct. 8		May 8	
New York	Yes	41	Yes	4	58	2	150	2			DATES UNAVAILABLE			
North Carolina	Yes	11	No	4	50	2	120	2	Mar. 16	May 12	Oct. 27		May 26	June 23
North Dakota	Yes	2	Yes	2	24	4	113	2	May 17	No Statewide Registration			June 26	
Ohio	Yes	24	Yes	4	16*	4	139*	2	Feb. 6	Mar. 28	Sept. 26		May 8	
Oklahoma	Yes	6	Yes	4	22	4	121	2	Mar. 2	April 20	Oct. 26		May 1	May 22
Oregon	Yes	4	Yes	4	16	4	60	2	Mar. 9	April 17	Oct. 6		May 18	
Pennsylvania	Yes	27	Yes	4	25	4	210	2		DATES UNAVAILABLE			May 15	
Rhode Island	No	2	Yes	2	46	2	100	2	June 30	July 13	Sept. 7		Sept. 11	
South Carolina	Yes	6	Yes	4	23	4	124	2		May 12	Oct. 6		June 12	June 26
South Dakota	Yes	2	Yes	2	35	2	75	2	April 21	May 16	Oct. 18		June 5	
Tennessee	No	9	Yes	4	33	2	99	2	June 3	July 3	Oct. 7		Aug. 2	
Texas	No	23	Yes	2	30	4	150	2	Feb. 5	No registration. Poll Tax receipt or Exemption Certificate is evidence of right to vote		Jan. 31	May 5	June 2
Utah	Yes	2	No	4	11	4	64	2	July 10	Aug. 28	Oct. 30		Sept. 11	
Vermont	Yes	1	Yes	2	30	2	246	2	Aug. 1	Sept. 8 Not required if name is on "Check List"	Nov. 3		Sept. 11	
Virginia	No	10	No	4	None	4	None	2	April 11	June 9	Oct. 6	May 5	July 10	Aug. 14
Washington	Yes	7	No	4	25	4	99	2	July 13	Aug. 10	Oct. 5		Sept. 11	
West Virginia	No	5	No	4	16	4	100	2	Feb. 3	April 8	Oct. 6		May 8	
Wisconsin	Yes	10	Yes	2	17	4	100	2	July 10	Aug. 29, Milwaukee Aug. 22	Oct. 24, Milwaukee Oct. 17		Sept. 11	
Wyoming	Yes	1	Yes	4	13	4	56	2	July 12	Aug. 21	Oct. 22		Aug. 21	

* Subject to change after publication

Labor's Economic Review:

Remedy Urgent for Drug Price Abuses

The American prescription drug industry clearly stands in need of a remedy for abuses that have made U.S. drugs the highest priced in the world, according to an article in the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

The article, prepared as a Labor's Economic Review feature by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, presented an analysis of industry abuses titled "The Wayward Drug Industry: A Study in Profiteering."

Saying that few "consumer" issues have so aroused the public as the Kefauver committee's exposure of the drug manufacturing industry, the magazine made these conclusions:

- The abuses revealed by Sen. Estes Kefauver's investigating Senate subcommittee, are economic, medical and moral.
- The structure of high prices rests on a system of patent monopolies and restrictive licensing agreements, plus brand name specialization and "huge advertising outlays."
- On the medical side, basic advances in drug research have been subordinated to the development of minor drug derivatives and new combinations of existing substances, frequently valueless, which can be sold at a "rewarding profit."
- The proliferation of often useless drugs accompanied by unsubstantiated claims poses a danger to the public health, as does the "concealment of hazards associated with powerful drug agents."

"In the light of all the facts developed during the hearings," the federation researchers said, "Sen. Kefauver's proposed remedies, set forth in his bill S. 1522, represent minimum reforms."

The committee itself, after lengthy hearings and testimony from scores of witnesses, expressed the belief that no one should "make a monopoly profit" or have the right to withhold from the public products which "may spell the difference between life and death."

"New drug products are put on the market with bewildering rapidity each year as each company strives to get ahead of its competitors by coming out with 'the latest,'" the magazine said.

"The medical authorities have sharply questioned the need for such a torrent of products. Too many of the new drugs are designed strictly for sales appeal and contribute little or nothing to the art of medicine."

The Kefauver committee report found that leading prescription drugs generally sell at much lower prices abroad than in the U.S. In Senate Report 448, it said that manufacturing costs for 22 companies in 1958 were 32.1 percent of the sales dollar while selling expenses were 24.8 percent, profits 13 percent and research—the factor heavily stressed by U.S. companies in explanation of their prices—6.3 percent of the sales dollar.

Stone, Glass, Clay Unions Form Link

New York—AFL-CIO unions in the stone, glass and clay industries have formed a coordinating committee to provide mutual aid and to function in accordance with AFL-CIO policies.

Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers is temporary chairman and Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken of the Glass & Ceramic Workers temporary secretary-treasurer.

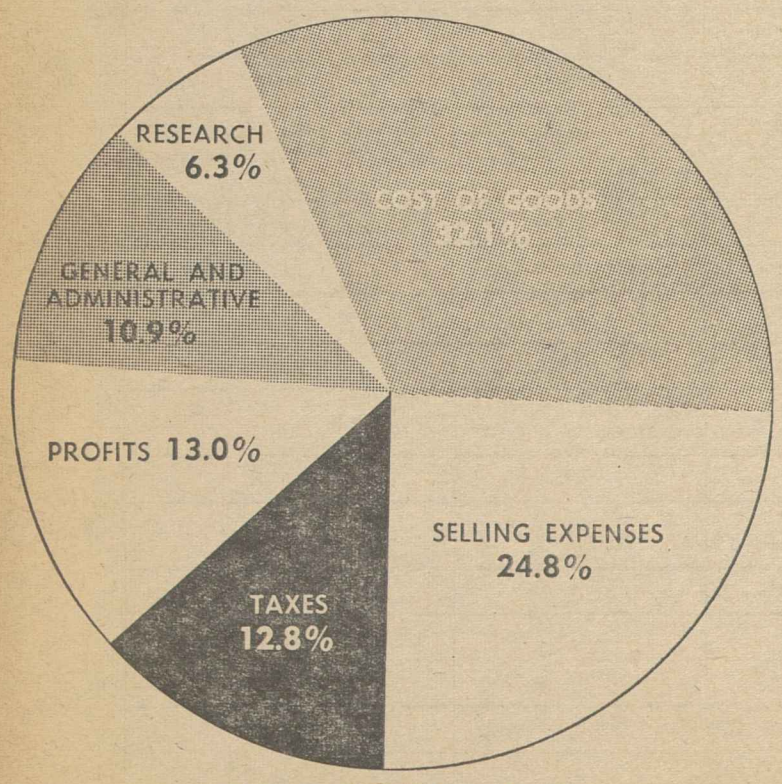
The new organization is expected to supply to the member unions services they would be too small to provide individually, as in the areas of legislation, tariffs, organizing the unorganized, research, education, and political education. At some time in the future it is anticipated headquarters will be opened in Washington, D. C., and an executive secretary named.

Ten AFL-CIO unions with a total of about 220,000 members are active in the stone, glass and clay industries.

TWUA Pact Settles Strike in Hamilton

Hamilton, Ont.—A 17-day strike at three mills of the Hamilton Cotton Co. has gained a package of 8.5 cents an hour in a new 20-month contract for 780 members of the Textile Workers Union of America.

THE DRUG COMPANY SALES DOLLAR*
(22 Manufacturers, 1958)



* Figures do not total 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: Senate Report No. 448, 87th Congress, 1st Session, p. 31

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DUES CHECKOFF for members of the State, County & Municipal Employes working for the State of Illinois were made recently with State Auditor Michael J. Howlett. The legislature, at its 1961 regular session, directed department heads to deduct union dues at the request of employes. Left to right are Robert McEnroe, AFSCME organizer; Joseph Gleason, international representative of the union, and N. C. Pemberton, president of AFSCME Council 34, with Howlett and Fred Taub, accounting division chief.

Strike Starts Hit Post-War Low in 1961

Fewer strikes started in 1961 than in any year since the end of World War II, and mandays of idleness matched the previous low level set in 1957, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The record is "extremely gratifying," Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg said, and shows that "responsible collective bargaining, the cornerstone of industrial democracy, is finding new solutions" to the problems of change.

Goldberg expressed confidence that labor and management will "continue to exercise the responsibility" reflected in the figures and said a continuous understanding is "imperative if we are to meet" the challenges of the months and years ahead.

A preliminary report of 1961 work stoppages showed these totals: 3,300 stoppages beginning last year as against 3,333 in 1960; 1.45 million workers involved, the third lowest figure since 1946; 16.5 million mandays of idleness, down from 19.1 million the preceding year; 11.4 days lost per worker, the third lowest total in 15 years; only 15 percent lost from estimated total working time, third lowest since 1946.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics report listed all work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full shift or longer.

R. J. McKenna Dies, AFL-CIO Auditor

Funeral services were held in Washington for Robert John McKenna, for 22 years an auditor for the AFL-CIO and the predecessor AFL, following his death from a heart attack in Stafford Spring, Conn. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery.

A native of Washington and a graduate of the Catholic University of America, he started work for the former AFL in 1939, served with the Marines during World War II, and was transferred in 1959 to the AFL-CIO's New England division. He was living at the time of his death in Hazardville, Conn. He was a graduate of Columbus University Law School and had been an instructor of music for the Catholic University band. He was 47.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Mary Murphy McKenna; four sons, three daughters, his mother, six brothers and a sister.

Meany Asks $1.5 Billion Education Equality Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

"first essential step" is a comprehensive program of federal scholarships that will finally eliminate financial barriers to higher education, he said.

"I am convinced that the American people want this kind of program and that Congress will ultimately adopt it," Meany declared.

It must be recognized, the federation president said, that the most generous scholarship program may not be enough for children of wage-earners if they must go away to college. This calls for bringing the college to the student in the form of junior colleges, community colleges and branches of universities.

Opportunity at Lower Levels

Underlying equal opportunity for higher education must be equal opportunity for primary and secondary schooling, Meany said, and this is a responsibility of the federal government and the only way equal opportunity can be achieved. He pledged a continuing drive to secure federal aid to education legislation.

Meany hit out at a "special form" of inequality, "the poisonous evil of racial segregation" still the official practice in the South and "far too often the unofficial practice in the North and West as well."

Citing the growing need for skilled craftsmen, he called also for a vigorous program to enlarge apprentice programs and to remove any vestiges of discrimination with better guidance and counselling programs at the high school level.

He urged also more "'widespread recognition" that higher education through extension services should be made available to all groups in the community, including labor, based on the belief that "higher education belongs to the working people as much as to scholars."

1-6-62

Cancer Goal Met By Paper Union

In a listing of AFL-CIO affiliates that, during the recent federation convention at Miami Beach, were announced as having met or surpassed their quotas for contributions to the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, the name of the Papermakers & Paperworkers was inadvertently omitted. The name of the union was also inadvertently omitted in a story in the AFL-CIO News of Dec. 16.

The Papermakers & Paperworkers had made a firm commitment to meet or surpass its quota and should have been included. This makes a total of 28 national and international unions that have met their quotas. Funds and pledges from other unions are continuing to reach the AFL-CIO to build the total toward the $1 million goal in labor's drive for the Cancer Foundation.

Mine-Mill Labeled Red By Examiner

A recommendation that the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers be declared Communist-infiltrated and hence unable to bargain for workers under federal law has been filed with the Subversive Activities Control Board by Francis A. Cherry, a member sitting as an examiner.

Cherry heard evidence from Feb. 25, 1957, to May 17, 1961, and concluded that the union "is substantially directed, dominated or controlled" by persons who support or have supported the Communist Party. In one of 238 separate findings, Cherry said the "aid and support flowing to the Communist Party," from the union and its leadership has been "real, substantial and significant."

The former CIO expelled the union in 1950 on charges of Communist domination. The former Canadian Congress of Labor followed suit.

Weisbach Fills Post For Ontario Labor

Toronto, Ont.—Henry Weisbach, Ontario regional director of education for the Canadian Labor Congress, has resigned to become welfare director of the Ontario Federation of Labor.

AFL-CIO News

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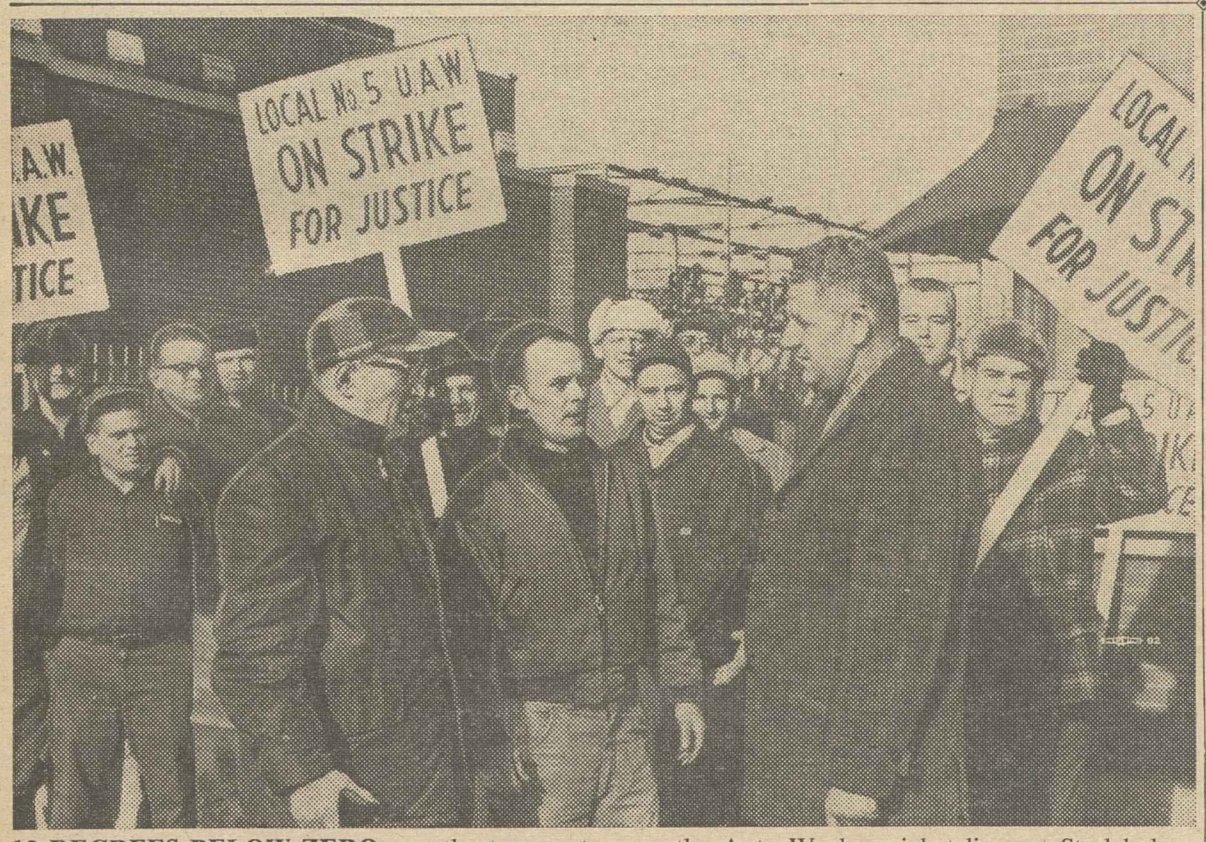
Kennedy Calls on Congress For 6-Point Job Plan Action



12 DEGREES BELOW ZERO was the temperature on the Auto Worker picket lines at Studebaker-Packard Corp. plants in South Bend, Ind., not long after this picture was taken. The photo shows Pres. Woodrow A. Frick, right, of UAW Local 5, talking to other members of the local. The 6,500 members walked out Jan. 1 after 85 negotiating sessions failed to produce an agreement.

Asks Bold Program On World Trade

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Kennedy asked the second session of the 87th Congress for a six-point anti-recession program and urged, in addition, a "wholly new approach" to tariff cuts and trade expansion designed to tie the U.S. economy in an intimate partnership with the rapidly emerging European Common Market.

In his first full-scale State of the Union message delivered to a new session, the President declared that a "global civil war" still divides and torments mankind. He reiterated his Inaugural Address warning that the path to a peaceful world involves "an agony of choices" and burdens that this generation of Americans may not escape "in our lifetime."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described the address as "a good, sound message."

"The President," he said, "has called for much of the legislation that the AFL-CIO's recent convention established as our goals."

Noting that an AFL-CIO Economic and Legislative Conference is scheduled in Washington, Jan. 22, Meany expressed the hope that Congress would "begin to move forward on the legislative front."

The 6,000-word message reemphasized Kennedy's requests of last year for an attack on chronic high joblessness through a worker retraining act for those automated out of jobs and a youth employment program for more than 1 million young people who are now "both out of school and out of work."

In addition, he repeated his request for a tax credit to business firms to spur modernization of plants.

To deal with future recessions, Kennedy repeated his 1961 request for a permanently strengthened un-

(Continued on Page 12)

Job Force Static, Idle Rate 6.1%

The unemployment situation remained unchanged in mid-December with 61 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force jobless, the Labor Dept. reported.

While the unemployment rate matched the November figure of 6.1 percent, an additional 100,000 persons were added to the unemployment rolls, bringing the total to 4.1 million. The rise was considered within seasonal variations for the month.

The government's monthly report, however, showed that there has been no change in the total civilian labor force from December 1960 to December 1961 as against an estimated 1 million increase normally expected, indicating a heavier unemployment load.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Golberg told a press conference that possibly four catergories of workers were not in the labor force—actively seeking employment—during the year because of the lack of job opportunities.

He said that about 300,000 of the anticipated 1 million increase went

(Continued on Page 12)

Exports, Wages Rise:

Italian Ownership Revives U. S. Firm

By David L. Perlman

Expanded world trade has bread and butter, meat and potatoes meaning to some 3,400 workers who make Underwood typewriters at a 60-year-old red brick factory in Hartford, Conn.

They have seen money and management imported from Italy revive a company which in 1959 was on the verge of bankruptcy.

They have seen both wages and employment rise, while production costs declined. And on each typewriter coming off the assembly line goes the union label of the machinists.

They have seen exports of Underwood typewriters to other nations tripled in two years.

And they have shipped Hartford-built standard and electric typewriters to Italy at the same time Italian-built portable typewriters and business machines were being channeled into the United States through Underwood sales offices.

The purchase of the Underwood Corp. by the Olivetti Co. of Italy in the fall of 1959 was the type of man-bites-dog story that created a sensation in the American business community.

"Everyone knew" that you could produce goods cheaper in Europe—particularly in manpower-surplus countries such as Italy—than in the United States. America's chief "asset" was its management know-how and its advanced technology. Or so the fable went.

To help separate fact from fiction, a member of the Olivetti management team—Sergio Pizzoni-Ardemani—agreed to meet recently with AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg and his staff for an around-the-table, no-questions-barred discussion.

Pizzoni-Ardemani is special assistant for international affairs to Ugo Galassi, president of the Underwood Corp.

Articulate and world-minded, he is as much at home in Washington, New York and Hartford as in Rome, Milan or Ivrea, the ancient community where the strikingly-modern Olivetti home plant rests at the foot of the Italian Alps.

This is a company which competes aggressively for sales in more than 100 nations, which operates plants in half a dozen countries from Britain to Argentina. Admist the gleaming complex of modern factories in its home base at Ivrea is a small, anachronistic red brick building which strangely resembles Underwood's Hartford plant.

As Pizzoni-Ardemani relates the story, the resemblance is no coin-

(Continued on Page 11)

NLRB Orders Back Pay in 13-Year Case

New Orleans—Thirteen years of effort by Local 79 of the Boiler Makers to get back pay for workers laid off because of union activity have resulted in an order that 11 machine shop employes are entitled to $100,712.

The National Labor Relations Board decided the case by a 2-to-1 split, with Fanning in the majority and Philip Ray Rodgers dissenting on the amounts due.

In the case that has been before the NLRB and the courts since 1948, the latest decision directs W. C. Nabors, who sold his W. C. Nabors Co. two and a half years ago, to give back pay ranging from a low of $544 to a high of $17,845 to the laid-off workers. Nabors has the right to prolong the fight further by appealing to the courts again.

It was on Apr. 19, 1950, that the NLRB found Nabors had laid off 19 employes for union activity Apr. 8, 1948, and ordered reinstatement with back pay.

Since that time these events have taken place:

- A U.S. Court of Appeals entered a decree enforcing the NLRB order.
- The NLRB asked that the company be found guilty of contempt and the Court of Appeals approved an agreement that some of the fired workers be reinstated, with back pay to be worked out.
- An NLRB regional director

(Continued on Page 4)

Mediation Panel Named For Internal Disputes

Appointment of a panel of 42 mediators to serve in the internal disputes program adopted at the recent AFL-CIO convention has been announced by Pres. George Meany.

The panel includes all members of the Executive Council except the three who will serve on the subcommittee set up by the program to weigh appeals from determinations of impartial umpires, and their three alternates. It includes, in addition, a number of general officers of international unions.

The internal disputes plan provides for mediation as a first step in settling a disagreement between unions and determination of the dispute by an impartial umpire, if mediation fails, as a second step. Meany has announced appointment of David L. Cole as impartial umpire with others to be named later.

Any union disagreeing with the umpire's determination may take an appeal. The appeals subcommittee can reject the appeal, closing the case, or refer it to the Executive Council, which can set aside the determination by a majority vote of all members. The council can impose sanctions for noncompliance with a final decision.

Meany will name from the panel of mediators one or more members, as soon as a complaint is filed with his office, who will attempt to effect a settlement of a dispute.

In letters appointing the panel

(Continued on Page 4)

MEETING SANTA CLAUS for the first time was quite an experience for Helen Mlodzianowska, 12, because only a couple of months prior to making his acquaintance in the Home of the Little Flower, in Hyde Park, Mass., she and her mother had fled from behind the Iron Curtain. Her father died in a Siberian labor camp. Div. 589, Street & Electric Railway Employes, of Boston, and other employes of the Boston Metropolitan Transit Authority for years have helped support the Home of the Little Flower.

NLRB's Huge Backlog Cut to Workable Size

Substantial progress in reducing a "record backlog" of unfair labor practice cases in 1961 has been reported by the National Labor Relations Board.

The NLRB also made unprecedented use of the discretionary injunction section of the law, Chairman Frank W. McCulloch reported. The agency obtained the first court injunction in its history ordering a manufacturer to reinstate fired employes while the board prepared to investigate the case and hold hearings.

Also the board secured injunctions to halt alleged unfair practices in three other states, but was refused an order preventing Burlington Industries from closing its Peerless Woolen plant at Rossville, Ga., without first bargaining with the Allied Industrial Workers.

McCulloch, in summarizing the year's work, said the NLRB is "moving toward a workable backlog of cases" but still has the problem of further reducing piled-up cases that pour in like a "relentless rising tide."

Last year, McCulloch said, the NLRB:

- Cut its backlog of "unfair" cases from 454 to 363.
- Cut all types of cases from 1,018 to 489.
- Issued 587 formal decisions in contested cases involving unfair labor practices—55 percent more than in 1960, and an all time record for the 26 years of NLRB existence.

McCulloch said the principal factor in cutting the caseload has been the work of the 28 regional directors in relieving the board of handling representation election petitions, and in cutting the time between filing and decision—from an average 104 days to 47.

The board received a new high of 24,005 cases in 1961. Of these, 13,074 were unfair practice charges, 10,931 were election petitions. Just five years earlier, the total intake of cases was 13,117.

Emphasis on voluntary settlement resulted in the adjustment of 74 percent of cases in 1961.

NLRB Jurisdiction Spelled Out in Guide

A guide to the jurisdiction asserted by the National Labor Relations Board under the Wagner Act, as amended by the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin acts, has been put on sale at 15 cents by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Jurisdictional Guide is document No. 617154-61. It lists the legal origins and functions of the NLRB, its jurisdiction, and standards for accepting cases.

In an editorial note, the NLRB's Division of Information said the seven-page pamphlet is an "informal publication offering guidance to interested parties" and that the board is not bound by its interpretive statements.

Brown Scores Texas' Jobless Aid Policies

Austin, Tex.—The Texas Employment Commission has been piling up cash reserves while denying unemployment compensation to nearly one-third of the applicants, Pres. Hank Brown of the Texas State AFL-CIO has charged.

"The commission should be reminded, perhaps by a legislative investigation, that its primary duty is not banking but helping unemployed workers weather periods of joblessness," he said.

"Perhaps legislators will be curious, as I am, to know by what standards the commission finds almost one-third of all persons applying for benefits wholly or partly disqualified."

The commission's report for the fiscal year ending last Aug. 31, recently published, showed that total benefits paid during the period were but $66 million, and that when the year ended $244 million was available for the jobless.

Brown pointed out that, in addition, the report showed applications from 337,757 individuals, of whom 155,779 were denied all or part of their benefits.

"Dollars stagnating in a vault contribute exactly nothing to the general economy," Brown said.

Business Ethics Due for 'Rinsing':

Government Orders Cleanup Of TV Ads, Stock Exchange

By Gervase N. Love

The hard-sell business ethics that every now and then get an industrialist or a financier into trouble are in for a bit of rinsing in a couple of limited areas following dual crackdowns by federal agencies.

In one case, the Federal Trade Commission bluntly told the television industry through the Colgate-Palmolive Co. and its advertising agency, Ted Bates & Co., to stop faking commercials.

In the other, a Securities & Exchange Commission staff report just as bluntly warned the American Stock Exchange to clean up an administrative mess and to end "manifold and prolonged" abuses of rules for members, or the commission would do the job itself.

The FTC policy decision was handed down in a ruling on a charge that the two companies had phoneyed the qualities of Palmolive Rapid Shave through television commercials that ostensibly showed how quickly and easily sandpaper could be shaved after being marinated in the shaving cream. Only it was not sandpaper, but a sheet of plexiglass sprinkled with sand, because sandpaper doesn't photograph realistically.

Colgate promptly said it would appeal the FTC decision to the courts.

The ruling reversed the finding of an FTC examiner that there was "harmless exaggeration," but no deception. It covers all advertising conducted by the two firms.

"The limitations of the medium may present a challenge to the creative ingenuity of copywriters," said Commissioner Philip Elman in the FTC opinion, "but they surely would not constitute lawful justification for resort to falsehoods and deception of the public.

Elman maintained the argument that the trick was a "harmless" exaggeration "is obviously out of place."

"They represented unqualifiedly that 'Rapid Shave' will dramatically facilitate the shaving of sandpaper," he said, "and that they were demonstrating this fact before the television audience to prove it. Both of these were factual representations; neither is true."

The FTC tried shaving sandpaper, but found it wouldn't work even though the shaving compound was given up to an hour to soak in instead of the one minute the TV commercial cited.

'Time-Honored Distinction'

The FTC said the difference between what is legal and what is not "is the time-honored distinction between a misstatement of truth that is material to the inducement of a sale and one that is not."

The case was one of 10 the FTC has tackled in a cleanup of TV commercials that started late in 1959. The Bates agency has figured on two others, one of which also involved Colgate.

When the FTC complaint in the Palmolive Rapid Shave case was issued in January 1960, the Bates agency criticized FTC Chairman Earl Kintner in newspaper ads claiming FTC investigators had been present at demonstrations showing the cream could be used to shave sandpaper.

The SEC staff report on the American Stock Exchange is expected to be followed soon by an SEC order embracing some or all of its recommendations.

Exchange Officers Criticized

In its attack on the exchange's administration, the report particularly criticized the officers' discipline over stock "specialists" and floor traders.

A specialist is a member of the exchange who deals on the floor to maintain an orderly market in certain stocks in which he specializes. A floor trader buys or sells for his own account.

For the last decade, the report charged, four members of the exchange have rotated key positions in its administration among themselves "and thus have been able to maintain continuous and effective control." Three of them, the report said are specialists—Charles J. Bocklet, vice chairman of the board; James R. Dyer, chairman of the committee on finance, and John J. Mann, chairman of the committee on floor transactions. The fourth, Board Chairman Joseph F. Reilly, is a former specialist.

The Amex president, Edward T. McCormick, resigned under fire last month. The report charged that while he was president he had become a stockholder in several firms whose securities were not listed on the exchange until after his acquisition of the shares. In most cases, the report went on, the specialist firm of Gilligan, Wills & Co. became the registered specialists in the issues.

The report also charged that Alexander L. Guterma, who has been convicted of violating the Exchange Act by failing to file required reports, and who is now in a penitentiary, paid McCormick's Havana gambling debts of approximately $5,000. Guterma was attempting, in 1955, to obtain Amex listing for the stock of a firm in which he had a controlling interest, the report said.

Michael E. Mooney, who resigned as general counsel of the exchange at the same time McCormick quit as president, "became so closely associated with certain specialists as to raise conflict-of-interest problems," the report declared.

Further Violations Charged

In addition, it detailed further alleged violations of exchange rules by the Gilligan, Wills firm and association between officials of the firm and Lowell Birrell, the fugitive financier, and Gerard A. Re and Gerard F. Re, father and son respectively, who were expelled from Amex last spring on SEC orders. The Res have since been arrested on charges of stock manipulation and are awaiting trial.

The report said among its conclusions that there is "little doubt" the statutory "scheme of self-regulation in the public interest has not worked out in the manner originally envisaged by Congress." It expressed the hope that "fundametal correction" will be "accomplished promptly within the present statutory framework of self-regulation."

"But the commission must be prepared," it continued, "to exercise its supervisory powers if the necessary reform is not forthcoming."

Girl Next Door to Lose Stand-In?

New York—From an article in Advertising Age, advertising industry trade magazine:

"While nobody can be sure of the place of the 'sandpaper' incident in TV advertising history, one film producer quipped: 'Let's just hope they don't go too far with this realism stuff. Next thing you know, models will be out and we'll have to show the Girl Next Door as ugly as she really is.'"

Labor Advisers Named To Aid Latin Alliance

A 10-man labor advisory committee headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been appointed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to assist in efforts to "promote a sound labor program" for Latin America in line with the Alliance for Progress launched by Pres. John F. Kennedy.

Meany and his committee will assist a federal agency task force representing the White House, Dept. of Labor and Dept. of State, including the Agency for Intl. Development, the Central Intelligence Agency and the U.S. Information Agency.

"It is essential," Goldberg said in setting up the committee, "that the government receive the benefit of the advice and cooperation" of the U.S. labor movement. He is confident, he said, that "this committee will have the opportunity to exercise a most important role."

At a White House meeting last Mar. 13, Pres. Kennedy called on "all the people of the hemisphere" to join in a new Alliance for Progress to "satisfy the basic needs of the American people for homes, work and land, health and schools."

Five months later the Inter-American Economic and Social Council met at Punta del Este, Uruguay, and adopted a charter in which the Latin American nations committed themselves to economic and social reform. The developed nations would be called on to help in the process. To attain the goal, the U.S. offered to raise a major part of the $20 billion seen as needed in the next 10 years.

Kennedy and Goldberg have emphasized that the Alliance must be all-American and have the full participation of the Latin countries involved if it is to develop a "meaningful, imaginative, energetic and progressive" labor program.

Other committee members besides Meany are Pres. Joseph Beirne, Communications Workers; Pres. William Doherty, Letter Carriers; Pres. David Dubinsky, Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil Chemical & Atomic Workers; Pres. David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Auto Workers; Emil Rieve, chairman, executive council, Textile Workers Union of America; Pres. James A. Suffridge, Retail Clerks, and Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO Inter-American representative.

500,000 in New AFL-CIO Body:

Labor Center Unity Achieved in Chicago

Chicago—Merger of the AFL and CIO, begun in New York Dec. 5, 1955, was completed in Chicago Monday night, Jan. 8, 1962, with creation of a new Chicago Federation of Labor & Industrial Union Council.

Nearly 1,000 delegates from four major central bodies of organized labor pushed and slid through the snowy aftermath of winter's worst storm to attend the charter ceremonies in the majestic auditorium of the Chicago Plumbers' Union.

More than 500,000 local union members are represented in the new union, formed from the Chicago Federation of Labor (organized in 1896), the Cook County Industrial Union Council (1941), the South Chicago Trades & Labor Assembly (1895) and the Calumet Joint Labor Council (1905).

"This is the last step," Pres. George Meany of the AFL-CIO told the enthusiastic crowd. "All the state federations, all the city central bodies, are now merged in every part of the country.

"More important than the physical merger is the fact we are merged spiritually. Despite the crystal-ball gazers, we do have real unity in the trade union movement.

Stands for Freedom

"Where does the trade union movement in the United States stand? We stand for freedom, with the free peoples of the world.

"It is only under our democratic form of government that we can have a trade union movement. Those who would destroy the American way of life can't do it unless they first destroy the American trade union movement."

Meany remarked that organized labor, with millions of members and substantial treasuries, can no longer take the position it is an oppressed, aggrieved minority.

Labor must take its place in community leadership, Meany said. He reviewed the history of labor's leadership over the years—for free common schools, for the social reforms of the New Deal, for resistance to Communist ideology.

"There's no moral decay in the trade union movement," he said. "We kicked out 10 percent of our membership three years ago—cut off 10 percent of our income—cut off 1.5 million members, most of whom are as good trade unionists as anyone sitting in this room.

"We did it because we don't think it is good for unions to be controlled by any but their own members. We don't believe they should be controlled by government, or by big business. And we don't believed they should be controlled by thieves or racketeers."

William A. Lee, elected president of the new federation, said the officers and executive board are pledged to expand Chicago labor's participation in politics.

Political Action to Be Stressed

"In today's world, political action is a natural obligation of every person who is active in the trade union movement," Lee said.

"For over 50 years we have had representation on the School Board. Our influence is felt in the parks, in housing, human relations, health and all the welfare services. Now we will have more manpower and fresh ideas so we can make even more impact on our community."

Officers elected, in addition to Lee, were Stephen M. Bailer and William F. Cleary, from the former federation, as first vice president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. Albert M. Towers, second vice president, and Paul A. Iaccino, assistant to Lee, are from the former IUC. Eleven board members also were named.

Archbishop Bernard J. Sheill of the Chicago Catholic Diocese suggested a library should be founded by the central body to house labor's literature and documents for scholars so its history will be correctly written.

Speakers at the meeting included Mayor Richard J. Daley; Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom of the State AFL-CIO; Joseph Germano, district director of the Steelworkers; Robert R. Donnelly, State labor director; and William L. McFetridge and Joseph D. Keenan, AFL-CIO vice presidents.

Cavender Named Denver Postmaster

Denver—George Cavender, president of the Colorado AFL-CIO since 1956, has resigned to accept appointment by Pres. Kennedy as postmaster here. The state federation's executive board was slated to meet Jan. 12 to pick an interim president for the term ending in June.

Cavender began an active labor career in 1945 when he helped organize a Denver local of the Teachers. He became president of the Colorado Federation of Labor in 1949, was re-elected three times and was serving his third term as state AFL-CIO head.

Hire 167, Pay $190,000, Runaway Firm Told

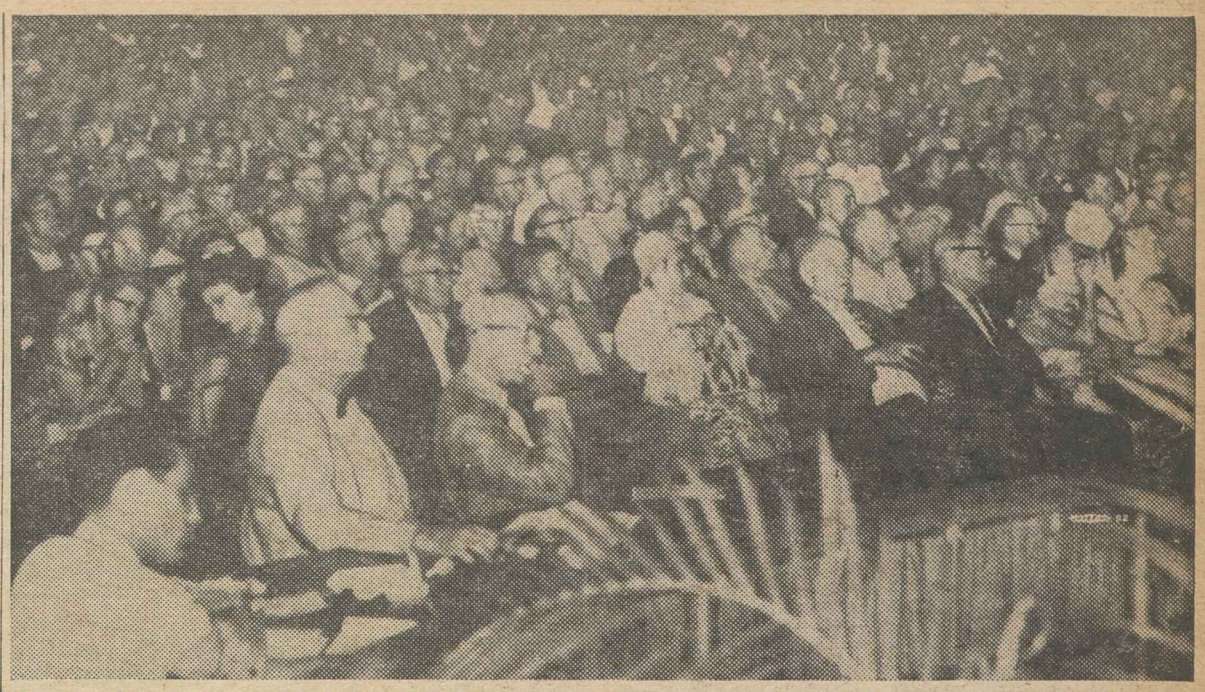
St. Louis—The U.S. District Court here has ordered an airplane parts manufacturer to put 167 laid-off employes back to work and pay them more than $190,000 in wages lost because of a "runaway" plant situation.

The court ruled in favor of Machinists District 9 in upholding an impartial arbitrator's decision that Selb & Blades, a unit of Western, Inc., which does subcontracting for major airframe and missile firms, violated a contract clause prohibiting the farming-out of work.

The clause was part of a two-year contract effective July 1, 1960. Soon after the effective date, management claimed some work could not be performed in St. Louis and moved machines and work to new plants it set up in Denver, Colo., Rector, Ark., and Walnut Ridge, Ark., the union said.

When layoffs followed, the IAM charged management with violating the contract and took the case to arbitration. The company refused to comply with the arbiter's award, so District 9 went to court and got an order directing it to reinstate the workers and pay them lost wages, plus 6 percent interest from Jan. 11, 1961.

Meanwhile, employes for the two new plants in Arkansas have joined the Machinists and voted for the IAM in two National Labor Relations Board elections. The Walnut Ridge group has been chartered as Lodge 1568 and the Rector members as Lodge 1920.



FIVE THOUSAND SENIOR CITIZENS from the Miami area attended a rally for health care through social security in the Miami Beach Auditorium, a partial view of which is shown above. Representatives of more than 40 groups, including unions, appeared on the platform and the program included talks by Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, Roy Reuther of the Auto Workers and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of New York City Central Labor Council. Rallies like this dramatize the need for a practical solution to the problem of health care for the aged.

New Blue Cross Plan for Aged Concedes Need for Federal Aid

By John Barry

Chicago—The American Hospital Association and the Blue Cross Association at concurrent meetings here have acknowledged the need for government aid in providing health care for the aged and put forth a national Blue Cross plan for persons 65 and older that might be financed through the social security system.

The action was a departure from previous AHA and Blue Cross policies opposing the social security method of financing a pre-paid health care program for the retired aged.

It also represented the first break between the AHA and the American Medical Association on the issue of social security financing, which the AMA has assailed as a step toward "socialized medicine."

But the AHA and Blue Cross reaffirmed their opposition to the use of the social security system to administer a health care program, as distinct from financing the program.

"Conditional upon the administration of this proposed plan by the voluntary nonprofit prepayment system, the tax source of the funds is of secondary importance to us," said a statement adopted at the AHA meeting.

Blue Cross Views Similar

Blue Cross delegates, in a similar policy statement, were silent on the source of government funds, but officers of the two organizations said there was no basic difference of views. Blue Cross was formed by the AHA about 30 years ago and, although now independent, maintains a close working relationship with the hospital group.

In Washington, Director Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security described the AHA and Blue Cross shift of position as "a major step toward a realistic appraisal of the problem of financing the health care of America's aged."

"It's clear from this action," Cruikshank continued, "that the AHA and the Blue Cross have learned a great deal about the health needs of older people.

"It is also clear, however, that they still have much to learn about the practical ways of meeting these needs.

"We hope that within the context of their new policy positions, both the AHA and Blue Cross will find it possible to work constructively with the growing forces seeking a practical and equitable solution to one of America's major domestic problems.

"We hope that their logic will soon lead them to conclude—as other organizations have concluded—that the Anderson-King bill, which the AFL-CIO supports, represents the only sound approach to the problem of providing health care for the aged."

Both the AHA and Blue Cross, despite their abandonment of opposition to social security financing, maintained their stand against the Anderson-King bill, which is backed by the Kennedy Administration and calls for both administration and financing through social security machinery.

The two organizations declared the retired aged would be "better served" by the proposed Blue Cross plan.

That plan was outlined by Walter J. NcNerney, president of the Blue Cross Association, at a joint meeting of AHA and BCA delegates. Basically, it would offer persons 65 and older uniform nationwide benefits to include:

- Up to 70 days of in-patient care and related medicines and services in an acute general hospital.
- Up to 90 days in-patient care in other institutions, such as rehabilitation hospitals and nursing homes, following release from an acute general hospital, with a maximum allowance of $10 a day in AHA listed institutions.
- Hospital out-patient services, including emergency accident treatment, out-patient surgical procedures and X-ray and radiation therapy.
- Visiting nurses services, including up to 60 visits per calendar year at $3 per visit.

Benefits Held 'Superior'

McNerney said these benefits were "superior" to those offered in the Anderson-King bill, although the latter would provide up to 90 days of hospital care and 180 days of nursing home care.

He described the deductible provisions of the Anderson-King bill as "particularly bad," charging that they would lead to "under-utilization" of hospital facilities by many persons who need them. Under Anderson-King, patients would be required to pay the first $20 to $90 of their hospital bills.

The Blue Cross plan, McNerney said, would be made available to all of the 17 million Americans in the 65-and-over age group with no waiting period and no restrictions for pre-existing conditions. About 12 million aged now receive social security retirement benefits, he said.

Still in sketchy form, the Blue Cross plan is expected to be worked out for further discussion at meetings of the two groups next April, McNerney said. He estimated the cost at from $10 to $12 a month per subscriber on a uniform national basis.

Surgical Plan Sought

He also reported that Blue Shield officials were developing a parallel plan to provide medical and surgical insurance for the aged, but said he had no details.

In endorsing the Blue Cross plan, AHA and BCA delegates said government aid to subscribers unable to meet the full cost of the plan should be on "a decreasing scale related to income" but that "the determinations should not be made in accordance with the usual means test determinations made under public welfare programs."

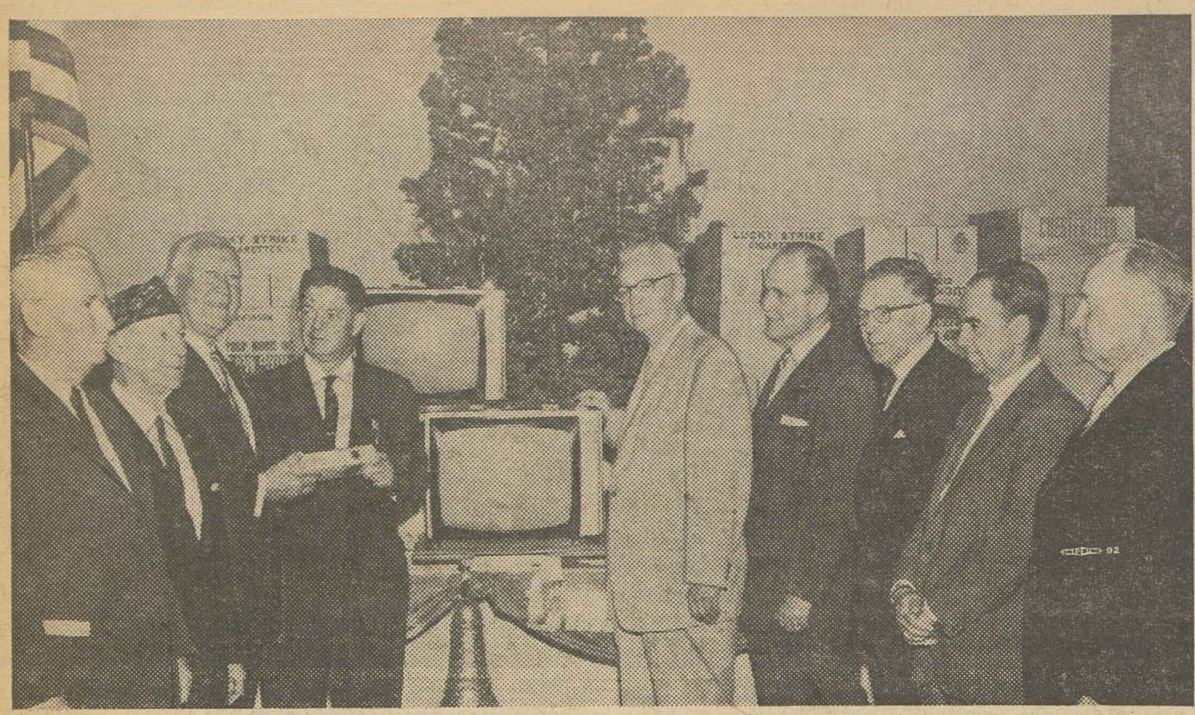
Asked at a press conference whether this position conflicted with the Kennedy Adminstration's firm opposition to a means test, McNerney said he didn't know. He added later, however, that "I don't think we are at odds with the Adminstration."

McNerney said Blue Cross was in the best position to administer any government-backed health care plan for the aged because of its experience in covering some 57 million persons now on its rolls, including about 5 million in the 65-plus age group; the economy of its operation as a non-profit institution, and its existing relationships with the nation's hospitals.

Health Costs Higher

Any government health care program for retired persons, including the Anderson-King approach, would improve Blue Cross's competitive position, spokesman for the organization acknowledged. Blue Cross, they said, now pays out, in benefits for the aged it covers, four times the amount it receives in premiums on their behalf. The difference thus must be absorbed by other subscribers.

If the aged were covered by government subsidy, Blue Cross would then be able to lower rates to younger groups or improve services at the same rates, the spokesmen noted.



THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY Federation of Labor Veterans Committee presents Christmas gifts for the hospitalized veterans at Sawtelle. From left: C. J. Hyans, California Labor Federation; C. H. Holmes, Union Labor Post 352; Jack Stewart, Screen Actors Guild; VA Facility Dir. Lowell Like; Veterans Committee Chairman Charles Lang; Douglas Dashiell, special assistant to the VA director; Dr. Robert Ziegler, Veterans Service Center; Ralph Rieger, Carpenters Local 1752, Pomona; Harvey Lundschen, Miscellaneous Restaurant Employes 440.

Curran Urges Steps to Save U.S. Shipping

Vigorous cooperation of the government, management and labor has been called for by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and chairman of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, to prevent the U.S. merchant fleet from disappearing "from the world's harbors."

In a year-end statement Curran said reports on world shipping "show no improvement in the disastrous position" of ships sailing under the U.S. flag and that increased American imports and exports "have proved a boon for the shipping industry" only in other nations but not in this one.

The committee urged that to protect the future of the U.S.-flag merchant marine the nation must:

- Carry out the 1936 Merchant Marine Act proclaiming that a "substantial portion" of waterborne U.S. commerce shall be carried in American-flag ships, and providing for the building of merchant ships in private shipyards by skilled U.S. workers.

Legislation Asked

- Take the legislative steps needed to bring under the U.S. flag all ships owned by Americans, hundreds of which are now "runaways" under foreign registry and "flags of convenience."
- Continue and expand the subsidy provisions of the 1936 law to enable the American merchant marine to "compete effectively with low-wage foreign competitors."

Curran proposed more than a dozen additional ways of aiding the merchant fleet and its workers, including congressional action to "improve and cordinate government methods" of acting on maritime problems.

Boston Labor Council Suspended by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has placed the Greater Boston Labor Council under suspension and appointed Franklin J. Murphy, assistant AFL-CIO regional director, trustee over the affairs of the central body.

Meany's decision was based on a report of a hearing officer on charges that the local council was operating under an illegal constitution and failed to comply with the AFL-CIO constitution and rules and regulations pertaining to central body constitutions.

Unions Fill Santa Role At Coast VA Hospital

Los Angeles—Continuing a 20-year tradition, organized labor here recently presented Christmas gifts to some 6,000 veterans hospitalized at the Veterans' Administration facilities in nearby Sawtelle.

The gifts, including 500,000 cigarettes and two portable television sets, were presented to VA Facility Director Lowell Like by the Veterans Committee of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor.

"This is labor's way of saying thanks," declared Veterans Committee members.

A tradition for Los Angeles unions since early in World War II, the program was initiated by the former Los Angeles Central Labor Council to lift the spirits of hospitalized veterans during the Christmas holiday season.

For many veterans, Committee members said, these are often the only gifts provided. Many have no families.

Started in 1942

Since the annual program started in 1942, unions here have contributed 25 television sets, 50 radios, 5 million cigarettes, 5,000 wallets, 5,000 pencils and many other items for individual gifts.

Special gifts provided some 200 women veterans have included cosmetics, perfumes, slippers and bed jackets.

Of key interest to VA officials are the portable television sets, because of their therapeutic value in the neuro-psychiatric wards. They described the TV sets as "about the best medicine we can give" the patients.

The Christmas gift program for the hospitalized veterans is financed by contributions from the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor and affiliated unions.

Pennsylvania Bars Bias in State Hiring

Harrisburg, Pa.—Gov. David L. Lawrence (D) has issued a Code of Fair Practices barring discrimination in state activities and has notified all state employes it will be the governing policy in every office of the executive branch of Pennsylvania government.

The code provides that all state agencies shall adopt and carry out a "clear, definitive written policy" of nondiscrimination and fair practices in hiring, assigning, promoting or discharging employes "without regard to race, color, creed, ancestry, age or national origin."

It calls for nondiscrimination of any type in educational programs, equal treatment of all persons without bias in the performance of state services, and no segregation or discrimination in treatment of the public including referral for employment.

Cooperation Directed

All state agencies have been instructed to work with the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission on information about discrimination and to take "appropriate action" against any person found engaging in discrimination. Every state contract for public works, or for goods or services, shall have a nondiscrimination clause which shall be fully enforced. Any institution or organization engaged in discriminatory practices shall be denied state funds, the code provides.

Gov. Lawrence called on all political subdivisions, school districts and other government agencies to cooperate in the effort to eliminate discrimination.

Reinstatement Ordered:

NLRB Upholds Wife Who Wouldn't Spy

It's an unfair labor practice for a company to ask a wife to use her marital position to get her husband to halt pro-union activities and then to fire her when she fails.

This was the decision of the National Labor Relations Board, based on the findings of Trial Examiner Louis Libbin.

Libbin held that an official of Brookside Industries, Inc., which makes men's shirts in Reidsville, N. C., asked Mrs. Louise Moore, a supervisor, to get her husband Troy, a non-supervisory employe, to quit attending union meetings. Explained the supervisor, according to Libbin: "You eat, sleep and bear his children and you have more influence over him than anybody else."

Mrs. Moore did as she was asked but her husband told her to "stay out of it" and continued to help the Clothing Workers organize the plant. She was fired Oct. 19, 1960.

The NLRB directed the company to:

- Reinstate Mrs. Moore to her former or equivalent position.
- Pay her for lost wages.
- Stop interfering with employes' rights to engage in union activities.

Mrs. Moore and her husband were employed by the company in December 1958, and the next spring Mrs. Moore was made a supervisor of 40 to 45 girls in the sewing room, answerable directly to the sewing room superintendent. Her husband's job was to match up work for the sewing room operators, and he was answerable to Supervisor Dorothy Breeze.

Active in Organizing

When the Clothing Workers began their organizing campaign at the plant in June 1960, Troy Moore became active in meetings and he solicited union membership among other employes. Across the next several weeks, management officials talked to Mrs. Moore and her husband about getting him on the company's "side of the fence."

Troy Moore, the NLRB found, told his wife he "did not want to have anything to do" with the company's efforts to influence him through his wife.

Mrs. Moore was fired after an NLRB examiner's hearing in October 1960 into a complaint that the company fired eight other employes for union activity. She had sat near the company's attorney at the hearing, and at his request gave him the names of employes who attended a union meeting June 23.

Her husband gave her the names, Mrs. Moore said, after telling her two other supervisors had attended the meeting and "she would know it anyway." Management fired her for not reporting that information as soon as she learned it, the trial examiner found.

The board said Mrs. Moore was not obliged, as a supervisor, to give management information "volunteered to her by her husband in the privacy of their home," and in the "mutual trust and confidence which arises from the marital relationship."

Board Orders Back Pay in 13-Year Case

(Continued from Page 1)

issued a back pay finding but the company objected to it. After another hearing, a trial examiner brought in the back pay finding which the board has now approved by a 2-1 vote.

The chief point of difference between the parties, and the reason for much of the delay, has been the company's argument that back pay should not include a bonus that the firm began paying some time between 1916 and 1920, and continued to pay with relatively few exceptions until the business was sold in July 1959.

The final ruling was that the bonus should be included from the day after layoff to Apr. 20, 1955, when reinstatement was offered, except for the two workers whom Nabors argued he would have laid off in 1949 because business was slack.

Nabors wanted to make May 25, 1949, the cutoff date for back pay because that was the date on which he said he would have laid off all 11 workers. The NLRB panel majority picked the 1955 date instead for all but two of the 11.

Technically the laid-off workers did not qualify for bonus payment because they were not on the payroll, the board order related, but "the reason they were not on the payroll was because of [Nabors'] unlawful discrimination" and not to award these payments would be to permit Nabors to "benefit from his unlawful discrimination."

Panel of 42 Mediators Appointed Under Internal Disputes Program

(Continued from Page 1)

members, the federation president expressed the conviction that "timely mediation can be most effective in minimizing friction and discord among affiliates and can lead to the resolution of many disputes at an early stage by voluntary agreement."

He explained the panel is large enough so that the time demanded of any one member will not be "unduly burdensome."

"Those who perform this function as members of the mediation panel," he wrote, "will render a vital service to the AFL-CIO and will make a very constructive contribution to a stronger and more unified trade union movement."

The council appeals subcommittee appointed during the convention is composed of Meany and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and James A. Suffridge. Their alternates are, respectively, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Presidents A. J. Hayes and Joseph D. Keenan.

AFL-CIO vice presidents appointed to the mediators' panel are Harry C. Bates, William C. Birthright, L. S. Buckmaster, William A. Calvin, James B. Carey, Joseph Curran, William C. Doherty, David Dubinsky, Karl F. Feller, George M. Harrison and Maurice A. Hutcheson.

Other Officials Named

Also, O. A. Knight, David J. McDonald, William L. McFetridge, Lee W. Minton, Paul L. Phillips, Jacob S. Potofsky, L. M. Raftery, A. Philip Randolph, Emil Rieve, Walter P. Reuther, Peter T. Schoemann and Richard F. Walsh.

Named to the panel, in addition, were these officials of AFL-CIO affiliates:

Pres. Daniel E. Conway, American Bakery & Confectionery Workers; Pres. John M. Elliott, Street Railway Employes; Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. John J. Grogan, Shipbuilders; Pres. Felix C. Jones, Cement Workers; Pres. Herman D. Kenin, Musicians.

Also, Pres. G. E. Leighty, Railroad Telegraphers; Pres. Edward J. Leonard, Plasterers; Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., Iron Workers; Pres. Lloyd A. Mashburn, Lathers; Pres. John J. Murphy, Bricklayers; Pres. William J. Pachler, Utility Workers.

Also, Pres. William A. Pollock, Textile Workers Union of America; Pres. Alex Rose, Hatters; Sec.-Treas. H. A. Schneider, Grain Millers; Pres. David Sullivan, Building Service Employes; Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, Auto Workers; John J. Moran (retired), Communications Workers, and Pres. William D. Buck, Fire Fighters.

Volunteers Key to Teachers' Victory

Elated Unionists Hail New York Triumph

New York—He stood in the center of the crowd, short and grey-haired, his elation breaking through the fatigue half-hidden by his eyeglasses.

"I know it sounds trite," he exulted, "but they said it couldn't be done. And we did it. We won!"

Thus did Pres. Charles Cogen of the United Federation of Teachers hail the victory of his union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers and thus of the AFL-CIO, in the biggest collective bargaining election in years—one in which 33,052 teachers in the New York City public school system cast ballots.

These white collar workers, well educated, proud of their profession, overwhelmingly picked the UFT as their bargaining agent with 60.5 percent of the vote cast. The UFT was named on 20,045 ballots; the rival Teachers Bargaining Organization, created as a last-minute device by the long-established National Education Association, got 9,770 votes; the little unaffiliated Teachers Union had 2,575, and 662 votes were marked for no union.

The ballots had just been counted and the results announced as Cogen talked. The four small rooms on the fourth floor of the dingy building where the UFT has its headquarters were jammed, and the hallways with them. The usual calm was missing—a mimeograph machine hummed in regular cadence, a clattering typewriter joined in a duet with the incessant bells of the telephones, and everybody was talking about the big news of the day. Cigaret smoke hung—not like a pall—in the air, papers scattered everywhere destroyed the customary office decorum.

Winning Combination

The celebrating crowd was made up of the UFT activists, the men and women who put together a combination of manpower, legpower and brain power that lined up a huge group of white collar workers beside their organized brothers in the blue collars.

"We had only three full-time organizers and seven staff workers," said David Selden, UFT special representative.

"Everyone else was a volunteers, and these ran into the hundreds. They came from every borough, from every school and every kind of background. Without them we never could have won the support of those who voted for our organization, and certainly we couldn't have reached the city's 40,000 teachers with our message."

But get through the message they did—loud and clear. Despite full teaching loads, Selden said, the volunteers spoke at rallies and meetings, held "election parties" to raise funds, ran errands, wrote letters and postcards, addressed envelopes, manned telephones, operated mimeograph machines, lettered signs, prepared leaflets, solicited campaign contributions from colleagues, circulated all sorts of UFT literature and talked up the election wherever they went.

Labor Press Helped

"We had wonderful cooperation from the labor press," observed UFT Deputy Pres. Samuel Hochberg. "I'm sure we were successful in reaching many teachers through trade union newspapers, which really went all-out in helping us get our story across. Then, too, we had splendid coverage on radio, with the result that we got through to many more teachers than we had hoped might be possible."

Cogen pointed out the UFT conducted its campaign without any attempt to pull away from "full and straightforward identification with the rest of the organized labor movement." But sometimes, he conceded, it had a hard job convincing teachers that they have basic things in common with other workers.

What helped, he continued, was a realization that New York City's Board of Education's stalling in carrying out its promise to hold a bargaining vote was comparable to "the kind of employer resistance factory workers come up against."

"We owe a debt of gratitude to the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Dept. for the splendid cooperation and invaluable advice given us," he added. "Throughout these past two years the organized labor movement has stood behind us admirably."

'Real Union' Needed

The UFT victory has been hailed as an important breakthrough in the organization of white collar workers, who dominate today's labor force. Scores of teachers indicated they voted for the UFT because they want to be identified with the AFL-CIO on the ground a "real union" would help win improvements in wages and working conditions. Wages and conditions generally are not bad, they agree, but there are many unresolved grievances.

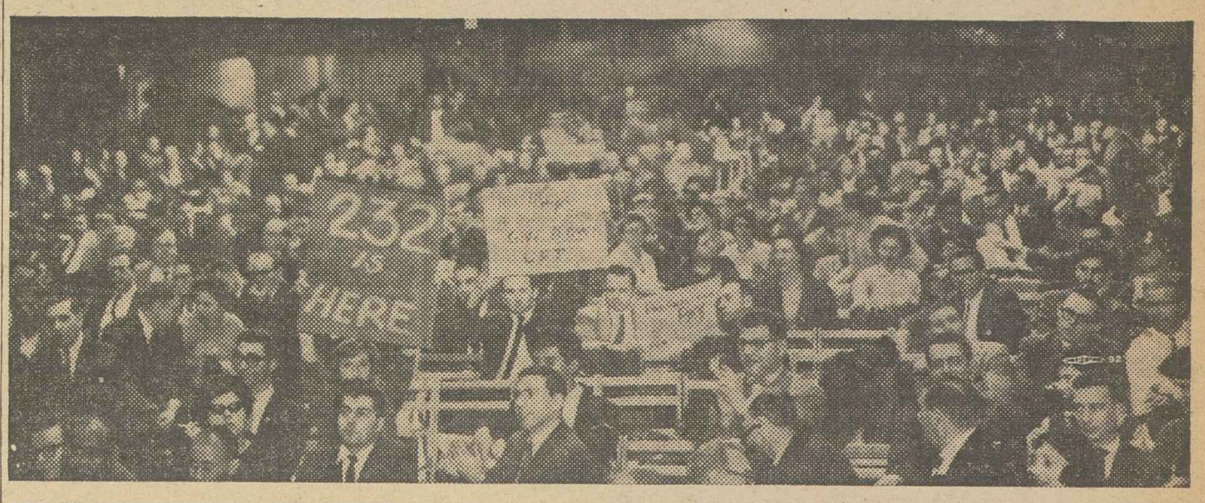
"At a starting salary of $4,600 a year," one teacher said, "I can't see myself having to be a policeman, psychologist, clerk, lunchroom aide, playground supervisor, bank teller, air raid warden, toilet attendant and general factotum."

But with college degrees more common than they used to be, teachers have come to realize that they are merely part of an expanding army of educated employes. Status is no longer an acceptable substitute for decent wages and working conditions.

Many UFT members are unable to understand why votes were cast for the NEA-created Teachers Bargaining Organization or for no union. One woman said she voted for TBO because she thought it "below the dignity" of a teacher to belong to a union.

"Of course she would feel that way," said another. "Her husband earns a comfortable income and she doesn't have to depend on her earnings. I'll bet if someone did research on the number of women with working husbands who supported TBO, you'd see some very interesting figures. You'd also see why most of us want a union."

HUNDREDS OF PHONE CALLS were made by United Federation of Teachers volunteers during the campaign before the voting. Final count showed the affiliate of the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers with 20,045 votes, or 60.5 percent of those cast in the representation election among New York City's public school teachers.



MASS MEETINGS LIKE THIS were instrumental in building up sentiment that was translated into votes which made the UFT bargaining representative for New York City's public school teachers. Photo emphasizes the youth of the union members—average age is about 35.

WHITE COLLAR PICKET LINES were used by the UFT to demonstrate to the New York City Board of Education that teachers wanted to hold a representation election. The election was not ordered until a new board was named following the disclosure of scandals in school construction.

Unionist Heads Education Board

Cleveland — Walter L. Davis, education director of Retail Clerks Local 880 here, has been elected president of the Cleveland Board of Education for 1962.

The only labor official on the seven-member board, Davis was elected with strong labor backing in 1959. Formerly the announcer on a Drew Pearson television program, he was associate editor of the Citizen, labor weekly here, until April 1958, when he became director of labor's campaign against an Ohio "right-to-work" law which was rejected by the voters that November.

'Work' Bid Laid to GOP Group at Michigan Constitutional Convention

Lansing, Mich.—A group of Republican delegates to Michigan's constitutional convention here is attempting to transform Democratic-sponsored civil rights proposals into vehicles for a so-called "right-to-work" provision in the state constitution, the State AFL-CIO has charged.

Four GOP delegates have proposed that language barring the union shop be added to a measure which would:

- Bar discrimination and guarantee equal protection of the laws.
- Specifically prohibit race discrimination in employment.
- Empower the legislature to adopt measures to prevent discrimination.

A separate proposal sponsored by another Republican delegate also would outlaw union shop agreements by prohibiting employers from entering "into any agreement" to exclude persons from employment "because of race, color, creed or national origin or membership or non-membership in any labor organization."

Michigan AFL-CIO officials pointed out that since employers do not normally "enter into any agreement" to discriminate, the only practical effect of the proposal would be to prohibit union shop contracts.

Thus far, the state's top GOP leaders have refrained from backing the "right-to-work" proposals, which would put the "work" issue on a statewide referendum ballot in next November's congressional and gubernatorial elections. The Republicans hold a 99 to 45 edge in delegates to the constitutional convention.

The convention, which got under way early in October, is scheduled to complete its rewriting of the state's basic laws by the end of March.

All actions taken by the convention must be approved by a referendum vote. The convention itself will decide whether to submit the entire constitution to the voters as a single measure or whether to have the more controversial portions voted on separately.

The Hard Truth Emerges

A CANDID APPRAISAL by Labor Sec. Goldberg of the failure of the labor force to grow along projected lines in 1961 has laid bare the seriousness of the unemployment problem.

At the beginning of 1961 it was estimated that the nation's total labor force—persons working or actively seeking employment—would increase by 1 million during the year. In December 1961 there was no discernible increase from 12 months earlier.

Why? Because about 700,000 persons who would normally be seeking employment stayed out of the labor market in the face of persistent high unemployment. The other 300,000 entered the armed forces.

A realistic appraisal of the nation's joblessness would place these 700,000 in the ranks of the unemployed. If they had any hope of finding work, they would be in the job market.

Unless there is an increase in the rate of economic growth, this situation will become increasingly acute in the next few years as population increases throw more and more persons into the job-seeking category at the same time that a strong trend in job displacement through automation continues.

The average rate of unemployment for 1961 was 6.7 percent of the labor force, ranging from a high of 6.9 percent that persisted through most of the year to 6.1 percent for the last two months.

This record takes on special meaning when contrasted with the trend during upswings from previous postwar recessions.

In 1949, from the low point of the recession to nine months later, unemployment declined about 30 percent; in 1954 the same period produced a 26 percent decline in joblessness; in 1958 the persistence of unemployment from the low point to nine months later was even greater, with the decline measured at 20 percent.

In 1961 the failure of unemployment to respond to the general recovery takes on dramatic impact when the decline in joblessness over a nine month period registered a mere 7 percent.

The most optimistic forecasts for 1962 do not indicate any important or meaningful drop in the unemployment rate.

This intolerable situation can only yield to administrative policy keyed to stepped-up economic growth and to specific government action designed to go to the root of the problem, action called for over the past year by the AFL-CIO in the areas of public works, tax withholding, unemployment compensation and manpower and retraining.

Ethics for Businessmen

IN LIGHT OF THE ENORMITY of the price-rigging conspiracy in the electrical manufacturing industry last year and the subsequent convictions, recent findings on fake television commercials and questionable practices in a major stock exchange may seem trifling. But there is a common theme running through all these cases—a failure in business ethics and contempt for consumers.

The fast-buck operator and the hard-sell businessman have long been characteristic of some segments of the business community. But except for an occasional slap on the wrist to gross offenders or small-timers, the business world has done nothing.

The result has been a series of government regulatory agencies created to protect the business community from itself and to defend the public interest in terms of the consumer.

Some of these agencies have in past years fallen into the hands of the groups they were set up to regulate, resulting in a watering down of the original intent of the law.

The Kennedy Administration has revitalized many of these agencies and helped redirect them to their original functions. But in the long run the answer must come from the business community itself in terms of effective self-regulation in the public interest.

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Out of Control

Customs Barriers Tumbling:

New Problems Posed for U. S. By European Common Market

BACK IN THE DAYS before World War II, Americans who were used to travelling 3,000 miles across their own country without ever running into a customs barrier got quiet laughs out of what happened in Europe every day.

You could get on a train in Germany, barely get settled down when a Dutch customs officer was searching your baggage and that was scarcely over when a Belgian officer was breathing down your neck and the Belgian had barely got off the train when a French customs man was on.

Tariffs, quotas, exchange controls—every country in Europe, some of them postage stamp size, was doing the same. It made for halting, constricted trade that helped keep Europe's standard of living far below our own.

"You need a United States of Europe, perhaps not a political one, but an economic one," we told our European friends after the war. "Cut down on these absurd trade barriers."

Well, they have taken our advice and now the words "Common Market" have become part of our daily vocabulary and the "Common Market" itself is a threat to our dominant position in the world as exporters.

Some economists think that we ought to join the Common Market. Others say "No—let's put up our own trade barriers." And others, like Pres. Kennedy's advisers, think that we ought to negotiate trade agreements with the Common Market that will help expand foreign trade and yet protect our own industries and jobs at home.

Just what is the Common Market?

Known more formally as the European Economic Community, the Common Market was founded in 1958 by France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Its basic program is to eliminate all internal tariffs among the member states by 1970. It would cut down on restrictions on imports and exports among the member nations and erect a common tariff wall against outsiders.

As part of the loosening of economic hindrances to trade, the Common Market nations also have agreed on the free movement of workers and capital among themselves, and are working toward unified economic, monetary, labor and agricultural policies.

THE WAY HASN'T ALWAYS been smooth but the success of the Common Market nations resulted in formation last year of another trading bloc, the European Free Trade Association. This includes Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Austria and Portugal. The EFTA group has not gone beyond a kind of customs union, but it is seriously considering entry into the Common Market. If it does, it will mean a powerful trading block of 300 million highly progressive people in the industrial heart of Europe.

Great Britain is now negotiating for entry into the Common Market. When it finally enters the group, the world trade picture will be drastically changed both for the British Commonwealth nations which now enjoy preferential trade treatment with the motherland and for the United States, which is a keen competitor of Great Britain in the European market.

The Kennedy Administration has been highly alert to the problems the U.S. is certain to face if a great free trade bloc should be established in a Europe that has made giant recovery strides since the end of World War II, largely through our own aid programs.

"Now this new 'house of Europe' that we sought so long, under different administrations, is actually rising, and it means vast new changes in our outlook as well," the President recently told the National Association of Manufacturers. "It could be—it should be—our most reliable and profitable customer."

But, the President warned, the U.S. must have a flexible enough trade policy of its own so that it can negotiate with the Common Market "to reduce external tariffs to a level which permits our products to enter on a truly competitive basis."

This clearly means quid pro quo reductions in our own tariffs, steps that are certain to arouse violent controversy in our own country between those who see liberal trade policies as opening the way to vastly expanded trade among the free nations and those who see cheap-labor European competition as fatal for our own industries.

There are Americans who see the trade question also as part of the struggle of the free world against communism. They ask whether the free world will draw together in some kind of huge trade center or will split into hostile camps whose strength in the face of Communist aggression can only be diminished. Walter Lippmann, noted columnist, has asked:

"Do we come together in one great trading community which includes not only Western Europe and North America, but also Japan, Australasia, Latin America and Africa—or do we go on our separate ways, fragmenting the non-Communist world?"

Kennedy has denied that he seeks to make the U.S. a member of the Common Market. He has asked only the power with which to negotiate agreements with it. But the larger issue of liberal trade policy or a new tariff war still remains. It will be hotly debated in the months ahead. **(PAI)**

Morgan Says:

Will the FTC's Spoilsports Kill What's Left of TV Drama?

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

SOME SPOILSPORTS down at the Federal Trade Commission are threatening to take the fun out of television commercials. They insist that ads on video must be truthful or at least not deceptive. Now that the cynicism of the materialistic younger generation has pretty well shot the illusion of Santa Claus, what is there left for us doddering romantics if the FTC robs us of that lovely land of make-believe we glimpse in the TV plugs for the perfect products in the best of all possible worlds?

Morgan

The answer, to borrow and distort a celebrated quotation by the chairman of another regulatory agency, the Federal Communications Commission's Newton Minow, is a wasteland of realism, and I'm not sure we can stand it.

In a unanimous and portentous decision which overturned the recommendations of its own examiner, the FTC ruled that TV camera "trickery" must not be used in demonstrating the qualities of a product offered for sale. Involved was a commercial extolling a shaving cream with such qualities that it purportedly could shave sandpaper in one stroke. The main hitch was that the filmed demonstration did not use sandpaper at all but a piece of plexiglas with sand added.

The mills of government grind slowly. The offensive commercial was withdrawn in 1959 when the FTC first objected to it but the decision just rendered—and written, perhaps significantly, by a Kennedy Administration appointee, Philip Elman—was aimed at two industry Goliaths, the Colgate-Palmolive Company and the Ted Bates advertising agency, and its ramifications are large.

The heart of Commissioner Elman's reasoning is revealed in the following passages of his opinion:

"The limitations of the [television] medium may present a challenge to the creative ingenuity of copywriters; but surely they do not constitute lawful justification for resort to falsehoods and deception of the public. The argument to the contrary would seem to be based on the wholly untenable assumption that the primary or dominant function of television is to sell goods, and that the Commission should not make any ruling . . . [to the contrary] . . .

"Stripped of polite verbiage," Elman declares, "the argument boils down to this: where truth and television salesmanship collide, the former must give way to the latter. This is obviously an indefensible proposition. The notion that a sponsor may take liberties with the truth in television advertising, while advertisers using other media must continue to be truthful, is patent nonsense."

But Commissioner Elman, we Americans have come to love this nonsense. With the television fare between the commercials so often so violently dreary, we have come to await with zestful impatience the exciting bit in which the electric razor shaves the fuzz off a peach or a blade mows down sandpaper in a single stroke or a movie camera demonstrates the non-distortional qualities of car safety glass, or a cigarette fully filters out tars or an aluminum foil keeps a ham smokehouse-fresh.

THESE ARE LITTLE DRAMAS that tug at the heart, and who says we want to be told that the peach may not be a peach, that the sandpaper is a phony, that the glass doesn't distort because the camera shot through an open car window, that the filter did not take out any more tars than any other filter or that the ham looked fresh because the competing one was deliberately dried out?

Then there is the matter of what might be called the cross-fertilization of drama, the commercial's enlivening contribution to the humdrum of the home. A newspaperman I know has a 16-year-old daughter who recently was equipped with an evening dress for her first dance. As she descended the stairs, a radiant star in blue satin reducing her father, quivering with pride, to muteness, her 14-year-old brother, an expert on TV commercial taglines, called out like an evangelist pursuing sin: "Are you betrayed by a fickle deodorant." No TV offering that I have caught could match the mixture of mirth and tragedy into which that family scene dissolved.

With considerable force FTC Commissioner Elman in his sandpaper opinion cites another ruling which said with piercing candor: "If respondents 'do not choose to advertise truthfully, they may, and should, discontinue advertising.'"

This brings me back to an earlier point, to wit: How much realism can we stand? Here we've already got those graphic shots of aspirins and seltzers flaking and bubbling away in the plumbing of our stomachs, and on radio at least, the word pictures of roll-on deodorant getting stuck to the under-arm hairs that men don't shave, the gentle expeditions of laxative pills through the lower tract et cetera ad nauseum.

Still, perhaps, the public can stand it if radio and TV can stand Commissioner Elman's abrasive truth that the assumption that the dominant function of broadcasting is to sell goods is an untenable assumption.

Washington Reports:

Rival Senate Leaders See Jobs Major Congressional Problems

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES a major problem for congressional action, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Republican Leader Everett Dirksen (Ill.) declared in interviews beginning the 1962 series of the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People. The program is carried on 500 stations this year.

"Those who are made unemployable because of modern technical devices such as automation ought to be given some degree of protection, some degree of security, and I think that is a federal responsibility," Mansfield said.

Asked about two bills introduced by Sen. Joseph F. Clark (D-Pa.), one for standby public works and another to retrain jobless workers, the Democratic leader noted that the retraining bill has already been passed by the Senate. Whether it becomes law depends on the House, he said.

Dirksen said that getting jobs for the unemployed "is a must in my book.

"Our own leadership has been working on the problem," he said. "We've been talking with people in the scholarly fields in the hope that we could set up a committee to see what can be done."

The minority leader said he had "no categorical answer for the moment" on what should be done about renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Act, which expires June 30. The subject involves American industry and jobs, the effect of the European Common Market, and the problem of international gold balances, he noted.

MANSFIELD PUT "legislation affecting our future trade policy" as an item of first significance for the second session of the 87th Congress. He said he expected specific recommendations from the Administration.

He listed tax revision, medical care for the aged, and a general bill on federal aid to education as other matters to be acted upon.

"Those who do not see eye-to-eye with the Administration would be just as happy if the federal aid to education bill [now blocked in the House Rules Committee] did not come out except in the form we had it in the Eisenhower Administration," Dirksen said.

Mansfield said that even though this is an election year, "I would prefer to stay in session to see that the President's program is passed" rather than adjourn early for campaigning.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

NEW YORK'S GOV. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, who must be rated the top prospect for the Republican presidential nomination in 1964 if he wins re-election to state office this year, recently spoke doctrine that is partially grounded in history but sounds strange today from a state chief executive. Said the governor:

"It is the proper and historic role of the state, in our federal system, to be a leader and an innovator. The role of the state is not negative—as a simple counterweight to federal power. It is positive—to provide leadership inventive and imaginative enough to stir others to follow."

Rockefeller announced this doctrine in his annual message to the legislature laying down his program.

He used it to justify requests for a boost in the state minimum wage from $1 to $1.25; for higher workmen's compensation benefits; for expanded medical care for the aged; for a more active anti-discrimination program; for experiments with narcotics cures; and for a state atomic development authority.

He said he would later send special messages dealing with the protection of migrant farm labor, agricultural research, mental hygiene.

It was certainly the belief of some of the writers of the Constitution that the separate states would serve as "laboratories" for political experiments, so that an idea proved good in one state might spread elsewhere. And it is better for Rockefeller to urge that New York try some pioneering than for him to complain negatively about federal power. Still, it is just as well not to push the ancient doctrine too far.

* * *

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S OWN PROPOSAL for a state $1.25 minimum wage follows the federal law lifting the level to that minimum in two steps. He conceded in his message—so he hasn't changed his mind since the GOP convention of 1960 when he forced then Vice Pres. Nixon to the famous Fifth Avenue Compact—that state health contributions to the aged poor are no substitute for a federal program financed through the social security system.

His proposals to the legislature, though more progressive and civilized than those of governors in less fortunate states, fall far short of meeting the serious issues that afflict New York's millions of urban residents.

There was not a word on legislative reapportionment, so that the 7 million in New York City will have an equity of representation in Albany with the cattle herds of the upstate dairy farmers.

He has raised state school aid levels—but not so much that New York City feels it is fairly treated and not so much that vast amounts of federal aid are unneeded. He said nothing significant in his message on housing and he could say nothing significant about urban renewal, which requires revenue resources beyond even such a wealthy state as New York.

* * *

THE INCREASING COHESIVENESS of the nation, continental though it is in scope, narrows the range for creative activities in the "laboratories" of state government. There can be work in mental hygiene, safety regulations, criminal law and the upgrading of police and fire protection. But in others, the national power must be asserted.

The country's unemployment compensation system falls far short of its 1936 objective—to supply at least one-half the wages of a worker losing a job through no fault of his own. The pressure on each state "laboratory" is to hold down the benefits it allows to be offered, for the simple fear of losing industry to other states with even lower levels.

Workmen's compensation systems, controlled wholly by the states, are also far below levels of benefits originally planned—again because the legislatures are subject to business pressure.

Besides, there is the matter of the financing of welfare programs. State tax systems, even in New York, are regressive by federal standards; the poorer people pay the bill. The graduated federal income tax is still the most equitable system we have invented.

JOBS FOR THE JOBLESS is a must issue before the second session of the 87th Congress, both Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, left, and Minority Leader Everett Dirksen asserted in the opening 1962 program of Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Group Health Insurance Buying May Stop Rising Medical Costs

By Sidney Margolius

THERE SEEMS NO WAY to stop those soaring medical and hospital bills, or at least the available ways aren't being fully used. The latest price index shows that costs of medical care again jumped over 3 percent this past year compared to less than 1 percent for overall living costs. In all, medical costs now are up 62 percent since the 1947-49 base period, compared to 28 percent for the general cost of living.

As a result of the hardships caused by orbiting medical charges, unions and other community groups are driving for more comprehensive health insurance, with an increasing number setting up their own health-care facilities.

Another trend is for small groups to team up to buy health insurance. This way they get the advantage of lower brokerage fees and reduced retentions (for insurance-company overhead and profit). For example, the Foundation on Employe Health, in its report on Problems and Solutions of Health And Welfare Programs, says that for a group of 100, an insurer typically retains 30.6 cents of the premium dollar; for a group of 1,000, 11.8 cents; but for a group of 10,000, only 5.5 cents.

Some insurance counselors advise that groups should get competitive bids from at least six companies and as often as every year. Of course, the group must calculate whether the new acquisition won't outweigh any savings.

If competitive bids are so important to a group, it's equally vital that your family compare offerings from several companies if you buy insurance individually. The only economical way to buy is in a group. But many families still buy individual policies, often to supplement group insurance.

It's more important to look for broad basic benefits than high "maximums." One policy may offer benefits "up to $20,000," another a maximum of $10,000. The higher maximum is not necessarily preferable. What's more vital is how much is allowed for specific care, and what proportion of a more-typical sickness bill will be covered.

Especially compare these specific benefits:

Hospital Care: Note how much is provided for hospital bed and board. Some plans may allow only up to $10 a day, in comparison to typical charges of about $21, for a semi-private room. Others may provide full payment.

Also compare the allowance for "ancillary" costs—hospital extras such as drugs, dressings, X-rays, operating room, lab tests and so on. These now often come to as much as room and board. In comparing various plans, you may find that one pays "extras" only to $100; another up to $200; a third, without limit.

Doctors' Allowances: Some policies give high allowances for relatively rare operations but only low amounts for common ones, reports Agnes Brewster, Social Security Administration medical economist. Compare the allowances for the more common operations like appendectomies.

Also observe if doctors' services are provided for in the hospital only or also in office and home, and whether diagnostic services outside the hospital are covered—a valuable provision.

Compare the "Deductible": With insurance companies now promoting "major medical" policies, it's vital to compare how much of the bill you would have to pay before the insurance pays. Also note whether the deductible applies to each family member, or preferably, the whole family, and whether to each illness, or preferably, to "each benefit period," and how long the "benefit period" is.

Income Limitations: Some plans stipulate that only families under a specified income limit have their doctor bills paid in full. Union insurance directors advise that you observe whether the limit is high enough so you won't have to pay additional fees.

Dependents: Note whether your family gets the same benefits as the breadwinner, which is the current trend; until what ages your children are covered, and the amount of maternity benefit and waiting period.

Conversion: More attention is being given to provisions for converting to individual coverage when leaving a job. Many people lose their coverage when they need it most—when income is reduced.

Policy Restrictions: Especially in buying individual policies, make sure that:

- The policy is guaranteed renewable and non-cancellable, not only for the term of the policy but for your lifetime.
- That the policy won't carry any "elimination endorsement" excluding coverage for existing conditions or illnesses for which you had recent attention.
- That the "period of contestability," during which the insurer can contest a claim, is not more than two years from date of issue.
- That "disability" is not defined as confinement to your home.

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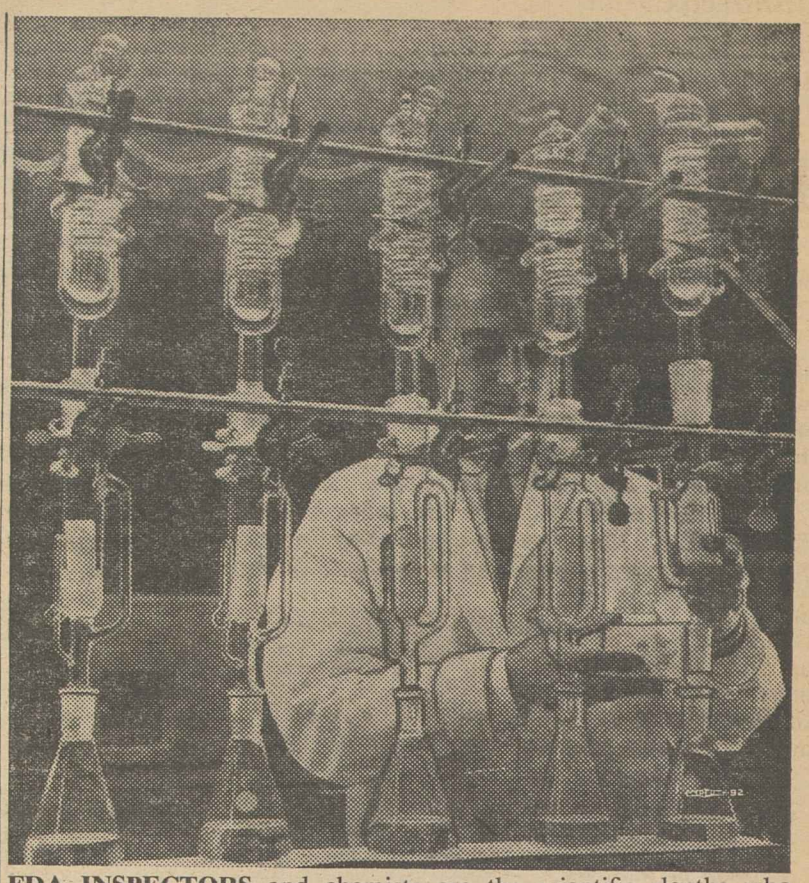


FDA INSPECTORS and chemists are the scientific sleuths who enforce the federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act to assure American consumers of the quality and integrity of food items.

Standards Explained:

New FDA Pamphlet Protects Food Buyers

FOOD SHOPPERS INTERESTED in laws that protect their health and pocketbooks can get useful information from a new pamphlet, "What Consumers Should Know about Food Standards," issued by the Food & Drug Administration.

FDA standards regulations stand back of the quality and integrity of hundreds of major food items in the American diet. They specify what ingredients and processes may be used, and the information which must be given on the label. Development of the standards is a cooperative activity on the part of government, industry and consumers. Factual information from these sources is the basis of the standards.

Whenever "such action will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers," says the federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act, FDA is authorized to set standards of quality, identity and fill of container for any food, except most fresh and dried fruits and vegetables which are exempted.

"For example," the pamphlet states, "the standard of identity for fruit preserves and jellies requires not less than 45 parts by weight of fruit or fruit juice to each 55 parts of total sweetening ingredients . . . At the public hearings, which preceeded the writing of this standard, cookbooks 200 years old, as well as current ones, were introduced in evidence to show that pure jam is a product made from approximately equal parts by weight of fruit and sugar."

The 12-page pamphlet is illustrated with photographs showing some of the scientific tests FDA makes to check samples of food products against the standards. The pamphlet also lists the foods for which standards have been established.

"What Consumers Should Know about Food Standards" is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 20 cents a copy.

From Soup to Nonsense:

And How Many Years Before Dames Stop Asking Questions?

ARITHMETIC PROBLEMS for the post-Christmas season:

1. How many days, weeks, months or years will it take three children to write 23 thank-you notes?

2. If you have gained eight pounds in two weeks, how long will it take you to lose them?

3. If your 6-year-old son receives an electric train for Christmas, how long will he have to wait before Daddy lets him play with it?

4. If you have a bank balance of $103.98, how can you write seven checks totaling $189.63?

5. If you were gifted with a black lace slip, a beaded evening bag, a sequinned net apron and two pairs of cuff links, and if you return them to the store for credit, how much more will you have to pay to get the electric blender you'd hoped somebody would give you for Christmas?

6. If it takes half an hour to decorate a Christmas tree, how long will it take to dispose of the Christmas tree?

7. If three children received an average of 7⅓ toys each, how long will it be before the children start moping around, complaining that they haven't anything to do?

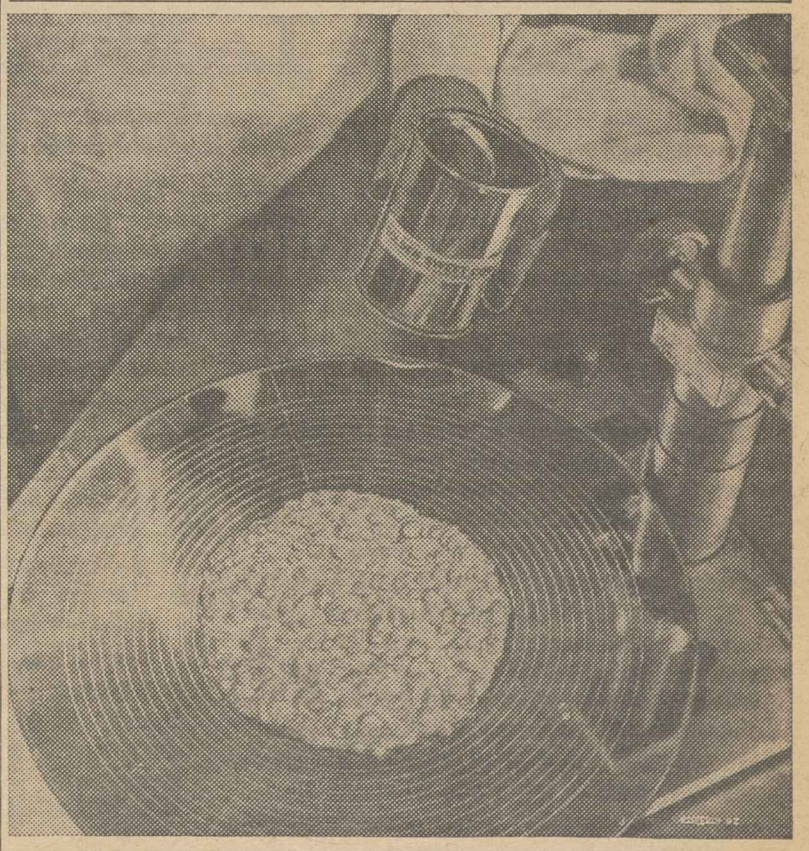
8. If the Christmas office party took place two days before Christmas, how much time must elapse before the whole thing blows over and people are speaking to each other again?

9. If you received a beautiful two-volume boxed set of Emerson's Essays for Christmas, how long will it take you to read them?

10. If your 10-year-old gets a shock-resistant, waterproof, dustproof, anti-magnetic wristwatch with an unbreakable mainspring, how long will it take him to lose it?

11. If Santa Claus delivered an adorable six-weeks-old puppy, (a) how long will it take to train the puppy? and (b) how much will it cost to have the wall-to-wall carpeting cleaned?

12. If you spend New Year's Eve operating on the eat-drink-and-be-merry principle, how many aspirin will it take you to get through New Year's Day?



THIS DEVICE tests cream style corn to determine whether it is too "soupy." If a given quantity of the sample spreads too far when dumped on the graduated circular plate, it is rejected.

Hundreds Made Jobless:

Newspaper Foldings Prompt U.S. Inquiry

Los Angeles—The death of two major newspapers here has prompted an inquiry by Attorney Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and by Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee.

Urgent calls for the inquiries were made by AFL-CIO groups here following separate announcements that the Norman Chandler interests were shutting down their afternoon Mirror at the same time the Hearst Corp. would close the morning Los Angeles Examiner.

Hundreds of newspaper workers were thrown out of work, although a few were absorbed by Hearst's afternoon Herald and by Chandler's morning Times. The Newspaper Guild and other unions have set up employment offices to help ousted employes find jobs in the steadily diminishing newspaper industry.

Government inquiries, it was understood here, are designed to determine whether there was any collusion between the Chandlers and the Hearsts in a "deal" which leaves this metropolitan area of nearly 7 million people with only one major morning newspaper and one afternoon newspaper.

The Mirror was born Oct. 11, 1948. A non-union paper, as is the Times, the Mirror nevertheless was regarded as a liberal Republican newspaper with a willingness generally to give a fair presentation of labor and political news. The Examiner had somewhat the same reputation. It more frequently supported Democratic political candidates and it was solidly organized in every department.

Born of Union Bid

It not only carried the union label but was actually born at the request of union labor.

The strange story started at the end of the last century when the four dailies then in existence tried to force a wage cut on unionized printers. The printers won their prolonged strike against all but the Times, then owned by Harrison Gray Otis.

Thus began the open conflict between the Times and organized labor, with Otis and his anti-labor attitude affecting the entire history of trade unionism here from then until today.

Shortly after the strike, Typographical Union Pres. S. B. Donnelly declared that the battle against the Times could not succeed "In the absence of a sure enough competitor for that sheet."

Arthur Hay, local ITU representative, and James Lynch, Donnelly's successor as president, began a vigorous campaign to persuade William Randolph Hearst to open a morning newspaper here. A series of resolutions were sent to Hearst by central labor bodies and the Printers Union. The campaign succeeded.

The first issue of Hearst's Examiner came out Dec. 12, 1903, with its employes—all union members—joining 10,000 brothers and sisters in a torchlight parade celebrating the birth of a rival to the Times. It was, at that moment, the greatest local parade ever held in Los Angeles.

Hearst pledged a fair shake to working men and women. While the promises were not always faithfully kept by this newspaper magnate, the Examiner provided competition to the Times for 59 years.

Union leaders here said the struggle to organize the Times will continue.

The publication has a daily circulation of more than 500,000 and a Sunday circulation of 1 million. The Examiner had a 381,000 daily and a 693,000 Sunday circulation.

Union officials and others were mildly cheered by promises from the Times that it will present the news fairly and without bias.

There was general agreement with Celler's statement that the end of the two metropolitan dailies is "an ominous sign" of the increase in the "most dangerous trend in this country today: The curtailment of the media of news communication."

O. William Blaier Dies, Carpenters' Official

O. William Blaier, international vice president of the Carpenters and for 10 years director of the union's Washington office, died in his apartment here after suffering a heart attack. He was 64.

A member of the Carpenters for more than 40 years, he formerly was in charge of the union's operations in Philadelphia. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Marie Blaier, and two daughters, Mrs. Eleanor Rosanio of Philadelphia and Mrs. William Strassheim of Meadowbrook, Pa.

Clothing Workers Offer Essay Prize

Philipsburg, Pa.—An essay contest designed to spread knowledge of the labor movement is being sponsored in three area high schools by Local 674 of the Clothing Workers here.

Called the Julia Maietta Essay Contest in tribute to the ACWA's central Pennsylvania representative, the venture was launched at a meeting in Philipsburg-Osceola High School addressed by Editor Elwood Keppley of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News, Harrisburg.

The local is offering one prize of $50 and two of $25 each to the seniors who submit the best papers. Schools involved are in Moshannon Valley, West Branch, and Philipsburg. Joseph G. Rayback of Pennsylvania State University heads the board of judges.

MORE THAN 250 SPOKESMEN of universities and colleges, labor unions and other groups joined in the first AFL-CIO-sponsored conference on Equal Opportunity for Higher Education, meeting in Washington early this month. Meeting heard Pres. John A. Hannah of Michigan State University, U.S. Commissioner of Education Sterling McMurrin, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and others. Conference was planned by Lawrence Rogin, director of federation's Dept. of Education.

Massive Action Urged to Assure Equal Access to Higher Schools

Trade unionists and educators agree that equal opportunity for higher education does not yet exist and that massive efforts are needed by the government, private citizens, labor and educators to improve the situation.

That was the conclusion to be drawn from the AFL-CIO-sponsored conference on Equal Opportunity in Higher Education held Jan. 4 and 5 in Washington.

Lawrence Rogin, director of the federation's Dept. of Education, summed up at the closing session:

"We are all in agreement that the goal of equal opportunity for higher education is a long way off. It is, therefore, up to each of us as trade unionists, educators, members of fraternal organizations and citizens of a great nation to use whatever influence we can bring to bear to correct a situation that we agree is deplorable."

About 250 educators and union leaders attended the conference—far in excess of the number originally anticipated.

Pres. John A. Hannah, of Michigan State University, chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, noted that the date of the conference was chosen to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Morrill Act that founded land-grant colleges designed to spread opportunity.

"But," Hannah said, "threats to the land-grant philosophy are posed by those who say that this country is too poor—or has too many other uses for its money—to continue to give generous support to worthy young men and women seeking an opportunity to acquire higher education."

He quoted a study conducted by the Chase National Bank:

"The record shows that the growth in gross national product resulting from education has been sufficient to cover much of the cost of our school system despite the rapid rise in enrollment and expenditures. Thus, year-to-year as well as over time, a large part of the expenditure on education is self-financed."

Hannah pointed out that educators have been contending this same thing for years without quotable facts to back them up.

"Perhaps," he said, "the economists will succeed now where we have failed in persuading business and industry that investment in education is a sound investment."

Louis T. Benezet, president of Colorado College, said that "what is commonly called the private liberal arts college needs a broader range of young Americans than it is getting."

"We are becoming distressingly homogenized," he said. "The liberal arts college needs more students from among people who now consider this kind of college not only financially impossible but personally and socially unsuited to them.

"Students educate each other more than professors educate them. . . . Colleges need bright youngsters from the city streets and the farms as well as from the suburbs."

Russell I. Thackrey, executive secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges, said he held it as "an article of educational faith, of faith in this country," that we ought to provide equality of opportunity. But he cited figures on an approaching "crisis" during the next 10 years. College enrollment in 1960 was 3.6 million and if the trend of past years continues it will be 6.9 million in 1970.

"To accommodate this increase," he said, "will require substantial additional expenditures."

Even if funds were available, Thackrey said, there are other factors that tend to keep otherwise qualified applicants out of college. His list included family income, occupation of parents, race, sex and admission policies that rely rigidly on test scores or class standing.

Other speakers and discussion groups further documented the problem and explored possible solutions.

"Higher education is needed if we are to make progress, if we are to be victorious in the great international struggle over which ideology will rule the world," said Pres. John M. Stalnaker, of the National Merit Scholarship Corp. He also took note of the increasing number of students seeking college educations.

"The amount of money for scholarships is probably not increasing as rapidly as college costs or enrollment," he added.

Sterling McMurrin, U.S. Commissioner of Education, discussing the government's responsibility in the college field, said flatly that it should provide "means and motivation" for each person to want the highest education of which he is capable and then make available facilities in which he can get it.

Earlier, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had declared to the conference:

"The labor movement is unalterably committed to a massive assault on inequality of educational opportunity. We as a people need once and for all to establish it as a matter of public policy that an individual's ability must be the only ceiling on educational opportunity."

DEBBIE SUE BROWN, 1962 poster girl for the March of Dimes campaign, gets a smile and a donation from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to mark the annual drive among union members for aid to sufferers from polio, birth defects and arthritis. Meany is co-chairman of the drive's labor division along with union presidents G. E. Leighty, David J. McDonald, John J. Grogan, William Pollock, Howard Coughlin and Lee Minton.

ILO Body Slates 12-Week Course

Geneva—A 12-week course on The Labor Force and Its Employment will be given by the new Intl. Institute for Labor Studies, an arm of the Intl. Labor Organization, from Sept. 17 to Dec. 7.

About 30 participants with some experience in labor problems will be chosen from among ILO member states. Problems to be studied include wages, worker organizations, relations between workers and management, workers' participation in management, social security, welfare, rural labor problems, and labor problems of economic growth and development planning.

The course will be organized by Hilary A. Marquand, institute director. The general council of the British Trades Union Congress has announced it will finance a scholarship.

Schedule for '62:

Labor Calendar Of Conventions

Herewith is a list of conventions scheduled this year by AFL-CIO national and international union affiliates and by state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported:

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
Jan. 11-13	Oklahoma	Tulsa, Okla.
Mar. (date not set)	American Radio Association	San Francisco, Calif.
Apr. 2-5	Louisiana	Baton Rouge, La.
Apr. 9-13	Canadian Labor Congress	Vancouver, Canada
Apr. 10-13	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Apr. 23-24	Master Mechanics	Washington, D. C.
Apr. 23-25	Mississippi	Jackson, Miss.
May 1-5	State, County & Municipal Employes	Milwaukee, Wis.
May 3-5	Utility Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 4-11	Auto Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
May 7	Laundry Workers	San Rafael, Calif.
May 7-11	Textile Workers Union of America	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 14-18	Clothing Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
May 14-18	Distillery Workers	Montreal, Canada
May 14-18	Furniture Workers	Louisville, Ky.
May 14-18	Jewelry Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 14-19	Retail, Wholesale	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 16-18	Georgia	Brunswick, Ga.
May 21-28	Marine Engineers	New York City
May 22-25	Ohio	Cleveland, O.
May 23	Ladies' Garment Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
May 23-27	Packinghouse Workers	Minneapolis, Minn.
May 24-26	South Dakota	Mitchell, S. D.
May 29	Air Line Pilots	Miami Beach, Fla.
June (date not set)	Hatters	New York City
June 4-7	Michigan	Grand Rapids, Mich.
June 7-9	Colorado	Grand Junction, Colo.
June 7-15	Upholsterers	Cleveland, O.
June 11	Idaho	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.
June 11-14	Musicians	Pittsburgh, Pa.
June 11-15	Communications Workers	Milwaukee, Wis.
June 11-15	Leather Workers	New York City
June 11-15	Office Employes	Kansas City, Mo.
June 14-16	Montana	Deer Lodge, Mont.
July (date not set)	Bookbinders	Seattle, Wash.
July 9-12	Washington	Bellingham, Wash.
July 9-13	Newspaper Guild	Buffalo, N. Y.
July 9-17	Maintenance of Way Employes	Cincinnati, O.
July 16	Stove Mounters	St. Louis, Mo.
July 22-Aug. 4	Glass & Ceramic Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
July 23	Yardmasters	Chicago, Ill.
July 27-29	Nevada	Las Vegas, Nev.
July 30-Aug. 3	Technical Engineers	New York City
Aug. (date not set)	Fire Fighters	San Antonio, Tex.
Aug. (date not set)	Postal Clerks	Portland, Ore.
Aug. 4-10	Typographical Union	Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 6-8	Virginia	Norfolk, Va.
Aug. 12-22	American Bakery & Confectionery Workers	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 13	United Garment Workers	Evansville, Ind.
Aug. 13-17	Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 20	California	Long Beach, Calif.
Aug. 20-23	Special Delivery Messengers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 20-24	Teachers	Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 20-25	Photo Engravers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. (date not set)	Asbestos Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. (date not set)	Rubber Workers	Long Beach, Calif.
Sept. (date not set)	Sleeping Car Porters	Montreal, Canada
Sept. 2-8	Letter Carriers	Denver, Colo.
Sept. 3-7	British Trades Union Congress	Blackpool, England
Sept. 3-7	Government Employes	Seattle, Wash.
Sept. 5-7	Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 10	Pulp-Sulphite Workers	Detroit, Mich.
Sept. 10-12	Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 10-12	New York	New York City
Sept. 10-14	Bricklayers	Washington, D. C.
Sept. 10-14	Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Montreal, Canada
Sept. 10-14	Stereotypers	San Antonio, Tex.
Sept. 17	Oregon	Salem, Ore.
Sept. 17	Steelworkers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 17-19	Minnesota	Rochester, Minn.
Sept. 17-22	Carpenters	Washington, D. C.
Oct. (date not set)	Air Line Dispatchers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. (date not set)	Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.
Oct. 1	Broadcast Employes	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 1-3	Nebraska	Scottsbluff, Neb.
Oct. 1-4	Wisconsin	Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct. 3-5	Indiana	Indianapolis, Ind.
Oct. 8-19	Illinois	Springfield, Ill.
Oct. 10-12	Railway Patrolmen	Boston, Mass.
Oct. 12-13	Railway Supervisors	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 15	Cement Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 15	Chemical Workers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. 15-19	Shipbuilders	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 24-26	Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.
Nov. (date not set)	Arkansas	Little Rock, Ark.
Nov. (date not set)	Rhode Island	Providence, R. I.

Officials Refute Charges:

Perlis Challenges Magazine On Welfare 'Chiseling' Facts

New York—National Dir. Leo A. Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities has questioned the accuracy of a recent magazine article detailing charges that welfare rolls are dominated by chiselers and raising a question of "scandal."

Perlis laid down his challenge on the basis of replies to queries he had made of welfare officials in the same areas used by the magazine writer, Fletcher Knebel, to "substantiate" his allegations.

Perlis charged the article, which appeared in Look Magazine's Nov. 7 issue, was one of several that have appeared recently blowing up the importance of chiseling "out of all proportion."

Welfare Commissioner James R. Dumpson of New York City characterized the article as "a concoction of truths and half-truths, misinterpretations and an obvious attempt to confuse the readers about the nature of public welfare in the United States."

One of the magazine's charges was that "a crackdown on reliefers who spurned jobs removed 708 persons from Cook County (Ill.) relief rolls in the month of July."

Found Own Jobs

Dir. Raymond M. Hilliard of the County Dept. of Public Aid, in reply to an inquiry from Perlis, said the "inference that the removal of these persons represents 'a crackdown on reliefers who spurn jobs' does not square with the facts. . . . Our studies indicate that practically all the 708 persons who . . . were . . . removed from the general assistance rolls . . . had shown enough initiative to find their own jobs."

Knebel wrote that a New Jersey legislative committee which "launched an investigation" of the relief program "found one family with 23 children—15 of them illegitimate—drawing $969 a month in welfare aid." A woman with 14 illegitimate children "had received $61,525 during her 18 years on the Newark relief rolls," he added.

Commissioner John W. Tramburg of the New Jersey Dept. of Institutions & Agencies wrote Perlis that "there has been no ADC (aid to dependent children) case receiving a payment of $969 a month, although one newspaper account indicated that this might be the total of assistance received by several families related by blood or marriage." He charged the instances were "selected and not typical of the case load in New Jersey."

In Denver, the Look article said, "in one two-month period, 26 percent of relief checks were cashed in bars." Dir. Charline J. Birkins of the Denver Dept. of Welfare found nothing shocking in this. She explained:

"Most of the bars and cafes are located in areas where we have a concentration of recipients. These bars and cafes do not charge to cash checks and many recipients purchased meal tickets. Colorado law requires that all bars must serve food. Most of the bars and cafes where these checks were cashed serve cheap counter-type meals."

Chief Charles B. Rovin of the Branch of Welfare, Bureau of Indian Affairs, knocked down Knebel's assertion that "in North Dakota, one 16-member Indian family cost the government $11,648 in welfare payments in a single year."

School Costs Included

"The family in question received $4,167 in the form of assistance payments from the bureau in a particular year," he said. "The balance represented $6,765 for school costs on the basis of an approximate average school cost of $615 per year for each of 11 children, and $725 expended by the federal government for medical care.

"The federal government does provide for the education of Indian children on reservations, but this should not be considered a welfare payment any more than the cost of public education for non-Indian children is considered welfare."

The magazine article lumped social security in with welfare and declared that "a large number of people drew doubled social security benefits by fraudulently using two names and account numbers."

"We know of only two such cases in the history of the program," said Social Security Commissioner W. L. Mitchell. "One of these persons is in jail, the other died before prosecution was completed. Safeguards built into bureau procedures eliminate any possibility of the Look statement being correct."

Perlis pointed out that nearly 5 million people are jobless, that unemployment compensation "does not last forever," and that "many who do not want to die of starvation or disease or the elements want food and clothing and shelter and medical care."

"And so the people through their government and with their tax monies," he said, "have instituted a program of public assistance. The people do this for many reasons — some practical and selfish, others humanitarian and idealistic. There are those who say it is our social responsibility to help our fellow-men who have not won the race. Others keep on insisting—as they have for thousands of years—that we are our brother's keeper.

"The unemployed are not alone in seeking our aid and comfort. There are the migrant workers and those who work for little and must support large families. A sparkling ball in one of our better hotels during the social season will not help them much. Nor will a few pennies and dollars to the Christmas charity drive of our newspaper. After all, what they really need is hard money and not soft pity."

Auto Union Appeal Wins Jobless Pay

Detroit—Workers laid off at one plant because of shortages caused by a strike at another plant of the same company are entitled to jobless pay for the time they lost, the Michigan State Employment Security Appeals Board has ruled.

Applying a policy set by the Michigan Supreme Court in a 1959 case, the board voted to grant unemployment insurance payments to 52 members of the Auto Workers who were laid off here in 1958.

The 52 workers in GM's Cadillac division lost some eight days of work each when management put them on layoff, saying a parts shortage had been caused by a strike of another UAW local against GM's Fleetwood Body Division here. The non-striking UAW local presented claims for the laid-off workers on the ground they were not on strike and should not be penalized.

GM says it will appeal the ruling to the courts.

Also upheld were claims by Steelworkers locals at plants of the Great Lakes Steel Corp. and Copco Steel & Engineering Co. The claims involved the 1959 steel strikes in which a striker took a temporary job and was laid off from the temporary job. The board said such workers are entitled to jobless pay from credits accrued at the struck company.

The court decision which led to the latest board rulings grew out of a strike at a Ford plant in Canton, O. When the UAW struck there, Ford laid off more than 10,000 workers in its Michigan plants because of what management said were parts shortages. Those workers were entitled to jobless insurance payments, the court ruled.

Plumbers Hit Company Tactics, Ask New Vote

The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters have asked the National Labor Relations Board to set aside a representation election covering employes and recent employes in the Daniel Construction Co. in four southern states.

Balloting took place in two parts—at 26 job sites last November for workers currently employed on Daniel construction projects, and by mail for recent employes held by the NLRB to have a "continuing interest" in the company's working conditions.

The union charged improprieties both in the site voting, which resulted in a 520-to-174 vote against the union, and in the mail balloting where the 651 votes cast have not been tabulated pending action on the challenge to the election.

In petitions filed with the NLRB, which is currently investigating the conduct of the election, the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters charged that:

- Company foremen illegally voted and electioneered at the job-site balloting.
- Company officials threatened workers known to be sympathetic to the union and fired one union supporter shortly before the election.
- Pay raises were given at some locations to influence the election.
- The procedures set up for mail balloting and the manner in which the mail balloting was conducted resulted in "errors, confusion and mistakes which were so prejudicial to the union that the entire mail balloting must be considered null and void and to have disenfranchised substantial numbers of eligible voters."

The union also charged that management statements in campaign literature that the company would challenge the decision in the courts if the union won the election "interfered with the employes' freedom of choice by inferring the futility of voting for the union."

In directing the two-stage representation election, the NLRB had rejected the company claim that only current employes should be permitted to vote. The board said the "peculiarly intermittent" nature of the construction industry gave a "continuing interest" to persons who had worked for Daniel for at least 45 days during the past two years.

Italian Money, Brains Revive Old Firm

Underwood Workers Get Jobs, Pay Hikes

(Continued from Page 1)

cidence. The name of Underwood was synonymous with typewriters more than a half-century ago when Camillo Olivetti, an electrical engineer who had toured the United States and taught at Leland Stanford University, returned to Italy to found that nation's first typewriter factory.

The men who run Olivetti—and now Underwood—are not sentimentalists, however. They don't sink millions of dollars into an enterprise because a company patriarch is reputed to have gazed in admiration at a red brick factory in Hartford. And they don't produce—certainly not for export—typewriters which they could manufacture markedly cheaper or more efficiently in Italy.

'Great Mistake'

Any American manufacturer who moves to Europe to take advantage of presumably lower wage rates "is making a great mistake," Pizzoni-Ardemani emphasized.

There are many and valid reasons, he said, for American firms to set up plants in Europe and for European firms to establish manufacturing operations in the United States—but wage rates are not among them, he declared.

Labor costs is the "last element" to be considered in going into another country. Any temporary advantage that might exist, he said, is "only transitory."

Mass production, Pizzoni-Ardemani emphasized, is the key to Olivetti's operations, and the company has found production costs in the United States and Italy "almost equal."

He pointed out that there is no United States tariff on typewriters, so that Olivetti's decision to expand and modernize the Hartford plant for large-scale standard and electric typewriter production was not based on any desire to produce in a protected U.S. market. It was reached on the basis of production efficiency.

He quoted the Olivetti formula expressed recently by Galassi in an interview with the IAM newspaper, The Machinist.

Business 'Axiom' Refuted

Galassi, after declaring firmly that "it is not true that higher wages in the United States are pricing American products out of the world market," said his company expected to "make a little on each typewriter and sell a lot."

"We won't price our typewriters to make a profit when we only operate at 50 percent of capacity," he said.

One of the first actions of the new top management was to negotiate a wage increase with IAM Dist. 26 to compensate for a period of no raises under the old management. As Pizzoni-Ardemani explained it:

It would have been "absolutely useless" for the company to embark on such a major enterprise "unless we knew we could count on the cooperation of labor." It would have been "folly" he said, to seek to improve production "in an atmosphere of antagonism."

Insistence on fair labor standards has proved sound business policy, he said, despite temporary problems such as the time when a number of Italian manufacturers attempted to boycott the company's products because the firm paid the same wages at a new factory in depressed, low-wage southern Italy that it paid to its workers in the North. This, a segment of the business community insisted, was setting a bad and dangerous precedent. Olivetti nevertheless maintained the policy.

Joe Cronin, who as manager of IAM Dist. 26 has negotiated with both the old and new management of Underwood, pointed out that Olivetti management at Hartford "has increased employment approximately 30 percent at a time when most companies were laying off." He added:

"If it hadn't been for the purchase of the old Underwood firm by the new management, many of our union members would now be on the breadlines and Hartford would have become a depressed area."

AFL-CIO RESEARCHERS question a spokesman of the Olivetti Co. of Italy, which bought and revitalized the Underwood typewriter corporation, expanded production and employment at Hartford, Conn., and tripled exports of American-built Underwood typewriters to other nations. Seated are AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg, left, and Sergio Pizzoni-Ardemani, assistant to the president of the Underwood Corp. Standing, left to right, are members of the Dept. of Research staff, Bert Seidman, Bertram Gottlieb, Nat Goldfinger and Elizabeth Jager.

Mrs. Ellickson Heads Staff of Women's Unit

Mrs. Katherine P. Ellickson, for six years assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, has been named executive secretary of the new President's Commission on the Status of Women.

Announcement of Mrs. Ellickson's appointment was made by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is chairman of the commission, with Prof. Richard A. Lester of Princeton University as vice chairman. The executive vice chairman is Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson.

Mrs. Roosevelt told a press conference held jointly with Goldberg that the function of the commission would be to deal broadly with differences in the legal treatment of women in the field of political, civil and property rights; with state laws protecting women workers; with the effects of federal social security and tax laws on earnings of women; with employment practices of the federal government and federal contractors.

Mrs. Ellickson has had long experience in labor and government groups in social security and research fields. She was secretary of the Social Security Committee of the former CIO, served on advisory committees to the government on public assistance and employment security, and worked for the Social Security Board, the National Labor Relations Board and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

KATHERINE ELLICKSON Named to President's Commission

A graduate of Vassar College, Mrs. Ellickson also studied economics at Columbia University. She is a member of the Newspaper Guild and was long a member of the Teachers.

She is married to John Chester Ellickson, an economist at the Dept. of Agriculture. They have a daughter, Margaret, at Brown University and a son, Robert, at Oberlin College.

UPP Board Names Pair To Top Posts

Albany, N. Y.—The Papermakers & Paperworkers' executive board has named Al E. Brown as union secretary-treasurer and Robert Bargeron as general vice president, and chose Miami Beach for the next UPP convention beginning Sept. 9, 1963.

Brown succeeds Joseph Addy of Troy, union members for more than 50 years and secretary-treasurer for 23 years. Board members gave Addy a watch at a testimonial dinner here marking his retirement.

Brown formerly was regional director for the union in Portland, Ore., and last August was named UPP general vice president. As director he helped establish a West Coast uniform agreement covering 30,000 workers in 29 plants, and was active in safety activities.

Bargeron headed the UPP health and welfare department and is an expert on union pension and insurance programs, UPP Pres. Paul L. Phillips said.

Libyan Court Frees Jailed Union Chief

Tripoli, Libya—A court of appeals has reversed the conviction of Gen. Sec. Salem Shita of the Libyan General Federation of Trade Unions and ordered his immediate release.

Shita and several other union leaders were arrested in September on charges growing out of a series of strikes by LGFTU affiliates to enforce wage increases approved by a bipartisan commission. The others were provisionally released two weeks later, but Shita was held in jail until he was tried in November and sentenced to 4.5 months in jail.

The Intl. Confederation of Free Unions protested to the King and the government at the time of the arrests and filed charges of violation of union rights with the Intl. Labor Organization. An ICFTU mission was denied entry into Libya, as were union delegations from Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria. The ICFTU engaged a British lawyer, Elwyn Jones, Q.C., to defend Shita, but he was permitted to attend the trial only as an observer.

CLC Urges Stronger Protection for Jobless

Ottawa, Ont.—A 10-point program for strengthening this country's unemployment insurance program as part of a comprehensive social security system was proposed to a Committee of Inquiry in a 23,000-word presentation by the Canadian Labor Congress.

"You have the right if not the obligation," the CLC said, "to recommend the necessary steps be taken whereby social security in Canada will become more comprehensive and otherwise more satisfactory as a means of protecting the people of this country against the hazards of illness, old age, unemployment and other contingencies which arise in an industrial society like our own and which require collective action if effective solutions are to be found."

The Committee of Inquiry was named by Prime Minister Diefenbaker and will report to him.

The CLC brief strongly opposed taxes based on employer experience ratings, under which the rate falls for employers with fewer benefit claims. The record in the U.S., it said, showed that this system did not stabilize employment as claimed, but rather caused employers to resist the payment of benefits because each additional claim was likely to result in an increased rate.

With experience rating, the CLC asserted, it has not been possible in the U.S. to build up funds in good times to meet the needs of bad times.

The CLC proposed:

- Revision of the present system of financing claims by paying seasonal benefits out of consolidated revenue and lifting the payment by the government to equal contributions by employers and employes.
- Increasing benefits to not less than two-thirds of previous earnings.
- Liberalization of eligibility for benefits.
- Maintenance of the present risk pool and avoidance of experience rating.
- Extension of coverage, especially to non-profit hospitals, charitable institutions and municipal governments.
- Avoidance of special regulations for married women and pensioners, but more effective inspection and other administrative procedures.
- Strengthening the role of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee and the National Employment Committee.
- Strengthening the National Employment Service.
- Improving administration of the act.
- Recognition of unemployment insurance as only one phase of social security and of Canada's need for a complete, comprehensive and adequate social security system.

"Unemployment insurance cannot be dealt with in isolation," the CLC observed. "Unless there is an aggressive, imaginative and well-planned employment policy, unemployment insurance benefits, however desirable, will not stop the corrosion of human beings if they see no hope of re-employment ahead of them."

The CLC also suggested the committee consider extension of benefits for workers with more than one dependent, and added benefits to the long-term unemployed.

Fred Schmidt Named Aide to Gonzalez

Former Sec.-Treas. Fred Schmidt of the Texas State AFL-CIO has taken up new duties as administrative assistant to Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.). He succeeds the late Bob Bray, who died recently.

IBEW Gift Radios Aid Youth Guidance Center

Los Angeles—On behalf of the 11,000 members of Local 11, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Pres. Charles Walker and Business Mgr. Webb Green presented eight radios to the Federal Pre-Release Guidance Center, a national pilot product here for the rehabilitation of youthful offenders.

Local 11 has a youth service program begun several years ago by former Business Mgr. George O'Brien, now U.S. marshal here, to help boys who get into trouble for minor offenses. O'Brien said the pre-release center was initiated by U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy.

Backed By Senate Conservatives:

Hickenlooper Wins GOP Policy Contest

Senate Republicans kept their party's image firmly to the right of center by electing Iowa's conservative Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper to succeed the late Sen. Styles Bridges (N. H.) as chairman of the influential Senate GOP Policy Committee.

Hickenlooper defeated Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), 21-14, in a secret ballot vote taken a few hours before the opening of the second session of Congress. Although Saltonstall's voting record has been only slightly less conservative than Hickenlooper's, he had the backing of the party's liberal wing.

Earlier, House Democrats followed precedent and unanimously chose their long-time majority leader, Rep. John W. McCormack (Mass.), to succeed the late Speaker Sam Rayburn. Every speaker in the last 50 years was first majority or minority leader of his party in the House. McCormack, who now becomes second in line of succession to the presidency—after Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson—was elected majority leader in 1940, when Rayburn became speaker. He has served in the House since 1929.

Rep. Carl B. Albert, (Okla.), assistant leader under McCormack, was elected to the leadership. The way had been cleared for his unanimous election when Rep. Richard Bolling (Mo.), who had been backed by many House liberals, conceded he did not have the votes to win and withdrew from the race. McCormack and Albert named Rep. Hale Boggs (La.) to the appointive post of party whip or assistant leader.

McCormack was formally elected speaker over Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) in a straight party-line vote.

The Republican choice of Hickenlooper over Saltonstall assured continued conservative domination of the Policy Committee, which functions as a research and information body for GOP senators, issues staff studies on various issues, and has played an important part in setting the GOP "party line." Under Bridges, it reflected a right-wing viewpoint which on occasion has drawn protests from GOP moderates.

Voted with Conservatives

Saltonstall, who voted with the conservatives to elect Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) as GOP leader in 1959 over liberal-backed Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), had originally been expected to have clear sailing for the Policy Committee chairmanship. He has been chairman of the Senate's Republican caucus.

Despite Saltonstall's conservative domestic record, his views on foreign policy were rated "too internationalist for an election year" by a number of influential midwestern Republicans.

Another factor may have been Saltonstall's personally cordial and cooperative relationship with Kennedy when both served in the Senate from the same state. This, some Republicans apparently believed, might dull the GOP's political knife in an election year.

As the House went through the formality of organization and the Senate reassembled for a ceremonial 19-minute session before adjourning in a memorial tribute to Bridges, battle lines were shaping up over the Administration's legislative program, including trade liberalization and health care for the aged under social security.

A key man in both bills is Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee. While Mills is regarded as not unfriendly to Administration attempts to expand world trade, he refused to support the social security health care approach in 1959 and, despite intensive White House wooing, has given no public encouragement to hopes for bringing a medical care bill out of committee.

McCormack, Albert, and Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) predicted congressional support for the major part of the Administration's program despite tough, close battles over controversial issues. They saw approval of a medical care bill if—and they conceded it was a big "if"—it was reported out by the House Ways & Means Committee.

On the GOP side, Dirksen, Halleck and Rep. William E. Miller (N. Y.), Republican national chairman, served notice that the majority of Republicans in Congress will join conservative Democrats in opposing the social security health bill.

Miller said there will be no party position as such on the President's proposals for liberalizing trade and tariffs. Party lines are divided on this issue.

The first major Kennedy program slated for consideration in the session, Democratic leaders said, is tax revision.

Slated for immediate Senate debate is the so-called "Du Pont bill," a measure aimed at providing tax relief to individual Du Pont Co. stockholders receiving General Motors stock as the result of a Supreme Court ruling last year that Du Pont must divest itself of its 63 million shares of GM stock within 10 years.

The bill has been passed by the House and an attempt was made to speed it through the Senate shortly before first-session adjournment. A threatened filibuster by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and others forced it to be set aside.

Gore's office told the AFL-CIO News that the senator was "still opposed" to the bill and planned to fight it.

D. C. Laborers Local Offers Scholarships

Laborers Local 74 has set up a scholarship plan under which college scholarships for the 1962 school year will be granted to members of the Washington, D. C., union or their dependent children.

THE AYES HAVE IT overwhelmingly at this meeting of Transport Workers where TWU members in New York City voted to end a four-day strike and accept a new one-year contract with the Fifth Avenue Coach Lines, and a subsidiary line, calling for wage increases of 13 cents an hour and benefits costing another two cents. In the foreground are several members who remained seated during the voting.

Jobs, Health Care, World Trade Stressed in Kennedy Message

(Continued from Page 1)

employment insurance system, with high federal standards, and added two new proposals:

- Presidential authority on a stand-by basis to slash income tax rates and boost purchasing power for limited periods, subject to a congressional veto.
- Presidential authority to step up federal public works expenditures and federal grants for local public works, subject to a "triggering" point of a "given rise in unemployment."

Congress Divided

He laid down his comprehensive program of domestic and foreign policy to a Congress narrowly divided along lines of social philosophy, in which the conservative House coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats may often assert control.

He offered the program to a Congress from which the towering figure of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn was missing, and in which the impulses of an election year may provoke prolonged controversy and very close rollcall votes on key sections of the Administration program.

In the domestic field, the President again threw his weight behind a program of health care for the aged through the social security system.

He told Congress that he would ask a new "massive attack" on adult illiteracy, through a broad-scale program to improve educational quality and to provide federal loans for college facilities and federally financed student scholarships.

On federal aid to public schools, the President told Congress that "we cannot afford to wait another year" and that he saw "no reason to weaken or withdraw" the Senate-passed bill for grants for school construction and teachers' salaries that was blocked in 1961 in the House Rules Committee.

Balanced Budget Seen

Citing the relatively stable price levels of the first year of his Administration, Kennedy promised a balanced budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, but warned that revenues would have to be increased by tax reforms to end "unwarranted preferences" to corporation stockholders and to compel withholding taxes on dividends and interest comparable to the withholdings now imposed on salary and wage income.

In addition, he asked for a new public welfare program, designed to rehabilitate those on public assistance, and a pay reform program to give federal employes income scales "more comparable to those of private industry."

He renewed requests for a Cabinet-level Dept. of Urban Affairs and Housing; said strong executive action in the civil rights field should be supported by legislation to end "iniquitous local devices" such as literacy tests or poll taxes that deny the right to vote; promised a new farm program; and pledged new bills in the food and drug field "to protect consumers from the careless and the unscrupulous."

Firing the opening gun in what promises to be one of the fiercest legislative battles of the session, the President said that expiration of the three-decades-old reciprocal trade program this year gave an opportunity for a "bold new instrument of American trade policy" to forge a trading partnership across the Atlantic "with vast resources for freedom."

The European Common Market, he warned, will become a powerful trading area "behind a single external tariff similar to ours with an economy which nearly equals our own."

If we move decisively to slash tariffs mutually with the Common Market, while offering "tested forms of assistance" to American business firms and workers forced to bear the immediate burden of increased imports, the President said, we will "enlarge the prosperity of free men everywhere."

The alternative, he declared, is to see ourselves economically "cut off from our major allies," and he gave a picture of what he considered the inevitable results:

"Industries will move their plants and jobs and capital inside the walls of the Common Market. Our farm surpluses will pile up. Our balance of payments position will worsen. And millions of American workers—whose jobs depend on exports or imports or an expanding economy—will see their interests sacrificed."

Reviewing events of the past year in global affairs and the perils that remain, Kennedy declared that the basic goal of the United States remains "a peaceful world community of free and independent states—free to choose their own future and their own system, so long as it does not threaten the freedom of others."

He cited difficulties in the Congo, in Southeast Asia and in Berlin, but said the united strength of the Atlantic Community "has flourished under severe tests."

Berlin Threat Remains

The threat to Berlin remains and no one can predict the course of future negotiations, Kennedy declared. But "we are sparing no honorable effort to find a peaceful and mutually acceptable solution," and we are "prepared to talk, when appropriate, and to fight, if necessary," for the freedom of "that brave city."

Asking $3 billion in new long-term funds for the Alliance for Progress with Latin America, the President termed it a program that will speed the economic, educational and social progress of the Latin republics and "a prospect of great promise."

Our economic aid to other nations, he said, is feeding the hungry and assisting underdeveloped new countries to reach their own standards of economic progress.

"These programs help people; and by helping people, they help feedom," he told Congress.

Events around the earth, he declared, "teach us never to write off nations as lost to the Communist camp." For as the new and weaker states assert their independence, this declaration of freedom in itself "is a bar to the Communists' 'grand design'—it is the basis for our own."

1-13-62

Working Force Static; Jobless Rate Still 6.1%

(Continued from Page 1)

to the armed forces; that because of the recession more elderly persons tend to leave the work force; that women who ordinarily work are not seeking jobs because of job scarcity; and that there might be a greater degree of unemployment in agriculture than the figures indicate, with farm workers staying on the farm instead of applying for jobless benefits or seeking work in the city.

The monthly job report showed that the number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer was up seasonally to 1.2 million, 100,000 above November, with 660,000 persons jobless for 27 weeks or more.

Total employment dropped by 900,000 over the month to 66.5 million, with nearly all the decline in agriculture.

Non-farm employment remained unchanged from November, although a small increase usually occurs in December.

The report showed also that 2.3 million non-farm workers were employed part-time in December, a drop of 150,000 from the preceding month.

For the unemployment rate to have dropped in December it would have been necessary for joblessness to have remained unchanged or to have decreased. The seasonal rise of 100,000—the normal pattern—kept the rate from increasing further.

For most of 1961, the unemployment rate hovered around the 7 percent mark, dropping to 6.1 percent in November.

Queried on the outlook for the next few months, Goldberg was optimistic, declaring that all of the indications are that "we will have an improvement in our employment and consequently in our unemployment situation."

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Kennedy Order Guarantees U.S. Workers' Union Rights

Committee Agrees On Automation

By John M. Barry

A broad program to cushion the unemployment caused by automation won the general agreement of the President's Committee on Labor-Management Policy in its first report, but AFL-CIO leaders in the group said the recommendations fell short in failing to stress the urgency of a shorter workweek if other measures fail.

The 21 public, labor and management members of the committee, established by Pres. Kennedy last February, were unanimous on these fundamental points:

- "Automation and technological progress are essential to the general welfare, the economic strength and the defense of the nation."
- "This progress can and must be achieved without the sacrifice of human values."
- "Achievement of technological progress without sacrifice of human values requires a combination of private and governmental action, consonant with the principles of a free society."

The committee urged "serious consideration" of its 11 recommendations, which cited, among other things, the need for a faster rate of economic growth, improved education and retraining programs for workers, and adequate unemployment compensation under federal minimum standards.

The single point which drew exceptions from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the five AFL-

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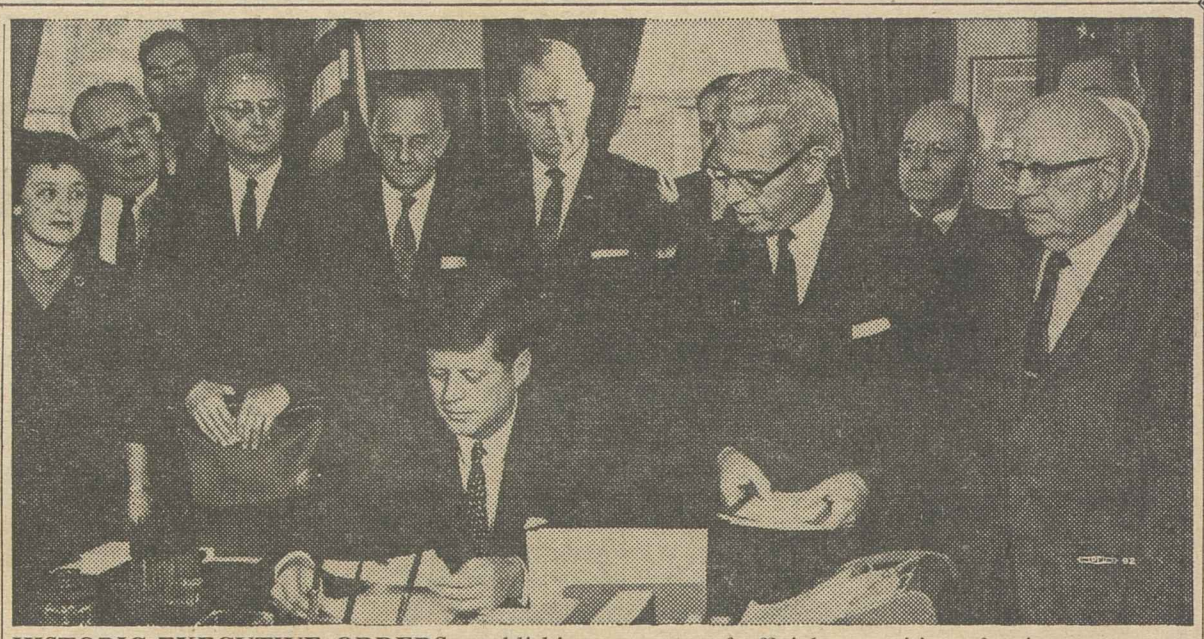


HISTORIC EXECUTIVE ORDERS establishing a system of official recognition of unions representing federal employes and new procedures for disposing of employe appeals are signed by Pres. Kennedy. At the President's left is Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, who headed the task force which recommended the action. Leaders of AFL-CIO federal employe unions present included Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers, second from left; Pres. James A. Campbell of the Government Employes, far right, and Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Post Office Clerks, behind Goldberg and partially obscured.

New Policy Establishes Legal Base

Pres. Kennedy has issued an executive order creating a new national policy that guarantees federal employes the right to join unions and bargain collectively with the government. The President expressed confidence that the action "will result in improved relations between management and employes in the federal service."

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, described the order as "a major breakthrough in assuring and implementing the rights of self-organization, recognition and collective negotiation for federal employes."

Another order, issued simultaneously, sets up new procedures for the disposition of employe appeals within a federal department or agency.

Both orders are based on the recommendations of a presidential task force headed by Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, who hailed them as "a landmark" in relationships between the government and its employes.

Famous Anniversary

In signing the orders at a White House ceremony, Kennedy noted that they followed by one day the 79th anniversary of the Civil Service Act.

"These orders," said the President, "define and provide a legal base for the rights of federal employes and employe organizations to participate in improving personnel policies and working conditions not specifically fixed by Congress."

He added that "the public interest remains the dominant consid-

(Continued on Page 6)

'Heavily Influenced' by Crisis:

$92.5 Billion Federal Budget Sent Congress by Kennedy

A $92.5 billion budget, "heavily influenced" by the continuing world crisis, has been sent to Congress by Pres. Kennedy with the expectation that the "brisk recovery" from last year's recession "will continue" and produce a "modest surplus" of $500 million.

The President recommended an increase of $3.4 billion in expenditures for the 12 months starting July 1, 1962, stressing that "more than three-quarters of the increase is accounted for by national security and space activities and the bulk of the remainder by fixed interest charges."

In contrast to a $2.7 billion increase for security and international affairs and a $400 million increase in interest on the national debt, the President requested only $1 million more for domestic civil functions. He explained in his budget message that within the $25.4 billion recommended for these functions—including veterans' benefits—"there are important shifts in direction and emphasis."

The President expects expenditures for agricultural programs, the postal deficit and temporary unemployment compensation to drop and to allow increases in education, health, housing and natural resource development.

He estimates that continued recovery from the recession will produce an increase in the gross national product from $521 billion in calendar year 1961 to $570 billion at the end of 1962, resulting in a $10.5 billion increase in corporate profits and nearly $11 billion in tax revenues from all sources.

A 2 percent per quarter growth rate during the fiscal year will bring the unemployment rate to 4 percent by June 30, 1963, the President said. The present rate is 6.1 percent. He noted also "we do not expect another economic recession during the period covered by this budget."

Evaluating the economic situation, the message declared that "the economy is moving strongly forward with employment and incomes rising."

"The prospects are favorable for further rises . . ." Kennedy said.

"To plan a deficit under such circumstances would increase the risk of inflationary pressures, damaging alike to our domestic economy and to our international balance of payments. On the other hand we are still far short of full capacity use of plant and manpower. To plan a larger surplus would risk choking off economic recovery and contributing to a premature downturn."

Using the yardstick of the cost of past wars, the present national defense posture and steps to prevent future conflicts, the expenditures for these purposes amount to nearly 80 percent of the budget.

New Farm Program Due

New defense expenditures include additional Minuteman missiles and Polaris submarines, a $700 million fall-out shelter program to provide space for 50 million persons and strengthening of conventional armed forces.

Proposals for foreign assistance include a special long-term authorization for $3 billion of aid to the Alliance for Progress in Latin America within the next four years.

The President told Congress he will send a special message containing a new farm program that

(Continued on Page 8)

IBEW Wins Cut in Hours, 56c Increase

New York—The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, cracked a solid wall of employer opposition by winning a two-year contract calling for a shorter workweek and wage increases of 56 cents an hour for 3,000 construction workers.

A five-day strike of the local's 9,000 members in the construction division led to an agreement with the Greater City Electrical Contractors Association providing a five-hour day, plus an hour of overtime and an offer by Local 3 to extend the same terms to other employers of Local 3 members, on strike since Jan. 11.

As electrical negotiations con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Road Builders Ordered To End Intimidation

By Eugene A. Kelly

The National Labor Relations Board has found Florida's biggest roadbuilding firm—Cone Brothers Contracting Co.—guilty of acts constituting "naked intimidation" and "conduct of the most flagrant type" against employes who went on strike in 1960.

A three-member panel voted unanimously to affirm the findings of Trial Examiner George A. Downing that Cone supervisors had committed unfair labor practices by arming non-strikers with guns, threatening to run down strikers with cars or shoot them "like a covey of birds" and other unlawful acts including a threat to blacklist workers who refused to cross an Operating Engineers picket line in Tampa, Fla.

The decision was signed by NLRB Members Philip Ray Rodgers, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown. The upholding of union charges was noteworthy for the participation of Rodgers, who frequently votes on the dissenting side in cases involving majority decisions.

Third Order Since '55

The board order—third of the kind since 1955—directs Cone Brothers to cease and desist from these acts:

- Using shotguns or other weapons in a threatening manner

(Continued on Page 3)

NLRB Tells 'Runaway' To Bargain

New York—It was an unfair labor practice for Pres. Robert Wasserman of the Royal Optical Mfg. Co., Inc., to move his eyeglass frame plant from a loft building on W. 22d St. to Passaic, N. J., without notice to the union representing his employes, the National Labor Relations Board has concluded.

The move was made on the weekend of Dec. 3, 1960, two weeks after an unaffiliated local union had been certified by the State Labor Relations Board as bargaining agent for company workers.

Despite the election, Wasserman stalled off union efforts to negotiate a contract and moved the plant without giving the local a chance to represent the employes, NLRB Examiner Lee Best found. The board upheld his recommendation that the runaway firm be directed to take these steps:

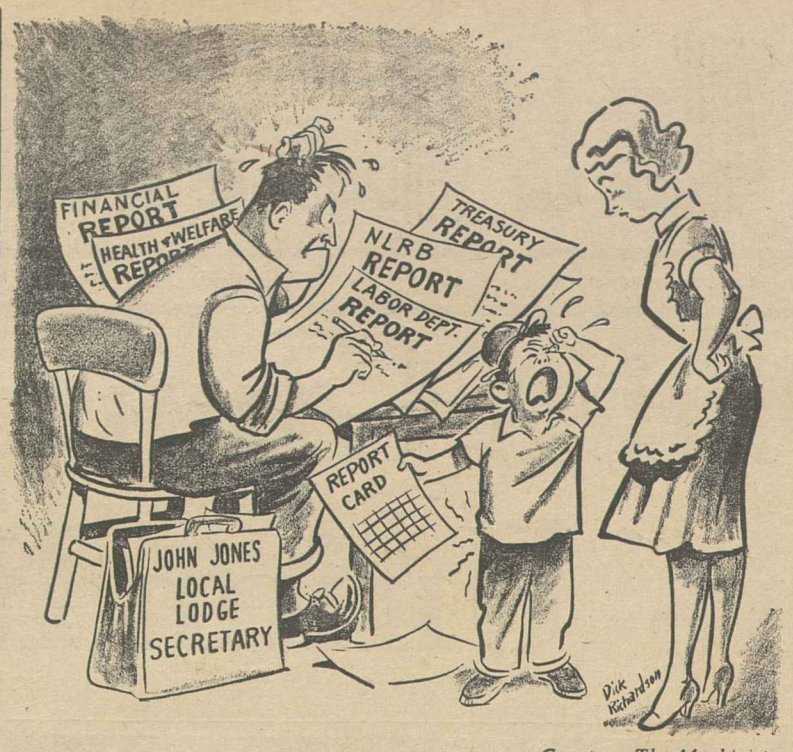
- Stop interfering with the union or refusing to bargain collectively.
- Upon request, start bargaining with the local and, if an understanding is reached, put it in writing.
- Upon application, offer immediate and full reinstatement to four former employes, dismissing if necessary any persons hired to replace them; make them whole for any pay loss, and bargain in good faith on any wages lost since the plant was moved.

The board agreed with the trial examiner that the move was made not solely to avoid bargaining but also for "valid economic reasons." Four of the five employes who quit when the company refused to pay their travel expenses were unfair labor practice strikers and are entitled to reinstatement on application, the board decided.

Washington AFL-CIO Elects Joseph Davis

Seattle—Joseph Davis of Olympia, a member of the Office Workers and a graduate of the University of Washington, has been elected president of the Washington State AFL-CIO in a month-long referendum vote.

Davis received 23,953 of the 44,604 votes cast, defeating three rivals. He succeeds Evan Weston, who for 15 years was president of the former State AFL and of the merged AFL-CIO and who was not a candidate for re-election.



Courtesy, The Machinist

'All I Said Was: Daddy, Will You Please Sign My Report Card?'

NLRB Eases Policy Barring Situs Pickets

Common situs picketing is legal under certain conditions, the National Labor Relations Board has decided in revising the Washington Coca-Cola rule which the board had followed for eight years.

By a 3-2 vote the NLRB dismissed a secondary boycott charge involving Local 861 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Plauche Electric, Inc., of Lake Charles, La.

The company's top official, Vance Plauche, former IBEW member, and the local failed to agree on a new contract when an agreement expired in 1960. The local placed pickets at the site of a contract job when Plauche placed non-union men on a wiring job at U.S. Tire Engineers, Inc. The NLRB general counsel issued a complaint and Trial Examiner John C. Fischer held that an unfair labor practice had been committed by the union because it did not picket Plauche at his office but went to a jobsite.

The board majority reversed the trial examiner, citing U.S. Appeals Court rulings in similar cases. The picketing resulted in no work interruptions and the picket signs stated "no dispute with any other contractor."

In discarding the "rigid rule" that situs picketing always is unlawful, Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members Gerald A. Brown and John H. Fanning said they would examine each future case on its facts and its merits.

The majority said it was applying the Moore Drydock ruling which held that, in a mixed situs situation, picketing of the premises of a secondary employer is primary if "at the time of the picketing the primary employer is engaged in its normal business" at the site picketed.

Members Boyd Leedom and Philip Ray Rodgers dissented. They charged that the majority was not revising Washington Coca-Cola but reversing it entirely and in effect "licensing unions to enmesh neutral employers."

Get-Out-Vote Program:

14 Area Conferences Scheduled by COPE

The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education will sponsor 14 area conferences this spring to launch labor's election-year program to get out the vote, educate workers and their families on legislative issues, and raise funds to help elect liberal candidates for national and state office.

COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt extended a "special invitation" to women to attend the conferences and expressed the hope that male delegates will bring their wives, "who will be most welcome to attend all sessions." Their "many hours of service" in registration drives and political campaigns, he said, are both "appreciated and necessary."

The series of conferences will include workshops on COPE central body operations, including registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns, and sessions on COPE dollar drives, formation and functions of local union political education committees, and legislation. Delegates will represent both unions and central bodies.

McDevitt announced the following schedule:

Mar. 11-12, at Miami, for delegates from Florida and Georgia.

Mar. 15-16, at New Orleans, for Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Mar. 21-22, at Dallas, for New Mexico and Texas.

Mar. 28-29, at New York City, for Connecticut, New Jersey and New York.

Mar. 31-Apr. 1, at Providence, for Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Apr. 3-4, at Detroit, for Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

Apr. 7-8, at Chicago, for Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Apr. 10-11, at Louisville, for Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia.

May 4-5, at Philadelphia, for Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

May 28-29, at Kansas City, Mo., for Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

June 1-2, at Omaha, for Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

June 5-6, at Cheyenne, for Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming.

June 9-10, at Spokane, for Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

June 13-14, at Los Angeles, for Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada.

Each conference will be headed by McDevitt. He will be assisted by members of the COPE headquarters staff and the women's activities director of the region.

AFL-CIO Donates $1,000 to Peruvians

In response to a plea for help from the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the AFL-CIO has sent a contribution of $1,000 for the relief of victims of the recent avalanche in Peru.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed the sorrow of U.S. workers at the tragedy, which cost thousands of lives and wiped out whole villages, in a cablegram to Sec. Gen. Arturo Sabroso Montoya of the Confederation of Labor of Peru.

IBEW Wins Shorter Workweek, 56c Increase for 3,000 in New York

(Continued from Page 1)

tinued, building contractors began to put into effect what the unions called a lockout of other construction workers, with a statement that it would be "unsafe" to continue working with temporary power lines maintained by Local 3 members.

Hundreds of union members worked at building projects to provide power to hoists, lights and other essential services despite the strike. At headquarters, a 110-man committee headed by John J. Fenley, Local 3 executive board member, was on call for emergency services. Service was also maintained for street lights and traffic signals.

The enforced shutdown brought a charge, filed with the National Labor Relations Board by the Building & Construction Trades Council, that the employers' decision to stop work constituted "coercion, intimidation, and interference" with orderly collective bargaining.

Council Pres. Peter J. Brennan said the shutdown was "unfair and illegal" and would result, if it continued, in suits for damages or refusals by affected unions to return to work without a negotiated settlement.

Negotiate 3 Months

A 10-man Local 3 negotiating committee headed by George Frick reached agreement with the Greater City contractors' group to cap three months of bargaining. The terms, approved in a midnight meeting of the union's wage and policy committee, include these major improvements:

- A five-hour day, plus one hour of overtime at the time and a half rate—a reduction of one hour a day working time.
- Straight time pay rates of $4.96 an hour, up from $4.40.

The agreement becomes effective next July 1 and will expire June 30, 1964. It includes a provision that Local 3 will add about 1,000 apprentices to the number already scheduled over the two-year term.

The Greater City Electrical Contractors Association represents about 125 of the city's 600 electrical contractors and employs about a third of the local's construction division members.

In negotiations that started Oct. 6, Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Pres. Jeremiah P. Sullivan and other union officers stressed the need for a shorter working day and workweek as a hedge against unemployment resulting from the employers' use of new machines and labor-saving techniques.

Meany Completes New Civil Rights Committee

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the membership of the federation's Standing Committee on Civil Rights under the chairmanship of Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Meany's appointment of Schnitzler to head the committee and his proposal to revamp the membership were approved by the federation's Executive Council at its post-convention meeting in December.

The convention, a few days earlier, had adopted a broad civil rights resolution which strengthened the machinery for enforcement of the AFL-CIO's anti-discrimination policy.

The resolution gave the standing committee the authority to initiate complaints on its own motion whenever it finds prima facie evidence that discrimination is being practiced. It also stressed the desirability of obtaining voluntary compliance with AFL-CIO policy from the affiliates involved, with unresolved complaints to be referred to the Executive Council for action.

Members of the committee, in addition to Schnitzler, are: Pres. Ralph Bellamy of Actors' Equity, Pres. Eugene E. Frazier of the Transport Service Employes, Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, Pres. Albert J. Hayes of the Machinists, Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers.

Also, Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers, Pres. John J. Murphy of the Bricklayers, Vice Pres. Louis Simon of the Clothing Workers, Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes, Vice Pres. Milton P. Webster of the Sleeping Car Porters and Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers.

Shelter Program Seen As Federal Obligation

New York—The AFL-CIO position on fall-out shelters is to back a "strong federal civil defense program," Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities has advised CSA representatives throughout the country.

It is the responsibility of the federal government, he said, to "plan and prepare in peacetime to save life and property in case of war," with the preparations including "plans for fall-out shelters based upon the best available scientific advice."

The federal government also should "sponsor the construction of community, farm, school, plant and hospital fall-out shelters stocked with food, water and drugs, wherever and whenever the federal government thinks they are necessary," Perlis said.

He recalled the civil defense resolution passed by the recent AFL-CIO convention and said critics of shelter programs should realize that "fall-out shelters no more cause war than life insurance causes death." There is no need for hysteria, he maintained, but added that there must be preparation.

Home shelters, Perlis maintained, should not be an individual responsibility.

PRR and NYC Hit:

Rail Unions Attack Proposed Merger

Railroad unions have denounced a proposed merger of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central as "catastrophic," and have urged Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission to block the consolidation of the nation's two biggest railroad systems.

Both the Railway Labor Executives' Association—the federation of rail brotherhoods which speaks for the bulk of the nation's railroad workers—and the Transport Workers, which represents groups of workers on the Pennsylvania, served notice they will fight the move.

The RLEA described the merger plan agreed to by directors of the two railroads as "the most catastrophic proposal in its potential effect upon the future welfare of the nation and the railroad industry itself which has ever been placed before the public."

The brotherhood chiefs said such a merger would leave the East with only one major railroad system, creating a "vast railroad monopoly" which would make it impossible for smaller lines to stay in business.

Noting that New York Central Pres. Alfred E. Perlman had declared last June in a speech in Washington, D. C., that he didn't think it was in the "public interest" for the two largest railroads to become one system, the RLEA said he "clearly was right" in his earlier appraisal.

The Transport Workers threatened to strike, if necessary, to block any merger "which fails to provide ironclad protection of the job security and retirement rights of each and every employe on the seniority rosters of both railroads."

The TWU called a merger proposal, which would involve an exchange of stock of the two lines, "a fraud to fool the people into believing that they will receive better service from a combination of railroads which separately practice a 'public-be-damned' policy."

Stockholders' meetings—May 8 for the Pennsylvania, and May 23 for the New York Central—must approve the merger agreement. If approval is voted, it will then be up to the ICC to authorize, reject or set conditions for the merger.

Rail unions have warned that the nation's transportation system is facing a grave crisis as a result of the increasing trend toward merger. Fourteen major unification proposals are now awaiting ICC approval and four mergers have been approved in recent years.

Rail brotherhoods have asked Congress to enact legislation holding up further mergers until a thorough study of the nation's transportation needs can be worked out.

The effect of pending merger proposals, the RLEA has warned, would be to starve out smaller "feeder" lines, further curtailing railroad service and reducing the already-depressed employment.

Legislative Meet to Hear Johnson

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson has been announced as chief speaker at the AFL-CIO Economic & Legislative Conference scheduled to open Monday, Jan. 22, at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington.

Johnson's address to the opening session of the conference was to follow a keynote speech by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Some 500 delegates from national and international unions and state and city central bodies are expected to attend.

Following the opening session, the delegates will move into separate meetings dealing with major legislative areas. Four will be held Monday afternoon and four Tuesday morning. Six regional meetings are scheduled for Tuesday afternoon. Key members of Congress will address each session.

The delegates will spend Wednesday on Capitol Hill in discussion with their senators and representatives and will report back to the conference on these meetings Thursday morning.

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg will speak at a luncheon Thursday concluding the conference.

Screen Actors Add 2 Alternate Directors

Hollywood, Calif.—Maureen O'Hara and Dick Crenna have been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Screen Actors Guild as alternates for Thomas Gomez and Jock Mahoney.

A SNOWMAN MANS the picket line at the Muskegon, Mich., plant of the Brunswick Corp. while strikers seek a little relief from freezing winds. More than 1,500 members of Machinists Lodge 1813 and Carpenters Local 824 are on strike. The IAM won bargaining rights last fall in a contest with an unaffiliated union, but has been unable to get a satisfactory first contract.

NLRB Orders Road Firm to Stop 'Naked Intimidation' of its Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

toward pickets and threatening to shoot strikers.

- Arming supervisors, employes and guards for passage through the picket line set up by Operating Engineers Local 925.
- Directing employes to run over strikers.
- Characterizing as "quits" employes who refuse to carry, or to work with employes who carry, weapons.
- Threatening to handle strikers "like shooting at a covey of birds."

Other actions also were prohibited — threatening to blackmail or blacklist all over Florida supporters of the union; questioning employes about union meetings and activities; informing employes that strikers might as well "leave the picket line and the state."

The board order in addition directed the big roadbuilding firm to stop threatening that it will "starve out" the strikers, threatening to discharge and arrest employes because of their union activities, threatening to go out of business rather than "go union" and promising benefits to employes for "going along" with the company.

A similar order was directed against a Cone Brothers subsidiary, Tampa Sand & Material Co., which was told to reinstate three drivers fired on May 26, 1960, and to reinstate all members of Local 79 of the unaffiliated Teamsters who went on strike the following day in protest against the firings.

Posting of Notices Required

The decision dismissed a complaint against another Cone subsidiary, Florida Prestressed Concrete Co., Inc., but the company was directed to post notices of the findings against the other two companies.

The three companies are "family" corporations, the examiner reported. They were organized during the lifetime of J. L. Cone, Sr., and at his death in 1957 control descended to three sons who own all the stock in Cone Brothers and the controlling interest—more than 51 percent—in Tampa Sand and in Prestressed.

Cone Brothers is engaged chiefly in road, bridge and sewer constructing in Florida. Tampa Sand deals in sand, shell and crushed stone, and manufactures and sells concrete blocks and ready-mixed concrete. Prestressed manufactures and sells concrete products to Cone Brothers and other contractors.

The examiner said the three companies employ 1,250 persons in their closely affiliated businesses, and maintain one central office at 309 Caesar St., Tampa. He gave this summary of the union campaign:

Campaigns Outlined

The Operating Engineers began in February 1960 to organize Cone employes other than those in the maintenance shop, for whom it had been negotiating with Cone Brothers for several months as collective bargaining representative. Later the campaign was extended to Prestressed.

Later that month the Teamsters began an organizing campaign at Tampa Sand. The Engineers struck Cone Brothers and Prestressed on May 24, and the Teamsters struck Tampa Sand on May 27. Charges were filed against the three companies individually and jointly because of conduct by 31 company supervisors.

The latest NLRB decision involving Cone Brothers is the third in recent years. In 1955 the board found it guilty of refusing to bargain with the Stone Workers for a group of employes. In 1959 the NLRB ordered the reinstatement of a worker fired during an earlier Operating Engineers' organizing campaign.

The Cone firm was barred in 1960 from bidding on Florida state road contracts when a legislative investigating committee uncovered a scandal involving cash payoffs to state road inspectors. After the ban was lifted, the Operating Engineers asked the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads to bar any federal highway payments on contracts awarded the company.

CLC Group Studies Dispute on Loggers

Ottawa, Ont.—A special committee of vice presidents has been named by Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress to investigate a dispute between two CLC affiliates, the Woodworkers and the Carpenters, over the right to bargain for 15,000 Newfoundland loggers.

The IWA has charged the Carpenters with raiding. Jodoin said evidence given the CLC executive council by the two unions was at direct variance in several instances.

The committee is composed of CLC Vice President Frank Hall, Railway Clerks, chairman; George Burt, Auto Workers; William Jenoves, Bricklayers, and William Mahoney, Steelworkers.

"The committee has wide terms of reference," Jodoin said. "It has become obvious that only a detailed study can clarify the situation. It is quite possible that the committee will decide to visit Newfoundland to make an on-the-spot enquiry and to give the loggers themselves an opportunity to be heard.

"When the investigation has been completed a full report will be made to our executive council. We have asked the committee to let us have a report prior to our convention, which will be held in Vancouver in April."

Yale-Towne Mediation Set, Rally Delayed

Philadelphia—Labor plans for a mass rally at the gates of the strike-bound Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. plant here have been postponed while a citizens' committee attempts to mediate the dispute at the request of Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D) and Gov. David Lawrence (D).

When the mayor and the governor stepped into the dispute, now in its 21st week, management agreed to stop hiring strikebreakers and both sides accepted the proposal to mediate the strike of 1,200 members of Machinists Lodge 1717.

The Philadelphia AFL-CIO first set January 15 as the date of an augmented picket line at the struck lockmaking plant, but agreed to a truce until January 29, when the mediators are due to report—Pres. Gaylord P. Harnwell, University of Pennsylvania; Alfred J. Nesbitt, manufacturer; and Robert E. Worden, industrial consultant.

The company started two weeks ago, the union said, to recruit strikebreakers. Since then there have been these developments:

- Rep. William J. Green, Jr. (D-Pa.), asked Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to intervene.
- Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) of the House Labor Committee sent two investigators here at Green's request to investigate company activities. The House committee will take no action until after the mayor's group reports Jan. 29, a spokesman said.

The strike started Aug. 31 after lodge members voted, 936 to 4, to reject demands of new Yale & Towne management that would have stripped seniority protection from longtime employes, the union said.

NLRB Gives Free Rider Permanent Brass Ring

Miami Beach—Free riders in the Hotel Fontainebleau bargaining unit of Local 255, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, will continue to get a free ride by courtesy of the Taft-Hartley Act and the Florida "right-to-work" law.

The National Labor Relations Board, acting on a charge by one Salvatore B. Buckley, has approved a settlement by stipulation under which the hotel must:

- **Provide employes who are represented by Local 255, but who have declined to join and pay dues, the same life insurance, accident, health and hospitalization benefits it provides union members under its contract.**
- **Make whole non-member employes in the bargaining unit for any medical and hospitalization expenses they may have incurred since Mar. 31, 1961.**
- **In the event any such employe has died since that date, pay to his estate the death benefit to which he would have been entitled.**

The hotel and the union reached an agreement last winter providing insurance coverage for the union's members. After an unfair labor practice charge was filed by Buckley, who wanted benefits despite non-membership in the union, a settlement stipulation was entered into. The NLRB issued its order, pointing out that it was pursuant to the T-H Act.

Buckley cannot be required to join the union and pay dues for benefits because Florida law forbids a union-shop contract.

Joblessness and the Budget

THE ECONOMIC BASIS of the Kennedy Administration's budget for fiscal 1963 is a high level of business activity that will boost profits by $10.5 billion and tax revenues by $10.9 billion.

The budget is predicated also on the expectancy of an 8 percent rate of economic growth in the 12 months from July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963. This growth rate, says the budget message, should drop the rate of unemployment to 4 percent.

A 4 percent unemployment rate—first projected by Administration economists by the end of 1962—is not a full employment rate and will mean continuing joblessness for millions of American workers.

The Administration has put together an anti-recession program geared to the onset of the next recession and is proceeding on the basis that the 1960-61 setback has been overcome in large degree.

The present unemployment rate of 6.1 percent is proof enough that the country has not completely recovered from the recession. A federal budget that is not designed quickly to eradicate this high level of unemployment is open to challenge as to whether it can promote real and meaningful economic growth.

GE's Big By-Product

THE JUSTICE DEPT., after more than 20 years of anti-trust prosecution of General Electric, has finally run short on patience and asked a federal court for a blanket injunction "in the public interest" against future anti-trust violations by GE.

The department says GE has been involved in 39 anti-trust actions, 36 since 1941, with a record of 29 convictions, seven consent decrees and three adverse findings by the Federal Trade Commission.

In its petition to the court, the Justice Dept. said that GE's "persistent and frequent involvement in anti-trust violations and the scope, nature and breadth of its continued willful conspiratorial activities in the heavy electrical equipment industry" demonstrate the need for a blanket restraining order.

Progress, as the company claims, may be its most important product, but a major by-product appears to be a high-handed contempt for the free market system and the consumer.

Oklahoma Battleground

THE LATEST BATTLE in the war against so-called "right-to-work" laws is shaping up in Oklahoma, where the forces seeking to weaken and destroy unions and collective bargaining are financing a major effort to secure a constitutional amendment barring union security clauses.

The ultra-rightwingers, with the support of the Republican Party in the state, have mounted a petition campaign to put the "right-to-work" issue on the ballot in referendum form.

Behind this latest attack on union security is the emergence of the radical right and its identification with all anti-labor and anti-union causes. Oklahoma has been selected as a prime target for a union-crippling campaign because it houses many of the groups which are willing and eager to sow discord between labor and capital at a time when national unity is sorely needed.

The Oklahoma "right-to-work" drive is a major testing ground for the radical right, a new round in its total war on the labor movement.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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The Monster's Human Side:

Federal Responsibility for Jobs Stressed in Study of Automation

DR. WALTER BUCKINGHAM, director of the School of Industrial Management at Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech), is considered one of the nation's foremost authorities on automation.

His knowledge of the subject has won the respect of Congress and he is rated as an important consultant to the House-Senate Economic Committee.

A new study by Buckingham (Harper & Brothers, New York, $4.50), entitled Automation: Its Impact on Business and People, has just been released. In its pages the author deals with the human impact of this science which too frequently is looked upon in the light of cold, stark statistics, almost cruelly devoid of the human element.

Automation is a terribly complex subject. It may mean very little to a worker until the huge monsters, the computers, the "electronic brains," the mammoths with the automatic feedbacks, are suddenly brought into the plant or office and he finds himself displaced.

Buckingham feels that sufficient attention is not being paid to the social consequences of automation and that too many people are buying the "myth" that science creates as many or more jobs than it destroys.

In an effort to grasp the full significance of automation, he notes that "there has been more technological knowledge gained in the last 50 years than in all previous history and the growth is accelerating." Here are some examples of what automation has meant in some industries:

- In Ford's Cleveland plant 48 men, with automation, make an engine block in 20 minutes. It used to take 400 men twice as long.
- In a Chicago plant, 1,000 radios a day are now assembled by two men where 200 were required before automation.
- London's transit system, the world's largest, with over 10,000 buses and 900 trains, has its entire railroad operation programmed on punched tape.
- In the Soviet Union, a fully automated aluminum truck piston plant has no direct workers.
- Even letters to Evangelist Billy Graham are answered with the use of automatic devices.

Buckingham notes that both employers and unions have worked hard to find positions for displaced workers and while they have been partially successful, he says this "does not prove that all of the conditions exist that would insure a continuation of this expansion in the future, although we can hope that they will."

"Automation is still in its infancy and has proceeded in a fairly slow and orderly manner so far," he says. "Fortunately, automation takes time—months, even years—to put in, so adjustments may be easier.

"But after 1960 the effects of the baby boom that began with World War II will hit the labor force. Unless the workweek is reduced or labor mobility is increased, unemployment could become serious in some basic industries."

THUS HE FINDS himself in agreement with the AFL-CIO which, at its recent convention, called for a shorter workweek at no reduction in pay.

He observes that automation has limitations in some industries but that "nearly any continuous process can be automatically controlled whereas a non-continuous process can never be automated."

He says that most major factories can be either partially or fully automated and most large scale office work is susceptible to automation. On the other hand, "no significant automation" will be found in the building and construction trades, some mining, personal services, retailing, and industries with vast space requirement such as forestry and agriculture.

"Automation seems limited, even potentially, to process manufacturing and clerical work," he points out. "Still, this critical sector of the economy represents half of the value of all production and over a fourth of all employment."

Significantly, Buckingham notes that the industries open to heavy automation represent 85 percent of the union workers in the country, thus placing an imperative challenge on organized labor to organize other segments of our economy.

What are the answers for the economy as a whole?

Buckingham says that "since automation creates new jobs as it destroys old ones, the rate of automation is a critical factor." He says that labor and management must join together to ease the hardship of transition.

"It is the responsibility of the government to guarantee full, steady employment and conditions conducive to economic expansion," he adds.

In other words, without a vast increase in economic growth, automation could mean a rising level of unemployment and misery and hardship for millions. **(PAI)**

Morgan Says:

Kennedy's Popularity Raises Off-Year Democratic Hopes

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

SOME DEMOCRATIC STRATEGISTS, reckless dreamers that they are, are flirting with an extravagant but seductive hope which, if they could somehow manage to make it come true, would provoke a hideous nightmare for the Republicans, including on Sunday.

Actually the hope is a double one. In order of rashness and brashness, aspiration number one, hardly breathed yet even in smoke-filled rooms, is to defy the political rule that in non-presidential election years the party which holds the White House loses seats in Congress.

Morgan

Aspiration number two is to translate Pres. Kennedy's controversial program into a stunning legislative victory. This is normal partisan ambition in any year but what makes it unusual this year is the ploy involved and how this objective is hooked to the congressional elections in November.

The vital instrument in this gamesmanship is the President's prestige and popularity. The Gallup Poll keeps reporting that they are high—higher, in fact, than Pres. Eisenhower ever enjoyed except for the deceptive halcyon interval after the 1955 Geneva summit conference when his popularity was rated at 79 percent. At last measure, Kennedy's was 78.

Popularity is mighty perishable as any political realist well knows but there are ingredients in the JFK standing that may make it a little more durable. His squeak victory for the presidency was so narrow that most of his congressional colleagues in both Houses led him widely on the tickets in their home districts. Inevitably this caused many in the Democratic majorities on Capitol Hill to adopt the attitude that "he needs me more than I need him."

But things have changed. Kennedy is now broadly popular in his own right. The saying goes that popularity doesn't rub off on other political figures and this may be largely true but there is something a little different about the presidential brand, especially in an election year. The fact is that back home the office-holder doesn't like to appear to be opposing that man in the White House when the latter seems to enjoy strong public approval. (This was the hypnotic fix that the Eisenhower magic held on the Democrats for so long.)

Whatever the reasons for John F. Kennedy's current high standing with the country, the party hierarchy has decided, with the lead coming from the White House itself, to try to make use of it. Though it won't emerge with any fanfare, the heart of the strategy is being shaped with the Democratic Senate and House campaign committees roughly as follows: As funds are assigned to various Democrats for their campaigns it will be noted, gracefully but pointedly, that they are dispensed with the blessings and good wishes of the President himself, who, as probably nobody will need to be reminded, is turning in a smashing job as a fund-raiser at Democratic dinners.

The expectancy of reciprocity implicit in this exercise is vivid and it will become more vivid as crucial votes in Congress approach. The White House, the Democratic National Committee and the party leadership in both houses of Congress are coordinating their campaign efforts, including distributions of funds, more closely than either party appears to have done in many, many years.

ONLY ONCE IN THIS CENTURY—in 1934, midway in Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term—has the party in power gained rather than lost seats in off-year elections. Kennedy's popularity will have to be positively magnetic, his legislative program of almost irresistible allure if such a phenomenon is to be repeated in 1962. And yet this is precisely the kind of a challenge that holds fascination for the Kennedy strategists who, after all, did the impossible in 1960 by electing the first Roman Catholic president in history—and the youngest elected president to boot.

The Senate is a problem but not crucial. Of the eight or nine critical races there are almost as many incumbent Republicans in danger of losing seats to aggressive Democrats as there are incumbent Democrats jeopardized by determined Republicans.

The key, of course, is the House. Some weeks ago the Republicans were talking enthusiastically about the possibility of actually picking up all 44 seats necessary for them to seize control of the House. This still must be rated as a possibility but not as a fat one.

If the President's popularity holds, if the country shows increasing signs of giving him what it withheld at first but gave so liberally to Dwight D. Eisenhower—namely, its trust—if the Administration is able to get an attractive legislative bundle through Congress, the Republicans will be increasingly in trouble.

Perhaps it was anxiety over these ifs which was reflected in Oklahoma City at a soul-searching strategy meeting of the Republican National Committee. But, of course, they are very big ifs and should make the Democrats anxious, too—or at least not complacent.

Washington Reports:

Major Legislative Battles Seen On Kennedy Program in House

MAJOR LEGISLATIVE battles in the House were forecast by the contrasting attitudes expressed by the new speaker, John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), and Minority Leader Charles Halleck (R-Ind.) on the legislative program proposed by Pres. Kennedy in his State of the Union message.

Interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 500 radio stations, McCormack said he was confident that most of the President's recommendations will pass.

"I am satisfied that the outstanding record of achievements last year will be duplicated this year," the Speaker said. "Last year the President had 34 of his major recommendations enacted."

"Many of the [present Kennedy] proposals are highly controversial," Halleck retorted. "My guess is that many of them simply will not come to enactment in this session of Congress."

McCormack said the most important measures will be international trade, establishment of a new urban affairs and housing cabinet post, an increase in postal rates, aid to education, strengthened national defense, farm legislation and medical care for the aged.

Taxation will be the Ways & Means Committee's first consideration, he said.

"I AM SATISFIED," he declared, "that any tax bill that might be reported out of committee will pass . . . The Youth Employment Opportunities Act will also be reported out of committee and pass."

On the same program, Halleck asserted: "About school classroom shortages, the country has been picking up real good. I think the real concern of the people will be—apart from the fact that you get involved in all kinds of problems about extending aid to private parochial schools as well as public schools—the real concern is that actual control of the schools would shift from the states and local communities to Washington."

Halleck said he expected that loans to help students pay college costs might be approved.

McCormack said Kennedy has shown the kind of "firm and strong leadership in national defense and foreign affairs that the Communists clearly understand."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE meeting in Oklahoma City, according to all the reports, reflected unhappiness among the party's professional leaders about a number of things:

- The steady rise in Pres. Kennedy's personal popularity as revealed in public opinion polls.
- A basic suspicion that Rep. Bob Wilson of California, chairman of the GOP's Congressional Campaign Committee, is talking through his hat when he speaks hopefully of sweeping Democrats out of control of the House next November. This would require a net Republican gain of 44 seats, and few state leaders claim prospects are good for spectacular gains in their own areas.
- A continued split on policy attitudes between midwestern and Mountain State conservatives and more liberally oriented northeastern leaders.
- The lack of observable outstanding candidates for the presidential nomination in 1964.

The Republican Party is much like the Democratic Party in its internal divisions and in the shift of power that occurs once every four years when a presidential nominee must be chosen.

In Congress, where the Republican record is inevitably written, the party's leadership is almost wholly controlled by conservatives. This leaves the party committed to opposition to federal school aid, broad housing and urban renewal programs, milk for school kids, health care for the aged through social security, water conservation and public power, and a number of other highly popular issues. It leaves the party suspected also of latent isolationism.

At presidential nominating conventions, the big eastern and northern states take over control and insist, each time, on the nomination of some candidate who can be merchandised as modern, at least middle of the road in philosophy, and internationalist. But then the candidate has to try to explain away the GOP voting record in Congress, and nobody but Eisenhower has been able to do it.

* * *

RAY BLISS, the Ohio GOP national committeeman who is vastly respected in the party for carrying his state for former Vice Pres. Nixon despite a general industrial-state landslide toward Kennedy, presented a story of a "pitiful" lack of effort by Republicans in the nation's huge cities.

In 38 cities with a population totaling 35 million, said Bliss, the GOP in 1960 had only 43 full-time paid staff workers, barely more than one per city. In two-thirds of all major cities, the Republicans lacked manpower to get at least one worker into each precinct even on election day.

Sen. Gordon Allott of Colorado expressed the belief that Republicans could effectively woo the votes of city workers by reminding them of Democratic "duplicity" on civil rights and economic issues, tax increases and inflation. But Bliss complained of the ward-and-precinct level manpower available to candidates endorsed by labor, most of them Democratic.

* * *

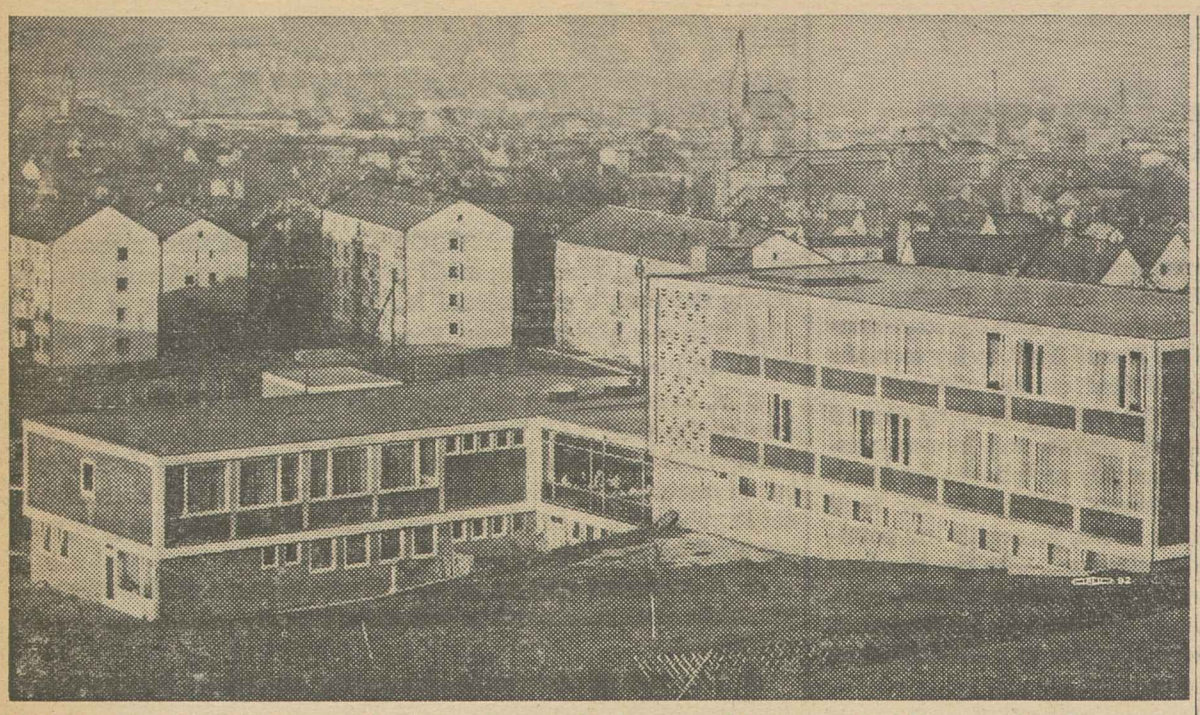
A RECENT NEW YORK SPEECH by New Jersey's Republican Sen. Clifford P. Case may give the GOP more insight into its basic troubles than most of the words spoken in Oklahoma City.

He correctly pointed out that this country's two-party system has worked effectively, "with great multiplicity of conflicting interests and a people diverse in racial, religious and cultural backgrounds," because both parties are amalgams and "one can succeed the other without disruption or drastic revision of our national course."

"Congress is not going to repeal, for example, the Social Security Act nor abolish the income tax. Nor is there really any doubt that the Federal Reserve System as well as federal assistance in housing and urban renewal is here to stay."

At the National Committee meeting, Sen. Goldwater of Arizona complained that Nixon lost because the party wasn't "Republican enough." It had "failed to present to this nation a solid political organization committed to an easily definable political philosophy." Such as revealed in Goldwater's own conservative voting record?

HOUSE SPEAKER John W. McCormack (left) was optimistic about enactment of Pres. Kennedy's State of the Union legislative recommendations, but Minority Leader Charles Halleck warned that battles were ahead, as the two leaders were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.



HERE IS THE NEW SCHOOL of the German Federation of Labor, at Bad Kreuznach, where union officials and members are being trained in time studies, job evaluation, work classifications and similar techniques so as to qualify to protect union workers against abuses in wage-incentive plans. The director, Hans Pornschlegel, last year was a teacher at the AFL-CIO's industrial engineering institutes in the U.S.

Writ Sought in GE Case:

10 Electrical Firms Indicted in Price-Fix

The Justice Dept. has stepped up its drive against price-fixing in the electrical equipment industry with an indictment of 10 electrical parts suppliers on criminal anti-trust charges and a request for a sweeping court order forbidding the General Electric Co. from violating anti-trust laws in any field in which it does business.

A federal grand jury in Dayton, O., handed down an indictment charging a price-fixing conspiracy which began in 1955 and continued into 1961. If the charges are substantiated, it would appear the firms were undeterred by the indictment and sentencing of the industry's biggest companies in a mass anti-trust trial at Philadelphia.

Ten Firms Named

One of the 10 firms indicted at Dayton—the Allen-Bradley Co.—was also a defendant in the earlier case. Also indicted at Dayton were the Aerovox Corp., Indiana General Corp., Stackpole Carbon Co., Intl. Resistance Co., Electric Mfg. Co., Texas Instruments, Inc., Clarostat Mfg. Co., Dale Products, Inc., Daystrom, Inc., and nine individual officials of seven of the firms. They were charged with illegally fixing prices for soft ferrite cores, used in the manufacture of television sets, and deposited carbon and metal film resistors, used in the computer industry.

In federal district court in Philadelphia, meanwhile, U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy asked a blanket injunction against future anti-trust violations by GE as necessary "in the public interest."

He said GE's "persistent and frequent involvement in anti-trust violations and the scope, nature and breadth of its long-continued willful conspiratorial activities in the heavy electrical equipment industry" demonstrate the need for a blanket restraining order.

The Justice Dept. said GE has been involved in 39 anti-trust actions, more than any other company, and 36 have occurred since 1941. The results show 29 convictions, seven consent decrees and three adverse findings by the Federal Trade Commission.

Public 'Entitled' to Ban

In view of this record, the department said, the public is "entitled" to a broad injunction against GE "without waiting for it to engage in additional conspiracies."

A GE statement accused the Justice Dept. of "raking over" cases which were "long since a closed chapter." GE said the government is seeking "to prevent the company from doing what it has no intention of doing."

Therefore, said GE, "we can see no alternative to vigorously defending the company against these new demands."

In a related development, GE and Westinghouse dropped their fight against subpoenas issued by the Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and turned over price records requested by the subcommittee.

The top officers of GE and Westinghouse—Ralph Cordiner and Mark Cresap, respectively—were named in the subpoenas and could have faced contempt of Congress charges if the records had not been produced.

Master Urges Contempt Finding For Firm that Spied on Union

Chicago—The Olson Rug Co., mail order and retail rug firm here, should be found guilty of contempt of federal court for refusing to bargain with the Textile Workers Union of America, a court hearing officer has recommended.

Nathan M. Cohen, appointed by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals as special master to hear the facts, has filed a report with the court that the company committed civil contempt when it halted bargaining in 1959 and hired detectives to spy on the union.

The court is expected to act soon on Cohen's finding that:

- A month before the court issued an order in 1958 that the company must bargain with the TWUA, the firm "planted" a detective who was elected to serve on the shop committee.
- After the court order was issued, the company added four more undercover men to its espionage staff.

TWUA won a representation election at the plant in 1957 after a bitter campaign, but management refused to recognize the union or deal with it.

The National Labor Relations Board found the company guilty of unfair practices and ordered it to engage in collective bargaining. When the company failed to respond affirmatively, the board obtained a compliance order from the appellate court on Dec. 9, 1958.

Months of meetings failed to produce an agreement on contract terms and Olson Rug broke off bargaining on Nov. 13, 1959, claiming it had a "good faith doubt" that TWUA still represented a majority of its employes. The special master has rejected this claim and recommended that the company be found in civil contempt of the court order.

Last April the company was charged by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg with failing to file reports required by the Landrum-Griffin Act of its dealings with the Illinois State Detective Agency, Chicago.

Goldberg asked the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia, in the first such action against an employer under L-G, to compel Olson Rug and the detective agency to file detailed information on their activities in spying on TWUA.

Late last year the company was sold to another firm which has contracts with TWUA for plants in Philadelphia and Bristol, Pa.—the Stephen-Leedom Carpet Co. Manager Earl T. McGrew of the union's Chicago Joint Board has asked the new owner to recognize the union and reach agreement on a contract the employes have been waiting for since 1957. The company has agreed to meet with union spokesmen.

ILO Director Withdraws Resignation

Geneva — Dir. Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization has withdrawn the resignation he tendered in November to take effect later this year.

Morse had told the ILO Governing Body that he intended to "resume the duties and responsibilities of normal citizenship" of the United States after years of service abroad. Pleas by Governing Body members that he reconsider the situation created by his decision led him to withdraw the resignation, he said.

"In particular I have had to take into account," he said, "the important effort being made to improve the international situation and the essential role which international organizations such as the ILO are called upon to play in this specially critical period in world affairs."

Morse was first elected director-general for a 10-year term on June 12, 1948. He was re-elected for a term of five years on May 31, 1957, or 15 months before the end of his first term.

'Pop' Woolls Dies; Long with AFL-CIO

Seymour B. (Pop) Woolls, who was head of the mail room when he retired last year after 52 years of service with the former AFL and the AFL-CIO, died in his sleep at his home in Washington. He was 68.

A member of Office Workers Local 2, he was widely known for his activity in the Knights of Columbus. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Margaret L. Woolls; five daughters, four sons, two sisters and a brother.

Religion-Labor Group Chartered

Louisville—The Religion & Labor Council of Greater Louisville has been chartered as an affiliate of the Religion & Labor Council of America. Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO religious relations representative, presented the charter at a dinner meeting here to the Rev. Henry Beach and Floyd Rector, council cochairmen.

Beach is pastor of the Ninth and O Streets Baptist Church. Rector is a member of the Machinists and past president of the Louisville AFL-CIO.

The local council is one of a number established by the national council under a grant issued by the William Green Memorial Fund in tribute to the late president of the former AFL.

Federal Workers Guaranteed Right To Organize, Bargain Collectively

(Continued from Page 1)

eration" and that the orders had "retained and strengthened" management responsibilities in government.

Present at the ceremony were cabinet officials, congressional leaders and the heads of a number of unions composed of federal personnel, including the growing AFL-CIO affiliates.

In praising the President's action, Biemiller said that it did not do everything the AFL-CIO believes necessary to a satisfactory program of federal employe-management relations. He urged, for example, that the Administration seek prompt enactment of legislation to permit voluntary payroll deduction of union dues for federal employes, as the President's task force recommended.

"As time goes on," Biemiller said, "experience will demonstrate, we believe, the need for tightening up the procedures, principles and safeguards contained in the executive order. It is of the utmost importance that the federal government should no longer be laggard in the field of labor-management relations."

In summary, the executive order on employe organizations:

- Asserts the right of federal employes to form and join unions and protects their exercise of that right.
- Provides for exclusive recognition of unions representing the majority of employes in a unit and for formal or informal recognition of unions less extensively organized.
- Permits the negotiation of agreements between government agencies and exclusively recognized unions, including provisions for advisory arbitration of grievances.
- Provides for the use of the National Panel of Arbitrators maintained by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to settle disputes over exclusive recognition and to conduct representation elections.
- **Calls on the Civil Service Commission and the Labor Dept. jointly to prepare proposed standards of conduct for employe organizations and of fair labor practices in federal service.**
- Sets up a cabinet-level temporary committee on the Implementation of the Federal-Employe-Management Relations Program, with Goldberg as chairman, to advise the President on problems arising out of the executive order.
- Extends to non-veterans the same rights to appeal adverse decisions to the Civil Service Commission that veterans now enjoy.
- Exempts from the order any government unit performing intelligence, investigative or security functions, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Denies recognition to any employe organization that asserts the right to strike against the federal government, advocates the overthrow of the constitutional form of government in the United States, or discriminates in its membership conditions because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Production Loss Cited At Job Safety Parley

New York—Job-connected injuries and deaths cause the loss of twice as many days of production as strikes, Pres. Harold C. Hanover of the New York State AFL-CIO told a governor's conference here on occupational safety.

The basic causes of this loss, which Hanover said cost the state's economy $1.5 billion a year, are loopholes in safety laws and codes, lack of enough inspectors to enforce the existing laws, and insufficient union-management safety agreements, the head of the 2 million-member state federation said.

The extent of the loss, he told the conference, is "reason enough why the legislators at Albany should pay far more attention to this subject" than they have in the past.

Hanover cited lost wages, the cost of compensation and other insurance, lost production, replacing or retraining workers and damage to machinery and goods as factors in the economic loss.

He said five area safety conferences conducted by the state AFL-CIO led to the conclusion that the basic approaches to industrial safety must include the spelling out of safety provisions in collective bargaining contracts, education and training of workers and managements, and law revision, including safety code amendments.

State Convention Acts:

Oklahoma AFL-CIO Opens Drive to Rout 'Work' Forces

Tulsa, Okla.—More than 500 delegates to the AFL-CIO state convention here launched a major campaign to turn back so-called "right-to-work" forces that are seeking to place a "work" proposal on the ballot for a referendum this year.

The delegates, representing 126 local unions from throughout the state, met during the same period the Republican National Committee also met in the state. They gathered with the knowledge that the state GOP executive committee, acting on the mandate of a party convention, had voted to support the "work" proposal and to assist its backers in circulating petitions for the referendum.

All-Out Campaign

Resolutions approved by the convention pledged labor to an all-out battle against the "work" drive, which was launched by local anti-labor groups and out-of-state professionals after they failed to persuade the state legislature to approve the proposal.

The convention paid tribute at a testimonial dinner to state federation Pres. Roy Tillman and Vice Pres. E. R. Burns for what it termed "outstanding accomplishments" in battling the "work" advocates in the legislative session and pledged that labor would muster all its resources to score a second victory if the compulsory open-shop proposal is placed upon the ballot.

Tillman was re-elected, as were Executive Vice Pres. Len Yarborough and Executive Sec.-Treas. J. J. Caldwell.

Also emphasizing the central nature of the "work" issue was a speech by AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris, who analyzed the system in terms of what he called its intrinsically "anti-union" nature.

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D), who is seeking re-election in November, told the convention that Oklahoma's workers had an excellent record for stability and productivity, and that he "knew of no case where the lack of a 'work' law had been responsible for loss of any large-scale industry considering a plant" in the state.

Anti-Union Backers

The proposal's backers include executives of the Oklahoma City newspapers that broke the Typographical Union in their plant and such out-of-state businessmen as executives of the non-union Lone Star Steel Co. of Texas. The group is charging that the state is losing industry because it has no anti-union legislation.

The convention also approved resolutions calling for stepped up political activity in this election year and the enlargement of activities of COPE's Women's Division among local unions and city central bodies.

Other resolutions urged an improvement in unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation systems and an urgent effort to improve labor's public relations programs. The delegates also approved a resolution endorsing the "principle" of a shorter workweek because of the high level of chronic long-term unemployment.

Among convention speakers was Esther Peterson, assistant secretary of labor and director of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau. Mrs. Peterson was made a Cherokee Indian "princess" by a delegation of tribal representatives attending the convention.

THE CHAIRMAN of the Democratic National Committee, John M. Bailey, has challenged Republican top officials to repudiate Oklahoma GOP leaders who are backing a referendum for a so-called "right-to-work" law in the state. Bailey (left) issued his statement after conferring with Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's subcommittee on "work" laws.

'Work' Backers Seen Out 'to Destroy Unions'

Tulsa, Okla.—AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris charged here that sponsors of a so-called "right-to-work" constitutional amendment in Oklahoma are out "to destroy unions and collective bargaining" as part of a "total war" on the labor movement.

It's not just a "minor skirmish," he warned the Oklahoma State AFL-CIO convention.

"You must win it," he said.

Harris told the delegates that it is "surely not a coincidence" that employers who are behind the "work" campaign are those who are "unwilling to deal with unions at all."

He noted that employers "who recognize unions, and who expect to keep on recognizing them, show little interest in 'right-to-work' agitation."

The AFL-CIO attorney said the choice of Oklahoma as the next major battleground for "right-to-work" was made by "the professional war mongers of the class war," by people who, in order "to collect money and make a living for themselves," are willing and in fact eager to "sow discord between capital and labor at a time when national unity was never more needed."

The "concern" supporters of "work" laws avow for the freedom of workers, Harris said, is "barefaced hypocrisy."

"Did you ever hear of anyone who believed in keeping wages down who believed in unions?" he asked. "Unions exist to fight for high wages.

'Believers' in Weak Unions

"Did you ever hear of anyone who believed in unions, but in weak unions? People who believe in unions at all want strong unions."

Granting that many people who vote for "right-to-work" laws are "sincere and decent," Harris probed into their reasons for supporting such laws. He said:

"I think that one main reason is that they are nostalgic for a simpler form of society, where people are not so dependent on each other, and on government, as they are these days. Many people look back to an earlier day when, supposedly at least, farmers owned their own small farms and marketed their own crops, and a shoemaker made shoes and sold them to his neighbors.

"Some of the people who cherish this atavistic vision of the good life are probably themselves farmers who vote for government acreage controls, receive federal payments, and market their crops through farm cooperatives, which enjoy special exemption from the anti-trust laws."

Harris noted that "whether fortunately or unfortunately" their concept of society does not cover "the realities of life in an industrial society in 20th Century America."

Industrialization, he observed, "will continue at an increasing pace, and huge corporations will grow huger."

Alternatives Spelled Out

The alternatives, he said, "are between giving the managers of these great enterprises the right unilaterally to decide what they will pay, who they will lay off, whether they will grant pensions, etc., and according a voice in these decisions to workers acting together in a union."

"Surely," he emphasized, "the latter alternative is the more democratic, and the one which preserves to workers the greatest degree of individual freedom."

Harris pointed out it is often "very difficult to prove" that an employer is discriminating against union members or former union members in his hiring policies. In the absence of a union security provision, he noted, an employer can take advantage of turnover to transform "a union majority into an anti-union majority."

He noted, too, that "any worker who refuses to join the union weakens it, and diminishes the likelihood that his fellow workers will be able to win better wages and working conditions."

It is not "philosophically consistent," he declared, to advocate a "right-to-work" law and at the same time claim to believe in collective bargaining.

Translator Joins CLC Public Relations Staff

Ottawa, Ont. — Appointment of Laurent Chateauneuf of East Templeton, Que., a parliamentary translator in the federal government service, as assistant public relations director of the Canadian Labor Congress has been announced by CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin.

Chateauneuf formerly was a sports writer on the French language newspaper Le Soleil in Quebec City. He came to Ottawa in 1951 to work for Le Droit and later became a government translator.

Bailey Challenges GOP To Take 'Work' Stand

Democratic National Committee Chairman John M. Bailey has challenged the Republican Party to tell the American people whether it is for or against so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Bailey noted that the Oklahoma GOP organization is helping to circulate petitions calling for a state constitutional amendment prohibiting union shop agreements. In other states, he said, Republicans also are "allying themselves with extremists of the far right" in support of "right-to-work."

The Democratic chairman declared that "everyone who has studied the issue" knows that "work" laws are "designed to cripple unions and stack the cards in favor of anti-union employers whenever the two sit down at the bargaining table."

The effect of laws banning the union shop, he said, is "to throttle free and fair collective bargaining."

Pointing out that the Democratic Party "is specifically pledged" to oppose "right-to-work" laws, Bailey called on GOP national leaders to issue an "unequivocal statement" of their position.

Confers With Beirne

Bailey issued his challenge after conferring with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the federation's Executive Council subcommittee on "right-to-work" laws.

The Democratic national chairman predicted that if Republicans "continue to ally themselves with a program to take away job security and push wages down," they will be "punished for it at the polls in 1962 just as they were in 1958." He referred to the landslide defeat of GOP candidates linked with "right-to-work" drives in the 1958 congressional and gubernatorial elections.

Calling on the GOP's national leaders to "repudiate" Republicans associated with "right-to-work" drives, Bailey said the GOP leadership "owes it to the public to clear the air on this issue."

Randolph Calls for Ban on Trainee Bias

Federal legislation to assure equal opportunity in employment is needed to help Negro workers "break through the institutionalized racial barriers in apprenticeship training courses," Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters declared in testimony before a special House Labor subcommittee.

Exclusion from apprenticeship training programs, Randolph said, has meant that the great majority of Negro workers are trapped in the "no-man's land of the unskilled."

"They constitute the hard core of joblessness," he observed, "which means that these workers remain unemployed during depressions, recessions, booms, inflation and deflation; during cyclical, seasonal, residual, technological, ethnical and economic maladjustments of the economy."

He said that while the Labor Dept.'s employment figures for last March showed the overall jobless rate to be about 7 percent, the rate of unemployment among Negro workers was about 20 percent.

"The basic reason for this," Randolph declared, "in addition to the causal economic factors at the back of unemployment generally, is the fact that Negro workers are the first fired and the last hired.

"Thus, Negroes will constitute an alarmingly larger section of the chronically unemployed or a part of the structured unemployment of our economy unless the Equality of Opportunity bill proposed by your committee is enacted into law."

The number of skilled Negro workers is diminishing, he said, not only because of obstacles to apprenticeship training but also because Negroes have been losing ground, particularly in the South, in crafts and trades in which they traditionally have had high representation.

Because most Negro workers are unskilled, he noted, they are among the first to be hit by job displacement caused by "the phenomenal pace of the automation revolution."

Randolph, who is a vice president of the AFL-CIO, lauded the strong civil rights resolution adopted by the federation at its convention in December.

He said, however, the AFL-CIO could not by itself wipe out such discrimination, but could do a more effective job if the proposed legislation were enacted.

Jobless Better 6% For 15th Month

The Labor Dept. has reported that with the jobless rate at 6.1 percent for December, unemployment has exceeded 6 percent of the labor force for 15 straight months. During the 1958-59 recession, the rate topped 6 percent for only 12 consecutive months, but it hit a high of 7.5 percent while the 1961 rate reached its maximum at 6.9 percent.

A government spokesman described as a "milestone" the fact that in 1961 the 7 million workers in durable goods industries averaged over $100 a week for the first time. The total of 16 million factory workers, including soft goods workers, averaged $95.99 a week in December, bolstered by 2.8 hours of overtime.

Advisers See Automation Cushions Vital

Labor Says Report Fails on Workweek

(Continued from Page 1)

CIO vice presidents on the committee said, in part:

"In the light of our current responsibilities to meet world conditions, and in view of our unmet needs at home, we consider the development of programs directed at the achievement of full employment as being more significant at the present time than the consideration of a general reduction in the hours of work. A reduction in the basic work period has, however, historically been one means of sharing the fruits of technological progress, and there may well develop in the future the necessity and the desirability of shortening the work period, either through collective bargaining or by law or by both methods."

Demurrers Filed

A more pressing need for a shorter workweek was expressed in the demurring statements filed by Meany and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents David Dubinsky, George M. Harrison, Joseph D. Keenan, David J. McDonald and Walter P. Reuther.

Agreeing that maximum output and full employment deserve priority, the federation officials declared, however, that if joblessness is not "reduced substantially" in the near future, "we will have to resort to a general shortening of the work period through collective bargaining and by law."

Another statement by McDonald, Reuther and Keenan asserted that "only the fact of full employment — not a statement of its desirability—can properly serve as the premise for the statement that the necessity for shortening the work period will only develop 'in the future'."

Other recommendations included, in summary:

- Adoption of government and private policies "which will promote a high rate of economic growth and fuller utilization of resources" as "the best device" for reducing unemployment.
- Cooperation of government and private groups to bring about a "general upgrading" in the quality of education, reduce school dropout rates, improve vocational and technical education to meet present and future job needs, and provide financial support for deserving and needy students.
- Acceptance by management of its responsibility in lessening the impact of technological change by giving notice of impending changes well in advance, cooperating with unions on the problems involved, and timing the changes to cushion expected unemployment.
- Cooperation of employers and unions in the retraining of workers on the job, plus government subsistence payments for displaced workers engaged in retraining.
- Liberalized unemployment compensation under federal minimum standards which would permit and encourage retraining of displaced workers; additional compensation for displaced wokers paid by employers through severance pay, supplemental unemployment benefits, and "similar measures"; special attention, including early retirement provisions, for workers displaced from their jobs at advanced ages.
- Financial aid from government and employers to cover the cost of transferring displaced workers to areas of available employment, with adaptation of seniority provisions and other union rules to facilitate the mobility of workers.
- Improvement of public employment services for the effective placement and relocation of workers.
- "Vigorous and unremitting efforts" by government, employers, unions and the workers themselves to wipe out discrimination in employment based on race, creed, age or sex.
- Construction of needed public development projects, and maintenance of stand-by public works projects on a "ready-to-go basis" when pockets of unemployment develop or the manpower situation warrants their use.
- Appropriate tax reductions to stimulate the economy when "an intolerable manpower surplus" develops.

Dissenting from the overall report were Arthur F. Burns, president of the National Bureau of Economic Research, a public member, and Henry Ford II, board chairman of the Ford Motor Co., a management member.

Burns said that while parts of the report were "highly constructive," he found no evidence to support the view that automation was a major cause of unemployment. Ford said he endorsed many of the report's recommendations designed to relieve technological displacement, but argued that the committee should have stressed the "focal" point of finding ways to keep "wages and other costs from causing either unemployment or inflation."

In submitting the report to the President, Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, chairman of the committee, and Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, vice chairman, said the experience of the group had "demonstrated that your objective of bringing together top leaders of labor, management and the public to arrive at a fuller understanding on vital policy issues can be achieved."

They added that the committee would soon submit further recommendations on such topics as industrial peace, economic growth, wage-price policy and world competition.

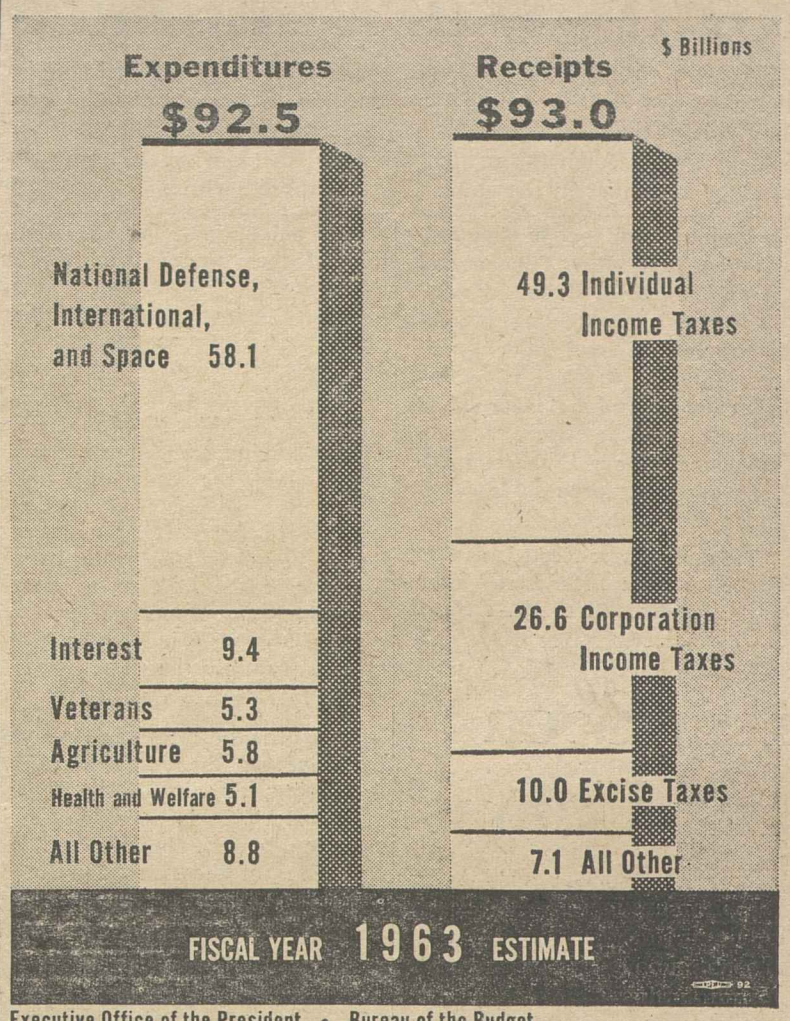
Others on Committee

Other members of the committee are:

From labor, Pres. Thomas Kennedy of the Mine Workers.

From management, Elliott V. Bell, chairman of the executive committee of McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.; Joseph L. Block, board chairman of the Inland Steel Co.; John M. Franklin, board chairman of the United States Lines Co.; J. Spencer Love, president of Burlington Industries, Inc.; Richard S. Reynolds, Jr., president of the Reynolds Metals Co., and Thomas J. Watson, Jr., president of the Intl. Business Machines Corp.

From the public, Atty. David L. Cole; Clark Kerr, president of the University of California; Ralph E. McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, and George W. Taylor, professor of labor relations at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.



Executive Office of the President • Bureau of the Budget

Budget of $92.5 Billion Proposed by Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

will reduce spending in this area by about $500 million. In the natural resources area, an additional $200 million is recommended to start construction on 43 new water resources projects with an estimated total federal cost of $600 million.

The President said his proposal to increase postal rates would cut $592 million from the commerce and transportation allotment.

In the health, labor and welfare area, he said, the budget will increase funds for health research and strengthen the programs of the Public Health Service, vocational rehabilitation, the Food & Drug Administration and aid for medical education.

The budget includes funds also for retraining programs and youth training plans as well as increased funds for the U.S. Employment Service.

Expenditures for education programs have been increased $327 million, the President said, and $64 million is earmarked for higher compensation rates to severely disabled veterans.

The anticipated budget receipts of $93 billion are tied in part to the President's proposed tax program, including the tax credit for investment plan and proposals to impose a withholding system on dividend and interest income.

Also involved are his proposals for plugging capital gains loopholes, repealing the deductible dividend provision, limiting business deductions for gifts and entertainment and revising tax treatment of foreign income.

Tax Proposals

The President recommended extension of the present 52 percent tax rate on corporate income and certain excise levies, but urged repeal of the present 10 percent tax "as it applies to passenger transportation other than by air." He said he would propose instead new user charges of 5 percent on airline tickets and air freight waybills and a 2-cent per gallon tax on aviation fuel.

The President urged in addition "prompt enactment" of a temporary increase in the public debt limit to $308 billion from the present limit of $298 billion. Seasonal requirements and expenditures will raise the debt to $305 billion during 1962, he said.

Kennedy restated his proposals for meeting future recessions, including authority to the President to reduce income tax rates and initiate public works. He renewed a request that Congress overhaul the unemployment compensation system.

Under the heading of "efficiency and economy in the public service" he told Congress he would propose new salary schedules for federal workers to take effect Jan. 1, 1963, in three annual stages.

Farm Labor Union Rights Win Support

The President's Committee on Migratory Labor has announced support "in principle" of legislation to grant farm workers the legal right to organize and coverage under the federal wage-hour law and jobless pay programs. The committee staff was directed to prepare specific proposals.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, chairman of the committee, reported the group's first meeting under the Kennedy Administration had produced a unified governmental policy and a 14-point action program.

Largest Extension

Administration support of collective bargaining rights for farm workers would mean extension of the principle to the largest group of exempted workers since the Wagner Act of 1935 guaranteed bargaining rights to industrial workers. Pres. Truman's Commission on Migratory Labor in 1951 recommended extension of bargaining rights to agriculture, but experts could recall no instance of endorsement by any administration.

Goldberg, at a press conference on the committee's program, said he hoped the Administration's specific proposal on bargaining rights would be ready for the current session of Congress.

Pres. Kennedy, in a letter released by Goldberg, said he felt the committee's policy and program would bring better conditions for migrants.

Kennedy specifically expressed hope that five Senate-passed bills on migrant-worker problems would be approved by the House this session. These bills would: require registration of crew leaders and labor contractors; extend the child labor law; provide matching grants-in-aid to states for education; extend public health services through federal grants; create a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor to advise the President and Congress.

The committee statement said the purpose of the first meeting of the cabinet-level group was to establish a unified policy.

Goldberg said the family-type farm would be excluded from such regulatory legislation as minimum wages.

The committee's 14-point program called for: passage of the five pending migrant bills; passage of a Farm Labor Stabilization Act; minimum wage coverage; matching grants-in-aid to states for day-care centers; aid for farm workers' housing; the right to bargain collectively; unemployment insurance; a lessened reliance on imported Mexican nationals; extension to migrant families of benefits under the rural and area redevelopment programs; 1961 Housing Act benefits for agriculture; expanded school lunch and milk programs for migrant families; stricter enforcement of federal laws covering migrants; improved laws and enforcement at the state level, especially on workmen's compensation.

1-20-62

African Unions Form New Center

Dakar, Senegal—A new African Trade Union Confederation, members of which are free to join or not to join any worldwide labor body, has been formed here at a meeting of representatives of the labor movements of 20 African nations and eight territories.

The delegates selected as president Gen. Sec. Ahmed Tlili of the General Union of Tunisian Workers, a member of the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. David Soumah of the Senegal Trade Union Federation was named administrative secretary.

Tlili issued the call to the conference, which went to all African trade union movements. Not represented by delegates were Ghana, Guinea, the United Arab Republic, Mali and Morocco. These nations formed the All-African Trade Union Federation as a meeting last May in Casablanca and have required members to abandon any affiliation with a non-African international labor body.

Also active in setting up the meeting here were union leaders from Tunisia, Senegal and Kenya. Senegal was chosen as the locale because its trade union movement is not affiliated with a non-African international body.

However, most of the organizations represented are affiliated either to the ICFTU or to the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

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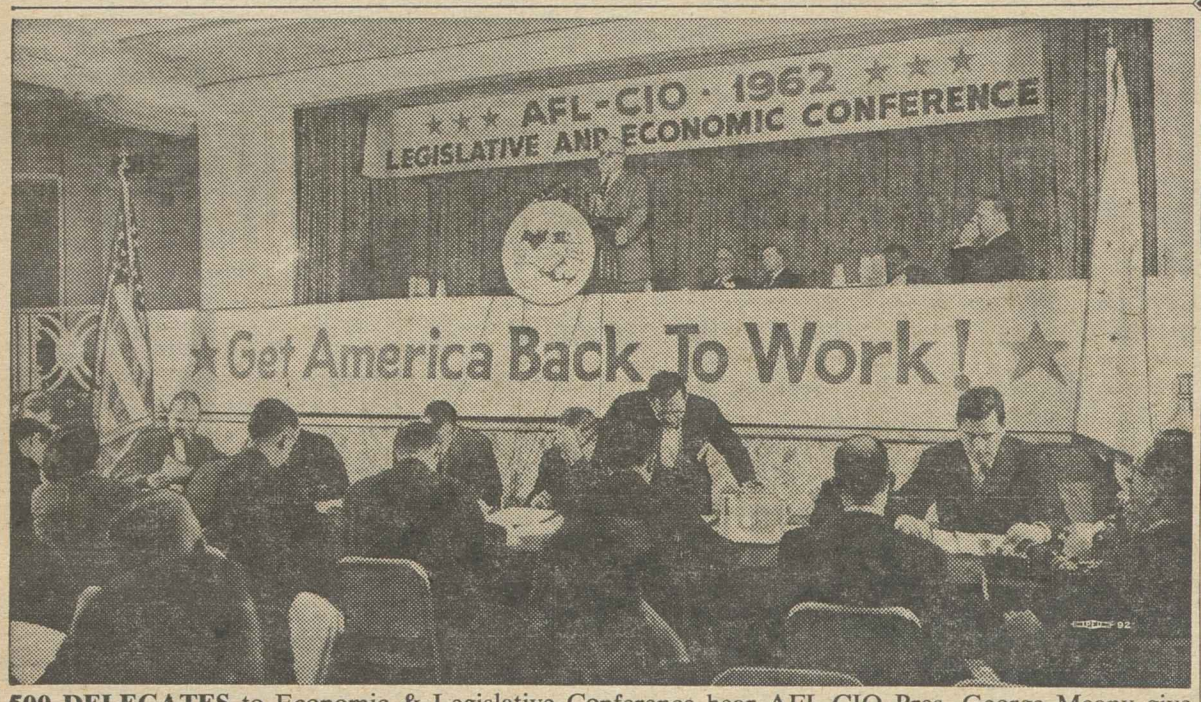
Meany Warns Joblessness Still Nation's Major Issue



500 DELEGATES to Economic & Legislative Conference hear AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany give keynote address calling for a greater "sense of urgency" by the Administration in dealing with continued recession-level unemployment.

'Sense of Urgency' Asked for America

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared that the labor movement has a "solemn duty" to remind the President and Congress that the recession is not "over and done with" and that the "No. 1 issue" is still getting America back to work.

Meany told the AFL-CIO Economic & Legislative Conference that the "great lack" in the Administration and in the country is a "sense of urgency" toward the "basic problem of jobs."

Warning that the unemployment crisis is even more severe than the job statistics show, he said the standby anti-recession measures asked by Pres. Kennedy—public works projects and withholding tax cuts—are needed "not for the next recession, but for this one."

He outlined labor's legislative goals in eight fields and asked the 500 delegates from international unions and state and city central bodies to "carry the word" to congressmen and senators from their areas.

"You are the voice from back home," Meany told them. "And I hope you are heard loud and clear when you make your rounds."

The conference was scheduled to wind up at a luncheon session with AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller giving a summary of delegate reports and with addresses by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison.

Asks Labor's Help

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, addressing the opening session, said the Administration has succeeded in getting the country "on the move" in its first year in office, but "we have not gone far enough."

He said the President's proposals to deal with unemployment and recessions are aimed at breaking the "vicious cycle that confronts the workingman." The Adminis-

(Continued on Page 3)

Missile Site Crews Win Honors

Describing their achievements as "a great voluntary effort," Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg presented certificates of merit to 22 union, management and government representatives for their help in bringing in two Atlas missile complexes weeks ahead of schedule.

The citations were presented at a ceremony in Washington to members of local missile site labor relations committees at Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kan., and Warren AFB, Cheyenne, Wyo.

The Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile complexes were made operational five weeks before the target date at Warren and three weeks early at Forbes.

Goldberg said one purpose of the awards was to call public attention to the dedication of workers on the sites.

"The public," he said, "seems

(Continued on Page 4)

AMA Plan For Aged Hit As 'Unsound'

By John M. Barry

The American Medical Association-Blue Shield proposal to insure elderly persons against surgical and medical costs for $3 a month is a "fundamentally unsound and impractical" attempt to forestall government action, an AFL-CIO official has declared.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said the AMA and Blue Cross "have come up with not a program but a press release."

Pointing out that no program has yet been worked out, "much less endorsed by the 69 Blue Shield plans that would be underwriting it," Cruikshank described the announcement as "the latest in a series of proposed solutions to a problem that the AMA has long insisted does not exist."

He said, however, that the AFL-CIO welcomed "the AMA's recognition at last that something must be done" to help the aged finance their health and medical care needs. He called on the doctors' group to make a "constructive contribution" by offering a program of medical care coverage for the aged as a supplement to the hospital care benefits that would be available under the Anderson-King bill now before Congress.

Because the Anderson-King bill would finance the hospital care insurance through the social security system, the AMA has attacked it as a step toward "socialized medicine."

The AMA plan, only the bare bones of which have been announced, would cover the full cost

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Before House Subcommittee:

Meany Renews Plea For FEP with Teeth

"The time is overdue," declared AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, for Congress to enact an enforceable Fair Employment Practices Act.

Meany urged a House Special Subcommittee on Labor to write a law with teeth to end discrimination in employment and upgrading—whether controlled by employers or unions—and in apprenticeship programs of every kind.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), whose subcommittee held hearings in Chicago last year, announced his group approved a proposed bill by a 6 to 1 vote. He said the full House Labor Committee headed by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) is planning to begin drafting a revised bill in a matter of days.

Meany said that while discrimination is practiced against Jews, Catholics and the foreign-born, "our worst problem in the field of discrimination involves employment opportunities for Negroes," and it is one of the least well-measured and publicized.

This applies not just in Louisiana or Georgia or Mississippi, he said, but in Illinois and Oregon and New York—three states with FEP laws. "To be completely frank," he added, "the best state FEP laws apply where they are least needed," and many "are more impressive in wording than in results," and federal action is essential.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg testified for the Administration and "strongly endorsed" the principle of equal job opportunity.

Others expressing strong support and quick passage of FEP legislation included Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and La-

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Kennedy Keys Wage-Price Policy To Nation's Increasing Productivity

Pres. Kennedy has called on organized labor to accept increasing productivity as "a guide to wage objectives" and asked management to practice "equivalent restraint" in price decisions to help the nation achieve an average annual growth of 4.5 percent in the decade of the Sixties.

The President told Congress in his first annual economic report that the nation "must rely on the good sense and public spirit of our business and labor leaders to hold the line on the price level in 1962."

There is no indication that the demands for goods and services in 1962 "will strain the economy's capacity to produce" and create an inflationary situation, the President said, but the interplay of price and wage decisions "could set off a movement toward a higher price level," he declared.

The President's Council of Economic Advisers in a supporting analysis noted that productivity is a guide rather than a rule in appraising wage and price behavior, and that wages and prices should be responsive to other changes as well.

The council said that productivity "appears to have risen more rapidly since the end of the second World War than before," and that "it would be wholly inappropriate for wage behavior in the 1960s to be governed by events long in the past."

The council spelled out generally these guideposts for non-inflationary wage and price behavior:

- The rate of increase in wage rates—including fringe benefits—in each industry should be equal to the trend rate of overall productivity increase.
- If an industry's rate of productivity increase exceeds the overall rate, a price reduction would be called for; if its productivity increase is below the overall rate, it would mean a price increase.

Wage rate increases would exceed the general guide rate in an industry which could not attract sufficient labor or in an industry where wages are exceptionally low compared to rates earned elsewhere.

- Wage rate increases would fall

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Highlights of Legislative Parley Speeches

More than a score of congressmen and senators addressed the AFL-CIO Economic & Legislative Conference. Here are some of the things they and other speakers said:

Joblessness

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.)—"There is no need to wait for unemployment to rise again" before pumping federal funds into needed public works projects as an anti-recession measure. Joblessness "is already too high." Unless there is a "substantial improvement" in employment, "the burden of proof will be on the Kennedy Administration to show that the public works program is not needed now."

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.)—"Central to any improvement of unemployment benefits and broader coverage is the establishment of minimum federal standards. In the competition for industrial plants among the states, unemployment benefits and taxes may be kept low as an inducement to new enterprises.

"All too often, the unemployment insurance program becomes part of a package, which may also include a state 'right-to-work' law, to attract industry from out of the state. The result is to penalize states which try to provide adequate standards."

Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.)—"Automation is a major cause of unemployment" and must be met by programs including a shorter workweek, liberalized unemployment compensation, early retirement and retraining. The manpower retraining bill was blocked in the House Rules Committee last year because it didn't get "even one Republican vote."

Health Care for the Aged

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. Mex.)—Referring to the American Medical Association and Blue Shield "substitute" plan for private insurance, instead of social security health care, for the aged: "I hope that organized labor will meet that challenge head-on and will insist: not that new bottles be found for old medicines, not that new cures be advanced by the well-financed propaganda machine of the AMA, but that Congress decide once and for all whether working people can be permitted to take care of their old age health needs as a matter of right."

Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.)—"I haven't had half a dozen letters from younger working men objecting to pre-payment of medical and hospital costs under social security."

Liberalized Foreign Trade

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.)—"There is no question about our having to develop a plan to take advantage of the opportunity the European Common Market offers to us." But the House Ways & Means Committee, which he heads, will insist on knowing the specifics of the Administration's proposed trade and tariff program. "There must be convincing, positive answers" for those of us "who will have responsibility for pushing the program through Congress."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.)—"It is not only the goal of a liberal trade policy on which we must agree, but also the best means of making it work. Congress must set the direction of U.S. trade policy. Congressional control can be achieved through legislative language indicating clearly the specific directions in which the President should move."

Labor Legislation

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.)—

"I have given the Equal Employment Opportunities bill top priority on my committee's legislative calendar. Join with us, back us with your resources and make equal employment opportunities the law of the land."

"If the 'Spirit of Miami' endures," and labor "will speak with one voice," then "Davis-Bacon amendments, improvements in the eight-hour day law, occupational safety measures will be considered within the [House Education & Labor] committee. I will not consider legislation that labor is divided over."

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.)—"These subjects . . . have been and will continue to be opposed by the national spokesmen of business. Your resolutions, your testimony before our committees, your editorials, are only the beginning. It is back home that your real work is—both within and without the unions you represent here."

Civil Rights

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.)—"In many ways, through executive action, the Administration has rendered yeoman service to the cause of civil rights—in education, travel, employment and voting.

"The Administration cannot unduly tarry at any of these plateaus. The advance must be incessant and constant. There is a legislative program as outlined in the Democratic platform, which was espoused by the President, which must be carried out."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.)—"Will this Administration support further civil rights steps? Speaking for the Administration, and I do, the answer is 'yes.' When the committee chairmen ask for the Administration's position on civil rights bills, you will find that the Democratic platform pledges will be supported."

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.)—"There is no excuse for footdragging" on civil rights because of fear of losing congressional support to the Administration on other issues. "Those people who will be against a trade bill will be against it regardless."

Aid to Education

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.)—"A college education for every young man and woman who desires it and who is prepared for it should be an immediate goal. It is time for America to move forward in education."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), who was out of the country attending the foreign ministers' conference of the Organization of American States, said in a message that "the only ones who really benefit" from the controversy over grants to private as well as public schools "are the Russians." He added:

"By keeping the needed help from public schools, we Americans are making the Communists relatively stronger because we are not developing as we should the brain power of our children."

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va.)—"With all of this strength in back of federal aid to education, it is just incredible that reasonable men could not get together to enact a bill. Something was wrong—very wrong—when the opposition was able to divide and conquer us . . . I am proposing an emergency, three-year program. I believe firmly the effort must be made."

Consumer Protection

Sen. Este Kefauver (D-Tenn.)—"Drug prices are so high primarily because more than a score of the nation's top drug manufacturing companies maintain a virtual monopoly. They get this monopoly power from an intricate system of patents and cross-licensing agreements. We have got to change the patent laws as they apply to drugs if we are ever to get drug prices down. That's what my bill is designed to do."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.)—Demonstrating the need for his "truth-in-interest" bill requiring buyers to be told total finance charges and the annual interest rate on the upaid balance, he said an investigation of automobile credit costs in the District of Columbia area showed interest "as high as 102 percent and averaging 30 percent."

Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.)—Speaking on the need to close tax loopholes, "the people must look for justice to the Senate. Tell me which way the big corporations are active and I'll tell you how the House Ways & Means Committee will act."

Stanley Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO research director—"Today, with much of our existing productive capacity still idle for lack of orders, further tax benefits for business should be given the lowest priority. The kind of investment stimulus American business most needs is the durable stimulus of rising family spendable income."

Bottle Blowers Warn Of Strike Danger

The Glass Bottle Blowers have served notice on employers that the "deliberate anti-labor moves" of one of the major producers of glass containers could "shatter" a 77-year record of industrial peace.

GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton told a news conference in Washington that one of the oldest firms in the industry, Ball Brothers Co., is closing its glass plant at Muncie, Ind., to switch production to "the only non-union plant in the industry."

Minton said the company also has withdrawn from the labor division of the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, which has negotiated nationwide contracts with the GBBA since 1885—"without a strike."

The union will seek a restraining order in federal court at Chicago in an effort to block the plant closing and will also ask the National Labor Relations Board to throw out a representation election which resulted in a "no union" vote at the new Ball Brothers plant at Mundelein, Ill.

Minton showed newsmen a copy of a letter to employes signed by the plant manager at Mundelein which quoted a union contract provision giving laid-off workers the right to transfer to other Ball Brothers plants. The letter suggested that if the workers voted for a union, "Isn't it likely a push will be made to give Mundelein jobs to terminated Muncie workers?"

The election in the production and maintenance unit produced 66 no union votes, 35 for the Glass & Ceramic Workers and 23 for the Glass Bottle Blowers, with four challenged ballots. In an eight-member mold-makers unit, the Flint Glass Workers received four votes, with three challenged ballots and one no union vote.

Closing of the Muncie plant, Minton said, is scheduled for the end of February. The existing industrywide contract expires Mar. 1 and GBBA locals at Ball Brothers plants at El Monte, Calif.; Okmulgee, Okla., and Asheville, N. C., have voted a "no contract, no work" policy as of that date, Minton announced.

He said that if the Ball Brothers attitude is a "straw in the wind," indicating a "hardening" of the glass container industry's approach to unions, the result could be a nationwide GBBA strike.

Scholarship Tests To Be Held in March

Qualifying tests for AFL-CIO college scholarships will be held Mar. 6 (or, in some high schools, Mar. 10) under the supervision of the National Merit Scholarship Corp., which administers the AFL-CIO program.

To qualify for consideration, high school students in their junior year must take the National Merit Scholarship examinations this year. Those who qualify take a further test their senior year. Parents with children who are high school juniors should instruct them to check with school authorities immediately, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education advised.

The federation each year finances six college scholarships, three of which go to children of AFL-CIO union members.

RCIA Local Union Officer Given Degree

New York—Sec.-Treas. David J. Durst of Retail Clerks Local 150, a bakery and confectionery salesclerks local has been awarded an honorary degree of doctor of humanities by Philathea College, London, Ont., in recognition of the help he has given charities.

Goldberg Recognizes AFGE in Labor Dept.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg hailed the government's new policy of recognizing and bargaining with federal employe unions as "but a beginning" to a new era in the civil service.

"In the years to come," he said, "the voice of organizations of federal employes will increasingly be heard in the councils of our government."

Goldberg spoke at the American Federation of Government Employes banquet marking the 79th anniversary of the Civil Service Act. He announced that he has already extended formal recognition to the AFGE lodge at the Labor Dept., to which more than one-third of the department's employes belong.

The lodge has announced that it soon hopes to petition for exclusive bargaining rights by representing more than 50 percent of the employes. This would give it the right to negotiate a written contract, and the obligation to represent all employes in grievance procedures.

Goldberg noted that in contrast to the government's public policy of encouraging workers in private industry to organize and bargain collectively, the government's attitude in dealing with its own employes has been "sporadic" and "from time to time one of ill-disguised hostility."

The fact that "the nation's largest employer has recognized the organizations of its employes" has made the week one that "will live in the history of the federal service," he declared.

He told the AFGE that as their union grows and achieves exclusive bargaining rights, they will have to face up to possible "conflicts of interest" which might arise when supervisory officials serve as union officers.

"I do not believe this problem can be avoided," Goldberg emphasized. "In the era from which we are emerging, when most government unions had at best a consultative relationship with government management, there was no obstacle to managers holding office in a union.

"In the future, however, when union officials will be negotiating written agreements on personnel matters of the first importance with responsible management officials, it is simply contrary to the public interest for the union to be on both sides of the bargaining table."

Jobs Still No. 1 U. S. Issue, Meany Says

'Sense of Urgency' Asked in Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

tration "does not agree," he said, with the view that when the worker has a job "there is no need to do anything for him" and its corollary that "when he is out of a job, it is too late to do anything for him."

The Vice President asked labor's help also in building support for a new trade program geared to the changes brought about by the European Common Market and for a program of federal aid to education.

Recession Not Over

Meany told the delegates that the recession is not over, no matter how much production rises, "when 4 million Americans can't find jobs, when other millions are working only part-time, and when almost a million more who want to work don't even bother to look for the chance."

He said the fact that many people "became so discouraged at the shortage of job opportunities" that they dropped out of the labor market may have made the unemployment statistics "look a little better."

"But it didn't help the unemployment problem at all," he asserted.

Meany made public an analysis by AFL-CIO economists of the employment comeback following low points of the past four recessions. He said:

"The 1949-50 recovery saw unemployment drop by 30.6 percent in nine months. In 1954-55, the jobless shrank by 26.1 percent; in 1958-59, by 20 percent."

During the comparable nine-month span in 1961, he emphasized, unemployment was cut only 7.3 percent.

"We've got the higher production," Meany said. "We've boosted the rate of economic growth. But we have barely touched the basic problem of jobs."

He told the delegates they were in Washington to serve as a "people's lobby," and charged them to "speak before the tribunals of government in the name of those people who cannot adequately speak for themselves."

Other Priorities

In addition to action on jobs, Meany said, labor's legislative priorities include:

- Health benefits for the aged through social security. "Next to full employment," Meany said, this is labor's "No. 1 project." He called for passage of the Anderson-King bill, and not "some milk and water substitute."
- International trade. The United States "can't stand aloof" from the growing movement among free nations to stimulate trade "that is mutually beneficial," he said.

Meany reiterated his pledge of "100 percent support" to the President on this issue, noted that America's favorable balance of trade—the excess of U.S. exports over imports—has increased from $1 billion in 1959 to $5.5 billion last year, and added:

"Does this sound as though we were pricing ourselves out of the world market? Obviously we can and do compete successfully—and without sacrificing American wage standards."

- Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin. "At the very least," Meany said, "Congress should look into these contradictions of the established principle that it is in the best interest of the United States that workers should be free to organize and bargain collectively."
- Federal taxes. He called for "elimination of special privileges . . . so all citizens pay their full share under the law."
- Federal aid to education. It seems "ridiculous," Meany said, that we can't spend $1.5 billion a year for adequate schools and colleges when our national income is "several hundred times as great." He added:

"We agree with Pres. Kennedy that his bills were good bills; he still wants them and we still support them."

- Civil rights. We need "at the very least" a federal fair employment practices law. We are "confident," Meany said, that "men now living will see the day when the evil of discrimination has been finally extirpated from American society."
- Consumer protection. Labor supports measures aimed at "all forms of deceptions, price-rigging and outright cheating that now bilk consumers of their hard-earned dollars."

In addition, Meany told the conference, labor is concerned with supporting the United Nations against attacks by "extremists from both sides." Declaring that the UN remains "the best hope of a divided world for rule by law instead of by force," he added:

"We in the AFL-CIO support the United Nations, and we will do everything in our power to strengthen its influence."

At the conference session dealing with unemployment legislation, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, the chairman, declared that collective bargaining can make a contribution to relieving joblessness through such programs as supplementary unemployment benefits and early retirement, but unions "can't create jobs."

He said labor's demand for a shorter workweek has been "dictated by technological and productivity gains" which have reduced job opportunities.

Chairing other legislative sessions were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, civil rights; Vice Pres. William Calvin, labor legislation; Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, taxation; Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, education; Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, social security; Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes, international trade, and Vice Pres. William C. Doherty, consumers legislation. Presiding at the final report session was Vice Pres. George M. Harrison.

VICE PRES. LYNDON B. JOHNSON is welcomed to the Economic & Legislative Conference by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Johnson told the delegates the Administration has gotten the country "on the move in its first year in office, but "we have not gone far enough."

Kennedy Asks Congress For Trade Law Changes

Pres. Kennedy has called on Congress to enact a sweeping revision of U.S. trade policy to increase exports, with built-in adjustment provisions to aid workers, farmers and businessmen who suffer damage from a resulting increase in imports.

The heart of the President's message was his request for a Trade Expansion Act of 1962 giving him authority to negotiate mulilateral tariff reductions and to eliminate gradually all tariffs on certain products traded with European Common Market countries.

The trade proposal, certain to bring a long battle, followed by one day a direct political challenge by the President to the House Republican leadership on his proposal to create a new Dept. of Urban Affairs.

Noting that a conservative coalition in the House Rules Committee had killed a bill to establish the department by legislative action, Kennedy served notice he would create it by executive order under his reorganization powers and name Robert C. Weaver, now head of the housing agency, as its first secretary.

Readjustment Allowances

In the trade message, Kennedy outlined trade adjustment provisions to provide workers who lose their jobs or suffer under-employment as as a result of increased imports what he termed readjustment allowances of up to 65 percent of their average pay for as long as 52 weeks (65 weeks for workers over 60), less any unemployment insurance benefits available to them.

They would also be given assistance in developing higher skills and financial aid in relocating to other areas if necessary to find suitable jobs.

Businessmen and farmers adversely affected would be given tax benefits, loans or loan guarantees to encourage modernization and diversification, plus technical information, advice and consultation in planning their approach to the problem.

Such adjustment protections were strongly urged in a resolution by the recent AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach and by federation Pres. George Meany in urging world trade expansion at an earlier conference sponsored by the Machinists.

'New Initiative Needed'

Kennedy, in his trade message, declared that the 28-year-old Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program is no longer adequate and that "a new American trade initiative is needed to meet the challenges and opportunities of a rapidly changing world economy."

He cited particularly the growth of the European Common Market—"an economy which may soon nearly equal our own, protected by a single external tariff similar to our own."

He noted that some 30 percent of U.S. exports now goes to present and prospective member countries of the Common Market. Increased trade with these and other countries, he said, would help the nation expand its economy, prevent inflation, correct the adverse balance of payments, promote the strength and unity of the West and aid the developing nations of the world.

Gain Predicted

On the whole, he said, American workers, farmers and businessmen would gain rather than lose from expanded trade.

"Several hundred times as many workers owe their jobs directly or indirectly to exports as are in the small group—estimated to be less than one-half of 1 percent of all workers—who might be adversely affected by a sharp increase in imports," the President observed.

The House Rules Committee killed the bill for an urban affairs department by a 9-to-6 vote denying it clearance to the floor. All five Republican members and four southern Democrats formed the majority.

Kennedy promptly announced his upcoming executive order and announced his selection of Weaver as the secretary. Weaver, a Negro, would become the first American of his race to serve in the Cabinet.

Kennedy said at a news conference he was "somewhat astonished" by Republican leadership opposition to the bill. His reorganization order creating the department will not be subject to Rules Committee veto and can be overturned only by majority vote of the full House or Senate on a rollcall vote.

The effect will be to force northern and large-city Republican members, as well as southern Democrats, to go on record on the issue.

Organizing Plan Outlined By IUD Board

The executive board of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has approved the broad outlines of an expanded organizing drive, keyed to the cooperation and manpower of IUD affiliates.

Final action on the details of the program is expected to be taken by the IUD executive committee, which will meet during the AFL-CIO Executive Council session at Miami Beach, Feb. 19, an IUD spokesman said.

The program, he said, envisages creation of major projects in a limited number of areas with concentrations of unorganized workers in the jurisdiction of IUD unions.

The IUD said its program is intended to supplement AFL-CIO organizational activity, due to be stepped up as a result of action at the recent federation convention. IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther is chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Organization.

The IUD board also:

- Heard a report from Reuther on the progress of internal disputes through the new AFL-CIO disputes machinery.
- Heard a report on efforts to work out with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. a common approach to situs picketing legislation.
- Authorized the executive committee to set up machinery for chartering state and local industrial union bodies, but declared "there will be no broadside chartering."
- Outlined a program of legislative committees in some 40 swing congressional districts to stimulate membership interest in issues now before Congress.
- Approved financial and organization support to a projected AFL-CIO voter registration drive.

NLRB Wins $1.65 Million In Back Pay

The 28 regional offices of the National Labor Relations Board collected back pay of $1.65 million last year for illegally fired workers —up 95 percent over 1959 collections and 31 percent higher than the 1960 total, NLRB General Counsel Stuart Rothman has announced.

In addition to back pay, 2,349 employes illegally discharged were offered reinstatement, and 1,591 accepted; 31 formal back pay proceedings were initiated—more than in the three preceding years combined. Back pay ranged from $11 to $8,000 a person. Reporting on the law and its enforcement, Rothman said:

"It would be better to prevent violations . . . but if an employe is entitled to these remedies because of unlawful discharge, vigorous enforcement of the statute requires as speedy reimbursement and reinstatement as possible."

Meany and Reuther Aid Hunger Fight

United Nations, N. Y.—Harry A. Bullis, former president and chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc., has been elected president of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers are among the foundation's trustees.

Officers were elected at the first meeting of the foundation, formed to direct American participation in a five-year campaign of the UN Food & Agriculture Organization to promote better food production, distribution and nutrition within developing nations.

The foundation has announced it will cooperate closely with the U.S. government's Food for Peace Program, whose director, former Rep. George McGovern (D-S. D.), also is a foundation trustee.

Townsend in Kenya To Aid ITF Affiliates

London—Walter Townsend of the Railway Clerks, in the United States, is now in Kenya helping unions affiliated with the Intl. Transportworkers Federation in organizing and administration.

Townsend went to Kenya after several months in ITF headquarters here studying the work of the international trade secretariats. He will spend three months in Africa and will visit Tanganyika, Uganda and possibly Rhodesia as well as Kenya.

Gildea Links 'Moonshining' To Tax Rate

Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers has charged that "oppressive taxation" of liquor and beer has made "moonshining" a "menacing big business" and threatened an industry which gives employment to more than 1 million workers.

Gildea spoke at a luncheon of the National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry, a joint union-management group founded in 1950.

From 1933—the year of repeal—through 1960, the beverage industry has paid $72.6 billion in federal, state and local taxes, Gildea noted. But he warned that "excessive tax rates" have brought a "sharp decline" in sales of legal alcoholic beverages and a drop in tax revenues.

"In our union alone," he noted, "brewing and distilling operations have shown a decline of 20 percent in employment."

Taxes Affect Volume

He said the dollar volume of illegal "moonshine" liquor has been rising "in direct proportion to the climb of alcohol tax rates."

The "Snuffy Smith contraptions deep in the hills," Gildea declared have been replaced by "large complex organizations in major cities," some involving capital investments as high as $50,000.

He urged a reduction in federal excise taxes to prewar levels to "bust the bouncing bootleg boom" and keep out "mobsters and hoodlums."

IBEW Peace Pact Doubles Apprentices

New York—Details of the settlement reached with 600 electrical contractors by Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, provide that in exchange for a shorter workweek the union has agreed to train 1,000 more apprentices for work in the greater city's $1.25 billion-a-year construction industry.

Building projects went forward again after an eight-day strike by 9,000 members of Local 3 produced agreements providing a basic 25-hour workweek, five hours overtime a week at time and a half when the supply of men is short, and a straight-time wage rate of $4.96 an hour effective July 1. The daily hour of overtime is waived during the slack season.

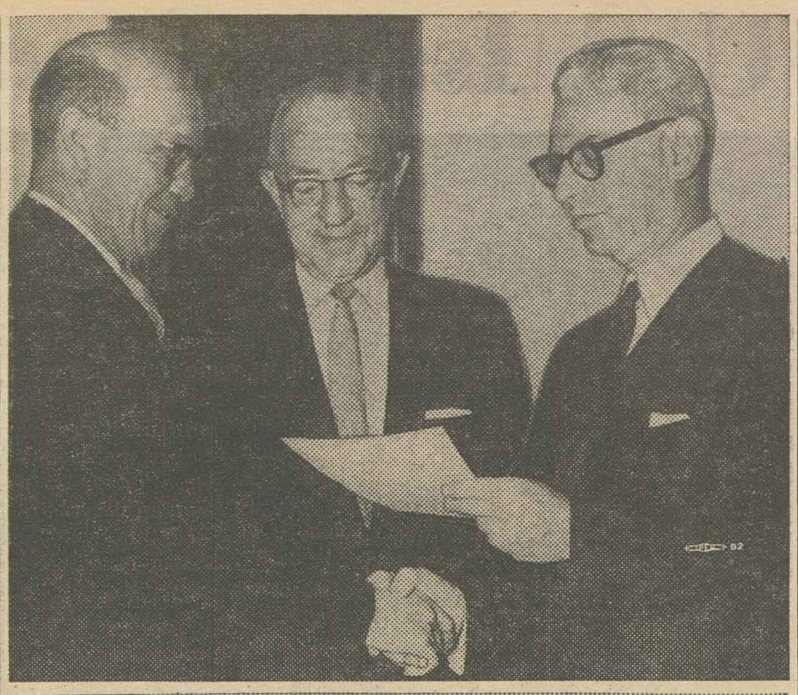
The earlier contract provided a wage rate of $4.40 an hour for a 30-hour week, plus a mandatory five hours at time and a half.

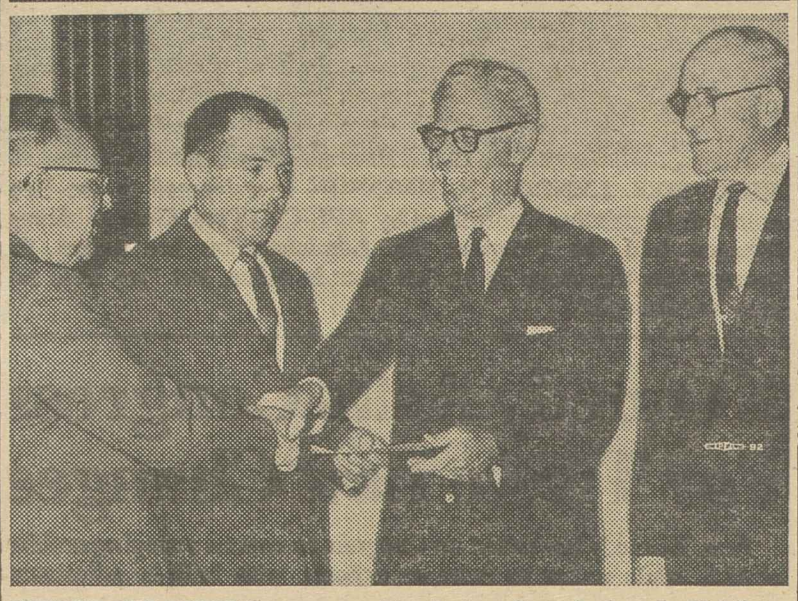
The union's objective, Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., said, was to point the way to a shorter work day and week as a hedge against unemployment resulting from employers' increasing use of new machines and labor-saving techniques.

The employers agreed to the cut in hours provided the union would increase the number of apprentices from 1,000 to 2,000.

The strike started Jan. 11 after three months of negotiations had failed to produce an agreement. Local 3 members continued to supply power to building projects so other trades could continue working, but some employers shut down their projects and "locked out" the workers for one day.

On demand of the Building & Construction Trades Council, some 100,000 workers were paid a total of $3 million for lost time before returning to work.





MERIT CITATIONS, presented by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg at a special ceremony, recognize the contribution of local missile sites labor relations committees toward the completion of two Atlas missile bases weeks ahead of schedule. At top, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., center, a member of the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission, looks on as Goldberg presents a certificate of merit to Guy van Portfliet, representative of the Northeastern Colorado Building Trades Council and a member of the committee at Warren Air Force Base, Wyo. In the lower photograph. Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, right, witnesses presentation of certificates to business representatives of two of the union's locals, M. C. Roberts, left, a committee member at Forbes AFB, Kan., and Fay E. Tomkin, also on the Warren AFB committee.

'Mild' Recovery May Not Last, CLC Told

Ottawa, Ont.—A "mild" economic recovery is under way in Canada, according to economists of the Canadian Labor Congress, but their forecast still stands of peak winter unemployment of 600,000 to 650,000.

A CLC survey indicated that the country began to come out of the recession last August, some 18 months after the economic decline got under way.

Unemployment hit postwar peaks in every month from July 1960 to July 1961, the study showed. But in August it dropped below the figures for August 1960 and August 1958. The trend continued through November, which also showed fewer out of work than in the 1960 and 1958 comparable months.

But not all the signs are good, the labor economists noted. They pointed out unemployment at 6.1 percent of the labor force in November is still high; that employment has risen only 1.4 percent over 1960 though productivity is up 5.2 percent and that the national Unemployment Insurance Fund, which dropped from $319 million to $142 million in a year, "is on the road to bankruptcy."

They also purport to see signs that recovery in the United States may not be going as strong as it was a few months ago.

"There is nothing in any of the figures now available," the CLC staff said, "which appears to make it necessary to cut down on our previous estimates of peak winter unemployment as likely to reach 600,000 to 650,000."

Canada's labor force, like that in the U.S., is slowing down in its growth, the economists reported. It increased by 199,000 between April and November 1960, but by only 64,000 between April and November 1961.

In the U.S., Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has said that failure of the work force to grow at a normal pace can be partly attributed to the lack of jobs known to be available to certain groups, including women, older people and marginal farm workers.

The Canadian researchers estimated about 20,000 of the 135,000 decline in the growth rate in this country could be attributed to a falling off of immigration, but this still leaves 115,000 unaccounted for. Most of the drop came in women workers. Growth has been almost normal in the male labor force, where unemployment has been highest. The report added:

"On the face of it, this suggests that something like this number may have dropped out of the labor force through despair of getting work. Closer analysis casts some doubt on this. . . .

"It is possible that there may be some concealed unemployment, but the indications are that it is not very large."

In Labor Dept. Ceremony:

Crews Win Honors At Two Missile Sites

(*Continued from Page* 1)

very well-informed about the difficulties that have arisen at some of these bases, but is not equally informed about the great dedication, ability and effort that has gone into their construction."

The secretary congratulated workers at the sites for their cooperation with the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission and the local committees established to avoid and prevent work stoppages by seeking voluntary solutions to labor-management disputes.

He read a letter of appreciation from Pres. Kennedy which noted that since establishment of the commission, 217,000 man-days had been worked at Forbes without a single man-day lost to labor disputes, and that at Warren only 23 man-days had been lost out of 322,300.

"This is heartening information for the American people," the President's letter said. "They can also feel secure in the knowledge that today, as the result of cooperation between labor, management and government, every missile site construction project is expected to be completed on time or ahead of schedule."

Goldberg observed that the work record at other missile bases was "very good" and that stoppages had been reduced to an "infinitesimal" proportion of total man-days worked since establishment of the President's Missile Sites Commission.

Other speakers included Joseph S. Imirie, assistant secretary of the Air Force; Maj. Gen. William Thurman of the Air Force, and Robert H. Moore, deputy director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Union representatives cited as members of the Forbes AFB committee were Roy Gooden, Operating Engineers Local 101; Thomas P. Guinn, Iron Workers Local 10; M. C. Roberts, business manager of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 763; Intl. Rep. Glen Sears, Operating Engineers; Paul Knox, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 304; Intl. Rep. George Eichorn, Machinists.

Receiving certificates as labor members of the Warren AFB committee were John K. Shaw and Roy Stewart, IAM Grand Lodge representatives; Guy van Portfliet, Northeastern Colorado Building Trades Council; Fay E. Tomkin, business representative of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 192, and Carl B. Mitchell, business representative of Painters Local 571.

'Defunct' Local Wasn't, NLRB Says in Ruling

Hebron, N. D.—A contract clause recognizing a union as the bargaining agency only of its members was "inartfully drawn" but nevertheless covered all employes of the Hebron Brick Co. in the bargaining unit of the Brick & Clay Workers, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The board in a 3-1 decision reversed the finding of an NLRB regional director that the contract was not a bar to an election asked by the unaffiliated Teamsters and dismissed the election petition.

The Teamsters filed an election petition last May 16 for a unit of all plant employes in spite of the existence of a contract between the campany and Brick & Clay Local 901. The NLRB's regional director held a hearing June 1 and decided the contract would not bar a new election because (1) the contract was a "members only" agreement and (2) Local 901 was "defunct."

An NLRB majority of Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown made a finding that:

- The intent and practice of the contracting parties was to put all plant production and maintenance employes under the contract, regardless of union membership.
- Certain local members attempted to disaffiliate from the union because of dissatisfaction with contract terms but the local continued to get service from an international union representative and therefore it was not "defunct."

NLRB member Philip Ray Rodgers dissented, saying he agreed with the regional director.

URW at Mansfield Wins 7.5-Cent Raise

Mansfield, O.—Members of Local 17, Rubber Workers, have agreed to a wage increase of 7.5 cents an hour and revisions of work standards in the contract with Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co. Union and management said in a joint statement that the work standards revisions will be effective May 3 and are for "increased efficiency and productivity."

Mason Named To Legislative Post by BCTD

Walter J. Mason, since 1947 a legislative representative in Washington for the former AFL and the AFL-CIO, has been named legislative director and assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

A former secretary and president of what is now Local 900 of the Boiler Makers in Barberton, O., he

WALTER J. MASON

served two years as president of the Barberton Central Labor Union and for six years as clerk of the Barberton city council.

During World War II he was AFL member of the Akron War Manpower Commission and a panel member on the 5th Regional War Labor Board. When the War Labor Board was terminated, he moved to Washington as a member of the National Wage Stabilization Board, on which he served until he joined the former AFL staff.

Since 1948 he has been a member of the executive committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Modern Africa's Workers Reject Reds

'Solidarity Forever' Ends First Meeting

By Arnold Beichman

Dakar, Senegal—When the labor history of modern Africa is written, Jan. 14, 1962, will be a date with a chapter all its own. For it was on that day that 84 delegates from African trade unions, meeting in the capital city of this one-time French colony, did what a year ago seemed impossible.

Representing 41 national labor centers in 30 independent states and dependent territories, these African delegates created the African Trade Union Confederation (ATUC) comprising 22 affiliates of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 12 affiliates of the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions and seven independent of any affiliation.

By doing so, they defied the government-dominated labor organizations of Ghana, Guinea, Mali and the United Arab Republic and the government-threatened Moroccan center. These in May 1961 fabricated a rump All-African Trade Union Federation (AATUF) at Casablanca. Despite numerous objections, the Ghana-led group at that time rammed through a resolution demanding that African unions withdraw from ICFTU within 10 months—or else, said John K. Tettegah, Ghana Trades Union Congress labor secretary and cabinet member, it would be "total war" against violators of the edict.

African labor leaders, particularly from Tunisia, Kenya, Nigeria and Senegal, were neither amused nor cowed by Tettegah's threat. Instead they issued a continentwide appeal for a pan-African labor conference to which they invited all bona fide trade union groups as well as the AATUF members in a bid for what was called "African unity."

The conference ran from Jan. 9 to Jan. 14. Despite age-old cultural, historical, ideological and political differences, it ended not only on a note of unity but on one of music as well. For as the final vote for the new officers was taken, to be followed by adjournment, a strapping delegate, Lawrence Sawyer of the Liberia center, grabbed the microphone and roared:

"Everybody sing 'Solidarity Forever.' Come on, everybody!"

And so to the tune of "John Brown's Body", the delegates (many of them French-speaking who neither knew the words nor music) chanted their victory song with its rousing last line: "For the union makes us strong."

Establishment of ATUC paralleled in one way the establishment in 1949 of the ICFTU. It was the unyielding Communist attempt to control the World Federation of Trade Unions which led to secession by free trade unions from that united front to form the ICFTU. It was the Soviet-supported AATUF line against ICFTU and the Christian unions which made possible ATUC. Without, however, the strong feeling for pan-Africanism as the initial inspiration, ATUC would still be some way off.

From a political standpoint, the congress was a triumph for the free world. This is not to say that ATUC intends to become an appendage to western political or military alliances. It means that African free trade unionism has no intention of withdrawing into neo-isolationism and anti-foreignism, but that it intends to maintain its relationship with the free trade unions in other parts of the world.

All Dictatorship Hit

It became apparent during the six-day conference that the delegates intended ATUC to be genuinely neutral and uncommitted, but not onesidedly so as was the case of the ill-fated Belgrade conference in September. While condemning colonialism, repudiating capitalism and imperialism, ATUC specifically singled out and rejected "communism and other dictatorships" for Africa.

A key speech of Lawrence L. Borha, secretary of the Trades Union Congress of Nigeria, was punctuated by applause, particularly when he said:

"Is it not more honorable to affirm Africa's brotherhood with the ICFTU and the IFCTU who can hold up their heads as proud and brave men, free to differ with their governments or with those who are chattels and slaves of dictators? These men who call themselves neutralists and condemn only one side are not neutralists but tools in the service of an ideological machine which feeds them not bread and butter, not social justice, but empty slogans.

"If we are to be honest and avoid hypocrisy, let us acknowledge the simple truth of the modern world—there are no neutral men when the choice is between liberty and servitude. Dictatorship robs men of dignity and it destroys the institutions such as trade unionism—which protect man's dignity.

"Even here in Africa we have seen what bitter suffering dictatorship has caused workers. We have seen and sorrowed at how dictatorship has turned trade unions in certain countries in Africa into fawning prostitutes."

Alphonse Kithima, general secretary of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions of Congo (Leopoldville) received as warm an ovation as Borha when he said:

"A new imperialist wave is preparing to fall on Africa. This new imperialism speaks of freedom and the brotherhood of nations, but behind it lies the workers massacred in the streets of East Berlin for demanding bread and justice; the Korean peasants dead in the fields over which a ruthless war of conquest has just passed; the workmen and students of Budapest, crushed by foreign tanks for having dared to proclaim their country's right to independence and the government of its choice.

Free Labor Backing Hailed

"The AATUF leadership regards it as undesirable for the young African trade unions to get to know that other unionism which keeps itself free from all governmental pressure and which has made it possible for workers even in certain western countries with a heavy record of imperialism to support us, the colonized, as against their own governments, the colonizers."

If there was an underlying theme it was a dedicated effort to find some common, genuine basis for the slogan, "African unity," the merest mention of which is guaranteed to evoke as many cheers and as much applause as an oratorical citation of the Declaration of Independence at a 4th of July picnic. It was a desire by Africans to find something distinctive in themselves without necessarily separating themselves from the rest of the world.

Thus, the ATUC constitution repudiates capitalism in favor of socialism or, as it is known here, Afro-Socialism. Yet to find out what is meant by "Afro-Socialism" is not easy. It is easy, however, to learn what it is not.

It is not Marxist because it is not based on the doctrine of class struggle. As Pres. Leopold Sedar-Senghor of Senegal said to this reporter: "There is no class struggle in Africa because there is only one class in Africa—the poor." It does not look upon Moscow as an example of socialism. Nor does it look upon total nationalization as essentail to achieve "Afro-socialism."

If it means anything, it means that trade unions ought to be an integral consultative body in national planning; that government should control, in some degree, national resources and key industries; that while capital is wanted, as one delegate put it, capitalism is not. Yet it was agreed by most delegates that the enemy was not capitalism as such, but its evil embodiment—colonialism.

The realistic approach was seen in the realization that it was insufficient to sloganeer either about "Afro-socialism" or "neo-colonialism"—a reference to the danger that even after independence, the onetime colonialists stay on or return to run things all over again. The emphasis was on the need to train Africans themselves to take over the operation of a new country.

Creation of some kind of institute in Africa was called for by the congress to provide for technical training, on all levels, of cadres which could return to their newly-independent lands and move in on the railroad yards, the powerplants, the finance ministries, the universities, the newspapers, the public works departments — and make them hum. The assumption was fundamental—such training ought to be a major effort of African trade unionism and without such education, rising wage levels and better working conditions would be a long time coming.

Huge Job Ahead

The ATUC has a huge job ahead. Despite the climax of its six-day meeting, the exultant uproar and football-stadium cheering, most of the delegates went home aware that the next few years would make clear whether African free trade unionism had a future as a democratic institution or whether it was doomed to become a transmission belt for a continent of would-be dictators or strongmen.

If resolutions mean anything—and sometimes they do—the unions comprising ATUC are in the market for help, not patronage.

Free trade unionism in the rest of the world, to which the ATUC is firmly allied, also has its contribution to make, politically, economically and socially. From North Africa to Johannesburg and from Dakar to Dar-es-Salaam there are young men, some dedicated, some merely careerist, who have found in trade unionism a mode of socio-political expression which they recognize knows no territorial boundaries in and outside Africa.

They now await some reply to the program they undertook in the city of Dakar on Jan. 14, 1962.

FREE LABOR MOVEMENTS of most African countries formed the African Trade Union Confederation at a meeting in Dakar, Senegal, a view of which is shown above. Most of its affiliates also belong to either the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions or the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

Tunis Labor Center Hailed in 16th Year

Pres. George Meany has sent the fraternal greetings of the AFL-CIO to the General Union of Tunisian Workers on the 16th anniversary of its founding and hailed it as "a most vital force for the democratic rights, national freedom and social justice for the Tunisian people."

In a cable to Gen. Sec. Ahmed Tiili, he recalled "with real pride" American labor's close cooperation with the late Farhat Hached, first general secretary of the UGTT who was murdered, asserting Hached's "devotion to democracy and hostility to all dictatorships have inspired workers everywhere."

"I convey to you best wishes for your continued success," Meany said. "I am confident that our relations with UGTT, which began during the first and most difficult days of the Tunisian people's struggle for national independence, will grow ever firmer and more fruitful in behalf of our common ideals and aims of human well-being, democracy, and just and peaceful relations among all nations."

Cuban Labor Loses Gains of Generation

The benefits Cuban workers had gained during a generation of struggle were wiped out at the convention of the Castro-controlled Cuban Confederation of Labor (CTC) in Havana last November, according to reports from inside the island to the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi said ORIT was advised that the benefits the workers gave up under the guise of "voluntary action" were spelled out either in pre-Castro labor contracts, in the Cuban Constitution or in the Labor Code.

Benefits yielded included:

- Thirty days of paid vacation provided for in the 1960 Constitution.
- Nine days paid sick leave (legislation).
- A half-day of extra pay per week gained when the workweek was cut from 48 to 44 hours with no reduction in pay.
- The Christmas bonus, in most cases 15 days' pay but ranging as high as 90 days' pay.
- Summer vacation of a half-day a week during the four hottest months.
- Four national holidays, spelled out in the 1940 Constitution.
- Four additional optional holidays.
- A cut in yearly income of sugar workers of 45 percent, made up of abandonment of production bonuses and of overtime.

Reports to ORIT, Romualdi added, said also that the convention voted to continue "voluntary" taxes for retirement, maternity compensation, the industrialization program, agrarian reform and the purchase of arms and airplanes. They total 17 percent of wages.

Thomas Allen Dies; Elevator Union Head

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Thomas Allen, president of the Elevator Constructors since 1959, died in Miami Beach, Fla., Jan. 24 at the age of 76.

A telegram of condolence from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler paid tribute to Allen's "distinguished life as a trade-union leader" and declared:

"His dedication to the principles that represent the highest ideals of the labor movement will be remembered by all trade unionists."

Allen had served as first vice president of the union for 18 years before becoming president. He had been business representative of Local 6 in Pittsburgh for 31 years.

The President's Economics

PRES. KENNEDY'S first annual economic report is a refreshing change from the tone and approach of reports in the past eight years. The President gives full and unequivocating support to the Employment Act of 1946 and both his message and the Council of Economic Advisers' analysis are framed in terms of the act.

In his report to Congress and the nation, the President called the act a "declaration of national purpose" and a "recognition of federal responsibility" that "has few parallels in the nation's history." In passing the act, he noted, "Congress registered the consensus of the American people that this nation will not countenance the suffering, frustration and injustice of unemployment, or let the vast potential of the world's leading economy run to waste in idle manpower, silent machinery and empty plants."

It is because of this strong support for the keystones of "maximum employment, production and purchasing power" that the economic projections of the President and his advisers are somewhat disappointing.

The Administration projects a gross national product—the total value of all goods and services produced—of $600 billion by mid-1963, based on the current "brisk" recovery continuing to pick up momentum.

But while the GNP moves to a new all-time record the best that the Administration can hold out in terms of unemployment is a drop to a 4 percent rate.

Furthermore, the President's plans for stand-by authority on public works and taxes are specifically designed to cope with a future recession rather than the present state of high unemployment.

For the year 1962, the best forecast of the President's economic advisers is a drop from the present 6.1 percent jobless rate to about 5 percent. A number of prominent economists doubt that the rate will drop that far by December 1962.

This falls short of the maximum employment and production set out in the Employment Act of 1946. The President's report recognizes this but argues that given the complex problem of balance of payments and other factors present in the current economic situation this is the best that can be accomplished at this time.

The Administration's economic position and arguments command respectful attention, but an economic program that accepts less than maximum employment and maximum utilization of the nation's productive capability does not fully measure up to the goals of national policy.

Opportunity and Challenge

IN THE ANNALS of government workers and their organizations, the President's executive order on union recognition will rank in significance with the Lloyd-LaFollette Act of 1912.

The 1912 act said government employes couldn't be fired or demoted if they organized to seek improvements in wages, hours or working conditions. But there was nothing which required agency and department heads to bargain with—or even consult—unions representing their employes.

The more enlightened of government management officials did welcome and consult with unions. But it was a policy which might shift from day to day, from enlightened cooperation by one official to thinly veiled hostility by his successor.

As unions in the civil service develop strength, collective bargaining will rightfully become the foundation of the federal government's labor policy.

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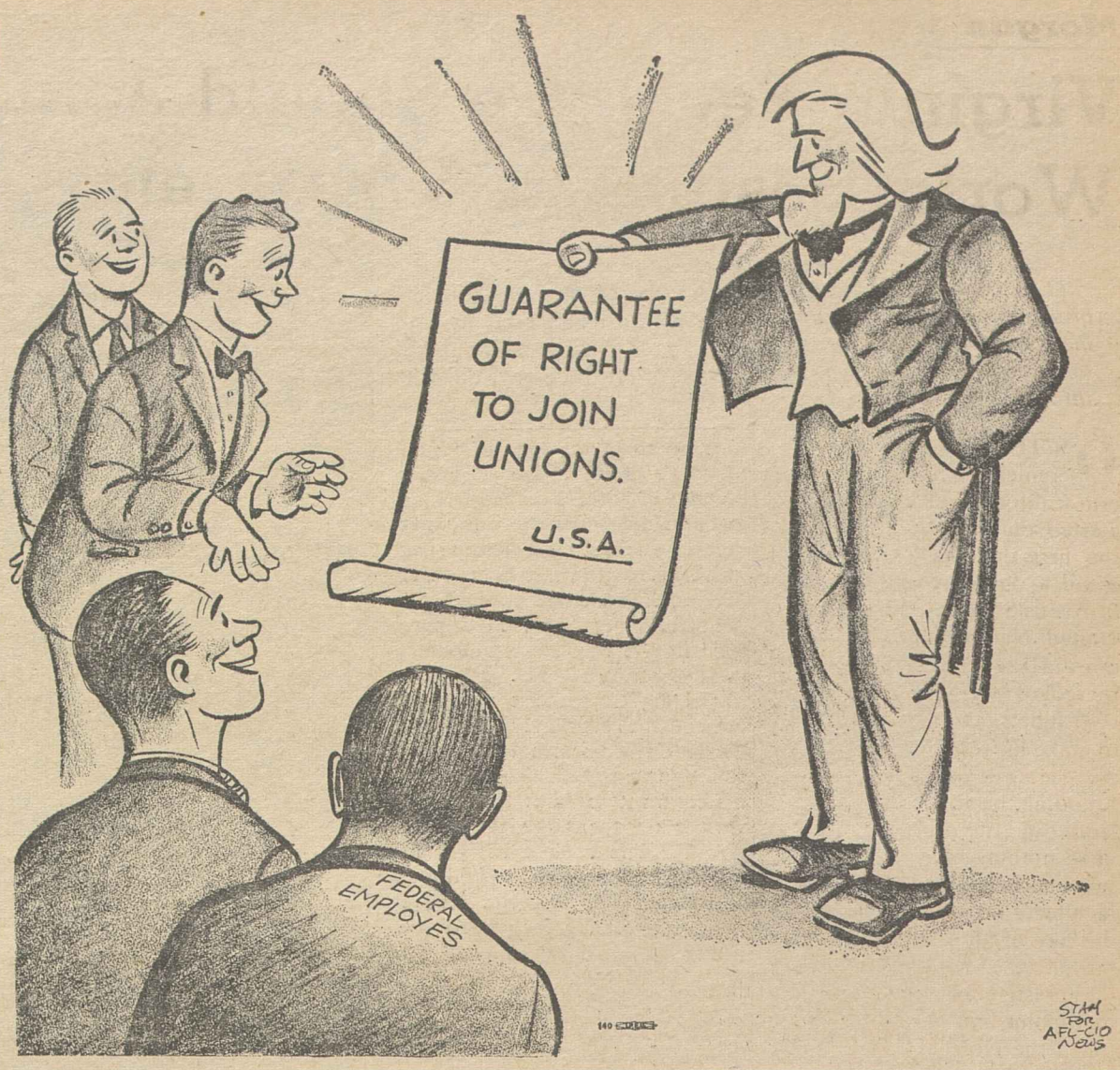

'Sweeping Automation'

U.S. Food 'Crisis' Seen Warning On Production Boom in Industry

IN A NATION where there are people who are hungry and others who exist on deficient diets, and in a world in which millions of people are starving, the United States is faced with a crisis of abundance of food.

Ironically, this "crisis" has reached such a point that Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman recently called a conference on "Food & People." Some 400 delegates who produce, process and sell farm products attended, including representatives from organized labor.

"Perhaps at no time in the history of man has any nation faced so unique a challenge," Freeman told the conference, "for at no time in history has any people had to contend with the crisis of abundance. It is a challenge which two thirds of the people of the world would gladly accept since they still must contend daily with the crisis of scarcity."

This crisis of abundance has been with us for some time, but in recent years has grown to a point of severity.

"In terms of the statistics of the agricultural economy," Freeman declared, "the source of this abundance is not hard to describe. It is basically the product of a vast revolution in agricultural productivity brought on by the impact of science and technology."

The secretary pointed out that productivity per man-hour on the farm has increased 6.2 percent annually in the last 10 years. So, today, one man-hour of work in agriculture produces double what it did in 1950. Farm output in the last decade has gone up 2.5 percent per year at a time when the national population has risen only 1.7 percent.

"The United States will continue to accumulate substantial supplies of food and fiber unless a thoroughly coordinated program to balance supply with effective commercial and concessional demand is developed," he said.

THIS TECHNOLOGICAL "explosion" in the agricultural segment of our economy, in the opinion of many authorities, provides serious warning signals for industry now in the early stages of sweeping automation which is fundamentally changing the nature of our industrial labor force, producing vastly more with fewer workers.

Freeman is constantly stressing the point that the abundance in agriculture should be a source of health to the national economy rather than a crisis. Also, in a world with so many starving peoples, food becomes power and the ability to "produce it in huge quantities is huge power."

It would be a simple answer to say that we have too much and others have too little, so put the two problems together and you have a solution. But it isn't that easy. Here are some problems:

- Many areas of the world lack adequate transportation, storage and distribution facilities to use food that could be made available.
- Traditional eating habits cause many people to be reluctant to use the food we grow in the United States in greatest abundance.
- The disruption of traditional commercial relationships in many areas would cause economic dislocation and even more hunger—and possibly revolution.

This is not to say that nothing is being done about this rising surplus. Much has been done in the past and Freeman, Food for Peace Director George McGovern and others have plans to do a great deal more.

Since the mid-1950's this country has distributed over $9 billion worth of food and fiber to people living throughout the world. In 1961 alone the U.S. invested approximately $4 billion in "Food for Peace."

McGovern told the Conference on Food & People that "although progress is being made, there is a need for more consideration by U.S. loan agencies and foreign assistance planners of the possibilities of using food to supplement dollar aid. No United States official should give final clearance to a foreign loan until he is convinced that the possibility of using food as a substitute or supplement for aid dollars has been fully evaluated."

Agricultural exports rose to an all-time record in excess of $5 billion in 1961.

In 11 countries, U.S.-donated food is being used as an instrument in economic development—for the partial payment of wages on public works projects. Negotiations are under way for similar projects in 25 other countries.

In 1960, some 54 million people were fed with U.S. foodstuffs donated to private voluntary agencies and this number was increased by 10 million during 1961.

On the domestic front, Americans generally have been eating more and better food.

Almost 1.7 million pounds of food were made available in 1961 to 23 million school children, needy families, persons in institutions and those living in areas where natural disaster has struck.

Food stamp plan pilot programs have been established in eight areas with about 140,000 needy persons participating. On the average, recipients are paying $63 for every $100 worth of coupons received.

An all-time record of nearly 14 million children are eating nutritionally balanced school lunches.

Morgan Says:

Virginia Feels We Should Join World Despite Its Warts, etc.

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m. EST.)

ON THE FLOOR of the House one day, Rep. James B. Utt, a Republican from Southern California, delivered a doleful speech. He started out by reminding his colleagues that on the first day of this session he had introduced a bill to "rescind and revoke membership of the United States in the United Nations and the specialized agencies thereof. . . ."

Morgan

It didn't take him long to make his reasons plain. As he surveyed the brooding, beclouded horizons of the globe he liked nothing of what he saw and he blamed it all, in effect, on the UN as the root of all evil. "The power, the honor, and the prestige of America have fallen from their high point in 1945 to an absolute zero today," intoned the Hon. Mr. Utt as if he were reading the republic's epitaph. Indeed it is a wonder that he even bothered to deliver his funeral oration because he clearly believes that the United States has already been dealt a mortal blow by entangling alliances with and through the UN. "This conversion of our limited republic to an unlimited democracy," he declared abruptly, "is a death blow to our nation."

Rep. Utt's version of history and his vision of the present danger, bizarre as they are, cannot be carelessly brushed aside. His logic is opaque but his feelings are clearly genuine and they are shared by a frustrated but vocal minority of citizens who will do their utmost to block congressional authorization of the $100 million subscription Pres. Kennedy wants for the UN bond issue to keep that organization a going concern.

This school, or perhaps it should be called a kindergarten, of thought is also behind the charge that the Pentagon has been "muzzling" patriotic anti-Communist sentiments of the military brass, a charge brought under official public scrutiny as a Senate subcommittee opened hearings on the subject. The reasoning of Rep. Utt and his friends is overwhelmingly simple. If something happens in the world we do not like we either ignore it as if it didn't exist or we run up the flag, roll the drums and rush out and change it. Our objective: total indifference or total victory; in other words we play to win or we don't play.

In the good old days before Korea this is the way we played or at least this is the way we told ourselves we played. But this handy though outdated and dangerously oversimplified formula is being replaced by the realization that we may not necessarily win them all, that our will may now be opposed by forces of equal strength. It is this painful change which understandably infuriates generals, admirals and amateur civilian dabblers in the risky game of international politics—especially when they are told that partly due to the existence of a gadget known as a nuclear warhead, their own neatly-packaged solutions are not adequate.

There are sincere citizens who cry that anything short of "total victory" is appeasement, surrender. Admittedly there is a danger of being so benumbed by the threat of nuclear war that our foreign policy becomes impotent but, taking the wagonload of fragile complexities into consideration, neither our allies nor our adversaries are reacting as if we were impotent.

Perhaps what we are in the process of surrendering is a narrowly nationalistic point of view. Even while Rep. Utt was addressing Congress last week the town of Redding, Conn., was in something of a turmoil over an editorial in the Joel Berlow High School paper attacking patriotism as "stupid." This was enough to mobilize almost instant protest from the American Legion, concern by the chairman of the school board and criticism from the Republican town committee. Indeed there was a public meeting on the issue.

THE EDITORIAL, entitled A Higher Loyalty, was written by the 17-year-old editor, Virginia Olsen. Her theme was that patriotism, in a narrow sense, had outlived its usefulness and needed to be replaced by a "loyalty to the world."

Principal Roy B. Briggs says he and the faculty feel the school paper should be a forum for opinion, where students have a right to say what they please and then, if necessary, answer to the consequences.

Judging by the short-term consequences of bitter protest, Virginia may be a little before her time and she may have expressed her hopes with the callow impatience of incautious youth. But the consequences in the long run will be far more disastrous if we do not realize that we do owe a loyalty to the human race. This does not mean disloyalty to our own country or its foundation principles. It means a recognition of the fact that we are a part, a large and influential part, of an international neighborhood but not one in which what we say always goes.

Rep. Utt seems tired, discouraged and irritated with the times and would like, in effect, to have us resign from the world. Virginia wants us to join it, risks, warts and all. With or without a Santa Claus, Virginia, I'm with you. Where else is there to go?

Washington Reports:

Urgency of Foreign Trade Bill Stressed by Rival Senate Whips

SENATE MAJORITY WHIP Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Minority Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) share a belief that the foreign trade bill is one of the most urgent pieces of legislation to come before the current session of Congress and both of them predict its passage.

Interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 500 radio stations, Humphrey said:

"The only way I see to get our share of world markets—which means jobs, which means production—is to have a liberalized trade program. If we fail to get the program the President has asked for, there will be a flight of capital from the United States to the western European market. That would mean more plants built there, hiring European workers, taking jobs away from American workers, and taking our capital, too."

Kuchel stressed the need of trade legislation this year and said the U.S. needs to expand its trade in the Pacific as well as across the Atlantic. The Republican leader also lamented current criticism of the United Nations.

"The UN has served a great and noble purpose," he declared. "It would be a grave threat to peace if people in this country prodded the government into pushing the UN over an abyss."

Humphrey said the Senate will take up his pending Youth Opportunities bill in the near future, and that it would work on an overall tax bill "about the middle of February."

"The Administration is presenting a tax measure that would close certain loopholes," the Senator declared.

Kuchel, saying he did not expect Congress to give the President stand-by authority to lower taxes on his own initiative, added:

"I do want to say that if the President were to recommend changes in the tax structure, lowering the income tax rate, for instance, I feel sure a bipartisan majority—perhaps everyone in the Congress—would approve it.'

The California senator said he doubted that the President had gone as far as he should in civil rights recommendations.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. KENNEDY FACED SQUARELY two hotly controversial issues in his Jan. 24 news conference—the question of clearance of political statements by officers of the armed forces and the defeat in the House Rules Committee of his proposed new Dept. of Urban Affairs. He made it clear that he had no intention of submitting to the defeat and no intention of allowing right-wing conservatives to destroy the system under which civilian guidance on political matters is given the military.

Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina thinks it is "censorship," unjustified and unwarranted, for an officer to be told to eliminate some phrase from a public speech or magazine article. He has defended resigned Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, who was disciplined and transferred when he was revealed as having sought to indoctrinate troops with right-wing dogma casting doubt on the integrity of political figures of long service, including former Presidents and Chief Justice Warren.

To Thurmond, many convictions with which the overwhelming majority of Americans disagree nevertheless seem to be articles of faith. Obviously this is true of Walker also. The doctrine is being examined in the hearings conducted by Sen. John Stennis of Mississippi.

The point is that other Americans feel just as strongly the opposite of Thurmond. They favor federal expansion of activities, federal investment in schools, health and education, equal treatment of citizens of all races, and they have strong convictions about the way in which American democracy should defend itself against both the Soviet Union and internal communism. The fact they feel this way creates political issues between themselves on one hand, and Thurmond and Walker on the other.

The President pointed out that he had submitted his own State of the Union address to the State Dept. and Defense Dept. for comments and guidance on language and tone by the experts.

When a high officer speaks publicly, he is viewed as a spokesman of the government, Mr. Kennedy emphasized, and declared plainly that there must be "coordination of speeches which interpret government policy, so that the United States speaks with force and strength."

He reminded the public that the government is large, that it deals with problems "that are extremely important and sensitive," involving our relations around the world. Review of and comments on statements of officers by responsible civilian superiors and authorized deputies, Kennedy indicated, "is the way we can coordinate and make effective expressions of our views."

A high officer who denies the right of civilian superiors to coordinate his public statements and political indoctrinations, to suggest changes in phrase in delicate areas, exposes a lack of political sensitivity. He also exposes a curious reluctance to accept the supremacy of the civilian authority. If he wants to be in politics, the way for him to do it is to resign and run for office.

* * *

ON THE URBAN AFFAIRS ISSUE, the President threw down a direct challenge to the Republican leadership by announcing he would not allow defeat by the House Rules Committee to kill the department.

He would create it by executive order, he declared, under his reorganization powers, and would name Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, as the first secretary. He spoke sardonically of recent Republican declarations that they wanted to step up their appeal to residents in the big cities.

Four southern Democrats voted in the Rules Committee against the department; six Democrats voted in favor of it. All five Republican members voted to kill it.

Under reorganization procedures, a resolution to veto a department established by executive action must go to the floor. A roll-call vote against it and against Mr. Weaver may be no embarrassment to southern Democrats. It may be very painful for northern and urban-district Republicans—who recently have been jibing at the Administration for lack of legislative proposals on civil rights.

FOREIGN TRADE BILL is one of the most urgent pieces of legislation facing Congress, the rival Senate whips, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), left, and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.), agreed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

February Furniture Sales Offer Major Opportunity to Shoppers

By Sidney Margolius

FURNITURE AND RUGS are the big shopping opportunity in February. Reductions of 10-20 percent are available on most furnishings, including those of well-known designers and manufacturers which are price-maintained, by one device or another, most of the rest of the year.

Other home sales this month include china, glassware, housewares and curtains.

In food, beef, pork and lamb are still relatively reasonable, but turkeys, broilers and eggs are the outstanding buys this month. Canned salmon is especially abundant this winter, marketing services report. Fresh produce is scarce and costly, and value-wise families will look for values in canned vegetables. Canned corn is in heavy supply and an especially good buy this year. Winter is also the season for citrus fruits—in heavier supply this year than last.

Some furniture manufacturers seem to be trying to set back furniture styles instead of advancing them.

In shopping the furniture sales this month, you'll find stores offering some massive, over-elaborate styles. Some look like the fancy "moderne" furniture that first came out a generation ago. This bulky furniture means extra cost and housekeeping work.

Truly modern furniture, or "contemporary" as it is sometimes called, is compact in size and light in weight. But it is architecturally designed so that a smaller chair is as comfortable as a bulky one. Contemporary furniture also has simple, clean unadorned lines. Danish-inspired furniture is a good example.

In upholstered furniture, the costlier chairs and sofas are usually made with deep spiral coils. Less-expensive but still satisfactory pieces are made with crimped, zigzag steel webbing. The zigzag construction does not have quite the deep-seating comfort of coil springs. But it is moderate in price, durable and enables lighter-weight, more compact styles.

Quality of coilspring construction varies considerably. Some upholstered pieces have as many as 12 springs to a seat section, others as few as six. Both the number of springs and the number of coils each spring has affect buoyancy.

In better-grade coilspring construction, the springs also are hand-tied to keep them from shifting.

GENUINE LATEX FOAM cushioning is costlier than the synthetic urethane and considered preferable for shape retention and durability. Urethane, however, is satisfactory if it has sufficient "density." Observe the comparative resilience of filling when you sit on chairs or sofas, or compress a cushion in your hand, and heft it to see if it is very lightweight urethane or the more dense grades.

The best, but also costliest type of foam construction is latex wrapped in a layer of Dacron for a combination of softness (the Dacron) and support (the latex). Some all-foam cushions achieve this combination of softness and buoyancy by a surface layer of soft foam laminated to a core of load-bearing buoyant foam.

Such laminates, as well as the Dacron-foam combination, also enable neater tailoring of the covering material.

In buying plastic-covered chairs, which are increasing in popularity, you need to be especially careful of the quality of the plastic. Some chairs have only thin, lightweight plastic which wears through quickly and tends to tear easily. One leading manufacturer recently even charged in Home Furnishings Daily that the industry is selling "phony value" in some chairs of this type. He said some mass retailers are representing chairs worth only $49 as $99 chairs. These have 21-ounce plastic coverings which will last only a few years, compared to the 32-ounce plastic which would last perhaps 15 years.

In bedroom and other "case-goods" furniture, there's at least one worthwhile trend—to "bunching" pieces. These are chests, vanities, dressers, etc., with trim, squared-off lines so they can be bunched side by side for more storage room in less space.

Television-set manufacturers have become concerned over current public reaction against the quality of TV shows—what has become known in the industry as the "boob-tube" image. The effect of the loss of interest in TV programs is that set manufacturers are keeping their prices down, and in fact are offering some excellent values. Several manufacturers recently introduced 19-inch portables listing at $140. Thus with discounts these are available around $115-$120.

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REPUBLIC OF ITALY cites Jay Lovestone, right, director of international publications of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, for his activities on behalf of free trade unionism in Italy and other countries. Lovestone was decorated as a Commendatore of the Order of the Italian Republic by Dr. Ruggero Farace di Villaforesta, Italian minister plenipotentiary.

Cynicism Growing:

Marketplace Needs ConsumerStandards

The following is excerpted from an address by Mrs. Helen Ewing Nelson, consumer counsel to the governor of California, at a recent conference sponsored by the attorney general of Michigan.

PERHAPS ONE OF THE MOST AMAZING things, considering what they must endure, is the confidence and trust consumers have maintained in the current disorder of our marketplace.

Cynicism and disillusionment as well as outright distrust are undoubtedly prevalent and growing. Yet it is not possible to point the finger at any one group or any one condition and say, "This is to blame."

Perhaps we have all been at fault.

We have come so far so fast in our race toward technological perfection it is understandable that we were unable to pace all economic and political developments at the same speed.

Now we are finding the time and the determination to stop to take a lifetime view of ourselves in our role as consumers. It is high time we try to prove ourselves, singly and collectively, to be as effective as consumers as we have proved to be as producers.

A bigger-than-ever paycheck is of no benefit to us if, as consumers, we get less-and-less living value out of it.

I do not believe that when we stop and think about it, we are going to advocate a system of every-day buying where the buyer gives up beforehand any effort to function rationally.

I do not believe employers want their wage dollars spent by a consumer dazzled by a flashlight waving in front of her eyes.

I don't believe any of us want the average family buying more than 12,000 pounds of meat over the next 20 years in any way except with an awareness of the responsibility, some thought and knowledge expended on the task—and some dependable standards to guide their efforts.

I don't think as a society we want to be party to this family's buying 8,000 pounds of potatoes—or even 800 pounds—without being able to tell whether the price is 80 cents or $1 a pound.

I do not believe we will be party to this shoddy waste of both money and human pride when a bit of honest information and some generally enforced standards of fair play could make it all unnecessary.

How to preserve or redefine the buyer's traditional rights and the buyer's responsibilities and increase his skills?

These are the questions before the house. They are ours to answer.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Insomniacs Offered Shortcuts On How Not to Get Back to Sleep

By Jane Goodsell

ARE YOU AN INSOMNIAC? If so, don't look to me for advice on how to get back to sleep. I don't know any easy shortcuts to sweet slumber. I can, however, give you the negative side of the picture. I can tell you exactly how **not** to get back to sleep.

Here is a list of sleep-murdering thoughts that I strongly advise you not to think about as you lie at 4 a. m., plucking at the coverlet and staring, wide-eyed, at the ceiling:

- Where in the world did I put the Christmas card list last year?
- I wonder what the teacher meant when she said that Junior reacts negatively to group orientation?
- Could that numb feeling in my left foot be anything serious?
- What's the name of the postmaster general?
- Why did I ever agree to be the chairman of the church bazaar, and why didn't I tell Mrs. Twitchell off when she accused me of spending too much money for decorations?
- What time is it?
- Did I remember to draw the fire screen before I came upstairs?
- Is there enough money in the bank to cover that check I made out to the rug cleaner?
- What did I serve for dinner the last time we had the Twombleys? Veal scaloppini? Roast beef? Chicken tetrazzini?
- I wonder if there's anything good to eat in the refrigerator?
- Do I hear somebody prowling downstairs?
- I wonder if there really are such things as vampires?
- What do I want for my birthday this year?
- What was today's radiation level?
- Now that I've shortened all my hems, will longer skirts come back in style?
- What is my husband mumbling in his sleep? I thought I heard him mutter "Dolores." I don't know anybody named Dolores.
- I forgot to put the split peas to soak before I went to bed. Should I get up and do it now?
- How much fire insurance do we have?
- Who wrote "Tiger, tiger, burning bright"?
- **Now** what time is it?

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The AFL-CIO public service program that features each week senators and congressmen of both parties discussing the issues before Congress.

Union Tells NLRB:

Workers Need Jobs, Not 'Piece of Paper'

The Allied Industrial Workers have told the National Labor Relations Board that the union wants jobs and compensation, not an "ineffectual . . . piece of paper," for 1,800 employes thrown out of work when the Peerless Woolen Mills plant at Rossville, Ga., was shut down.

The union has charged that the giant Burlington Industries textile chain closed the plant and moved the machinery to other Burlington mills because the workers had voted for union representation.

A proposed settlement of the unfair labor practice charges, tentatively agreed to by the NLRB regional director and the company, would require Burlington to bargain with the AIW "if and when" it resumes operations at Rossville, and to "cease and desist" from unfair practices such as "threatening employes that the Rossville plant would be closed as a consequence of their union membership."

AIW Attorney David L. Uelmen notified the NLRB that the proposed settlement is "entirely unsatisfactory" to the union. He said the suggested remedy was a "farce" since the plant has already been closed and there is no provision for "undoing" the damages or compensating employes for the "substantial loss" they have suffered as a result of the plant closing.

The union statement pointed out that all the employes would receive under the proposed settlement "is a copy of the notice that states that the employer will not engage in further violations of the law in Rossville, Ga. This piece of paper is being sent to employes in a ghost town, and involves an employer who will never return unless ordered to do so by the NLRB."

The union called on the labor board to "vigorously prosecute" the case against Burlington and to issue an order aimed at:

- Effectively preventing future violations by the company at any of its plants.
- Restoring production to the Rossville plant.
- Compensating employes for the loss of wages they have already suffered by the shift of production from the Rossville plant.

The settlement was proposed by the NLRB regional office after a federal judge had refused the labor board's request for an injunction to halt the closing of the plant until after the NLRB had held hearings and acted on the unfair labor practice charges. The settlement would be in lieu of formal hearings.

NLRB Regional Director Walter Phillips in Atlanta told the AFL-CIO News that he has not yet decided whether to submit the proposed settlement to the labor board for approval or whether to go ahead with formal hearings before a trial examiner in view of the union's objections to the settlement.

The labor board would have to approve any settlement agreement submitted by the regional director.

300 WASHINGTON-BASED PILOTS, members of the AFL-CIO Air Line Pilots, demonstrate at Washington National Airport in support of fellow unionists engaged in a 19-month-long strike against Southern Airways. More than 5,000 ALPA members took part in the demonstrations carried out simultaneously at 23 major air terminals across the country. Leading the Washington group are Captains Floyd Stickney of American, John Boyd of Southern and Tom Latta of American.

NLRB Again Limits Situs Picketing Rule

A California plumbers' local did not launch an illegal secondary boycott when it notified a contractor that it intended to picket one of his subcontractors, a non-union firm, for informational purposes, the National Labor Relations Board has decided in a situs picketing case.

A panel of three NLRB members, in the third of a series of split decisions, voted 2-1 to dismiss an illegal boycott complaint issued under the Taft-Hartley Act against Local 471, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, of Fortuna, Calif.

The majority—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and member John H. Fanning—decided, contrary to the charges, that there was no evidence that a union notice of intent to picket a subcontractor on the Fortuna Union High School job was a threat designed to cause the general contractor to cease doing business with the subcontractor, Wyckoff Plumbing.

Furthermore, McCulloch and Fanning said, it was lawful for the union to picket the school, as it did Nov. 2, 1960, instead of Wyckoff Plumbing's place of business two miles away. Member Boyd Leedom dissented, as he had in two other cases involving building construction and a site used by two or more groups of workers.

In the Fortuna case Local 471 made several attempts to organize Wyckoff's employes and to gain recognition, finally notified the general contractor it intended to picket a job Wyckoff was working on and then placed pickets at the site with signs reading: AFL-CIO Picket; Wyckoff Plumbing Unfair to Organized Labor; Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 471.

When the picketing commenced, employes of the primary contractor quit work, but returned after 10 minutes when the general contractor ordered Wyckoff's employes off the job. A week later Wyckoff's employes returned to work but the picketing was not resumed.

The rule laid down in the Fortuna case, as in the recent Plauche Electric case, was that picketing of a location other than the employer's own offices is legal if it follows the standards laid down in "Moore Dry Dock."

These standards provide that the picketing be at the situs of the dispute; that the picket signs state clearly the dispute is with one employer, and that picketing occurred only while employes of the employer with whom the union is at odds be on the job and engaged in the normal business of their employer.

Building Trades Rates Up 15 Cents

Hourly pay rates of union building trades workers in major cities rose an average of 15 cents during the year ended last July 1, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

The advance was 1 cent more than in the previous year and brought the combined average hourly rate for journeymen, helpers and laborers to $3.83 an hour in cities of 100,000 or more population, according to the 55th annual BLS survey of the building trades.

Nine-tenths of the workers covered in the survey received hourly pay increases during the year, the report said.

Eugene Zack Named Aide With ARA

Eugene C. Zack, a former assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News, has been named special assistant for public affairs for the Area Redevelopment Administration, ARA Administrator William L. Batt, Jr., has announced.

For the past six months, Zack has served as a special consultant on public information with ARA.

EUGENE C. ZACK
Named to Area Redevelopment Administration post.

Zack joined the staff of the AFL-CIO in 1957 and served in New York City as public relations director for AFL-CIO Community Service Activities for a year before transferring to the staff of the AFL-CIO News in Washington.

A member of the Newspaper Guild since 1945, he served in 1960 and 1961 as secretary of the Washington local.

Zack was formerly a reporter on the Springfield, Mass., Daily News and was editor of the weekly Springfield Star. He has also operated a public relations agency and served as a sales executive with the General Electric Co.

Railroad Mediators Set Feb. 10 Deadline

Judge Simon H. Rifkind, chairman of the Presidential Railroad Commission, has announced that the 15-member tripartite group has agreed to extend its activities until Feb. 10 so as to continue efforts to mediate the work rules dispute between the railroads and the operating unions.

Under the Executive Order establishing the commission, its life can be further extended until Mar. 1 if necessary, Rifkind said.

Pilots Tell Passengers Southern Lockout Story

Some 5,000 members of the Air Line Pilots took the story of the union's dispute with Southern Airways to the public a few days before a President's commission was to open public hearings on the 19-month-long strike.

The uniformed pilots, representing all 47 domestic and international airlines, visited 23 major air terminals in 19 states, distributed literature and discussed the strike with passengers.

Heading the government's investigation of the strike is Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger, who was appointed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to inquire into government policy in connection with the dispute.

ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen described the inquiry as "a constructive effort to resolve the dispute."

The union has filed vigorous exceptions to the preliminary findings of a Civil Aeronautics Board hearing examiner, who rejected the ALPA's charges that Southern had not bargained in good faith and thus had violated both the Railway Labor Act and the Federal Aviation Act. The full CAB must act on the exceptions.

In another development, the ALPA and its units across the country proceeded with plans to reopen contracts under provisions of the rail labor act so as to negotiate clauses permitting them to respect the picket lines of their fellow unionists at Southern.

The proposed change is now being sought from 31 carriers. If they refuse to accede to the request, ALPA said, the union would be free to strike over the issue.

The result, either way, would be to halt the operations of other scheduled airlines in the area now served by Southern, the union said.

The ALPA strike against Southern, involving 138 pilots, began June 5, 1960, after more than a year of negotiations and exhaustion of all procedures under the RLA.

Within six weeks, wages and other issues were resolved with the help of federal mediators. The company, however, insisted that on their return to work, the pilots forfeit their grievance rights and lose their accumulated seniority to strikebreakers it had employed.

This, the ALPA charged, amounted to a lockout, and the dispute continued.

Wagner Hailed for City's New $1.50 Pay Floor

New York—Officers of the City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, have praised Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) for his "social vision" in sponsoring the nation's first municipal ordinance requiring employers doing business with the city to pay their workers $1.50 an hour or more.

Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and Sec. Morris Iushewitz said the mayor's action in signing the new law was a "pioneering step" in the history of New York labor, insuring that goods and services purchased by the city "will not come from sweatshops" but from firms paying decent wage minimums and for products produced under decent conditions.

The council officers noted that opponents of the bill were "the same people who prophesied doom" when the first federal minimum wage bill was enacted.

The new city statute was called for by the mayor in his last campaign for re-election and previously had been approved by the city council and the board of estimate. Its aim, Wagner said, is to bring up pay rates below the $1.50 level, serving as a standard for bidders on city contracts and establishing an official city policy.

At a hearing in City Hall, the new wage minimum was opposed by spokesmen for the Building Trades Association, General Contractors Association, the New York Congress, the Real Estate Board and the laundry industry.

City officials estimated about 60,000 workers will be affected.

ALL THE PAPERS normally necessary to obtain accommodations at a Hilton hotel—a confirmed reservation and the hotel chain's own Carte Blanche credit card—couldn't get a room at the Shamrock-Hilton in Houston for Assistant Labor Sec. George L-P Weaver, a Negro. The hotel denied receiving any reservation, but Weaver said he saw his name on a card in the reservations book.

Lily-White Houston Hotel Bars Assistant Sec. of Labor Weaver

Houston, Tex.—When George L-P Weaver left Houston recently, he had among his mementoes a miniature key to the city. As assistant secretary of labor, Weaver was a distinguished visitor and it is the custom of Mayor Lewis Cutrer to present symbolic keys to such personages.

But the day Weaver arrived in Houston he couldn't get a room in one of the city's better hotels. That, too, is a matter of local custom, said a hotel official.

For Assistant Secretary Weaver is a Negro.

He was turned away by the Shamrock-Hilton, he said, even though he had written confirmation of his room reservation and a Hilton hotel chain credit card, known as "Carte Blanche."

Weaver said both the desk clerk and the assistant manager of the Shamrock denied having received any reservation for him and told him no accommodations were available without one.

The Labor Dept. official said, however, that while discussing the situation with the desk clerk he saw a card bearing his name protruding from the hotel reservations book.

'Open and Shut'

"It was an open and shut case of discrimination," Weaver declared. Before joining the Labor Dept. early in the Kennedy Administration, Weaver had been assistant to Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. He has a long record of service to the government and the labor movement.

He came to Houston to address the annual dinner meeting of the Negro Chamber of Commerce here and was accompanied from the airport to the Shamrock by Vernon Chambers, publicity director for the organization. He spent the night at Chambers' home.

Edgar N. Drake, executive assistant manager of the Shamrock, said later that a "clerical error or late mail" may have been the reason Weaver could not obtain a room.

"Hilton Hotels Corp. policy throughout the world is to welcome any and all guests with or without reservations when accomodations are available except where local custom prohibits such policy," Drake said. He added:

"Local customs have not indicated any hotel admits Negroes."

After leaving the Shamrock, Weaver attended a reception at the Rice Hotel for former Sec. of the Navy John B. Connally, now a candidate for governor.

"I was treated with great courtesy there, and people were friendly," he said.

The Shamrock incident was the first time he had encountered anything of the sort in years of dealing with the Hilton chain, Weaver said. He noted that he had encountered no trouble in staying at the Statler-Hilton in Dallas.

In fact, he observed, the Hilton hotel chain was one of the first to break the color barrier in the mid-1940s.

"More Negroes probably have Hilton credit cards than with any other chain," he said.

The reservation, he said, had been handled by a unit of the Labor Dept. which takes care of such details.

No Trouble Anticipated

"I came not expecting any difficulty whatsoever," he continued. "I do most of my traveling abroad, and many courtesies are extended to me as an official of the government . . . It is very ironical. It hits you like a blow in the pit of the stomach that this can happen to you at home."

Weaver discarded his original plan to address the Chamber of Commerce dinner meeting on the broad subject of international relations, and commented instead on his experience at the Shamrock.

"I have very deep emotions that make it difficult, if not impossible, to read from this manuscript tonight," he told the gathering.

Americans, he said, must realize that such an incident is not just a local affair.

"Now we are on trial," he declared. "The slightest incident at home is news throughout the world and moves very rapidly. What happens here in Houston at 4 p.m. is news in the major cities of the world within the hour, and you'd be surprised in how much detail this news is followed."

Noting that the United States had been attacked in United Nations debates many times over racial discrimination incidents, he called on the American people to "try to understand the issues" so that they will be able to "react positively and in the tradition that made our country great."

AFGE Hunt for Job Bias Wins Promotions for 3

A local unit of the American Federation of Government Employes has put the government's anti-discrimination machinery for the civil service to test—and found that it works.

AFGE Lodge 41, which represents employes of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare in Washington, started last fall by making a civil rights inventory—searching out possible areas of racial discrimination in the agency rather than waiting for complaints to come to the union. They were assured in advance of the cooperation of HEW Assistant Sec. James M. Quigley,

The first three cases the union brought to the attention of department officials and the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity involved three Negro workers who, despite highly favorable recommendations from their immediate superiors, had been repeatedly passed over for promotion. As a result, all three have been ordered promoted—in one case a two-grade jump.

Lodge 41 Pres. John Wydro said two union committees—the grievance committee, headed by Dana Doten, and the civil rights committee, under Warren Morse, worked in close cooperation on the cases.

In a move to put AFGE lodges in the Washington area in the forefront of anti-discrimination efforts, the AFGE's District of Columbia Dept. devoted its annual institute Jan. 13 to a discussion of discrimination and means to combat it. Speakers included Quigley, U.S. Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy and Dr. Otto Klineberg, head of Columbia University's Dept. of Social Psychology.

Union, School Set 4-Year Course:

Boiler Union Agrees On Apprentice Pact

Kansas City, Kans.—The Boiler Makers have launched a major effort to upgrade apprentice boilermakers in the building and metal trades by requiring all apprentices to enroll for correspondence school instruction.

By arrangement with the Intl. Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., and the National Joint Apprenticeship Board for the Boiler Makers Construction Industry, 2,500 apprentices will take a 600-hour 4-year course tailored to uniform national standards recently established by the 81-year-old union.

The Boiler Makers, looking forward to a 50 percent jump in construction activity in the Sixties, concluded that ordinary classroom instruction could not be used by construction workers who must be highly mobile because their jobs move from place to place, Intl. Pres. William A. Calvin said.

Under the contract, every worker who registers as a construction boilermaker apprentice must successfully complete a 49-unit course, including mathematics, mechanics, welding, rigging, and pressure vessel blueprint reading, whose text has been developed by the school to meet a specific union need.

The apprenticeship board will administer the program through apprenticeship committees covering six areas of the U.S., with A. A. Blevins appointed by the union as coordinator. An educational trust fund, financed by employer contributions of 1 cent per man-hour, has been set up to defray the cost.

Union contracts have been rewritten to cover the home-study training program in 40 states. Others will be revised as they expire.

The correspondence school said the agreement with the Boiler Makers is its first with an international union. It has cooperative training agreements with two local or area groups—the Iron Workers Joint Apprenticeship Committee in El Paso, Tex., and the Desert Area Electrical Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Cathedral City, Calif.

Labor Budget Requests Boosted by $13 Million

Pres. Kennedy has asked Congress for an increase of $13 million in funds to operate federal labor agencies in fiscal 1963, about $11 million of which would go to the Labor Dept.

Offsetting the rise is an anticipated drop of $16 million in the cost of unemployment compensation for veterans and federal employes, based on expectations of continued improvement in the nation's economy.

The President's budget message asks $20.3 million for the National Labor Relations Board, with most of the $1.1 million increase requested for additional hearings and investigations. The board expects its volume of unfair practice cases to go up 12 percent and representation cases to increase by 9 percent.

Highlights of the Labor Dept. budget requests:

- $900,000 for the previously-announced new Office of Automation & Manpower with a staff of 55, which will study the effects of technological change on the work force, carry out a public education program and set up a clearing house on manpower development, and promote programs for training and placement of workers. Seymour Wolfbein has been named head of the office.
- $15.3 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, representing an increase of $2.8 million to expand and extend fact-gathering services, including the pricing of additional items in more types of stores for the consumer price index, statistics on the changing structure of the work force and unemployment and on the mobility of workers, estimates of the number of new workers needed each year in various occupations, and comparisons of unit labor costs in foreign countries.
- $12.9 million for the Bureau of Employment Security, up $2.4 million from fiscal 1962, nearly all of the increase to go into improving public employment and unemployment insurance services. (This item also reflects an $800,000 cutback in funds spent in connection with temporary extension of unemployment compensation.)
- $15 million for departmental activities under the Area Redevelopment Act, an increase of $1.2 million from the previous year, most of which is scheduled for occupational training.
- $17.8 million for the Wage-Hour Division, embodying an increase of $581,000 to cover minimum wage reviews in Puerto Rico, six wage determinations anticipated under the Walsh-Healey Act, and studies required by Congress of the new federal minimum wage rates.

Should Congress adopt pending legislation on manpower development and training and on youth employment opportunities, $60 million will be needed in each area in fiscal 1963, according to the President's budget message.

Pacts Yielded Raises in 1961 To 5.7 Million

About 5.7 million of 7.75 million workers covered by "major" union agreements received wage increases in 1961 averaging 7 to 8 cents an hour, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Raises for 3.4 million workers were negotiated in 1961, to go into effect during the year. Increases for 2.3 million were deferred raises negotiated in other years. About 250,000 workers were employed where 1961 settlements called for no change, and fewer than 20,000 suffered wage cuts, the department said in a year-end report by its Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the other 1.8 million workers covered in the study, rates of pay were not a bargainable issue or negotiations had not been completed by year's end—railroad workers, coal miners, some employes of apparel and electrical equipment firms.

Not included in the study, the BLS said, were contract settlements in construction, the service trades, finance and government, settlements involving fewer than 1,000 workers, or those in non-union establishments. BLS did not estimate the value of changes in supplementary benefits, or changes due to become effective in later years.

Wage increases effective in 1961 ranged from less than 5 cents an hour to 15 cents and over, or from 1 to 17 percent.

Ruttenberg on Budget:

Kennedy 'Overly Optimistic' In Gauging Economy Growth

AFL-CIO Research Director Stanley Ruttenberg has expressed doubt that Pres. Kennedy will achieve a balanced federal budget in fiscal 1963 "even though the President has so said" in his budget message to Congress.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs program broadcast weekly by the Mutual network, Ruttenberg said he thought Kennedy was "overly optimistic" in anticipating federal revenues of $93 billion—against proposed expenditures of some $92.5 billion—between mid-1962 and mid-1963.

An 8 percent rate of economic growth over the year, on which Kennedy's revenue estimate is predicated, is "more than can be really anticipated with the existing levels of programs," Ruttenberg commented.

"I hope it happens," he said. "I hope it does, really, but I can't see it, and I do not think the programs that are being advocated in advance by the Administration now are sufficient to give us this kind of an economic recovery."

Ruttenberg said the President's expectation of a 2 percent growth rate in each quarter of the fiscal year may well be fulfilled in the first two quarters of 1962. He predicted, however, that unless Congress enacts "certain positive programs . . . which now do not seem to be in the cards," the economy would run into a "slackening off" in the growth pace, possibly to 1.5 or 1 percent per quarter.

"One of the most serious problems," said the federation economist, "is that the budget may very well—on a cash basis—come into balance when unemployment is still too high."

More U.S. Spending Urged

To avert this, he called for a higher level of federal spending and enactment now—without waiting for the next recession—of the authority the President seeks to increase public works.

In response to questions from Richard Mooney of the New York Times and Hobart Rowen, business trends editor of Newsweek, Ruttenberg expressed the AFL-CIO's support of the President's appeal for authority to cut personal income taxes when a recession threatens.

"One of our big problems in the past," he said, "has been that almost everybody— even the conservative economists—were for tax cuts once we got into a recession, but we never quite got them in a recession period because it took too long to get Congress to act."

If the President could order reduction of individual withholding taxes when economic signs point to a downturn, Ruttenberg said, "this would have a very dramatic effect on the economy."

Such a tax cut, he observed, would be "the first and wisest" weapon to use against a recession, but should be backed up by a federal expenditures program if the tax cut alone proves insufficient to reverse the decline.

He told his interviewers that the AFL-CIO regards as unnecessary the Administration's proposal for an 8 percent across-the-board investment tax credit for business. "Almost 90 percent" of the country's corporations, he said, are failing to invest the funds currently available to them for that purpose.

Plant Capacity Unused

Ruttenberg noted that some 15 percent of the nation's industrial plant capacity is currently lying idle, and that this is true of about 20 percent of the steel industry's capacity.

"I can't see how an investment incentive will enable that industry, or will force that industry, to further modernize its equipment when it has so much capacity lying idle," he declared.

As an alternative to the across-the-board tax credit, Ruttenberg said, the AFL-CIO has urged the Treasury Dept. to revise its Bulletin F provisions, which determine the useful life of new industrial equipment for depreciation purposes.

By so doing, he said, the government could "highlight and direct" investment incentive to industries in need of improved efficiency. This device already has been used with respect to the textile industry, and the government plans to apply it in the machine and machine tool industries, he noted.

"These are the areas where our competitive position at home and abroad needs to be improved," he commented, "and where I think the approach through the existing regulations is a better approach than the investment credit that the [House Ways & Means] committee has been considering this past year."

Kennedy Keys Wage Policy to Productivity

(*Continued from Page* 1)

short in an industry which could not provide jobs for its entire labor force or where the range of wages is high compared to similar jobs.

The CEA said that while productivity has risen at an annual average rate of 2.4 percent since 1909, it has increased at a rate of 3 percent since World War II and 2.6 percent since 1954. The report implied that the 3 percent rate should govern current situations.

On the problem of unemployment, the President restated the Administration's goal of a 4 percent rate by mid-1963, with the council projecting a drop to about 5 percent by the end of 1962 from the present rate of 6.1 percent.

The council said that man-hour productivity in 1961 achieved an "exceptional gain, probably above 6 percent in the three quarters of expansion" and as a result a 7.5 percent increase in total production was achieved with a very small increase in employment.

"It is primarily because latent productivity was exploited so effectively," the council said, "that unemployment remained high."

It added that an increasing rate of productivity may raise the economy's output above the current trends early in 1963.

Program Details Given

The council declared that it could find no support for the view that structural unemployment is a rising proportion of the labor force, but that improving the structure of the labor market is of "high importance." It said that vocational training and retraining, improved information on job opportunities, relocation of displaced workers, elimination of discriminatory hiring practices, and assistance to depressed areas could benefit the nation.

In the absence of such policies, the council added, "many of our citizens, become in a real sense, victims of progress; they are condemned to prolonged periods of unemployment."

But even with these policies there is no substitute for an adequate level of demand, the council maintained.

In his message, Kennedy restated the basic outlines of economic policy given in his previous State of the Union and budget messages, but supplied more details.

The recovery from the 1960-61 recession, the President said, has carried the economy only part of the way to its maximum potential. The goals, he said, in terms of the Employment Act of 1946, are a 4.5 percent economic growth rate in this decade as opposed to a postwar rate of 3.5 percent, with a projection to $825 billion by 1970. The gross national product goal was set at an annual rate of $600 billion by mid-1963, resulting in a 4 percent unemployment rate.

The President detailed earlier requests for standby authority to order a temporary cut in personal income tax rates, recommending power to order a reduction of up to 5 percent in all tax rates for up to six months. The cut would take effect in 30 days unless Congress vetoed it by a majority vote of each house.

Work Program Sought

He asked also for authority to put into effect a $2 billion public works program if unemployment rates rise in three out of four months or four out of six months, and the unemployment rate is 1 percentage point higher than four or six months earlier.

The President called again, also, for permanent strengthening of the unemployment compensation program by a 13-week extension to long-term unemployed, adding 3 million workers to coverage and raising benefits.

He proposed also increasing the wage base on which the unemployment insurance tax is paid from $3,000 to $4,800 annually.

AFL-CIO Aide In Advisory Post

Anne G. Draper, since 1957 a research assistant in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, has been appointed to the Second Citizens Advisory Committee of the Food & Drug Administration by H-E-W Sec. Abraham Ribicoff.

Miss Draper, whose field includes responsibility for consumer problems, takes the place of AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank, who was forced to resign because of other commitments. She formerly served as an economist with the Social Security Administration, Office of Price Administration and National War Labor Board.

The advisory committee to which she was appointed is headed by Dr. George Y. Harvey, lecturer in political science and consultant in community development at the University of Missouri. It is studying consumer protections the FDA might take in the fields of foods, drugs, therapeutic devices, cosmetics and household chemical products.

DONATIONS of $1,947 in cash and checks for the ICFTU Intl. Solidarity Fund are presented to Pres. Arne Geijer, left, of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, by Carroll M. Hutton, education director of the Auto Workers. The money was contributed by students at UAW summer schools and delegates to the UAW Free World Affairs Institute in New York City.

Union Membership Moves Up in Britain

London — Trade union membership in the United Kingdom reversed a two-year downward trend in 1960 and increased by 203,000 to 9.8 million, according to the annual review of the Ministry of Labor Gazette.

The increase was 2.1 percent compared with decreases of one-half of 1 percent in 1959 and 1.9 percent in 1958. The Gazette listed 650 unions, the same as at the end of 1959; however, three unions went out of existence during the year and three new ones were formed.

Easing Sought In Qualifying For Idle Aid

Austin—Labor members of the Texas Employment Commission's advisory council have recommended that the commission work "to reduce the high percentage of disqualifications" of jobless workers seeking unemployment compensation.

Texas AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. "Hank" Brown and four other council members also urged that the commission step up the pace of its worker education program; adopt a policy of not litigating contested disqualifications to appellate courts when lower courts rule against the TEC; reinterpret the new unemployment compensation law to allow qualified jobless workers to be paid the maximum allowable under the law.

Last year the commission disqualified 155,000 of the 337,000 applications for unemployment compensation. Brown has criticized the qualification policies.

Other labor members of the advisory commission are Vice Pres. N. E. Coward of the Texas AFL-CIO, Houston; Pres. Ivan Hollier of Local 4-23, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Port Arthur; L. V. McCarthy, business agent, Local 351, Operating Engineers, Borger; and Pres. Charles Sanders, Local 870, Auto Workers, Mesquite.

Last Minute Pact Ends Strike Threat

Detroit—A last-minute contract settlement averted a scheduled walkout here at three plants of the Huck Manufacturing Co., national manufacturer of self-locking rivets, by Auto Workers Local 212. Gains matched those in recent auto negotiations, UAW Regional Co-Director Ken Morris said.

UAW Schools Give $1,947 To ICFTU

Detroit — Contributions totaling $1,947 have been given to the Intl. Solidarity Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions by the Auto Workers.

UAW Education Dir. Carroll M. Hutton said the money, given by delegates to UAW summer schools and a conference at United Nations headquarters last month, has been presented to ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer for organizing and educational purposes.

Geijer was a principal speaker at the UAW Free World Affairs Institute attended by 178 delegates from 77 local unions in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and the province of Ontario, Canada.

Others at the UN conference were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Adlai Stevenson, UN Undersec. for Special Political Affairs Ralph Bunche, and UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey. Conference coordinators were UAW Intl. Affairs Dir. Victor G. Reuther and Hutton.

Runaway Ship Runs Afoul of Safety Laws

New York—The charge that ships operated by "runaway" flag companies fail to meet U.S. safety standards was emphasized recently when the cruise liner Acapulco was denied the right to pick up passengers in New York, according to Chairman Joseph N. Curran of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee.

The ship formerly was operated as the SS Nassau by the Incres Steamship Co., a "runaway" firm flying the Liberian flag. Since Liberia had adopted the Safety of Life at Sea Convention of 1948, the ship was allowed to pick up cruise passengers in New York.

Late last year it was sold to Mexican interests and the registration was changed. At that time Mexico had not signed the sea safety convention and the ship thus was required to meet U.S. safety standards. Built in 1923, the vessel was found to have too much wood in it to be classified as fireproof in this country and it was denied clearance.

Since then Mexico has signed the convention and the Acapulco will again be allowed to take on passengers at U.S. ports, Curran said.

Meany Renews Plea for Strong FEPC

'Enforceable' Statute Urged on Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

bor Sec. Herbert Hill of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The time is overdue to establish a policy—by the enactment of an enforceable statute—dealing with discrimination in employment for the United States as a whole, Meany declared.

An effective federal law would ban discrimination against job applicants because of race, creed, color, national origin or age; it would ban it within an employer's workforce after hiring; and it would carry "meaningful penalties for willful violators," he said.

Big Employers Stay Mum on FEPC Bill

Mum's the word among employers on fair employment practices legislation.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), whose House Labor subcommittee has concluded hearings on a federal anti-discrimination law, lashed major employers and employer groups for offering no testimony, "for or against."

A few small employers from the Chicago and Los Angeles areas appeared, he said, but his group "deliberately made every effort" to get big employer testimony; the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers declined.

"This would seem to be a measure of their sense of civic responsibility," he added.

Ban on Bias in Hiring Urged

Action is needed to end discrimination at the hiring gate, he declared, because "the employers do the hiring; they choose the work force."

Because employers control decisions on hiring, work assignments, promotions and so on, Meany said, "I do not hesitate to say that overwhelming instances of employment discrimination in this country are caused by the hiring and other personnel policies of employers."

"Having said this," he continued, "let me also say again, as I have said in many other places, that discrimination does exist in the trade union movement."

Meany said trade union members reflect the attitudes of their communities, of their parents, of their political leaders, of their newspapers.

While organized labor has made progress in this area, he added, "we have said repeatedly that to finish the job, we need the help of the United States government. When the rank-and-file membership of a local union obstinately exercises its right to be wrong, there is very little we in the leadership can do about it, unaided."

The AFL-CIO, Meany said, has "only one ultimate weapon—expulsion of a national or international union. That's all we can do."

In the cases where unions had been expelled from the AFL-CIO on charges of domination by corrupt influences, he said, expulsion was the only way to convince the membership of a situation of which they may have been ignorant and which they would have tended to disbelieve from a normally hostile press.

But where discrimination may be resisted by a union's leadership and practiced by "wrong-headed" members, it often is maintained by unimpeachably democratic processes, Meany said.

'Misguided Members'

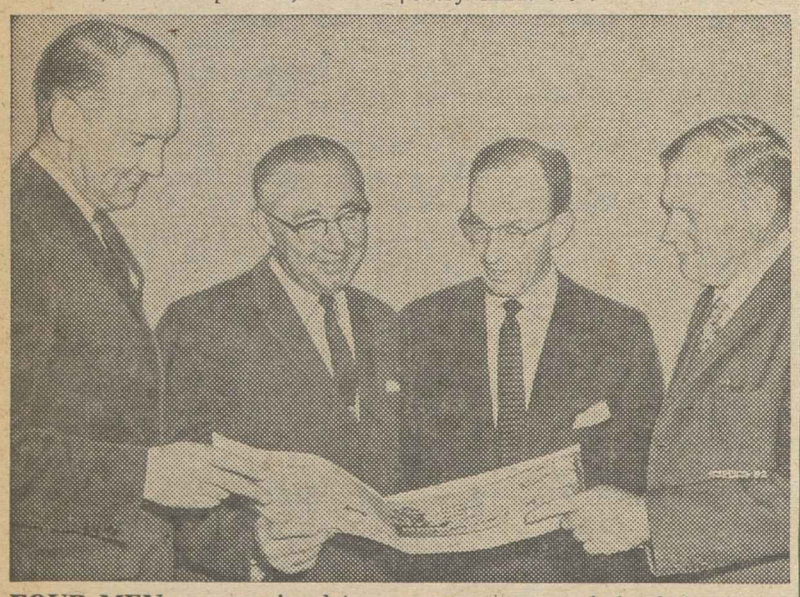
"Would we be better off," asked Meany, "to cast out these misguided members and remove them from the influence of the mainstream of the labor movement, meanwhile expelling in the same action the national leaders who deplore and fight discrimination?

"I think not. I think we can do more toward educating them if they're in the federation, with their own leaders getting broad AFL-CIO support toward the same end.

"So equal opportunity as a matter of federal law will help us."

Meany pointed out there are "a few places in a few trades or occupations, where the union itself exercises a major voice in employment." Relatively few of these local unions in turn follow a pattern of discrimination, he said, adding it "is our hope that the law you draft will apply to this problem as well."

A union which discriminates, Meany said, stands in violation of the AFL-CIO Constitution and the principles of the labor movement. He said he hopes the proposed bill will have the range of the AFL-CIO Constitution "and we hope you will make sure the law will also apply to apprenticeship programs of every kind. . . ."



FOUR MEN representing labor, management and the federal government played principal roles at a ceremony dedicating the new $1 million recreation center of Auto Workers Local 12, Toledo. From the left they are Ivan A. Nestingen, Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, Edgar Kaiser, head of Kaiser Industries, and Charles Ballard, UAW regional director, shown holding the dedication booklet.

AN EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION to the AFL-CIO for sponsoring an unprecedented labor-college conference on "Equal Opportunity for Higher Education" is presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by John T. Caldwell, right, chancellor of North Carolina State College and president of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. The scroll expressed thanks for "this excellent conference, a major event in the centennial year observance" of the Land-Grant Act. It was signed by Pres. Richard A. Harvill, University of Arizona, chairman of the centennial committee.

AFL-CIO Aide Raps AMA's Plan for Aged

(Continued from Page 1)

of medical and surgical services at a uniform premium of $3 a month for persons 65 and over if their annual income does not exceed limits of $2,500 for individuals or $4,000 for married couples. Patients with higher incomes would have to pay any doctors' bills in excess of a schedule presumably to be fixed under the plan.

Cruikshank charged that the AMA proposal calls for the aged to share their high health risks "only with each other" and would require them to pay their premiums after they are retired when their income is "drastically reduced."

He noted that the average income of persons over 65 is less than $1,000 a year. The monthly $3 premium for the proposed Blue Shield plan plus $10 to $12 a month for the recently-proposed Blue Cross hospital plan for the aged would amount to nearly a fifth of this average income, he observed.

The only workable answer, he declared, is "a program providing a near universal spreading of the risk and enabling people to contribute during their working lifetime toward paid-up coverage in retirement."

He said such arrangements form the basis for the Kennedy Administration's social security approach to health benefits for the aged, as embodied in the Anderson-King bill.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), co-sponsor of the bill with Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), also called attention to the high cost of premiums posed by the two plans.

Charges an 'Indignity'

Addressing the AFL-CIO's Economic & Legislative Conference, he referred to the income test proposed by AMA and Blue Shield as "the supreme indignity" and charged it had been put in "to weed out a large share of the claims."

"It represents the hope," Anderson said, "that a man who thinks he needs only modest hospital care would prefer to pay for it himself rather than go through the humiliating experience of parading his bank accounts, his social security checks, his pension plans, and any interest he may get from 'E' bonds and other savings, before he can phone the doctor or enter the door of a hospital."

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff, noting that the Blue Shield plan covers only doctors' bills, said the AMA announcement had not changed the Administration's determination to push for hospital care coverage under the social security system.

Unlike the AMA and Blue Shield, the American Hospital Association and Blue Cross have acknowledged the need for government aid in providing health care for the aged. The hospital care plan they recently outlined takes this need into account, even if the government aid is provided through the social security mechanism.

"It took courage for these groups to oppose the AMA leadership, since many of them have AMA leadership on their boards," commented Aime J. Forand, former Democratic representative from Rhode Island and author of the Forand bill, a forerunner of the Anderson-King measure.

"The only financially responsible method of paying for . . . medical care is through a national insurance program," continued Forand, who heads the 400,000-member National Council of Senior Citizens.

J. Spencer Love Of Textiles Dies

Palm Beach, Fla.—J. Spencer Love, head of the nation's largest textile chain, died here recently.

He was chairman of the board and president of Burlington Industries, Inc., which closed its Peerless Woolen Mill at Rossville, Ga., after employes there voted last August for union representation by the Allied Industrial Workers.

Love was a member of the President's Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

Roth of AFT Heads Labor In Colorado

Denver—Herrick S. Roth, member of the Teachers and former Democratic state senator, has been elected president of the Colorado AFL-CIO to fill out the unexpired term of former Pres. George A. Cavender.

Roth was named by the state federation executive board to the vacancy created when Pres. Kennedy appointed Cavender as postmaster of Denver. The term expires in June, when state officers will be chosen for two-year terms at the fourth biennial state federation convention.

At his election Roth was a member of Teachers Local 858 here, executive secretary of the Colorado Federation of Teachers, and director of organization for the Colorado Union of Public Employes.

Lawrence C. Farnan, business manager of Local 68, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was nominated for president along with Roth but moved that Roth's election be made unanimous and pledged his support, State Sec.-Treas. A. Toffoli reported.

Cavender took the oath of office as postmaster Jan. 5. He helped organize the Denver AFT local in 1945, served three terms as president of the Colorado Federation of Labor and at the time of his new appointment was serving his third term as state AFL-CIO head.

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Shea Named to Quito Labor Post

James F. Shea, formerly an economics research assistant with the AFL and later with the AFL-CIO, has been transferred from the Foreign Service Reserve to the State Dept.'s regular Foreign Service and is now studying Spanish at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington prior to taking over an assignment as labor attache at the U.S. Embassy in Quito, Educador.

Shea, originally from New London, Conn., is a member and former local officer of the Meat Cutters and put himself through Georgetown University by working at the trade. He joined the State Dept. staff in 1956, was assistant labor attache at the embassy in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 1957 to 1959, and until recently was labor officer at the U.S. consulate-general in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Screen Actors Charge Pair with 'Con' Game

Los Angeles—The Screen Actors Guild has filed a felony complaint against two men who collected $215 apiece for "initiation fees and dues" from actors who were told they had been selected for roles in a television series. SCA said it was a "bunco game" because the TV series was fictitious. Extradition warrants have been issued by the office of Gov. Edmund G. Brown. Bail has been set at $10,000 each for men giving the names of Jack Montgomery and William Stockton.

Appeals Court Backs NLRB on Kohler

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4.7 Million Unemployed, Jobless Rate Dips Under 6%

Union to Seek Back Pay:

Decision Vindicates Unfair Labor Ruling

By Gervase N. Love

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has upheld by a 2 to 1 vote the National Labor Relations Board's finding that the Kohler Co. was guilty of unfair labor practices during its eight-year dispute with the Auto Workers.

In addition, the court majority set aside the board's finding that 77 union members discharged during the strike were not entitled to reinstatement and sent it back for reconsideration.

The decision was handed down by Judges David L. Bazelon and Henry W. Edgerton. Lyman Conger, counsel, vice president and bargaining committee chairman for the Kohler, Wis., plumbing wares manufacturing firm, said an appeal will be made to the U.S. Supreme Court. However, UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said union lawyers have predicted the high court will refuse to consider an appeal. The company has 90 days in which to file.

More than 2,700 members of UAW Local 833 went on strike April 5, 1954, when months of bargaining failed to produce a company offer that would not render the union impotent. It ended Sept. 1, 1960, after the NLRB handed down its decision that the strike was economic in April and May of 1954, but became an unfair labor practice strike on June 1, when the company granted strikebreaking employes a 3 cents an hour wage increase but made no such offer to the strikers.

The 77 strikers affected by the appellate court ruling were among 89 discharged early in the walkout on allegations of illegal picketing and included the original local officers. NLRB Trial Examiner George Downing had found that

(Continued on Page 3)

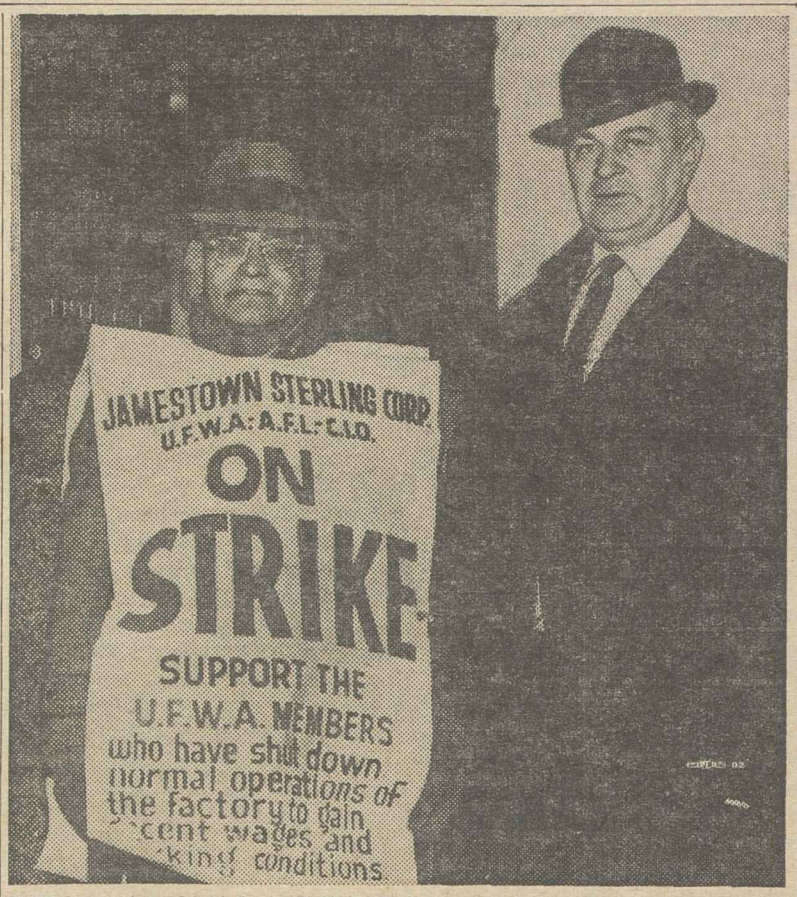
U.S. Orders Reports on Job Bias

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has ordered government contractors and subcontractors employing 15.5 million workers to file annual reports to show compliance with anti-discrimination in employment and demonstrate that they are "making progress" in correcting past discriminatory practices.

Some 38,000 firms, operating 50,000 manufacturing plants, have been directed to submit annual "manpower profiles," beginning Mar. 31, showing the number of Negroes and other minority-group workers on their payrolls and the type of jobs in which they are employed.

The President's committee will use the data to check up on compliance with the non-discrimination clause contained in every government contract. Under an Executive Order signed by Pres. Kennedy last March, the standard pledge not to discriminate was strengthened by a requirement that contractors take "affirmative action" to ensure equal

(Continued on Page 9)



INFORMATIONAL PICKETING at the Furniture Mart in Chicago is conducted in support of Jamestown Sterling Corp. strikers by Furniture Workers Joe Angelelo, left, and Red Zarich of Chicago Local 18B. The union also picketed the San Francisco Furniture Market for informational purposes. **(See story on Page 3)**

Showdown Looms:

Urban Dept. Fight Pushed by Kennedy

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Kennedy has asked Congress to recognize that the United States has "passed from a rural to an urban way of life" and that the nation needs a new Cabinet department to meet the "complex problems" of city dwellers and give them "an adequate voice in the highest councils of government."

The President set the stage for a showdown battle with the Republican-southern Democratic coalition by proposing a Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing as a reorganization plan—which goes into effect automatically after 60 days unless disapproved by either house of Congress.

Kennedy acted less than a week after Administration-sponsored, labor-backed legislation creating the department had been killed by a 9-6 vote in the House Rules Committee. All five Republicans on the committee and four southern Democrats voted to block the bill.

Southern opposition was linked to the President's declared intent to name Housing & Home Finance Dir. Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, to head the new department.

Republicans, on the political spot in attempting to reconcile their announced drive to win over city

(Continued on Page 12)

Depressed Areas Edge Up to 61

By John M. Barry

The nation's unemployment total climbed to 4.7 million in January, up nearly 600,000 from the previous month, but the seasonally adjusted rate dipped below the 6 percent level for the first time in 16 months.

The rate of joblessness was 5.8 percent, against 6 percent in December.

The Labor Dept.'s summary report showed that the civilian labor force—the base for computing the jobless rate—actually had declined by 116,000 in the 12 months since January 1961.

Last month, when the December-to-December comparison of the labor force showed virtually no change instead of an anticipated rise of 1 million, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told a press conference that lack of job opportunities may have driven many persons from the job market who ordinarily would be counted as seeking work.

And there was little encouragement in a companion report on depressed areas issued by the department. The number of major areas with joblessness of 6 percent or more rose to 61, up one from December. Fourteen of the 61 had unemployment of 9 percent or more, against 12 the previous month.

Recovery Hailed

Nevertheless, Goldberg told the Joint House-Senate Economics Committee that the January decline in the adjusted jobless rate confirmed the Administration's view that "we are in the midst of a vigorous economic recovery, with production and employment reaching new highs."

He said that the Administration was not happy with the 5.8 percent rate but noted the jobless total for the month was 700,000 below the figure for January 1961.

He noted, too, that total employment had hit an all-time January high of 65.1 million despite a drop of 1.4 million jobs from December.

Goldberg cautioned the committee that long-term unemployment "still poses a very serious problem." He called attention to the lack of substantial improvement over the year in the number of persons out of work 15 weeks or longer—now about 1.25 million—despite the decline in overall unemployment and the increase in the number of jobs during the period.

This, he said, "underscored" Pres.

(Continued on Page 12)

'Real Work' at Home Needed to Win Congress on Labor-Backed Bills

Major labor-backed legislation can be enacted in this session of Congress, but it will require "real work" in the home districts of members of the House and Senate, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller has declared.

Biemiller told 500 delegates to the AFL-CIO Economic & Legislative Conference that their calls on congressmen and senators here had a "favorable" impact, but "the real work starts when you get home."

The closing session of the four-day conference also heard:

- AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison warn against "indefensible, drastic and dangerous proposals" to place unions under the anti-trust laws.
- Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg list 15 "major goals" of the Administration, many of which paralleled the AFL-CIO program, and predicted they could be achieved "given proper support and help."

Biemiller reminded the delegates that Congress, especially the House, is narrowly divided on many issues. Reports from delegates on their visits to Capitol Hill confirmed the AFL-CIO's own analysis, he said, that hard work throughout the ses-

(Continued on Page 4)

Perlis Urges United Funds To Back Arts

New York—A study of community support for the arts through the country's 2,200 united funds, community chests and welfare councils has been proposed by Leo Perlis, national director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

In a letter to Executive Dir. Lyman S. Ford of the United Community Funds & Councils of America, Perlis suggested that the community welfare bodies give impetus to Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg's appeal for local backing for the arts by determining the extent of current voluntary financial support available and in exploring the possibility of partly financing arts programs through the organizations' annual campaigns for funds.

Perlis pointed out that "some activity in this direction" is carried on in several communities and that "one or two" have established cultural funds.

"In the labor movement itself there has been a growing interest in recent years in the arts," he continued. "From symphony concerts sponsored by the Steelworkers to art exhibits organized by (New York) Local 22 of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union, the promotion of the lively arts, both amateur and professional, has always played a part in the life of the trade union movement."

Because of automation and the shorter workweek, Perlis said, people "will have more leisure time on their hands," and they are becoming increasingly concerned with the arts.

"The arts can help to bring some purpose and completion to our lives," Perlis wrote.

"This, of course, is all to the good—because our society will benefit from a broadening of the base of public support for the arts and culture generally."

CITATION AWARDED AFL-CIO for contributions of organized labor to united fund and community campaigns was accepted on behalf of Pres. George Meany by Leo Perlis (left) director of Community Service Activities. Presentation is being made by John S. Hayes, a vice chairman of United Community Campaigns. Labor's share of the record total of $500 million raised last year was $166 million.

Ban on City Employe Unions Killed in Court

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The South Dakota Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional a Sioux Falls city ordinance prohibiting union membership by employes of the city's fire, police or health departments.

The unanimous ruling was a victory for the Fire Fighters and the State, County & Municipal Employes. The two unions charged that the 1960 ordinance violated both federal and state constitutional rights of city employes and was the equivalent of the "yellow dog" contracts which private employers once forced workers to sign as binding pledges that they would not join a union.

Ironically the Supreme Court based its decision in large part on the so-called "right-to-work" provision of the state constitution, despite the claim of anti-labor city officials that the phrase "right-to-work" was in effect merely window dressing for a law aimed at unions.

The Sioux Falls city commissioners argued that the sponsors of "right-to-work" obviously did not have the "slightest interest" in protecting the right of public employes to join unions. The city officials said the "right-to-work" sponsors were solely concerned with curbing the "power" of unions, and "to assert otherwise is to dream up a figment of economic life that has never been present or discussed in the legislature of the state of South Dakota."

Rejecting this argument, the court said the constitutional language "must be applied as it reads."

Both unions hailed the decision. The State, County & Municipal Employes noted that the "right-to-work" law had "backfired on its supporters." Fire Fighters Pres. William D. Buck said the decision was in line with court rulings in other states upholding the right of city employes to organize and was "in keeping with the recent executive order of Pres. Kennedy which gave union recognition to federal employes."

New Officials Win Control Of Ousted B&C

Cleveland—The faction-torn unaffiliated Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union at a convention here elected a slate of new officers pledged to clean up the union and also voted unanimously to seek merger with the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The B&C was one of the unions expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of corrupt domination.

The 365 delegates rejected, by a more than 2-to-1 margin, a recommendation by the outgoing administration for affiliation with the expelled and unaffiliated Teamsters. Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa in an opening day address to the convention invited affiliation with his union and indicated he might charter individual locals if the B&C declined to join in a bloc.

Max Kralstein of New York, a leader of the Local Union Reunification Committee and an anti-administration member of the outgoing executive board, defeated Harvey Friedman of Cleveland for the presidency. Outgoing Pres. James Landriscina, who succeeded James G. Cross when the latter resigned under fire last April, did not seek reelection.

In a clean sweep for the anti-administration group, Henry Bartosh defeated incumbent Sec.-Treas. L. P. Crawford, and candidates of the Local Union Reunification Committee won all 14 vice presidencies.

In a move initiated by the new officers, the convention cut the salary of the president from $30,000 annually to $20,000, reduced the secretary-treasurer from $22,500 to $17,500, and limited the powers of the president by making his actions subject to approval by the executive board.

The delegates also directed the officers to seek a no-raid pact with the ABC as a preliminary to reaffiliation.

Rail Mergers Seen 'Suicidal' By Harrison

Chicago—Railroads rushing into mergers are taking their industry "hell-bent down the road to government ownership," Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks declared here.

Railroads, he charged, have found that "there is profit in industrial suicide." The penalty, he added, is paid by the public in loss of service and by the workers in loss of jobs.

Harrison spoke at the joint installation of local officers in the Chicago area, attended by 1,500 members of the Railway Clerks. He emphasized that "mergers breed mergers" and said the consolidation trend has been stepped up because railroads fearful of being isolated by mergers of competitors have rushed to seek consolidations of their own.

"Yesterday's radicals," said Harrison, "used to say that capitalism would hang itself with a rope of its own making providing there's profit in it. Today's railroads are about to prove the truth of that prediction—at least so far as the railroad industry is concerned."

Declaring that railroad services must be preserved "until Congress can reframe our national transport policy to promote a stronger railroad network," Harrison added:

"Industry has gone crazy. It got such power during the Eisenhower Administration that it whetted its appetite for more. If industry keeps milking profits, our system cannot survive another half-century."

Jack Whelan Named New England Auditor

Jack Whelan, staff member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Accounting, has been appointed an auditor for the federation, serving directly affiliated local unions in the New England area.

Whelan has served in headquarters accounting positions for the past 20 years, with the AFL-CIO and with the former AFL.

December Dip Helped:

1961 Increase in CPI Smallest Since 1955

Aided by a slight dip in December, the Consumer Price Index last year recorded its smallest rise from one year-end to the next since 1955, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The increase for the year was one-half of 1 percent, or the equivalent of 5 cents out of $10, according to the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The December price decline—one-tenth of 1 percent—coupled with a new high in average factory take-home pay, brought the average buying power of employed factory workers to a record level, 7 percent above that of December 1960, the BLS reported.

Commenting on the December reports, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg said "this significant and encouraging trend bids well for a continued and growing soundness of our national economy."

Robert J. Myers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, said at a news briefing that prices might rise slightly in January and February, but that for 1962 as a whole "the outlook is for a considerable degree of stability with modest price changes." He predicted the CPI would rise another 1 to 2 percent at the most during the year.

BLS said the slight December decline in prices was caused largely by lower average prices for new and used cars, gasoline and clothing. The index registered 128.2 for the month, using 1947-49 prices as a base of 100. This meant that a "market-basket" of goods and services costing $10 in the 1947-49 period cost $12.82 in December.

The 1961 CPI average was 127.8, or 1 percent above the 1960 average. With the exception of 1959, this too was the smallest annual increase since 1955, BLS said.

Most of the December-to-December rise of one-half of 1 percent occurred between June and July, the bureau reported. It attributed the bulk of the increase to higher costs for services, particularly medical care, and for durable goods, chiefly used cars. These, BLS said, more than offset declines for such nondurables as food and gasoline.

About 230,000 employes of local and long-distance trucking firms are scheduled to receive 1-cent-an-hour pay increases based on semi-annual or annual reviews of the CPI. On the other hand, some 31,000 workers, mostly in the aircraft industry, will get pay cuts of 1 cent an hour, based on a quarterly review, government figures show.

A companion report issued by BLS pegged the net spendable earnings—or "after-tax" pay—of factory production workers in December at an average of $85.17 a week for a worker with three dependents and $77.52 for a worker with no dependents.

The figures were up only slightly from November but were about $5.80 higher than in December 1960, when the average factory workweek was 1.8 hours shorter and hourly earnings were 8 cents lower, the report noted.

BLS said almost two-thirds of the increase in earnings was reflected in higher purchasing power as a result of the "relatively modest" rise in prices over the year.

Vice Pres. Calvin Dies, Headed Boilermakers

Kansas City, Kan.—William A. Calvin, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and president of the Boilermakers, died at his home near here on Jan. 27. He was stricken with a heart attack a few hours after his return from the AFL-CIO Economic & Legislative Conference in Washington, D. C., where he had presided at a session on labor legislation.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in a telegram to Boilermakers Sec.-Treas. H. E. Patton praised

WILLIAM A. CALVIN

Calvin as one of the nation's "most respected trade union leaders."

They also wired "heartfelt sympathy" to Calvin's widow, declaring that "the gains that he won for the members of his union stand as a great monument to his memory."

Calvin was born in New Brunswick, Canada, on Feb. 5, 1898, the son of a boilermaker. He joined the union in 1915 at Baltimore. He served in the Canadian Army and was wounded five times during World War I, then returned to his trade on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad at Jacksonville, Fla., and became a naturalized American citizen.

He was elected vice president of the Boilermakers in 1930 after having served as general chairman and district president of the union on the Seaboard. From 1933 to 1940, he was secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Dept. of the former AFL.

He served on a number of government boards and in 1951-52 was a labor specialist with the Intl. Production Authority.

In 1953 he was named assistant to Boilermakers Pres. Charles J. MacGowan, and the following year was chosen by the union's executive board to succeed MacGowan on the latter's retirement. He was unanimously elected president at the Boilermakers' 1957 convention and re-elected in 1961.

In February, 1961, Calvin was elected as AFL-CIO vice president, filling the Executive Council vacancy caused by the death of MacGowan.

Calvin had served on a number of international assignments for the State Dept. in South America and India, and as an AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the Indian National Trade Union Congress conference in 1959. He was also a director of the Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development, a nonprofit group set up to aid the atoms-for-peace program.

Auto Workers 'Vindicated':

Appeals Court Backs NLRB Kohler Ruling

(*Continued from Page* 1)

only 12 were discharged for cause, the board itself making the number 77. When the NLRB ordered reinstatement of the additional strikers and the firing of the strikebreakers who had replaced them, it was estimated 1,700 were still technically on strike.

The appeals court quickly dismissed the company's petition for review of the unfair labor practices issue.

"Kohler seeks review of the board's adverse determinations," the majority said. "We think that they are amply supported by the record considered as a whole and that Kohler's attack must fail. Since we adopt the board's analysis of the evidence on these matters, further discussion would serve no useful purpose."

On the discharges, the court said the record "indicates that the board disregarded the Thayer doctrine" of 1954, which is ruling in such matters.

The court held this doctrine means that "where an employer who has committed unfair labor practices discharges employes for unprotected acts of misconduct, the board must consider both the seriousness of the employer's unlawful acts and the seriousness of the employe's misconduct in determining whether reinstatement would effectuate the policies of the act."

The court noted that both the UAW and the board's general counsel took exceptions to Downing's refusal to follow the Thayer doctrine, but that the NLRB decision "refers neither to the doctrine nor to the considerations it requires."

"To hold that employe 'misconduct' automatically precludes compulsory reinstatement ignores two considerations which we think important," the court said.

"First, the employer's antecedent unfair labor practices may have been so blatant that they provoked employes to resort to unprotected action.

"Second, reinstatement is the only sanction which prevents an employer from benefiting from his unfair labor practices through discharge which may weaken or destroy a union."

Chief Judge William K. Miller dissented, saying the union was guilty of "unconscionable conduct" and describing the "feeble efforts of Kohler to protect itself against open warfare" as "trivia."

Mazey declared the Court of Appeals decision "completely vindicates the UAW's position."

"It means that our position has been upheld," he said. "It means another vindication for the Kohler workers in their long struggle for economic justice.

"I hope the decision has a sobering effect on the company. I hope it will now change its tactics and obey the order of the court. I hope it will reinstate all the former strikers and pay them the back pay they are entitled to. I hope it will return to the bargaining table for good faith collective bargaining.

"In the meantime, we are taking immediate steps through the compliance division of the NLRB to see to it that the company obeys the court order."

Mazey said that though the company thus far has chosen to "disobey the law, the government and the courts," it cannot disregard Supreme Court policy and the fact that the longer it delays a final settlement, "the more it is going to cost."

"It already owes its workers millions of dollars in back pay," he added.

"We have waited a long time for final vindication, but justice delayed is better than no justice at all."

Kohler Head Sued By Kin in Stock Deal

Milwaukee—Former Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R-Wis.) has sued his half-uncle, Walter J. Kohler, head of the Sheboygan area plumbing wares firm bearing the family name, to collect $214,156 plus interest. He claims he was chiseled out of this sum in a Kohler Co. stock deal in 1953.

The former governor said Walter Kohler, the company and the firm's accountants, Ernst & Ernst of Cleveland, did not give him an accurate picture of the firm's financial condition and that he was induced to sell for $115 a share by "misrepresentations, half-truths and omissions" in stock he claims was worth at least $10 more per share.

Judge Kenneth P. Grubb of U.S. District Court has taken the case under advisement.

CLUB-CARRYING POLICE and sheriff's deputies mass around the entrance of the Jamestown Sterling Corp. in Jamestown, N. Y., and crowd striking workers to one side so that strikebreakers may enter. The 180 employes, members of the Furniture Workers, have been on strike for a first contract since Oct. 2. Members of 114 local unions in the area have set up a committee to aid them.

4 Issues Bar Studebaker Strike Pact

South Bend—Zero weather returned to the Auto Worker picket lines here during the fifth week of the strike against the Studebaker-Packard Corp. as negotiators kept trying to end the deadlock over terms of a new contract.

Four issues are keeping the plants idle and 6,500 workers on the picket line—the annual improvement factor, union recognition at S-P's new defense plant, fatigue relief time for paint sprayers, and a cut in washup time asked by management.

An aide to UAW Regional Dir. Raymond H. Berndt said three other issues have been settled by agreement of the negotiators. Management dropped its demand for a change in the vacation pay formula, and the question of a premium for work on the night shift and seven-day work also was disposed of.

Studebaker-Packard is the only auto maker which has failed to come to terms with its workers. The UAW extended its contract past the Nov. 30 expiration date and tried hard, in a series of some 85 meetings, to arrive at an agreement tailored to the needs of the workers and the financial problems of the company, according to Pres. Woodrow Frick of UAW Local 5.

When no agreement was reached, management terminated the contract as of midnight Dec. 30 and the union set up picket lines at midnight Jan. 2.

114 Locals Aid Pickets Harassed by Police

Jamestown, N. Y.—Members of 114 local unions in this area have formed a Strike Aid Steering Committee to rally community support for 180 members of the Furniture Workers, on strike since Oct. 2 for a first contract at the Jamestown Sterling Corp.

The committee voted at a meeting late last month to increase financial assistance to the strikers, to protest "continuing police interference" with peaceful picketing, and to step up efforts to inform the community of the reasons for the dispute and the denial of the strikers' rights.

As the walkout neared the beginning of its fifth month, organized labor rallied almost 400 members of other unions on the picket line of Furniture Workers Local 45 to call public attention to the refusal of Jamestown Sterling management to give its workers a first contract after they had voted for union representation.

General meetings have been held and leaflets distributed to protest the use of mounted sheriff's deputies and as many as 70 foot patrolmen to move away union picket lines and help strikebreakers enter the plant.

Local clergymen and other community leaders have urged that the plant be closed until negotiations have been resumed. UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer called on Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) to use his good offices to bring about a settlement. Similar appeals by the New York State AFL-CIO and the Jamestown Central Labor Committee were made after state mediators reported no progress in their efforts to end the long dispute.

Members of furniture unions in Chicago and San Francisco stationed informational pickets in front of the American Furniture Mart and the San Francisco Furniture Market to protest the display of Jamestown Sterling products for sale to retailers.

The UFWA organized the plant last year, winning a secret-ballot National Labor Relations Board election, but negotiations were stalled for many months while the company filed four legal appeals against certification. The union won each appeal. Members finally struck last Oct. 2 after management repeatedly refused to make acceptable counterproposals to the Local 45 bargaining committee, saying it would meet the committee only for "two hours, once a week," while operations continued. The motion to strike was approved unanimously at a local membership meeting.

A company appeal for an injunction against picketing was rejected by the New York State Supreme Court but Chautauqua County Sheriff Charles McCloskey, Jr., ordered his deputies to limit the picket line to 30 persons at any one time, the UFWA said. Meanwhile the firm has sought to operate with strikebreakers, escorted by police through the picket line.

Yale-Towne Accepts Terms To End Strike

Philadelphia—The five-month strike of the Machinists against the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. has been settled and strikers have started back to work under an agreement substantially similar to terms proposed Jan. 3 by the head of the U.S. Mediation Service and rejected by management.

Terms of the final settlement were drawn up by a three-man citizens' committee named by Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D) and Gov. David J. Lawrence (D). They were approved by the strikers in a close vote—431 to 423—and will be up for final ratification at a meeting of IAM Lodge 1717 on Feb. 11.

As the first returning strikers walked into the plant they passed strikebreakers on the way out. The settlement included a provision that the company shall discharge the 350 "scabs" within four weeks except for those who can prove "demonstrably superior ability" to a returning employe.

Since the average union member is a skilled employe with nearly 15 years seniority, there is little likelihood that any strikebreaker will remain, the union said. Any such case is subject to arbitration. Other terms of the agreement are:

- Pay increases of six cents an hour each year for three years, retroactive to last Sept. 1.
- Improvements in pensions and paid vacation language.
- Changes closer to the original union position on temporary layoffs, eligibility for holiday pay, activities of stewards and committeemen, and on incentive pay.

The strike started Aug. 31, when union members voted 936-4 to safeguard job security provisions built into the contract over many years. New company management wanted to eliminate or change 35 of 37 contract provisions, some of them in effect for 17 years.

Royal York Strikers Vote Down Settlement Costing One Job in 10

Toronto, Ont.—The embattled Royal York Hotel strikers have voted overwhelmingly to continue their nine-month walkout rather than accept a settlement which would mean that one in every 10 strikers would not return to work.

They voted 341-15 to reject a proposal of Ontario Labor Minister William K. Warrender that 90 percent of the remaining 485 strikers be recalled to work over an 11-month period.

Thirty percent would be offered jobs within two months, another 30 percent within five months, and the final 30 percent by the end of the year.

But the labor minister admitted that the hotel would never recall the other 10 percent and would give no reason for the dismissals. The hotel also would decide who would return and when, and the Hotel & Club Employes Union would not be told the names of the ill-fated 10 percent until at least a month after the end of the strike.

"We do not propose to trade in bodies with the Royal York Hotel," said Strike Leader Archie Johnstone. "It is either every striker back to work or none back. That is the way our people voted."

Of the 1,188 employes who struck the 1600-room hotel last April, 518 are back at work and 116 have quit or retired.

Warrender, bitter after the union rejected his widely-heralded settlement offer, immediately threw his weight behind the latest Royal York attempt to destroy the effectiveness of the union picket line.

He said he would no longer respect the picket lines as the hotel demanded public bodies, including the city of Toronto, "forthwith" stop encouraging the union by honoring its picket lines.

The hotel and Warrender maintained the union was unreasonable and stubborn in expecting every striker to return to work.

The strikers have been reinforced by the Toronto Newspaper Guild and the Toronto Typographical Union for picket line demonstrations against a charity dinner featuring sports celebrities.

The unions announced they would put members on the picket line after sports writers refused to remove the $25 a plate dinner from the hotel.

Sports celebrities Gene (Big Daddy) Lipscombe of the Pittsburgh Steelers, U.S. woman athlete of the year Wilma Rudolph Ward, and former boxing champion Carmen Basilio refused to attend the dinner because of the strike.

Comedians Johnny Wayne and Frank Shuster refused to go to the dinner because "we just don't cross picket lines period."

AFL-CIO Delegates Reminded:

'Real Work' at Home Needed On Bills Backed by Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

sion was needed in the states and districts.

"I still think we can win," he declared.

He described as a "major breakthrough" reports from delegates indicating unexpected interest among some conservative congressmen in health care for the aged through social security.

The health care proposal was one of eight key issues the conference spotlighted.

Topping the list was the problem of continued high unemployment, and the need for both legislative and administrative action keyed to the conference theme of "Get America Back to Work."

In other areas, delegates pressed for AFL-CIO programs for liberalized trade policies with aid for workers and firms adversely affected, full-scale federal aid to education, congressional hearings on liberalization of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin laws, closing of tax loopholes, civil rights legislation including a fair employment law and abolishment of literacy tests for voting, and strengthened consumer protection laws.

Harrison in a closing session speech charged that a bill by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) to apply anti-trust laws to unions in the transportation field would "erase hard-won victories of labor" and turn the clock back.

Noting that McClellan has contended that such a law is necessary to deal with alleged threats of the unaffiliated Teamsters to tie up the nation's transportation system, Harrison declared:

"We have already seen through the enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Act how the isolated excesses of a few in labor's ranks can be exploited and result in the passage of punitive labor legislation.

"The existing climate is such as to warn us against indifference to this renewed effort. The stakes are high and we can expect the avowed enemies of organized labor to spare no effort to secure passage of a law which would put us in a straitjacket."

Goldberg listed the manpower training bill, federal unemployment compensation standards and youth training legislation as among the "achievable goals" of the Kennedy Administration.

He voiced optimism regarding social security health care and said comprehensive federal aid to education is "by no means a hopeless task." He backed Administration goals on tax and trade legislation, a stand-by public works program and establishment of a Dept. of Urban Affairs.

"Bob Weaver (Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver) would make a great Cabinet member," Goldberg commented in noting that Pres. Kennedy has said he would name Weaver as first head of the department.

Goldberg in addition, urged enactment of Senate-passed bills to protect migrant farm workers, passage of strengthening amendments to the Welfare & Pension Fund Disclosure Act and "long-overdue" legislation to bring federal employe pay up to comparable levels of private industry.

Dignity, Rehabilitation, Kennedy Welfare Goals

Pres. Kennedy has asked Congress to enact a new welfare program aimed at restoring dignity and independence to the needy, keep families together and help train jobless in needed skills.

He called for an end to "scorn and suspicion" of people on relief rolls and said assistance to the 7.25 million Americans receiving public welfare aid must be more than a "relief check."

The special message followed on the heels of a new Administration farm plan which the President said was essential to achieve "a balance between production and demand."

It combines strict acreage controls with a new land-retirement system aimed at converting 50 million or more acres of marginal cropland to grass, forests and recreation areas. Coupled with it is a proposal for an expanded "rural renewal" program aimed at ending poverty in agricultural areas.

The President's welfare message called for:

- Making permanent the temporary aid for needy children of the unemployed and increasing federal assistance for the aged, blind and disabled.
- Increasing the federal share of assistance payments to both needy parents when they live with the child in an effort to help keep families together.
- Federal aid to help states set up facilities for day care of children of needy working mothers.
- Federal aid to help states maintain community work and training projects to help the unemployed "retain their work skills or learn new ones" and give the community manpower on public works.

He also asked amendment of the Social Security Act to provide a small assistance hike to states which drop "all residence requirements in any of their federally-aided programs."

The message proposed added federal aid to states for training additional welfare personnel and an increase in the federal share of the cost of rehabilitation and social services.

Kennedy emphasized that community work and training projects "must be an opportunity for the individual on welfare, not a penalty."

Ford, UAW Reach New Canadian Pact

Toronto, Ont.—The Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, six hours after a strike deadline, reached agreement on a three-year contract improving wages and welfare benefits for 7,200 workers in plants in Toronto, Windsor and Oakland, Ont.

The union members ratified the agreement on the 20th anniversary of their first contract with the company in Windsor.

The new pact calls for annual wage increases of 6 cents an hour or 2.5 percent, whichever is greater, in accordance with the pattern set in previously-reached auto contracts including General Motors of Canada.

The Ford settlement also contains higher pensions, improvements in supplementary unemployment benefits and company-paid insurance programs. The company will continue to pay the full cost of medical and hospital care for employes.

In addition, there were special wage increases of 5 and 10 cents an hour for about 200 skilled tradesmen, and special supplementary allowances for workers on long layoffs who exhaust their unemployment insurance.

POLITICAL EDUCATION plans for 1962 are discussed by members of the board of the New York State AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education at a meeting in headquarters of the Newspaper Guild of New York. Presiding at the center table is State COPE Chairman Louis Hollander, with Sec. Harold J. Garno to his left and the Newspaper Guild's M. Michael Potoker, a state AFL-CIO vice president, right. At far left is Ethel Gerber.

Conference Spotlights Key Legislative Goals

The AFL-CIO Economic & Legislative Conference spotlighted eight key areas in which legislation—and in some cases presidential action—is needed to strengthen America's economy and meet the urgent needs of its people.

Here, in capsule form, is the program for which the 500 conference delegates lobbied on Capitol Hill and pledged to continue to work for during the crucial months ahead:

UNEMPLOYMENT—Persistent high unemployment in the face of rising production will not drop to anything like tolerable levels, labor economists are convinced, unless government action is taken to stimulate the economy and help workers adjust to drastic, job-changing technological developments.

Labor's remedy combines meeting social needs in public works, housing, education and defense with the pump-priming valve of increased federal expenditures in these fields.

The public works program which Pres. Kennedy has endorsed as a standby anti-recession weapon is "needed now" according to both the AFL-CIO and the bill's sponsor, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.). Other needed legislation includes the Senate-passed Manpower Training bill, blocked last year in the House Rules Committee; permanent federal standards for unemployment insurance, pending in the House Ways & Means Committee, and a Youth Conservation Corps.

In his keynote address, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pinpointed another need: A greater "sense of urgency" on the part of the President and Congress on the need to get America back to work.

HEALTH CARE FOR THE AGED UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY—Despite virulent attacks by the American Medical Association and its allies, there is growing evidence both of the need for a social security health care program and of the popularity of the labor and Administration-backed Anderson-King bill.

The immediate obstacle is the conservative House Ways & Means Committee. The need is for mounting public demand to force the bill to the floor—where members of Congress can stand up and be counted.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—The Administration's new trade and tariff program combines authority to the President to negotiate broad mutual tariff cuts with the flourishing European economic community, along with assistance to U.S. workers and companies adversely affected by imports.

As a nation which has consistently exported more than it has imported, the United States is faced with a choice between trade retrenchment—with a depressing effect on American industries which sell abroad—and trade expansion. The AFL-CIO strongly supports the key elements of the President's trade program.

LABOR LEGISLATION—As the first step toward urgently-needed revision of Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin, the AFL-CIO has urged appropriate House and Senate committees to hold full-scale hearings this year. This would lay the groundwork for repeal of restrictive anti-labor provisions of the law.

FEDERAL TAXES—Labor has recommended closing glaring loopholes in present laws, including unjustified tax benefits for American companies overseas, preferential treatment of dividend income, flagrant abuses of tax-exempt expense accounts and other special privileges which make a mockery of the principle of taxation based on ability to pay. The Administration's tax reform bill, now in the House Ways & Means Committee, would make a number of desirable reforms. But it also includes what the AFL-CIO has termed an "unwarranted" investment tax credit proposal which would amount to a subsidy for business.

As an anti-recession measure, the AFL-CIO strongly supports authority for the President to cut withholding taxes temporarily to stimulate consumer purchasing power and choke off an economic downturn.

AID TO EDUCATION—Declaring that the need for federal aid to education is "greater than ever," the AFL-CIO has called for congressional enactment of a comprehensive program including grants to states on the basis of need for school construction and teachers' salaries, federal college scholarships and loans and grants to colleges for construction of academic facilities.

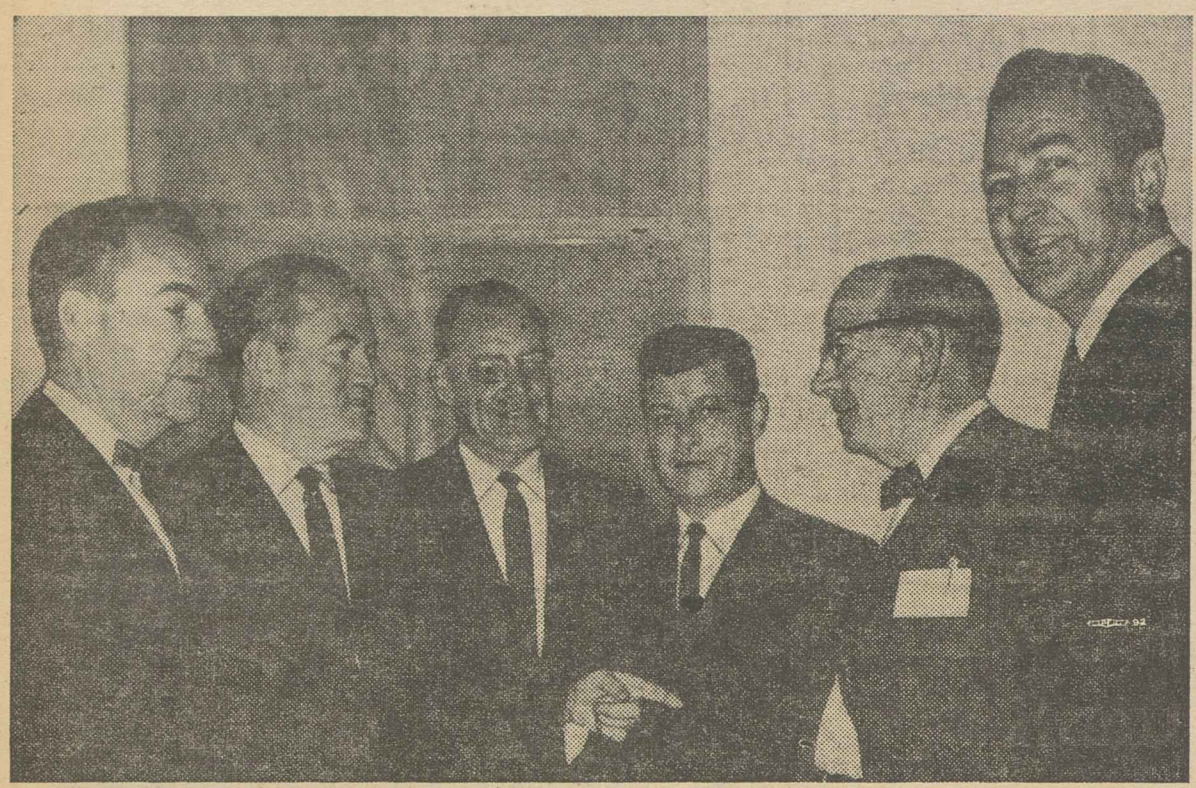
CIVIL RIGHTS—"There is insistent and urgent need for the enactment of new civil rights legislation now," conference delegates were reminded in a fact sheet prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Labor strongly backs the pending proposal to abolish literacy tests as a voting requirement. Labor also has called for an enforceable fair employment law, stronger powers for the government to speed school desegregation and protect voting rights, abolition of the poll tax, and amendment of Senate rules to curb filibusters.

CONSUMER PROTECTION—Major labor-backed bills include the "truth-in-lending" measure sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and 21 others, and the drug industry anti-trust bill introduced by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) after extensive investigation into monopolistic practices.

The AFL-CIO also has endorsed legislation to establish a Dept. of Consumers.

Labor Mobilizes for Legislative Drive



ALL-MINNESOTA GATHERING during AFL-CIO Economic & Legislative Conference brought together, left to right, Executive Sec. Neil C. Sherburne of the Minnesota State AFL-CIO; Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D); Rep. Joseph E. Karth (D); State AFL-CIO Executive Vice Pres. Robert Hess; State AFL-CIO Pres. Robert A. Olsen, and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D).

NEW TRADE PROGRAM, one of eight key issues taken up at the conference, is discussed by Sen. Jacob J. Javits (R-N. Y.). Seated are AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes, who chaired the session, and AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg.

AFL-CIO NEWS CAMERAMAN caught this conference between AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, left, and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison. Harrison spoke at windup session; Schnitzler chaired session on civil rights.

IDAHO SEN. FRANK CHURCH (D), left, discusses legislative issues with Sec.-Treas. Harold Schneider of the Grain Millers (standing); Pres. Darrell Dorman, of the Idaho State AFL-CIO, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and L. F. Anderson, a vice president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

LABOR SEC. Arthur J. Goldberg, speaker at conference luncheon, makes a point in conversation with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, right. Reuther was chairman of session on unemployment, keyed to conference theme: "Get America Back to Work."

DELEGATE Paul Shafto, president of Wyoming State AFL-CIO, speaks from floor.

J. B. MINICKS, a delegate from Iowa, is another floor speaker at conference panel session.

PENNSYLVANIA GROUP meets with Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D). Standing are: Clark, Harold Davis, Musicians; Frank Stern and LeRoy Clayton, both from Lehigh County Central Labor Council; John A. Feigel, Allegheny Central Labor Council, and Art McDowell, Upholsterers. Seated: George Bucher, Upholsterers, and Russell Ward, Transport Workers.

The Decisive Letters

TO PERHAPS a greater extent than in other congressional election years, the record of the second session of the 87th Congress may be shaped by the word from "back home."

In the closely divided House of Representatives—closely divided between liberals and the conservative coalition—the daily mail sacks may spell the difference between an aye and a nay vote.

In this election year, congressmen are measuring closely the sentiment in their districts for health care for the aged, aid to education, steps to ease unemployment. Both parties are searching for the key to political success in November, and one of the keys is voter sentiment as disclosed by letters and visits to congressmen and senators.

The Republican Party, eager to win control of the House in the fall balloting, is divided between those party leaders who seek a return to an outmoded conservatism and those who believe liberal policies will attract the voters in November.

The Democratic Party, with the exception of the southern conservatives who are allied with the GOP conservatives in a bid for a revival on the right, generally supports the Kennedy Administration program and its liberal position on health care for the aged, aid to education and other measures of overriding importance to trade unionists. This group is placing its wager on a continuing liberal trend in American political life.

In this situation, the word from "back home" can play a decisive role. There are numbers of sincerely motivated congressmen and senators who are undecided on the major issues and who are anxious to cast their votes in line with the prevailing sentiment in their districts or states.

Letters, at times wires or phone calls, and visits either in Washington or back in the district or state will bring the voter sentiment to the attention of these legislators and may play a key role in producing the vital vote that means the difference between a live law and a dead bill.

Labor's legislative goals in eight major areas can be achieved or brought nearer to achievement if the letters from trade unionists—their families, relatives and friends—begin piling up on congressional desks.

The pen is a mighty weapon; put to work it can help produce the margin of victory for liberal legislation in 1962.

A Curious Silence

ORGANIZED LABOR, the favorite "villain" of the noisy reactionaries, stepped out of Sen. John L. McClellan's type casting last week and there was a curious silence.

Over in the Labor Dept., Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg presented certificates of merit to 22 union, management and government representatives for bringing in two Atlas missile complexes weeks ahead of schedule.

It probably was newsworthy in Topeka, Kan., and Cheyenne, Wyo., the sites of the missile installations, but it barely penetrated the rest of the nation's press, radio and television which normally comes alive with headlines at the slightest intimation of a labor dispute anywhere.

Goldberg summed it up when he said:

"The public seems very well-informed about the difficulties that have arisen at some of these bases, but is not equally informed about the great dedication, ability and effort that have gone into their construction."

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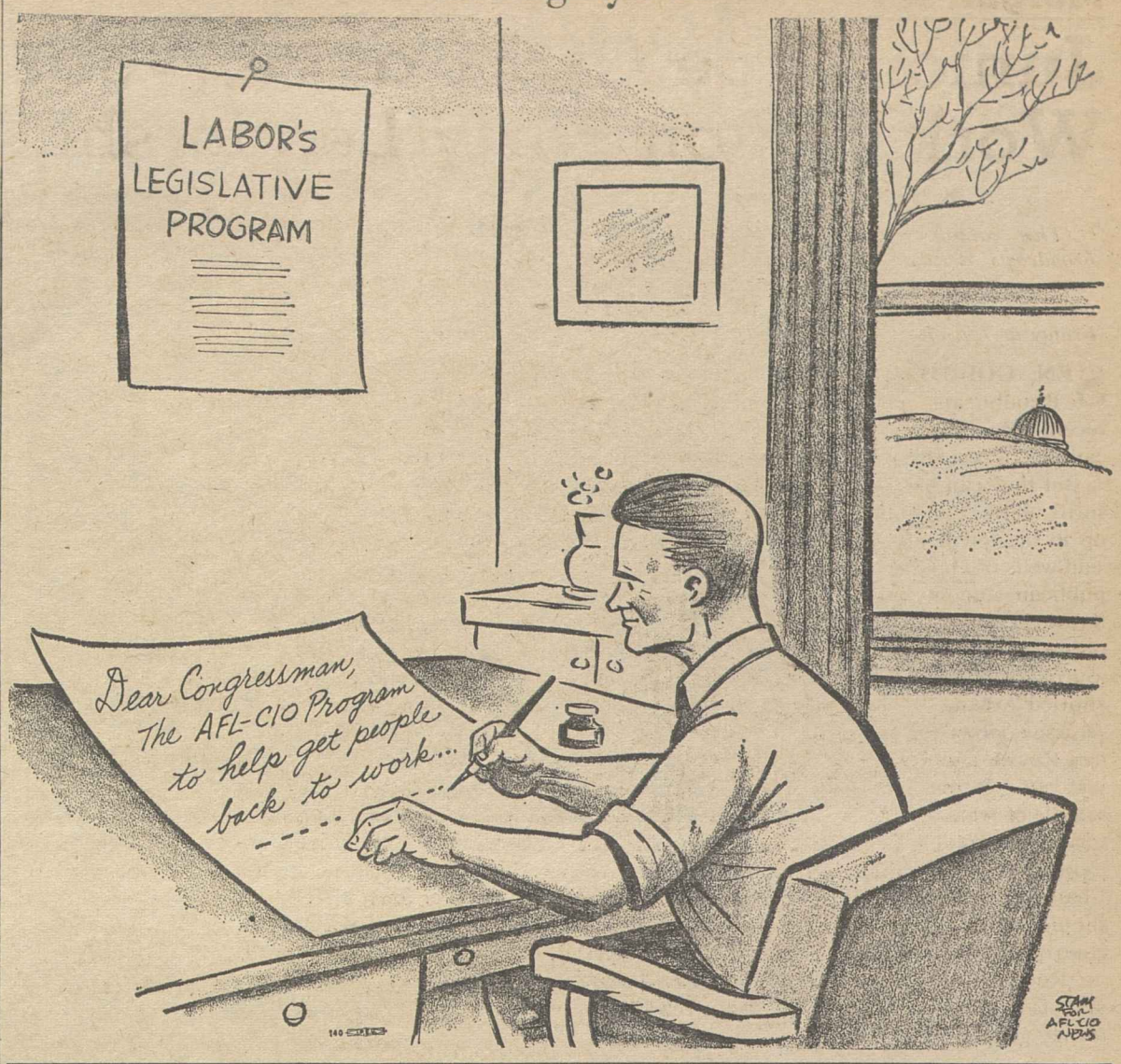
The Mighty Pen



Workers 'the Real Africa':

African Trade Unionists Warn Of Dangers of One-Party States

By Arnold Beichman

Lagos, Nigeria—The African Trade Union Confederation (ATUC), representing the continent's free labor organizations, knocked lustily on the door of the Nigerian Parliament Building where 21 independent African states met late in January and asked to be heard by the assembled African statesmen.

The answer was no, so Ahmed Tlili, president of the month-old Pan-African organization and head of the Tunisian Federation of Labor, convened a conference of the world press covering the intergovernment sessions to protest the exclusion and declared:

"The governments represent official Africa. The trade unions represent the real Africa."

Workers's Plea Rejected

The ATUC organizing convention in Dakar, Senegal, earlier in January appointed a three-man delegation to go to Lagos to present "the workers' point of view in African problems." A letter asking a hearing was sent to Nigeria Gov. Gen. Nnamdi Azikiwe, conference president, but the request was turned down.

Tlili thereupon made public at his press conference the speech he planned to deliver before the African chiefs of state. The contents of the speech were about as diplomatic as a picket line.

Tlili criticized the independent African states for barring the Algerian provisional government from attending as an equal the Lagos "summit" conference. This action led to a boycott of the Lagos deliberations by Tunisia, Libya, Sudan and five Casablanca states—Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco and Egypt.

Said Tlili, who is also a vice president of the Tunisian National Assembly and an executive Board member of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions:

"It is stupid if not traitorous to settle the issues in Africa on the basis of what is convenient for the colonialist or imperialist powers, whether in the East or in the West."

Probably the most significant points made in the ATUC declaration dealt with anti-democratic tendencies in some African countries and the growth of one-party dictatorships.

"We in the trade union movement are becoming increasingly uneasy," said Tlili, "over the feeling in certain African countries that democracy is considered an obstacle to progress. On the contrary, free speech, freedom of the press, freedom of association, freedom to form and join unions and political parties and freedom to bargain collectively are necessary, if not indispensable, to all progress. We regard the desire to suppress these freedoms as an admission of fear and incompetence.

"We must emphasize strongly that a free trade union movement, representing millions of African workers for so long exploited and oppressed by colonialism, is indispensable for the preservation of democracy and economic social progress.

"Yet today we notice unhappily that in certain African countries, there is a tendency to emphasize capital formation and investment to the disadvantage of the workers. This policy will lead to situations where workers would be as much exploited by an independent regime as they were under colonial domination.

"We know well, governments and trade unions alike, that African development will not be accomplished without long and painful sacrifices. If these sacrifices are imposed by compulsion, it will lead to an enslavement which will only retard African growth."

These words are a sign of trouble ahead. Paradoxically, the era of anti-colonial agitation was a "honeymoon" because African nationalists in a European dependency worked together in the common aim to overthrow the colonial regime. Today with 28 independent African states the honeymoon is over, and the normal problems of Africa's postponed industrial revolution presage a serious conflict between workers and the new governments.

Union Freedom Varies

In some countries like Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Egypt, unions are tightly controlled by the government. And in others like Morocco and Libya, their freedom is circumscribed.

The head of the Libyan labor federation was jailed from September to December and charged with fomenting "public disorder" in other countries. In Sudan, unions exist in name only. In a few African countries such as Tunisia, Nigeria, Senegal, Congo Brazzaville, Congo Leopoldville and Tanganyika, perhaps others, trade unions are allowed to function in relative freedom.

Whether the voice of African labor will be heard in future African government meetings or not, it is obvious that the continent can no more be immunized from the vexations and torments of the industrial revolution than were the western countries.

Morgan Says:

Junior Type GOPs at Harvard Work Out on Party Leadership

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

SEN. GOLDWATER and a number of other Republicans have been pointing with pride recently to the American college and university campus as a wellspring of conservatism.

But they can hardy view with anything less than shrill alarm the brand of conservatism bubbling up in the intellectual artesian wells of Harvard. Republican students at Pres. Kennedy's alma mater publish what they call a journal of political thought entitled Advance. The latest issue, labeled in red letters Revise and Dissent, is just out. If this is a fair sample of what young conservatives are thinking in Cambridge, GOP National Chairman William Miller should be experimenting with methods of thought control and the party leadership should be calling on Robert Kennedy to demand that the journal and its budding journalists be placed on the attorney general's list of subversive groups.

Morgan

In its special issue devoted to a study in depth of the Republicans on Capitol Hill, Advance has almost nothing good to report. It complains, with some embarrassingly convincing argument, that the dominant characteristic of the men dominating the party in Congress is obstructionism. It maintains that the essential divisions among Republicans in both House and Senate are not "liberal" versus "conservative" but "between those who want to do something constructive and those who want to do nothing at all."

Unmistakably, the editors of Advance would like nothing better than to see the Republican congressional leadership retreat to the vanishing point. On the House side the magazine, on the basis of a large number of interviews with GOP members of Congress, maintains that "Republicans of all views feel they are being less led [by Minority Leader Charles Halleck] than presided over; that the only attempt at hammering anything out comes not in policy but in the strategy of obstruction. When there is a Republican 'success', it is in defeating a Democratic bill, usually with Dixiecrat help; seldom does the House GOP accomplish the sort of substantive victories it did even a few years ago."

As for the Senate, the young Republican publication maintains that "more Republican talent is being wasted or misdirected (there) than anywhere else in government." It demanded the ouster of Barry Goldwater from the chairmanship of the Republican Senate campaign committee.

"The party," said Advance, "cannot afford to indulge any longer, in such a crucial office, Sen. Goldwater's eccentric ideas about the desirability of certain Democrats and the undesirability of certain voters."

In an editorial, Advance declared that "mere obstructionism is a disclaimer of responsibility, not an assumption of it . . . The Republican leadership looks too much like the baseball team whose strategy was to 'wear out the opposition (by) running them around all those bases.' "

IN A SURPRISINGLY balanced look at the political scene, Advance points up the dismal record of Republicans in congressional elections over the past quarter of a century. Since 1930 there have been only two Republican Congresses out of 16. The magazine urges Republicans to take a look at the British Tories—"the Conservatives who win." The Tory consensus, says an article, "is favorable to the use of government for the benefit of society" whereas Republican conservatism is not conservatism at all but old guard recalcitrance.

You have to win to play, is the advice of the Harvard Republican upstarts to their elders and they even have some ideas how this should be done: more attention and research by GOP campaign committees of House and Senate in the areas of civil rights, labor and urban problems; a vigorous drive to increase the staffing of congressional committees with Republicans.

Another recommendation is creation of an "advisory council" of leading Republicans, including former members of the Eisenhower Administration, to work with the national committee in formulating and publicizing GOP policy. (This might conceivably have avoided the embarrassing intraparty to-do over the extremist emphasis that Chairman Miller wanted to place on a GOP reply to the President's State of the Union message.)

Lest the Democrats gain a sense of false security from this youthful but uncallow critique let them heed this appraisal by Advance:

"The real choice is between anticipating the future, or acquiring a stake in the fading institutions of the past. The Democrats are currently stuck [in Congress] with the stultified men and unjust mores of the declining era of southern parochialism. They are making unconvincing attempts to escape the consequences."

Indeed if the Young Democrats of Yale or California or the University of Podunk wanted to borrow a leaf from the book of these impertinent Harvard Republicans, they could give their own elders similar fits and we might all be better for it.

Washington Reports:

Health Care Bill Passage Seen Depending on Public Pressure

WHETHER OR NOT the Anderson-King "medicare" bill passes Congress this year depends upon the number of people who contact their senators and congressmen, Rep. Cecil King (D-Calif.), co-author of the proposed legislation, and Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.), who has a companion bill, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 500 radio stations.

"The secret of the success of most propositions that are controversial in the Senate or the House is that citizens are aroused to the point of writing their representatives to state their views," King said.

"Congress is very close to the people," Halpern asserted. "This is particularly true of the House, and if every member of that body were to hear from his constituents, from the folks back home—who, I believe, overwhelmingly want this program—then the bill has a very good chance. The people who want the legislation can't sit back and take its passage for granted."

King called the AMA-Blue Shield proposal for health insurance for the aged at $3 a month "pressure" to combat the Administration's plan for health insurance.

King said the AMA-Blue Shield plan might supplement the Anderson-King bill, but "certainly is no substitute."

HALPERN CALLED the AMA-Blue Shield plan "far from adequate."

"It doesn't cover hospitalization as it should," he said. "The cost would be more [than under the Anderson-King bill] and it doesn't provide what's needed. I think it is merely an attempt to cloud and camouflage the true issue."

The Anderson-King bill would provide through social security for "up to 90 days of in-patient hospital service, up to 180 days of skilled nursing home services after transfer from a hospital, outpatient hospital diagnostic services, and some health services."

Halpern's proposal "follows the same philosophy," as he described it, "but it goes a step further to take care of the forgotten 4 million people who are not covered by social security."

Both congressmen said that the Kerr-Mills bill, passed by Congress last year, is inadequate and "spotty," with some states not having adopted it. Halpern criticized "the vicious means test [in the bill] to qualify for its provisions."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE RISING STAR in the Republican heavens is George W. Romney, president of American Motors, who is expected within a few days to announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor of Michigan. The minds of politicians being what they are, Romney is also being touted for the GOP presidential nomination before he has made the grade in his bid for governor.

The Detroit Free Press gave an extraordinary amount of space to Romney one Sunday in January, with a lead story on Page One and a full page inside the editorial section. The presentation was based on an exhaustive two-hour-and-20-minute interview by a team of Free Press editors and reporters, and the results were broken down into separate stories involving the motor executive's viewpoints on economics, politics, the state of the nation, the state of Michigan, and Romney's revelations—a kind of "See why, this-is-how-I-do-it" yarn—on his three-step process in reaching decisions.

The New York Herald Tribune's top political reporter, Earl Mazo, also had a long interview with Romney, equally impressive in the space and play given in the paper.

To those with long-enough memories, the process seems curiously reminiscent of the publicity buildup given more than 20 years ago to Wendell L. Willkie, the public utilities executive who was a total amateur in politics but nevertheless captured the Republican presidential nomination in 1940 from the late Sen. Robert A. Taft. He was beaten by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and in 1944 he was vengefully repudiated by the GOP professionals when he tried for a second nomination.

* * *

THE ROMNEY BOOMLET arises substantially, one surmises, from his nerve and skill in the business world in bucking the Big Three automobile manufacturers and forcing the present trend toward so-called "compact" cars with his Rambler.

Romney also appears to have made a considerable impression on Republicans by his performance in the current sessions of Michigan's constitutional convention. The GOP elected more members of this convention than Democrats did, and Romney is the vice president.

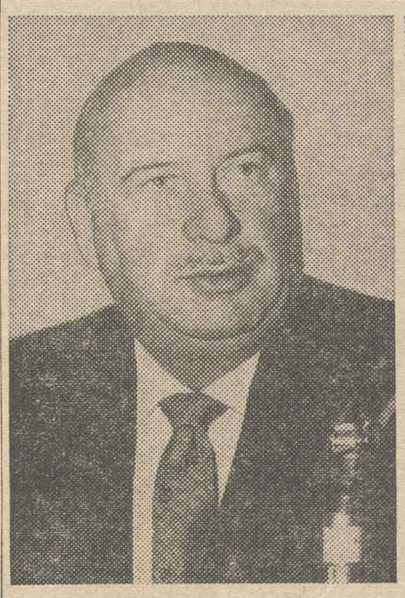
Democrats charge that the convention sessions are being manipulated by the GOP to spotlight Romney to advantage. The Herald Tribune's Mazo considers Romney's performance to be "dazzling," revealing his "amazing" knack for "turning obstacles into assets."

So far as Michigan is concerned, the Republicans obviously are desperately hunting for a candidate for governor who they think has a chance to win. They writhed through six straight elections unable to defeat G. Mennen Williams, and then suffered the indignity of losing once more to Williams' Democratic successor, incumbent Gov. John B. Swainson. They are urgently in need of new faces—the kind of "attractive, young" candidates the Democrats elected by the dozens during the Eisenhower years.

As for Romney and the presidency, the boomlet reflects partly the realization in the GOP business and public relations world that the party is in short supply of potential candidates. This may be related to the obvious popularity of a Democrat named John F. Kennedy.

Gov. Rockefeller's marital troubles reduce his appeal to some who would normally support him, and the party's hard-core conservatives detest him. Former Vice Pres. Nixon faces a hard, and perhaps losing, battle for governor of California. Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater, talking about his conservatism and his conscience, has never had a chance to get the backing of the financial powers who control Republican presidential conventions.

Romney is a new face. He is, says Mazo, "one of those exceedingly rare individuals who suddenly crops up as 'natural' for elective office," and he is said to have the encouragement if not the backing of both Nixon and former Pres. Eisenhower.



A LAST-MINUTE health insurance plan proposed by the American Medical Association and Blue Shield is "inadequate" and a "delaying tactic" to prevent passage of the Anderson-King bill, Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.), left, and Rep. Cecil King (D-Calif.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Employer Can Make Garnishee Unnecessarily Cruel to Worker

By Sidney Margolius

ONE OF THE CRUELEST situations workers get into is that some employers compel them to pay garnishees even if the debts involved may have been the result of fraud. Employers need to recognize that many garnishees actually are not justified, and that some creditors use employer dislike of garnishees as a weapon of fraud.

A woman worker for one of the country's biggest hotels recently was visited by a canvasser from a local credit store. The salesman showed her a set of stainless steel tableware at a price of $65. He told her she didn't have to decide immediately, but after delivery could take a few days and decide whether to keep it.

When the tableware arrived the woman signed a "receipt" for it. But on closer inspection, it did not seem to be the same quality the salesman had shown her. She wrote the seller to take back the set.

The only answer from the seller was a demand for payment. She refused to pay and the seller promptly got a garnishee. The "receipt" she had signed turned out to be an installment contract.

The worker went to the Legal Aid Society. Its lawyers were willing to fight the garnishee. However, the following week the worker was called in by her employer's personnel office. She was told that a garnishee for $120, including finance charges and legal costs, had been filed, and that the hotel would not tolerate garnishees.

To keep her job she had to settle with the seller. She settled for $75 for a set of stainless steel which another retailer estimated was worth $15.

As the result of this and similar incidents, both the New York Hotel Trades Council and the Metropolitan Consumer Council have proposed to the state attorney general that he seek legislation which would bar employers from using garnishees as a cause for firing. The attorney general is interested.

The combination of a blank contract and garnishee power can be devastating. But one Chicago credit jeweler tried the blank-contract ruse—now outlawed in some states—on the wrong person. He charged a man $95 for a watch (later estimated to be worth $9), and got his customer to sign a blank contract. The customer turned out to be a city detective, and the jeweler ended up in jail.

New York credit unions also have gone on record as backing the proposal to outlaw firings for garnishees. Louis Bonderefsky, managing director of the New York State Credit Union League, reported that when he was treasurer of a railroad employes credit union, one of his chief problems was keeping garnisheed employes from being suspended from work.

HE FREQUENTLY was successful in this rescue effort when department supervisors would alert him that a worker had been garnisheed. Then the credit union would act to save the man from suspension by certifying that it was taking control, either by providing a loan to pay off the creditors, or by setting up a trustee account.

The trustee account is an interesting and valuable device in which the credit union takes over the employe's pay, calls in the man and his wife, sets up a budget with part of his pay and apportions the balance among the creditors. Bonderefsky said that the credit union often would even seek a reduction of the debt, especially when overpriced watches and jewelry were involved, or even redeem these items if they had been pawned and insist that sellers take them back.

Often Bonderefsky would plainly tell a seller that he had better agree to a settlement or reduced payments, or the debtor would be on the street and the creditor would get nothing.

Garnishees are not only a frequent cause of job loss or suspension, but also a leading cause of the rising number of wage-earner bankruptcies that is alarming legal authorities.

Bankruptcy cases filed in federal courts in 1961 reached an all-time high of almost 147,000, compared to 62,000 just five years ago. The increase last year more than doubled that in any previous year, Commerce Clearing House reports.

There also was an increase of 45 percent in cases involving debt-extension plans for wage-earners. Such debt-extension plans are not bankruptcies, but are court-supervised arrangements for repayment of debts, something like Bonderefsky did with his credit union, but not usually with the same effort also to reduce the amount of debt.

While we're hopefully waiting for Congress to act on the Douglas "truth-in-lending" bill, at least one state is considering such a bill to protect its own people.

The Kentucky State Credit Union is backing a bill to require credit sellers and lenders to state the true annual interest rate, as proposed for the whole country by the Douglas bill.

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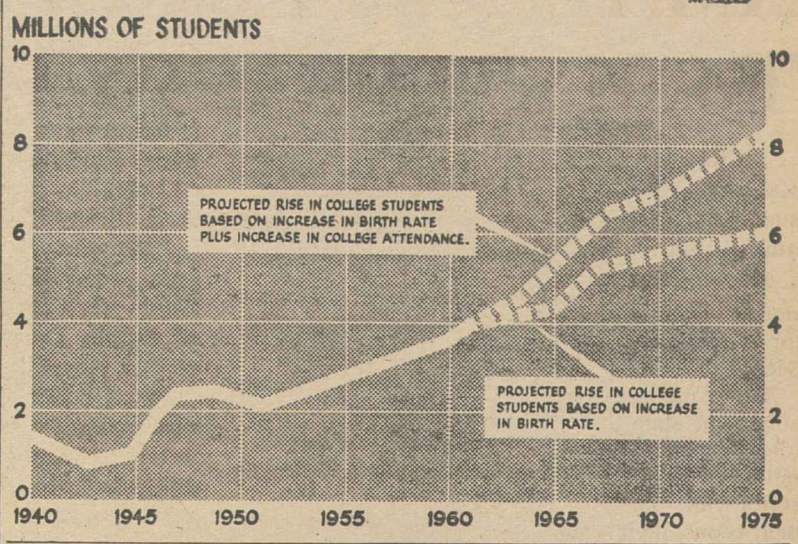
COLLEGE ENROLLMENT TRENDS 1940–1975



Possible Future:

Vast Unemployment Result of Automation

VAST UNEMPLOYMENT and social unrest which would weaken the very foundations of our democracy may be the end result of automation and widespread use of computers, a Fund for the Republic study warns.

The study, "Cybernation: The Silent Conquest," by Donald Michael, was prepared for the fund's Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

The report concluded that despite the efficiency of technical processes which can replace human labor and even do much of the thinking for government and business administrators, cybernation—a high-powered word for automated techniques—may spell the end of our present economic system and the beginning of much greater government involvement in many aspects of American life.

The author, a graduate of the University of Chicago and Harvard, has been associated with Brookings Institution and a number of government agencies such as the Defense Dept. and the National Aeronautics & Space Administration.

The report predicts that cybernation will eliminate immense areas of employment, doing away with entire job categories ranging from factory and farm workers to bank tellers and "middle management" executives.

The resulting mass unemployment, idleness, boredom, social tensions and protracted economic hardship—for which Michael sees no ready solutions—mean that "the government will probably be faced for the indefinite future with the need to support part of the population through public works."

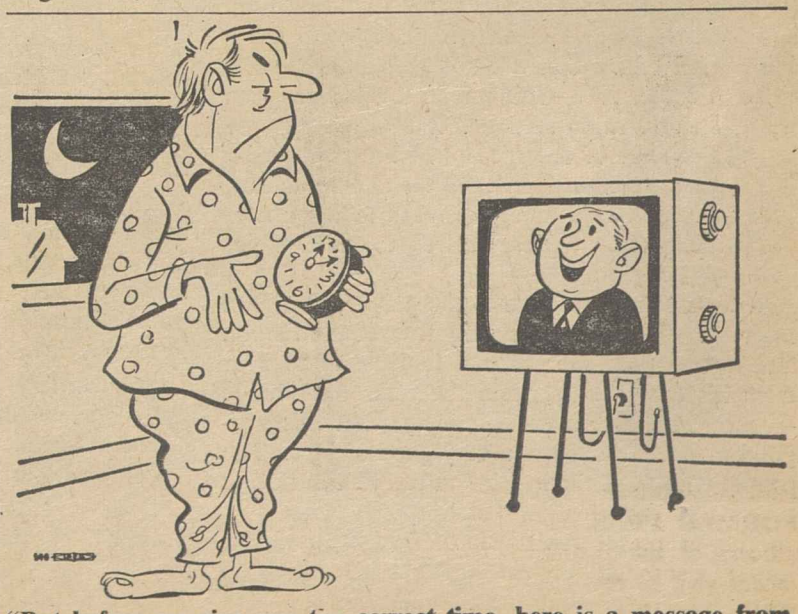
The study goes into some detail on the effect of automation—or cybernation—on employment and unemployment. For example, it points out that there may be lack of employment for "untrained adolescents," 26 million of whom will be seeking work in the Sixties.

"Continued widespread and disproportionate firing of Negroes, if accompanied by ineffectual re-employment methods, may well produce a situation that will increase disenchantment abroad and encourage discontent and violence here," Michael asserts.

The report attacks the assumption that service industries will not be seriously affected by unemployment and that they will be able to absorb retrained factory workers displaced by automation.

Michael cites outstanding examples of employment cutbacks already to be found in such service categories as the telephone and dry-cleaning industries, home maintenance, and elevator operation. Automation may eventually eliminate jobs now performed by bank tellers, statisticians, salesmen and retail clerks.

In sharp contrast to the growth in unemployment and leisure for blue-collar and service workers and middle management executives, "professional" people—such as teachers, doctors, scientists, and engineers—will be "overworked" despite development of teaching machines and computers which can make certain types of medical diagnoses. (PAI)



"But before we give you the correct time, here is a message from our sponsor . . ."

From Soup to Nuts:

A Simile Is a Figure of Speech That Isn't Always Like Bardot's

By Jane Goodsell

I AM ABOUT TO LAUNCH a crusade to be known as the Anti-Similes That Never Meet Campaign. Anybody in sympathy with my aims is cordially invited to join.

A simile is a figure of speech comparing two things of similar nature. A simile-that-never-meets is a ridiculous comparison of two things that haven't anything to do with each other. Like these:

As warm as toast. Now honestly, have you ever eaten a warm piece of toast? Of course not! Toast is the most difficult food in the world to keep warm. By the time you have transferred it from toaster to plate and spread butter and maybe marmalade on it, it is cool—if not downright cold.

As easy as taking candy from a baby. It is, of course, possible to separate a baby from a piece of candy. But unless you have the temperament of Lucrezia Borgia and the strength of Bull Montana, it isn't easy. It takes strong character to stand by while the baby, purple with rage, beats the air with clenched fists and rends the air with piercing shrieks. I know from experience that the baby is more than likely to have its candy reinstated.

As cute as a bug. Judging from the quantity of Bug-Geta and similar products sold in stores, it seems unlikely that bugs are generally regarded as cute. Any bug that feels snug in a rug is living in a fool's paradise.

As easy as pie. Easy! I can think of few things more difficult and time-consuming to make than good pie. As a matter of fact, it isn't even easy to make bad pie. I have made some terrible pies, and they have taken me all afternoon.

As brown as a berry. Berries come in many different colors, *not* including brown.

As right as rain. I've heard a lot of discussion about rain lately, most of it unprintable. Nobody took the position that there was anything right about rain. The closest thing to an approving comment was, "Well anyway, it isn't snow."

Cruikshank Charges:

AMA Views Linked To 'Market' Outlook

Boston—Organized medicine is confusing professional medical standards with "the code of the marketplace" in its opposition to such health care proposals as the Anderson-King bill, an AFL-CIO official told the Norfolk District Medical Society here.

By so doing, it runs the risk of "irremediable loss" to the profession, said Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The American Medical Association and state and local medical societies, Cruikshank declared, are sailing "under the flag of medical ethics while pursuing the course of their economic interests" when they oppose group health plan clinics and health care for the aged under social security.

He charged, too, that the AMA's statements regarding free choice of physicians amount to equating that choice with a marketplace purchase.

"This perverts an ethical principle into an economic shibboleth," Cruikshank declared.

He suggested that the AMA was not expert enough in the economic and social aspects of medical care to be able to tell the people of the country how they should spend their money for medical services, any more than a patient is qualified to tell a doctor how to perform an operation.

"I do not prescribe 'Shoemaker, stick to your last,' but I do suggest that it is questionable wisdom for the shoemaker to try to make his customers buy only the kind of shoes that he likes to make," Cruikshank commented.

Doctors, he said, cannot have it "both ways." He added:

"If you are to enjoy the sanctions and the immunities and indeed the prestige and the trust that have so long been tendered your profession, you must forego the ways and in some respect the rewards of business.

"If you insist on behaving as businessmen, confusing the legitimate claims of your profession with the mores of business practice, the public will inevitably mete out the cruelest punishment within its power: it will take you at your word."

Cruikshank issued a plea for professional and lay cooperation to achieve the highest quality medical care for all who need it and to preserve the integrity of the medical profession.

His audience, members of one of the country's leading medical societies, was composed chiefly of physicians from Boston's wealthier suburbs and from the faculties of Harvard, Tufts and Boston University schools of medicine.

During a question period following his speech, Cruikshank reiterated labor's support of the Anderson-King bill, which would use the social security system to provide hospitalization insurance for persons on the social security retirement rolls, and predicted easy passage in the House if the measure could reach the floor.

He made clear, however, that labor was more interested in making better use of existing facilities for more people than in setting up new programs. In this area, he said, "labor organizations have insisted on the separation of administrative and medical services."

He said, too, that passage of the Anderson-King bill would halt government expansion in the medical field because it would strengthen such private organizations as Blue Cross, whose costs are made high by the greater incidence of sickness among older people.

Asked about the possibility that enactment of the bill might lead to what would amount to a sitdown strike by doctors, he said he couldn't believe "that a doctor will let a mechanism determine whether he will provide services."

IUE Acts to End Flight of Jobs

Union leaders have joined with New Jersey congressmen to check loss of jobs at the Newark, N. J., meter division plant of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., which has been shifting production elsewhere.

Meeting with Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Rep. Peter J. Rodino (D-N. J.), a plant committee headed by Pres. Marty Veneri of IUE Local 426 agreed to help form a regional committee of labor, government and civic leaders to secure Defense Dept. consideration of the Newark plant for work on government contracts.

Veneri urged the earliest possible action to halt a further reduction in jobs. He said layoffs have cost more than 1,000 jobs since Westinghouse moved its watt-hour meter department to a new plant in Raleigh, N. C.

A PLAQUE DENOTING life membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is presented to NAACP employes by NAACP Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins, center, in New York City. The employes, members of NAACP chapter of Local 1707, State, County and Municipal Employes, staged a fund-raising drive to purchase the life membership. From the left, chapter officers are Sec. Janie Butts, Vice Chairman Lillian Lyttle, Chairman Maybelle Ward and Watson Duncanson.

Federal Contractors Ordered To Report on Job Bias Compliance

(*Continued from Page* 1)

employment opportunity, including specific references to the policy in help-wanted advertising and other forms of recruitment.

Comprehensive reports will be required of manufacturing firms with contracts of $50,000 or more which employ 50 or more people. A separate reporting system is being developed for construction contractors and public utilities doing business with the government.

The report forms require companies to list their total number of employes and the number of Negroes in the following categories: managerial, professional, technical, sales, clerical, skilled craftsmen, semi-skilled operators, laborers, service workers, apprentices and trainees.

In areas where such groups form an "identifiable factor" in the labor market, the breakdown will cover Puerto Ricans, Latin Americans, orientals and American Indians. The various categories are also divided by sex.

Although the smallest companies will not be required to file the annual reports, a committee spokesman emphasized that they are still covered by the non-discrimination clause and subject to penalties, including cancellation of contracts, for failure to comply.

Assistant Sec. of Labor Jerry R. Holleman, executive vice president of the President's committee, said the reports will be a means of indicating compliance with the government's policy and "will give us the first opportunity to measure the situation in various industries and areas."

The report form, Holleman told a news conference, will also enable an employer to "take a good look at his employment practices" and provide a measurement of progress.

The first report must be filed by prime contractors by Mar. 31, 1962. Subcontractors will be required to submit reports at such time as a subcontract is awarded or modified after Apr. 1, 1962, and by Mar. 31 in future years.

Holleman said two major government contractors—North American Aviation and the Radio Corp. of America—had agreed to conduct "test runs" of the reporting system, starting Feb. 1.

Negroes Gaining Jobs At Lockheed Plants

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson has announced "substantial and heartening" progress in employment opportunities for Negroes at Lockheed Aircraft Corp. plants as the result of a "plan for progress" agreed to by the company after complaints of racial discrimination at its Marietta, Ga., operation.

Johnson, who is chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, said a six-month progress report showed that at Lockheed's four plants—in Georgia, California and New Jersey—Negro employment increased 26 percent while overall employment went up 7.5 percent. The number of Negro employes in professional and administrative positions "increased substantially," the report said.

At the Marietta plant, Johnson said, Negro employment rose from 494 to 696, with Negroes in supervisory positions up from 16 to 24; in professional and administrative jobs, from none to six; technicians from none to one; clerical from none to five; skilled craftsmen from four to eight; operatives from 366 to 547.

In addition, the company reported that it had "greatly expanded" recruitment advertising in Negro newspapers and worked closely with state employment services, the Urban League and the NAACP in obtaining qualified applicants.

Childs Honored By Scholarships

Akron, O.—Seven $500 college scholarships have been established by the Rubber Workers in memory of Joseph W. Childs, URW vice president at the time of his death in 1960.

URW Pres. George Burdon said one scholarship will be awarded in each of the union's seven districts, one of which comprises Canada. Eligible will be children or wards of URW members who will have completed high school requirements for college entrance in the fall of 1963.

Candidates in the United States also must be eligible to take National Merit Scholarship qualifying tests, to be administered in March 1962. Canadian applicants will be judged on the basis of scholastic records and other data.

Center in Burma Opened by ICFTU

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and its Asian Regional Organization have opened an information and advisory center in Rangoon, Burma.

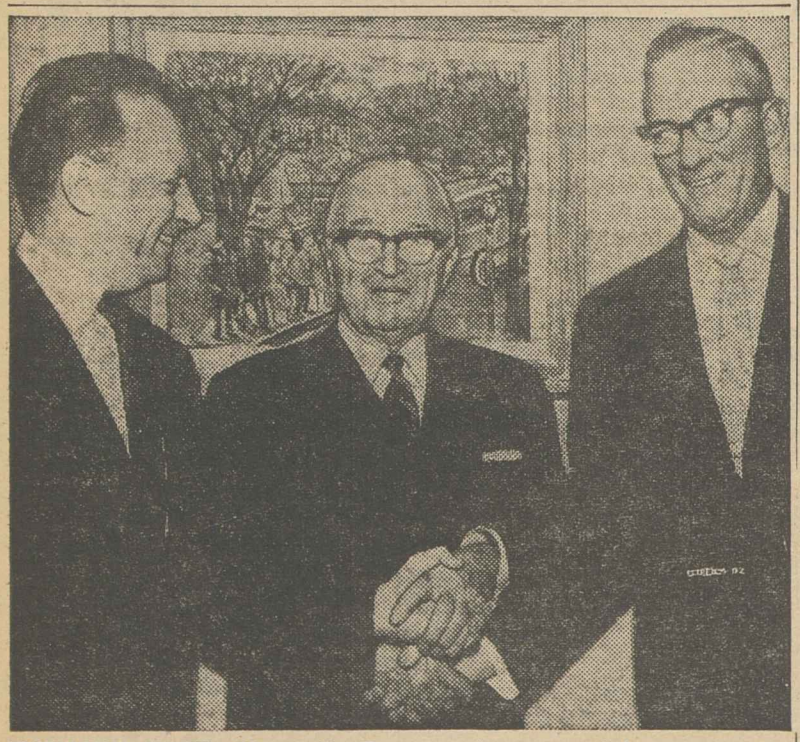
Sun Tun Hla, formerly head of the Intl. Dept. of the Trades Union Congress of Burma, is in charge of the office. It will advise the Burmese public and labor movements of developments in the international trade union movement and in the trade secretariats associated with it, and later will help TUCB with educational programs.

Organizing Meet Held in Norfolk

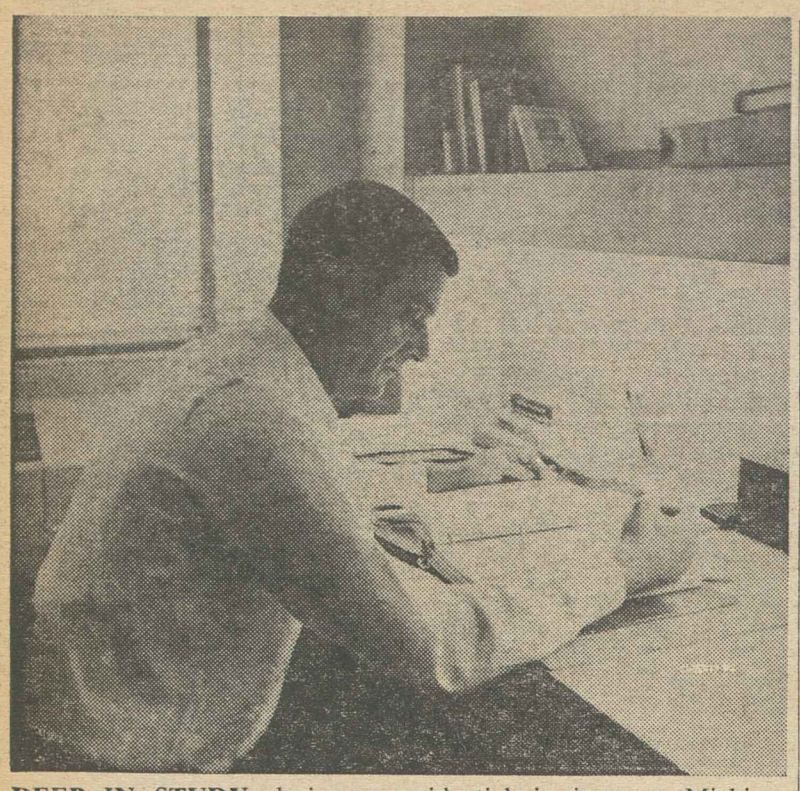
Norfolk, Va.—Three hundred delegates from AFL-CIO unions in the Norfolk-Portsmouth area took part in an all-day conference on organizing Jan. 27 called by the newly-formed Tidewater Organizing Council.

The council, a coordinating group to spur and assist union organizing efforts, was sponsored by the Portsmouth Central Labor Council, the Norfolk Union Labor Council, the 5th Naval District Metal Trades Council and the Norfolk-Portsmouth Building Trades Council. Carl B. Hough, president of the Portsmouth central body, presided.

Speakers included Virginia State AFL-CIO Pres. Harold Boyd; AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Oliver W. Singleton; Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Nicholas Zonarich, organization director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Joseph D. Keenan, AFL-CIO vice president and secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Brendan Sexton, assistant to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and George T. Brown, deputy director of the Labor Dept. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



FORMER PRES. Harry S. Truman gives a genial reception to officers of the Insurance Workers during the union spokesmen's recent visit to the Truman Library, Independence, Mo. At left is IWIU Sec.-Treas. William A. Gillen and at right, Vice Pres. Robert J. Nicholson.



DEEP IN STUDY during a residential institute at Michigan State University is John A White, Jr., of the Operating Engineers. Three more such institutes will be sponsored this summer by the National Institute of Labor Education for union staff members and part-time officials with leadership potential.

NILE Program Offers 3 Residential Institutes

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the Federation's Committee on Education, has urged affiliated unions and central bodies to take advantage of three residential study institutes to be sponsored this summer by the National Institute of Labor Education.

The 10-week institutes, embodying a new approach to labor education, will be held from June 18 to Aug. 24 at Cornell University, the University of Michigan and the University of California at Berkeley. They will carry forward a program begun by NILE last year when some 50 representatives of 21 international unions and one central body took part in the first institute series.

New Insights Given

"There was general agreement that the intensive study helped them to understand today's union problems and gave them new insights into solutions," said Schoemann, who is president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, in a letter to heads of other AFL-CIO affiliates.

In urging member unions to sponsor participants for this year's institutes, he cited NILE's role in developing experimental programs in labor education and furthering educational activities of benefit to trade unions. He noted, too, that the AFL-CIO is working closely with NILE and the three universities in the study program. Nine of the 13 members of the institute advisory committee are representatives of the federation or its affiliates, including AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin.

The courses are intended primarily for union staff members, although part-time officers with sufficiently broad backgrounds may also be accepted. Among last year's participants, a number of whom subsequently were advanced to new positions or assignments, were 22 international representatives and 12 full-time local officers.

The two-year experimental program is designed, according to NILE, to demonstrate what can be accomplished in educating union officials in fields broader than the traditional "bread-and-butter" subjects.

Participating unionists spend 10 weeks in an academic atmosphere, removed from their jobs and families (wives, or husbands, and children are discouraged, but not forbidden).

Instruction by Experts

Faculty members are drawn from the universities' labor relations schools to conduct intensive courses in such subjects as the central economic problems of the times, American government and politics, man and society, and the American labor movement. Special seminars are held on specific union problems, such as automation, white-collar organizing, labor law, civil rights, education and international trade.

Participants must be sponsored by their local or international unions or by some other union body, such as a state, city or district labor council. Those who apply are expected to return to responsible positions in the labor movement.

There are no academic requirements for enrollment, although considerable reading and some writing are necessary during the course.

The NILE selection committee will choose a maximum of 20 students for each of the three institutes. Tuition is free, and NILE will provide $4 a day to cover about half the cost of room and board. The remaining amount must be supplied either by the participant or his union.

Application forms, which must be filed by Mar. 31, may be obtained from Joseph Mire, executive director of NILE, at Room 310, 1730 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ILO Publishes 21st Year Book

Geneva — Real wages in the United States increased only 1.6 percent between 1959 and 1960, according to the 1961 edition of the Year Book of Labor Statistics just published by the Intl. Labor Organization.

Data on wage increases are among many statistical tables providing a wide range of information from different nations. They show that worker purchasing power increased by 9.5 percent in Germany, 3.5 percent in France, 5 percent in Japan and 1.1 percent in Hungary.

The 1961 Year Book, the 21st in the series, has 50 more pages than its predecessor and for the first time includes data from some of the new African nations.

Labor News Conference:

Bargaining, Legislation Seen Aiding Shorter Workweek

Both collective bargaining and legislation have parts to play in future reductions of the workweek, an AFL-CIO economist declared as he urged Congress to consider the federation's proposal for a "flexible workweek with the national standard tied to levels of unemployment."

Seymour Brandwein of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Reasearch said not enough attention has yet been given to the idea proposed in an AFL-CIO convention resolution for reducing the standard workweek during times of high unemployment and reversing the process when joblessness declines.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs program broadcast weekly by the Mutual network, Brandwein said that "as a practical matter" it will take some time to persuade Congress to enact another major revision in the Fair Labor Standards Act following last year's improvement extending coverage and increasing the minimum wage.

Bargaining Comes First

"I would expect that before legislation is adopted some substantial precedence will have to be worked out in collective bargaining," he said in response to questions from Joseph Gambatese, associate editor of Nation's Business, and John Herling, labor columnist for the National Newspaper Syndicate.

Already, Brandwein noted, one out of every six persons holding full-time jobs is on a standard workweek of less than 40 hours.

He said "moonlighting" or dual-job holding among these workers had been "vastly overrated as a serious problem" and cited Labor Dept. findings that second jobs typically involve less than 12 hours a week of self-employment, part-time farm work or other activities of a sort that would not provide employment opportunities for others.

Labor's interest in a shorter work week, Brandwein emphasized, lies in the need for improving job security and fighting unemployment, "particularly where you have rapid advances in technology and the threat of displacing workers."

"Cutting hours," he said, "is an alternative to cutting men. Secondly, by cutting hours while maintaining weekly pay, we help maintain a consumer market and in the process build up more employment opportunities."

He said the recent reduction of the New York City electricians' workweek from 30 to 25 hours could not be regarded as a pattern, but was a specific, isolated situation that offers "a rather interesting social laboratory for an examination of how rather extreme hours reduction may work well down the road to the future."

The issue now, the federation economist continued, "is whether we reduce from a 40-hour standard to a 35 or a 32-hour" standard. Bargaining history, he said, so far has indicated "no congealing of membership preference" as to what form that reduction should take, such as fewer hours per day, fewer days per week or extended vacations.

Given a choice today, Brandwein observed, most workers probably would prefer more pay to shorter hours, but if preservation of job opportunities depended on the choice, "it is quite clear in my mind that the overwhelming preference would be to take steps that would promote employment security."

The AFL-CIO, he said, regards the shorter workweek as but one means of tackling the unemployment problem and has emphasized a broad range of economic policies to control joblessness.

"However," he added, "we can't fly in the face of the evidence before us that other measures are not doing the job. Pressures are mounting to lead to even higher unemployment totals, and so we are unhappy about this tool being kept in reserve too long."

ILPA Offers Guide To Press Relations

A 28-page press relations guide, designed to help union officers and staff, has been published by the Intl. Labor Press Association. Chapters cover practical fundamentals of effective relationships with newspapers and broadcasters, under the traditional news-story elements of "who, what, when, where, why and how."

Copies of the pamphlet are available at 10 cents each, regardless of quantity, from the ILPA office, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

CofC Lobbyists Cool To Kennedy Program

The Kennedy Administration took its legislative program to the nation's businessmen, as represented by 1,000 delegates to a two-day public affairs conference sponsored in Washington by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

But except for some support of the President's trade expansion program, the delegates were generally cool to Kennedy's ideas for bolstering the American economy.

The conference, first of its kind conducted by the Chamber, paralleled in both subject matter and timing the AFL-CIO's Economic & Legislative Conference. The conclusions, however, were sharply at odds with the AFL-CIO program.

Lawrence F. O'Brien, special assistant to the President, told the representatives of local business associations across the country that trade expansion would be the "most important" issue before Congress this year and offered an opportunity for "the most challenging and historic" legislation since the Marshall Plan.

Arthur H. Motley, former president of the Chamber, said support of free trade was in line with the organization's opposition to what he called "a centrally-planned economy —whether you call it fascism, communism or socialism."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg called on the business group to support as being in their own interest the Administration's proposals to expand unemployment compensation, enact manpower training and development and youth employment opportunities programs, and amend the Welfare & Pension Fund Reporting & Disclosure Act of 1958.

He warned that if business did not drop its opposition to the Kennedy proposal for governmental authority to monitor pension and welfare funds, it would take only one major scandal to bring about an even stiffer law.

In response to a question, he said the Administration intends to be "fully equal-handed" in its approach to upcoming steel negotiations and would do all in its power to see that "price stability is maintained."

He rejected a charge that the National Labor Relations Board has become pro-union under Kennedy and declared that the country now has "an excellent labor board."

Goldberg said the Chamber's proposal to apply anti-trust regulations to unions is a "propaganda slogan and not reality."

But the proposal was renewed by a subsequent speaker, Charles M. Brooks, labor relations director for Texaco, who called for measures to outlaw industrywide bargaining and thus curb what he called the "terrifying power" of labor.

Maurice A. Kramer, manager of the Chamber's Congressional Action Services, not only condemned the Kennedy plan for a federal Dept. of Urban Affairs, but declared that the problem of governmental "centralism" extended even to the state level. State boards of education, he charged, had not help to improve local school systems but had been a factor in their deterioration.

Court Blocks Rail Strike By TWU

Philadelphia — A U.S. District Court judge has ordered the Transport Workers not to take strike action against the Pennsylvania Railroad because of a proposed merger with the New York Central Lines, but said the union can ask the court for relief at a later date if merger developments produce a "real and substantial threat" of layoffs.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill, who had set Feb. 4 as the date of a union walkout unless given written assurance of job protection for TWU members, said it was "significant and unprecedented" that a Pennsylvania court had reserved jurisdiction in an injunction case and preserved the union's right to "relief against layoffs."

The union, Quill said, will continue its "fight for absolute guarantees of job security" until every worker is "assured 52 paychecks a year every year."

The PRR and the NYC announced Jan. 12 that they would combine to form the nation's largest railroad if stockholders and the Interstate Commerce Commission approve. The union and the PRR then filed suit against each other—TWU to halt the merger, the railroad to block a strike.

District Judge Abraham Freedman issued a temporary restraining order forbidding a strike or work slowdown until the union has followed the provisions of the Railway Labor Act for a 90-day "cooling off" period before a strike, and until the ICC has had time to act. Congress, he said, has not given federal courts the right to decide if mergers are proper but has conferred that authority on the ICC.

The NYC has petitioned a New York court for a similar injunction against the union.

To Do Spadework:

Ohio Union Women Moving into Politics

Cleveland—Labor women of Ohio are rarin' to go, politically speaking.

At a standing-room-only meeting here, women from four congressional districts voted emphatically to enlist in the intensive COPE program called for by the Ohio AFL-CIO executive board and to do the spadework needed in preparing for an area rally, scheduled here for Mar. 10 by the Ohio Committee on Political Education.

More than 325 members of labor families turned out on a blustery winter Sunday for a program at which about 125 were expected.

They heard Morris Riger, state COPE director, call for their help in an expanded program aimed at getting more information into the hands of labor voters, more volunteer workers at the precinct level and more results on legislative issues.

The Ohio AFL-CIO executive board has called for a program, Riger said, with these objectives:

- Division of the state into COPE districts with full-time directors wherever possible.
- Development of training programs on political techniques.
- Wider use of information media to inform members of the issues.
- Recruitment of manpower—and womanpower—for work at the precinct level.

Mrs. Jane Adams, director of the state Women's Activities Division, arranged the women's meeting and Mrs. Betty McCrone of the Auto Workers chaired it, with these results:

The women set up four groups representing the congressional districts in Cuyahoga County, with the groups serving as basic units of the Cleveland AFL-CIO COPE.

In preparation for the Mar. 10 COPE meeting, they agreed to get more volunteers for the job of processing union membership lists, assembling lists of members by ward and precinct, checking the names of registered voters and preparing mailing lists for COPE use.

Speakers included Mrs. Esther Murray, eastern director of the national WAD office in Washington, D. C.; Pres. Patrick J. O'Malley, Cleveland AFL-CIO; Mrs. McCrone and Riger.

Riger said similar WAD meetings will be held in Dayton, Cincinnati and Columbus. The COPE meeting schedule is as follows:

Cincinnati—Feb. 17 at 10 a. m., Metropole Hotel, for residents of the 1st, 2nd and 6th congressional districts.

Dayton—Feb. 18 at 2 p. m., Utility Workers Hall, 2307 Embury Rd., for members in the 3rd and 7th districts.

Columbus—Feb. 24 at 10:30 a. m., Nationwide Inn, 4101 West Broad St., 12th and 17th districts.

Marietta—Feb. 25 at 2 p. m., IBEW Hall, 311 Second St., 10th and 15th districts.

Youngstown—Mar. 3 at 10:30 a. m., Mural Ballroom, 225 W. Boardman St., 11th, 18th and 19th districts.

Akron—Mar. 4 at 2 p. m., URW Local 5 Hall, 708 S. Main St., 14th and 16th districts.

Cleveland—Mar. 10 at 10:30 a. m., Hotel Statler-Hilton, 13th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd congressional districts.

All the meetings will be pointed at sessions called by AFL-CIO COPE for Apr. 3 and 4 in Detroit for delegates from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and the state AFL-CIO convention in May in Cleveland.

LABOR WOMEN and some of their men ignored winter storm warnings to crowd a hotel meeting-room in Cleveland for the first of a series of area meetings called by the Ohio AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and its Women's Activities Division. Pictured here are some of the delegates from four Ohio congressional districts. Similar meetings will be held soon in other parts of the state to organize labor support for COPE-endorsed candidates and causes.

MORRIS RIGER
Director of Political Education for Ohio AFL-CIO.

MRS. BETTY McCRONE
Chairman of the WAD Arrangements Committee.

Shoe Union Sues In Plant Closing

St. Louis—The United Shoe Workers have filed suit for $375,000 damages against the Easton Boot & Shoe Co. on behalf of nearly 350 workers who lost their jobs when the owners closed the plant here the day before last Labor Day.

Local 7 has asked the St. Louis Circuit Court to award damages of $1,000 to each severed employe; payment of accrued vacation and holiday pay under a contract due to expire Dec. 31, 1962; rehiring rights for each worker with full seniority, and a payment to Local 7 of $25,000 in compensatory damages for loss of dues and other rights under the contract.

The suit was filed when union and company failed to reach agreement on damages. The plant was closed and the work transferred to another plant.

Steelworkers Win Vote At Big Cincinnati Plant

Cincinnati—The Steelworkers have scored a major organizing victory here, winning bargaining rights for nearly 1,200 American Standard Co. workers who had been represented for nearly 20 years by an unffiliated union. The firm makes heating and plumbing equipment.

The workers gave the USWA a nearly 3-to-1 majority in a National Labor Relations Board election. The tally was 637 for the Steelworkers to 273 for the Independent Union of American Standard Employes, the unaffiliated unit which had turned back the USWA in two previous NLRB elections in the past six years. Actual employment in the bargaining unit is higher than the vote would indicate, since additional workers were hired or recalled after the voting lists were drawn up.

Al Whitehouse, director of USWA Dist. 25, said the vote was the first to be held since the union launched a major organizing drive last year in 14 Cincinnati area plants with more than 30,000 employes. All are plants which have either no union or unaffiliated unions.

Whitehouse said American Standard had given "strong backing" to the unaffiliated union but "problems created by increasing automation and technological improvement" brought the workers to a realization that they needed a strong, nationwide union. He said the USWA represents workers at nine other American Standard plants and other AFL-CIO international unions also hold bargaining rights.

The USWA was the only AFL-CIO affiliate on the ballot in the main production and maintenance unit. The Molders competed unsuccessfully for a smaller unit and the Pattern Makers won all eight votes in balloting involving a unit of their craft.

In the entire plant, only three "no union" votes were cast. Twenty-seven ballots were challenged but the challenges did not affect the results.

'Hate' Groups Backing R-T-W, Says Mrs. FDR

Oklahoma City—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has written an Oklahoma City housewife that a proposed "right-to-work" constitutional amendment in Oklahoma is "a pitfall of radical extremism" and "a backward step that should be rejected."

Mrs. Ima B. Finley, who wrote the former First Lady for her views on outlawing union shop agreements, was told in reply:

"The 'right-to-work' law is now being advocated by many of the radical right 'hate' groups that are seeking to divide our country and set class against class. Such extremists as the John Birch Society, We the People, and like radical groups have seized upon the so-called 'right-to-work' issue as another divisive force and are actively supporting enactment of this law in Oklahoma.

"Actually, the so-called 'right-to-work' law does not guarantee a job to anyone. Its real purpose is to prevent the organization of workers into unions of their choice and to weaken unions which already exist."

Clergymen Quoted

In another attack on "right-to-work" sponsors, the National Council for Industrial Peace has blasted a U.S. Chamber of Commerce publication containing statements of several individual clergymen who seek to ban union shop agreements.

John M. Redding, director of the council, noted that the individual views expressed in the CofC circular are those of "dissidents" who "disagree with the central theme of thought by church leaders across the country." He added:

"The main stream of church thought in the United States on the subject of so-called 'right-to-work' laws takes the moderate position that the force of law should not intrude on the labor-management collective bargaining process."

Redding noted that the National Council of Churches General Board, the United Presbyterian Church in the USA, the Methodist Church Board of Social & Economic Relations, the Congregational Church, the Rabbinical Council of America, the American Jewish Congress and the Catholic Committee of the South have all taken stands opposed to "right-to-work" laws.

Bailey Flays GOPon'Work' At IAM Meet

Chairman John M. Bailey of the Democratic National Committee has again challenged national Republican Party leaders to take a clear-cut stand in opposition to so-called "right-to-work" legislation.

Bailey spoke at a Machinists' political session also addressed by five Republican senators who declared their opposition to "work" laws in their own states—Jacob Javits, New York; Clifford P. Case, New Jersey; Thruston B. Morton, Kentucky; Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania, and Thomas Kuchel, California.

Bailey, however, said before a planning committee meeting of the Machinists Non-Partisan Political League that renewed GOP activity on behalf of the "unjust, unfair and misnamed 'right-to-work' laws in Oklahoma, Michigan and other states" leads him to suspect that those running the national GOP machinery "don't want strong organized labor in collective bargaining, or anywhere else, for that matter."

Invited by the Machinist, the union's official publication, to comment on Bailey's remarks, National GOP Chairman William Miller has not yet done so. The National Right-to-Work Committee, Inc., commented that Bailey should "verify" his charges or apologize.

Bailey also told the committee that medical care for the aged, financed through social security, will be enacted at this session of Congress if it comes to a vote, but if it does not, "I am not going to give up and neither is Pres. Kennedy."

Purcell, Roberts Win Texas Races for House

Texas voters have sent two new Democratic representatives to Congress to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Rep. Frank Ikard (D) and the death of Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Graham B. Purcell, a 42-year-old district judge, will represent north Texas' 13th Dist. He defeated conservative Republican Joe Meissner, 23,871 to 14,087, in a special election for Ikard's seat. Purcell is pledged to the Kennedy program except, he says, for federal school aid and health care for the aged under Social Security.

Rayburn Successor Named

State Sen. Ray Roberts, a former aide to the late Speaker Rayburn, won a run-off election against labor-backed R. C. Slagle, Jr., an attorney, for Rayburn's seat.

Roberts polled 16,151 votes to 13,474 for Slagle. Slagle closed the gap of the primary held last December, when Roberts finished first, in a six-way race.

In those counties in the district where the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education was able to put its programs into operation, the vote for Slagle was substantially increased

Kennedy Presses Bid for Urban Dept.

President Sets Stage for Showdown With Conservatives in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

dwellers with their opposition to an urban affairs department, angrily charged Kennedy with trying to embarrass them by "injecting" the race issue "to force Republicans to abandon principles for votes in the next election."

Opposed by Halleck

The charge was made by House GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck, who said Republicans opposed creation of the new department because it would "bring 75 million Americans under direct federal supervision."

Retorting to the charge that he had injected the race issue by confirming—in answer to a reporter's question—his intention to appoint Weaver to the Cabinet post, Kennedy noted it was "well known" on Capitol Hill that Weaver would be in line for the post and "the American people might as well know it."

In other developments:

● The House passed, 319-79, a five-year, $1.5 billion program of federal grants and loans for the construction of college classrooms, laboratories and other academic facilities. Dropped from the bill as the price of getting it through the Rules Committee, which blocked it last year, was a provision for college scholarships.

However, a Senate bill, scheduled for quick action, includes federal scholarship grants. If the Senate approves its committee's bill, both versions would be before a House-Senate conference committee.

● An Administration bill, to end what Kennedy has termed the "insidious" use of literacy tests for voters to deny the ballot to Negroes and other minority groups, became a bipartisan civil rights measure as Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) joined Democratic Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) in co-sponsoring it.

The measure would require states to consider completion of a sixth grade education as evidence of literacy for voting in congressional and presidential elections.

In addition to preventing the use of literacy tests as a subterfuge to disenfranchise Negroes in the South, the bill would also make it easier for Puerto Ricans in New York and other states to vote. It makes six grades of education at a Spanish-speaking school in the United States—including Puerto Rico—evidence of literacy.

The bill was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), an outspoken foe of civil rights legislation. However, Mansfield served notice that if the committee does not report out a bill within "60 to 90 days" he will bring the measure before the Senate as an amendment to an unrelated bill.

Mansfield gave this assurance after Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) appealed a ruling of Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee rather than the Rules Committee. Javits' appeal, backed by 13 Democrats and 12 Republicans, was rejected 61-25.

● The Senate passed and sent to the President a controversial bill to give tax relief to Du Pont stockholders who may receive a special dividend of General Motors stock as the result of a court anti-trust order that the company divest itself of its heavy holdings of a company with which it has extensive business dealings.

Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) led the fight against the bill, which passed the House last year. Gore's motion to recommit the bill, based on the argument that Congress should not act in a manner which might influence the pending decision of a federal judge in the case, was defeated 67-25.

● The House passed by voice vote a bill raising postal rates to produce $691.3 million in new revenue in the next fiscal year. As sent to the Senate, the bill raises first-class postage from 4 cents to 5 cents, increases the piece rate for subscription newspapers and magazines in two steps—although exempting non-profit publications—and boosts rates for third class bulk mailing, again exempting non-profit organizations.

Included in the bill was a provision, criticized by Kennedy at his press conference, prohibiting the Post Office Dept. from handling mail determined by the Attorney General to be Communist political propaganda.

Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) announced that hearings on pay raises for postal employes will precede committee consideration of the rate bill.

● The Senate Finance Committee rejected 9-7 a motion by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) to hold public hearings on health care for the aged through social security no later than Apr. 1, whether or not the House has sent over a bill by then. Anderson is sponsor of the Administration bill in the Senate.

Anderson has served notice that he will offer his bill as an amendment to another House-passed measure if the committee fails to act.

Orderly Growth Urged

In his reorganization message, Kennedy warned Congress: "We will neglect our cities at our own peril, for in neglecting them we neglect the nation."

He spoke of the need for "orderly expansion" of urban areas, "not explosion and sprawl."

The scourge of blight must be overcome, and the central core areas of our cities, with all their great richness of economic and cultural wealth, must be restored to lasting vitality, the President said.

Kennedy emphasized the need for housing "to serve better all income groups in our population and to move ever closer to the goal of a decent home in a suitable living environment for every American family."

The plan he submitted would bring into the new department the existing programs of the Housing & Home Finance Agency, with the Federal Housing Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Association continuing as divisions within the department. Urban renewal activities and community facilities operations now under the Commerce Dept. would also be assigned to the department.

Democratic leaders indicated they would seek the first test vote in the Senate. In line with this strategy, Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), who supports the measure, introduced a formal motion of disapproval which meant that a floor vote could be forced after 10 days have elapsed. A resolution of disapproval was also filed in the House by Rep. George Meader (R-Mich.) who opposes the bill.

A FAIR EMPLOYMENT practices law with teeth to end discrimination in hiring, on the job and in apprenticeship programs was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), at left.

Medical Education Aid Called for by AFL-CIO

The nation's pressing shortage of doctors and other health personnel is likely to get worse unless Congress enacts a program of federal aid for medical education, an AFL-CIO official told the House Commerce Committee.

Andrew J. Biemiller, the federation's legislative director, recalled in testimony supporting the Hill-Harris bill that the AFL-CIO convention had described the training of more doctors as "among the most pressing of America's health needs."

He said the legislation sponsored by Lister Hill (D-Ala.) and Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.) incorporates what the AFL-CIO regards as the federal government's responsibility "to provide grants to medical and dental schools to assist these schools in financing of planning, construction, expansion, restoration, and cost of education, and for scholarships to qualified medical and dental students in need of financial assistance."

Biemiller said there has been "a striking expansion" in the demand for medical services in recent years as a result of the rapid growth of health insurance prepayment plans, the shift in population from rural to urban areas, and the rise through greater life expectancy in the number of persons in upper age groups where the greatest need for medical services exists.

"These trends," he said, "can be expected to continue at an accelerated pace in the future."

Against this increasing demand, he testified, the supply of physicians is increasing at a rate that falls short even of maintaining the existing doctor-patient ratio.

"More people, demanding more services per person, pressing upon a worsening shortage of physicians, can only increase the price of medical services, erode the value of health insurance plans and raise a higher cost barrier between the public and the best that modern medical science has to offer," Biemiller asserted.

But the present limited capacity of the nation's medical schools is inadequate to bring about any substantial increase in the supply of doctors, he pointed out, declaring:

"Existing schools must be expanded and new schools must be built. Both can be done without injury to the quality of education."

Federal financial aid for this purpose, he said, is "the only realistic and practical answer" in the light of the inability of existing sources of financial support to meet the costs.

Turning to the decline during recent years in the number of students applying for admission to medical schools, Biemiller said the reasons were manifold.

"But certainly it is clear that with an average cost of $11,600 for four years of medical training, there is a vast reservoir of talented young people who cannot consider the possibility of entering the medical profession for purely economic reasons," he added.

4.7 Million Idle, Rate Dips Under 6%

(Continued from Page 1)

Kennedy's recommendation for such legislation as the manpower development and retraining bill.

Included in the long-term jobless are 672,000 workers unemployed for more than half a year, about 31,00 more than in January 1961.

"Goldberg said that if the current level of unemployment were to persist, a total of 5.5 million new jobs would be needed in 1962 to reduce the jobless rate to "even a 4 percent level" and at the same time provide full-time work for persons joining the labor force, those in jobs affected by automation and technological change, and those now working part-time involuntarily.

Non-Farm Jobs Decline

The January jobs total included 2.1 million non-farm workers on part-time because of economic reasons, 150,000 fewer than in December and nearly 1 million below the figure for January 1961.

The Labor Dept.'s report attributed the December to January drop in the job total to "the usual post-Christmas decline." A department spokesman added, however, that because of cold weather and the slack retail season, joblessness normally rises by about 750,000 over the month, instead of the 600,000 recorded this time.

The drop in jobs, the department said, occurred entirely in non-farm employment. Agricultural employment, at "unusually low levels" in previous months, showed no further decline. The number of non-farm jobs in January—60.6 million—also was at a record for the month, 800,000 higher than a year ago.

Declines of 800,000 over the month in both the total labor force and the civilian labor force were seasonal, the report said.

In releasing the job figures, the department noted that it had revised its seasonal adjustments of labor force components on the basis of more recent data. It said the 5.8 percent rate of joblessness in January reflected this revision. The December 1961 rate, originally announced at 6.1 percent, was revised to 6 percent, and the rate for January a year ago was set at 6.7 percent.

Emphasizing the importance of training and retraining as a "major pathway" to improving employment, Goldberg also released the first report of the Labor Dept's experience under the Area Redevelopment Act, which became law last year. The report listed 29 training and retraining programs as having been approved, covering some 4,200 trainees in nine states.

"Already in the pipelines," Goldberg said, "are enough training proposals to use up all the available funds for the current fiscal year."

"Even more important," he added, "is the fact that 50 percent of the trainees now in these approved programs had been unemployed for half a year or more; one-third of them, in fact, had been jobless for a full year or more. A substantial proportion are the older workers.

Hard Core Idle Helped

"Our experience so far indicates that this kind of program can make a significant impact on the hard core jobless situation which the new unemployment figures show still continues to be a major problem."

The Labor Dept's report on major labor areas predicted improvement in the first quarter of the year. It noted that the 61 areas with substantial unemployment represent a decline of 40 from the all-time high of 101 reached last spring.

Movement over the month included the addition of the New Brunswick-Perth Amboy, N. J., area to the substantial unemployment list. Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., both shifted from Group D—6 to 8.9 percent unemployment—to Group E—9 to 11.9 percent. Shifting in the opposite direction was the Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton, Pa., area, which went from group F—12 percent or more jobless—to Group E.

The report showed a net decline of two in the number of smaller areas on the substantial unemployment list, making the total 199, of which 101 are classified as having "substantial and persistent" joblessness.

Fifteen "very small" areas were added to the list of those with substantial and persistent unemployment bringing the total to 340, but the department said this does not necessarily reflect a worsening of employment conditions in these areas. Additions to the list of very small areas, it noted, are based in part on the extent to which these areas are called to its attention for special surveys.

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Kennedy Economic Goals Called 'Short of Job Need'

Tripartite Economic Parley Set

By John M. Barry

A White House National Economic Conference bringing together leading representatives of labor, management and the public to exchange views and seek "the broadest possible understanding" has been approved by Pres. Kennedy.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg said the conference had been recommended by the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy, which he heads, following recent discussions with the President.

He said that while specific arrangements still must be worked out, the conference probably would be held in Washington before the middle of the year and would involve from 100 to 200 spokesmen for unions, business and industry, and the public, including government officials.

The plan for an interchange of ideas among government policy-making officials and leaders in the private sector of the economy was set forth in a letter to the President from his labor-management advisory group.

Such a forum, the advisory group said, would increase understanding of the impact and interplay of public and private decision-making in economic matters.

The conference would not attempt to reach agreement on specific issues or to adopt recommendation on government policy, Goldberg emphasized. He described it, instead, as "a communications and education project."

Discussion Areas Listed

Topics for discussion, the secretary said, would include many of the matters being considered by the President's committee, such as automation, the U.S. balance of payments, collective bargaining and industrial peace, economic growth and wage-price policies.

The advisory committee, Goldberg observed, has found the exchange of views among its 21 members to be beneficial and feels that a broader exchange through the planned conference "would be even more beneficial."

The conference, he said, would not be "just a sounding-board" and would be held without reference to the 1962 collective bargaining scene. On the other hand, he added, the committee does not anticipate "a general, theoretical economic conference" but hopes for practical discussion of matters affecting the nation's economic strength.

Following suggestions from the

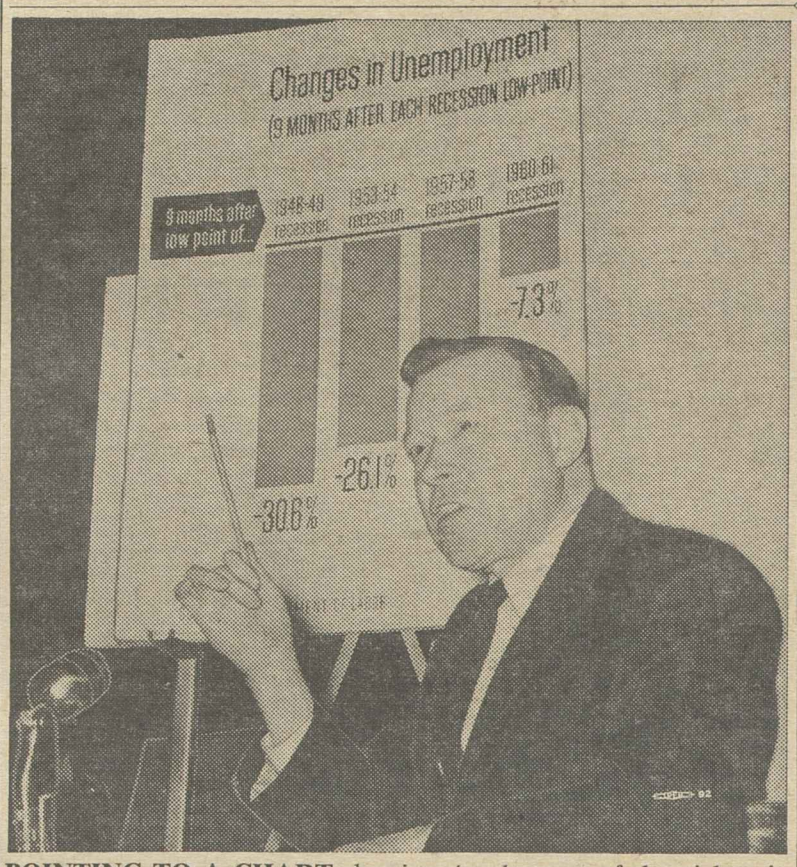
(Continued on Page 9)

UAW Settles With Studebaker-Packard

The Auto Workers and the Studebaker-Packard Corp. have reached agreement on a settlement of the 38-day strike by 6,725 UAW members at the firm's South Bend, Ind., plant. The pact followed 10 hours of steady bargaining in Washington by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sherwood Egbert, president of the company.

Terms of the settlement were withheld pending its submission for ratification by the UAW local. A meeting for that purpose was scheduled for the weekend. Issues in the dispute included holiday pay, overtime pay, work schedules and wash-up time.

Egbert and Reuther said they hoped workers could return by Monday.



POINTING TO A CHART showing the slowness of the pickup in jobs from the recession, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther testifies before the Joint Economic Committee on a program designed to spur employment.

Message Praised As Policy Advance

The AFL-CIO praised Pres. Kennedy's economic report as a "long step forward" in establishing a national economic policy but said it does not go "sufficiently far" to achieve the ends the Administration is seeking.

Federation Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the AFL-CIO's Economic Policy Committee, specifically called for action now on three anti-recession measures proposed by the Administration on a stand-by basis and took exception to the White House view that wage increases should be limited to the extent of productivity increases.

In a detailed 64-page statement presented to the Joint Economic Committee holding hearings on the President's economic report, Reuther called for Congress to set up studies of a "flexible workweek" and the "methods of democratic planning for maximum economic progress" and to establish a technological clearing house to gather information as the basis for future planning.

The AFL-CIO vice president spelled out a 20-point program involving legislation in the social and economic areas so that the nation can realize "its full potential."

He termed the Administration's programs a "vigorous and imaginative advance in leadership" but added that "even those programs fail to comprehend the full magnitude of the problems we face or the full dimensions of our potentialities."

Goals Called 'Limited'

The Administration's short-run goals for 1963 Reuther termed "limited," with the maximum employment objective representing an unemployment rate that is "too high although it is much better than our actual record of recent years." The maximum production objective is

(Continued on Page 12)

Trust Fund Disclosure Bills Pass

The House and Senate have passed separate bills aimed at safeguarding $60 billion held in trust for more than 80 million beneficiaries of employe health and pension funds by putting "teeth" into the 1958 Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act.

The almost identical bills give the secretary of labor investigative and enforcement powers to uncover abuses in plans, whether they are administered by employers, by unions or jointly.

Stiff criminal penalties—up to five years in prison and $10,000 in fines—are set for fund administrators found guilty of false statements, offering or soliciting bribes or kickbacks, or embezzlement.

The enforcement powers added to the existing law would bring it close to the original AFL-CIO-backed bill, sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and passed by the Senate in 1958. That bill, cleared by the Senate unanimously, was drastically watered down by the House.

Strengthening amendments to the 1958 law, proposed by the Kennedy Administration last year and strong-

(Continued on Page 9)

Loan Substitute Beaten:

Senate Votes Aid to Students, Colleges

By David L. Perlman

The Senate has voted 69-17 for a five-year program of federal aid to colleges including scholarships for more than 200,000 talented, needy students. The action followed House approval of a scaled-down college aid measure lacking any provision for scholarships.

There were major differences between the two bills that observers believed might cause substantial difficulty in efforts to reconcile them. The possibility existed that coalitionists in the House might try to block a House-Senate conference committee to work out an agreed-upon final measure.

Senate action came as Pres. Kennedy in a special message renewed his request for grants for public school classroom construction and teachers' salaries. He also urged funds for teacher training assistance, scholarships for medical and dental students in addition to the general college aid, help to states in educating children of migrant workers, and matching grants for construction of educational television stations.

In other action:

- The House Government Operations Committee opened hearings on Kennedy's reorganization plan to create a new Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing, with Cabinet status, and the President launched a vigorous campaign to get the plan past Congress.
- Both the House and the Senate passed pension and welfare fund disclosure bills strongly supported by labor. Slight differences were expected to be reconciled in conference.
- The House Rules Committee, by an 8 to 7 vote, reported out the Administration's labor-backed bill to establish a manpower development and retraining program. The

(Continued on Page 9)

Auto Workers, Machinists Renew Aircraft-Missile Bargaining Pact

The Auto Workers and the Machinists have announced that they will again join in a solid bargaining front in negotiations with major employers of 500,000 workers in the aircraft and missile industry. In simultaneous press releases, IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said that a single collective bargaining program for 1962 will be formulated at an IAM-UAW Joint Conference on the Aircraft, Missile & Related Electronics Industry Feb. 19-21 in Washington, D. C. The first such conference was held in 1959 in Kansas City.

For years previously, the two union heads said, the industry had had "a good deal of success" in playing one union off against the other to the disadvantage of members of both. "That practice came to an abrupt end" as the result of the original jointly formulated union program, Reuther and Hayes said.

The joint bargaining goal this year will center on job security, and income security for the workers, they declared.

A "double standard" now exists, they charged, under which employers are guaranteed against losses arising from changed defense needs but workers suffer frequent layoffs and job losses.

Accredited delegates from both unions will hammer out in the Washington meeting a program based on these major objectives:

- Improvements in insurance, severance pay, layoff benefits, wage policies and union security.
- The challenge of organizing the unorganized workers in the rapidly expanding technical, engineering, and office worker groups.

Reuther and Hayes said present arrangements are "completely inadequate" to protect the worker or to "protect America from the dissipation of the skills, training and experience" possessed by industry employes.

"It is our hope in 1962 to begin to remedy this intolerable double standard which protects the industrys' producers," they said, "but leaves the worker and his family completely at the mercy of unpredictable . . . forces at work in our defense effort."

The IAM and UAW have had a mutual assistance pact since 1953.

Glass Bottle Strike Averted, Talks Continue

Chicago—A potential nationwide strike by the Glass Bottle Blowers against the Ball Brothers Co. was avoided as the firm agreed to rejoin industrywide bargaining sessions now in progress here and be bound by any agreement reached.

The company's withdrawal from the industry bargaining group — termed a "deliberate anti-labor move" by the union—had threatened to shatter a 77-year record of peaceful agreements between the GBBA and the glass container industry. Three locals had voted to strike on Mar. 1, when the existing agreement expired.

A joint union - company announcement said issues in dispute "have been or shortly will be resolved by negotiations."

In addition to cancelling its strike notice, the GBBA also withdrew a suit it had filed in federal court seeking to restrain the company from closing its Muncie, Ind., plant. The joint statement said the company has agreed to hold discussions with the union on the scheduled plant closing.

GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton said the union will continue to press its complaint to the National Labor Relations Board that Ball Brothers interfered with its employes' freedom of choice in a representation election at a new plant at Mundelein, Ill. The union has asked the NLRB to order a new election at what Minton said is the only non-union glass container plant in the nation.

Potofsky Asks Brotherhood Week Sharing

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky has called on federation members to mark National Brotherhood Week by dedicating themselves to the fight against discrimination "until practice conforms to principle throughout the land."

Potofsky, who is president of the Clothing Workers, is national chairman for labor of the Brotherhood Week observance, which starts Feb. 19. Other chairmen are Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, representing government, and Walter Wheeler, president of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., for industry. The observance is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians & Jews.

Cautioning trade unionists against complacency, Potofsky said that "the ideal of universal brotherhood is a long way from attainment in our country, and even in some parts of our own movement."

"It is our solemn obligation as trade unionists to work constantly toward that ideal, both as workers and as citizens," he continued.

While discrimination based on race, creed or national origin is condemned by most Americans, Potofsky observed, "there are too many who nevertheless perpetuate discrimination in practice."

"The achievement of brotherhood," he declared, "the uprooting of discrimination, depends upon what we do, not what we say."

Photo Engravers Aid Rutgers Building Fund

New Brunswick, N. J. — The Photo Engravers' executive council has voted to contribute $500 to the building fund campaign of the Rutgers Institute of Management & Labor Relations and its labor unit.

Institute Director I. L. H. Kerrison said he expects to achieve the $650,000 campaign goal by the time the building is dedicated later this year. Other labor and management groups have been asked to participate.

CHECKS WORTH $10,000, given to the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation by members and locals of the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes, are looked over as Sec.-Treas. O. J. Mischo (left) of the union presents them to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

New York Labor Sets Legislative Priorities

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State AFL-CIO has put improvements in the state's social insurance laws at the top of a "priority list" of labor-backed legislation.

The state federation called for automatic setting of benefits under the unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and sickness disability programs at two-thirds of average weekly wages of employes covered by the laws.

The priority program called also for additional payments for dependents, extension of unemployment and disability benefits to 39 weeks, extension of unemployment insurance coverage to agricultural workers and employes of non-profit institutions, and liberalized eligibility standards.

Earlier, Legislative Chairman Raymond R. Corbett told 500 delegates to the State AFL-CIO's annual legislative conference that Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's message to the legislature was notable "not so much by what it contained, but by what was omitted."

Other major legislation sought by labor as "a minimum program which is basic to the well-being of our state" included:

- A $1.50 statewide minimum wage.
- Legislation making recruiting of strikebreakers illegal.
- Coverage of public employes and employes of non-profit organizations under the state labor relations law.
- Repeal of the Condon-Wadlin Act prohibiting strikes by public employes.
- Strengthening of the child labor law.
- Elimination of the means test in providing state medical care for the aged.
- Reapportionment of the legislature to eliminate existing inequalities.

Citizens' Group Urges Hospital Union Rights

New York—A citizens committee of 220 prominent New Yorkers has been formed to seek state legislation bringing workers at non-profit hospitals under New York's labor relations and unemployment insurance laws, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph has announced.

Randolph is serving as a co-chairman of the new Citizens Committee for Equal Rights for Voluntary Hospital Employes, along with the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick and City Court Justice Emilio Nunez.

Randolph said the committee's goal is "to eliminate the second-class citizenship status" of hospital workers. He added:

"We regard their exclusion from collective bargaining as unjust, unwise and inconsistent with the basic rights afforded all other workers.

"It has contributed to the perpetuation of a situation in which low-paid, minority group workers are compelled to subsidize hospital deficits through substandard, sweatshop wages."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is a member of the committee, which includes clergymen from a number of faiths, civic leaders, prominent personalities from the arts and professions, educators and union officials, including AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers.

Citing the 46-day strike waged by workers at seven hospitals in 1959 and a recent dispute at the Flower & Fifth Ave. Hospital, Randolph declared that strikes for union recognition are "inevitable as long as these workers are denied the elementary right to bargain collectively with their employers through unions of their own choice."

Gildea Assigned To Meany's Staff

James C. Gildea has been named a special representative of the AFL-CIO assigned to the Office of the President, Federation Pres. George Meany announced.

Gildea had served as a member of the two-man fact-finding teams set up under the 1958 Miami Agreement for handling internal disputes. From 1955 to 1958 he was assistant to the secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Union Dept.

His service with the former CIO goes back to 1941 and includes handling of internal disputes for that organization. He was assistant to the secretary-treasurer of the CIO at the time of merger.

Cancer Foundation Grants:

11 AFL-CIO Fellows Given Research Aid

Eleven young medical researchers from seven nations have been awarded AFL-CIO fellowships provided by the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation as part of a worldwide search for the causes and cure of cancer.

They will undertake advanced research and study in medical schools and laboratories of six nations, under the supervision of outstanding specialists in their fields.

The foundation is an affiliate of the American Cancer Society.

The AFL-CIO fellows, so designated in recognition of labor's support of the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, were among 22 chosen by the Intl. Union Against Cancer at a recent meeting in Geneva, Switzerland. The organization of cancer specialists from 60 nations is affiliated with the United Nations' World Health Organization.

Prof. W. U. Gardner of the Yale University School of Medicine, who presided at the Geneva meeting, said the fellowships were awarded "primarily to persons whose backgrounds and accomplishments give assurance of continued contribution to the knowledge of the causes and cure of cancer because they have demonstrated a capacity for significant independent investigation of some aspects of cancer."

The program has been aided by the AFL-CIO's $1 million pledge —and more than $700,000 actually contributed—in honor of Mrs. Roosevelt.

The AFL-CIO fellowships were awarded to:

Albert Cattan, 32, France, for research at Churchill Hospital, Oxford, England.

Johan De Man, 37, the Netherlands, for research at Harvard Medical School.

David Erlich, 34, Brazil, for research at Weizmann Institute, Rehovoth, Israel.

Hideo Miyawaki, 32, Japan, for research at Yale University School of Medicine.

Bruce Hobson, 41, England, for research at Uppsala University, Sweden.

Shu-Hsi Hsiao, 42, China (now at Institute for Cancer Research, Philadelphia), for research at McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Ian MacPherson, 32, Scotland, for research at the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia.

Warren Myers, 42, U.S., for research at University of Cambridge, England.

Nicholas Petrakis, 40, U.S., for research at Embryological Labratory, Rome, Italy.

William Poel, 46, U.S., for research at Weizmann Institute, Israel.

Richmond Prehn, 40, U.S., for research at Weizmann Institute, Israel.

NLRB Clears Union, Hits Hotel for Spying

Monticello, N. Y.—An investigation by the National Labor Relations Board into a union waiter's charge against a Catskills resort hotel has resulted in the dropping of an NLRB complaint against Local 343, Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

On the other hand, NLRB Regional Director Merle D. Vincent, Jr., Buffalo, said that his investigation had "found merit" in union charges of unfair labor practices against the Pines Hotel of South Fallsburg, N. Y.

Vincent ruled that Local 343 in picketing the hotel was not doing so for recognition or organizational purposes and hence was within its rights. He withdrew an NLRB complaint and notice of hearing and dismissed the hotel's unfair practice charge against the union.

The ruling in the union's favor was based in some degree, an NLRB spokesman said, on testimony in U.S. District Court by Larry Slofsky, a former Pines employe. A waiter, Slofsky said he was paid $600 to sabotage union organizing attempts at the hotel and to "spy" on union meetings.

The waiter's story was that hotel management threatened to fire him and "blackball" him at other Catskill resorts when he started to help the union organize Pines employes. As a result of the threats, he acted as an "undercover" man for hotel management, he said, until last Oct. 29, when he "purged" himself in a confession to Sec.-Treas. Philip Kazansky of the union and went on the picket line.

Hotel management, which has denied Slofsky's charges, has until Feb. 13 to decide if it will appeal the dismissal of the complaint. Kazansky has filed a $100,000 damage suit against a hotel guard he says shot at him, and the union charges ask the labor board to order the reinstatement of 18 fired hotel employes.

Feinsinger Sets Probe Of Southern Air Strike

Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger has opened a federal inquiry into the Air Line Pilots strike against Southern Airways, now in its 20th month.

Feinsinger was appointed last October by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to inquire into government policy in connection with the dispute and another involving Western Air Lines.

At a pre-hearing conference called to determine the scope of the study, Feinsinger said he planned to investigate all phases of the Southern strike and to do all he could to assist in a settlement. He commented that the results of the inquiry might affect every airline in the country.

Matters to be explored in the public hearings, according to an agenda Feinsinger set forth, include the agreement among certain air carriers to provide mutual aid during labor disputes, questions of public safety when strikebreaking flight personnel are employed, and the issue of continued government subsidies to carriers involved in strikes.

The key remaining issue in the dispute, according to ALPA, is the airline's insistence that the striking pilots must forfeit their grievance rights and lose their accumulated seniority to strikebreakers.

Negotiations Open Feb. 14:

Job Security Goal In Steel Contract

By Eugene A. Kelly

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers and 11 major steel companies have jointly announced that negotiations will begin Feb. 14 in an effort to reach agreement on a new contract providing increased job security and income security for the industry's workers.

Agreeing to a request by Pres. Kennedy that they start negotiations well in advance of the June 30 contract expiration date, both sides stressed the importance of improved employment security.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald said he agrees with the President that the nation would "welcome an early settlement," accomplished through free collective bargaining.

For the companies, Conrad Cooper of U.S. Steel said management recognizes that "improved employment security of the steelworkers" is of primary concern in forthcoming negotiations, though there may be disagreement on how to achieve it.

The union made clear its position, in a statement by its wage policy committee, that its chief goal will be the protection of the jobs and incomes of members, many of them just "emerging from the worst recession since the Thirties."

Asserting that steel industry employment in April 1961 was 115,000 below the April 1960 level, and that "tens of thousands of our members have exhausted their unemployment compensation, supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) and their savings" while many are on short workweeks, the policy committee said:

Jobs Stressed

"The best terms and conditions of employment in the world are of no value to a man who has no employment. Nor do high hourly wages mean high annual incomes if they are paid for only a few hours of work per week or a few weeks of work per year."

The union committee, saying that the recession is over for steel companies but not for the workers, said that "fundamental for 1962 negotiations," is the need of "additional measures of employment and income security for all the workers" it represents.

Objectives include, said the union:

- Improvement and expansion of SUB plans to provide adequate protection for all who are not given the opportunity to work a full week.
- Substantial improvement in seniority systems for the benefit of longer-service workers.
- Preferential hiring rights with "appropriate financial aid" for workers laid off, and training programs to qualify workers for available jobs.
- Limitations on overtime while qualified workers are laid off; limitations on the contracting-out of work and transfer of jobs from a bargaining unit; increases in the number of paid holidays, extended vacations for long-service employes, and other measures such as shorter work periods to increase job opportunities or work protection.

Improved Pensions Asked

The statement on contract objectives also called for improved pensions to encourage voluntary retirement, higher death benefits, and health care protection for retired workers.

Steelworkers have a right to expect, the union said, that their standard of living will also improve through higher wages, fringe benefits and working conditions.

The committee reasserted its belief that "the eventual solution to the problem of unemployment must be a shorter workweek without reduction in pay."

"We cannot sit by without taking substantial steps toward meeting the twin calamities we have been living with: unemployment, and the short workweek with a short pay envelope," said the union.

Pointing out that the grievance procedure of many union contracts has become "hopelessly clogged," the committee called for changes and reiterated some of the objectives spelled out in the 1959 wage policy statement—increased premiums for weekend work, improvement of the entire insurance program, a full union shop and other benefits.

Negotiations will be conducted in two simultaneous sections—representatives of each company will meet separately with union committees on company and local problems while an all-company team meets with a union team to negotiate general settlement terms.

UTW Wins Election Firm Tried to Block

Spartanburg, S. C.—Workers at the P. Garvan Co., a textile by-products plant here, voted 65-9 for the United Textile Workers after the National Labor Relations Board turned down a last-minute company effort to block the election.

Most of the workers are women paid the federal minimum wage of $1.15 an hour. The company charged they had been "intimidated" into supporting the union. An NLRB representative came to Spartanburg for an on-the-spot investigation, took statements from workers and—at 2 a. m. of the day of the election—ordered the balloting to proceed as scheduled.

The successful campaign was part of a cooperative joint organizing experiment in South Carolina, coordinated by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. It marked the seventh union victory in eight NLRB elections held during the program's first year. The Textile Workers Union of America gave active support to the UTW in the campaign.

IUD Coordinator Joseph Applebaum, charged by the company with having told workers they would lose their jobs if they voted against the union, said dozens of workers came directly from an enthusiastic election-eve union meeting to testify in denial of the company accusation.

If there had been any attempt at "intimidation," Applebaum said, it was on the part of the company, which had held a "captive audience" meeting to urge employes to reject union representation and engaged in "interrogation" of workers.

Tanganyika Becomes 102d ILO Member

Geneva—Tanganyika has become the 102d member of the Intl. Labor Organization following its admission to the United Nations in December.

THESE MEN, and tens of thousands like them, made labor history 25 years ago in the sitdown strike which brought giant General Motors to the bargaining table for the first time. This group, shown at the window of GM's Fisher Body plant No. 1 in Flint, Mich., were among the vanguard of the 113,000 GM strikers who stayed in for the 44 days it took to win union recognition. Flint, an armed battleground a quarter-century ago, now hails the sitdown with a week-long celebration and a proclamation by the mayor.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS LATER, this is what some of the original sitdown strikers at Flint now look like. The copy of the Flint edition of the Detroit Times they are holding up is a quarter-century old, too, and tells the story of the original Auto Workers-General Motors peace pact reached after these men had "sat down" 44 days in the plant. The Times is now defunct.

Veterans of '37 GM Sitdown Strike Now Hailed as Heroes by City of Flint

Flint, Mich.—Bud Simon, 59-year-old General Motors worker, pointed out of Local 598's window to the sprawling Fisher plant across the street.

"Seems just like yesterday we crawled out of a window right down there! And then marched up South Saginaw street like we'd just won World War I all by ourselves."

But it was "just like yesterday" only as "just like yesterday" can be in the mind and memory of a man reaching back to recall a moment that shaped his life.

Actually it was 25 years ago—almost to the day.

And in Flint's spacious IMA auditorium Feb. 4 a good many memories were churned as UAW local unions here gathered to observe the 25th anniversary of the end of the historic "sitdown" strikes in General Motors plants.

Just 25 years before, as nearly 4,000 armed troops patrolled the streets of Flint, it seemed all the power of the world's most powerful corporation would be turned against the sitdowners and the pickets outside the plants.

Fourteen strikers had already been wounded by gunfire. Many others, including women, had weathered tear-gas attacks.

A GM City

This was a city built and at that time owned—lock, stock and barrel—by General Motors. The city fathers were GM's offspring.

Indicative of the great change a quarter century can bring is the city commission's proclamation this year of UAW Week, which contained such phrases as ". . . The sitdown strikes marked one of the greatest advancements in the history of organized labor."

Or these words: "It is fitting that the progress made by the UAW and organized labor, and the benefits accruing to the community thereby, be recognized and publicly acclaimed. . . ."

Going into the sitdown strikes, the UAW had less than 10,000 members.

'Off the Ground'

The UAW came out of the 44-day strike with a nine-paragraph agreement which, in a nutshell, spelled recognition. And the UAW was off the ground.

Union Pres. Walter P. Reuther as main speaker at the celebration this year stressed this point:

"All of our economic gains since '37 are basic and important, but even they do not rank in importance with the one great gain of human dignity—the tremendous change that converted General Motors workers from faceless clock-card numbers to individual human beings.

"And with this assertion of human dignity came the exercise of a fuller measure of their rights as citizens. . . . To me, this is the great achievement."

For 90 minutes previously, a Detroit theatrical company—"Theater of the Stables"—gave a vivid and stirring performance of a play called "Sitdown '37."

UAW Regional Dir. E. S. Patterson said:

"The labor movement seldom looks back. Very rarely are honors passed around and courageous deeds cited.

"The local Elks Club hands out more awards in one week than we do nationally in 10 years. We just couldn't let this occasion pass by like any other day on the calendar."

Danes Give $36,500 To New ILO Institute

Copenhagen—Danish Minister of Labor & Social Studies has announced a gift of $36,500 to the endowment fund of the Intl. Labor Organization's new Intl. Institute for Labor Studies in Geneva, Switzerland.

AN OPEN HEART operation calls for a supply of blood, and that's what this youngster, Alan Abramson of Massapequa, N. Y., had when a congenital heart condition was corrected in 1960. For his father, Alvin, is a member of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3, which has a blood bank maintained through voluntary donations to the Red Cross program in New York. Alan, now in normal health, is shown during a Washington visit with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, vice chairman of the 1962 Red Cross member and funds campaign.

IAM Cleared in Vote Irregularity Charge

The Labor's Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports has dropped an investigation of charges by defeated candidates that irregularities occurred in last year's election of international officers by the Machinists.

Commissioner John L. Holcombe of the bureau announced the decision in almost identical letters to IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes and Roy M. Brown of Los Angeles, defeated candidate for general secretary-treasurer and the principal complainant.

Holcombe noted that the complaint, filed under the Landrum-Griffin Act, had failed to specify in detail the local lodges where violations were alleged to have occurred, but that a sample probe of procedures made it clear "that no violation pattern susceptible of national projection existed . . ."

Hayes vigorously protested a statement in the Holcombe letter that scattered violations insufficient to affect the 3-to-1 outcome of the vote "appeared to have occurred" in some local lodges.

Describing the Holcombe statement as "unjustified," Hayes pointed out that violations of the law also were violations of IAM instructions.

"If we are to help our lodges comply with this complicated law and avoid its many booby traps," Hayes said, "we must be informed in just what way and which of our 1700 local lodges are supposed to have been guilty."

The IAM president noted that the counting of ballots and all decisions on protests and challenges made during and following the election were handled by a committee of three tellers, one of whom was named by the defeated candidate, Brown, and another by the sucessful candidate, Elmer E. Walker. These two in turn named a certified public accountant as the third teller, Hayes reported.

"In their tally and in their rulings on protests, the tellers were unanimous on all accounts," he continued. "Brown's teller signed the protest without dissent or qualification.

"The Labor Dept. went out of its way to try to upset that report on the basis of unsubstantiated charges by defeated candidates."

The scattered violations which Holcombe said "appeared to have occurred" in one or more unspecified lodges included:

- "Failure to provide a secret ballot and guarantee to certain members in good standing one vote in some lodges."
- "Failure to properly safeguard, account for and preserve blank ballots in many lodges."
- "Use of union funds to support a candidate in one lodge."
- "Failure to adequately safeguard the voted ballots and preserve blank ballots at national headquarters."

Connecticut Labor Sets Fight on Bias

Hamden, Conn.—A reconstituted Civil Rights Committee of the Connecticut State AFL-CIO met here with officers of the state federation and Donald Slaiman, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, to plan a year-round program of anti-discrimination activities.

The committee, headed by Henry Silverman, Sheet Metal Workers Local 40 in Hartford, scheduled a statewide civil rights conference Feb. 15 for local union and central body officers.

Taking part in the planning session were Committee Sec. Vincent Cirabella, members Edward Crowley, Matthew Bovino and Anthony Bellonio, and State AFL-CIO Pres. John Driscoll, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Rourke and Education Dir. Ruth Greenberg.

CSA Conference To Open Apr. 29

New York—The 7th annual AFL-CIO Conference on Community Services will be held Apr. 29-May 3 at the Pick-Congress Hotel, Chicago, Community Services Dir. Leo A. Perlis has announced.

The theme of the five-day meeting will be "The Public and Public Assistance" and is based in the belief that "it is essential that we do everything possible to focus the attention of our community on the importance of an adequate public welfare program to meet the immediate needs of people displaced by our competitive society."

Unique Program:

College Entrance Counseling Offered by New York Local

New York—More than 100 members of Hotel & Club Employes Local 6 and their children—and in some cases their children's grandparents—inaugurated a unique counseling program at an open meeting in union headquarters here.

The children wanted to learn about going to college. The parents wanted them to go and were eager to help. The grandparents in all cases wanted them to go in and some cases were able to help.

The mechanics of getting into college and staying there were discussed in depth in the opening periods by representatives of the admissions offices of three widely-differing institutions and by the young winner of one of the union's own scholarships. Then came a flood of questions from the floor—and finally, after the session had ended, a series of personal consultations.

The results were far beyond those anticipated. The educators were as intrigued as the union members and their children, and all expressed a desire to attend future meetings of the same kind. The success was so marked the union has established the college-counseling program as a regular service to members.

The program was chaired by the president of Local 6, Charles J. Martin. The "panel" consisted of Dean Charles C. Cole, Jr., of Lafayette College, who set up and now administers the union's scholarship program (two 4-year grants, one for $4,000 and one for $2,000); Richard Plaut, assistant director of admissions at the Columbia University School of Engineering; Richard D. Rooney, assistant secretary of admissions at Hamilton College; and Audrey Godala, a chemistry major in her senior year at Hunter College and holder of a Local 6 scholarship.

'More Important' Now

Cole, discussing "Why Go to College?" pointed out that because of the nature of our economy, the advance of automation and the sharp drop in the number of unskilled jobs, a college education is more important than at any other time in the country's history.

In the last century, he said, the U.S. became concerned with conservation of natural resources. In this century, he went on, it has turned to concern for the "conservation of human resources."

"Now we are trying to implement this program by conserving intellectual ability," he said.

He stressed that college goes beyond the development of a person's ability and helping attain a higher standard of living.

"Education opens a person's eyes to new horizons and new subjects," he explained. "It helps him to gain an understanding of how to make a life rather than just how to make a living."

Plaut explained the various types of colleges and the range of entrance requirements. In most cases, he said, a student applicant has to offer a consistently good scholastic record, which can be built only through serious study in high school. A student should apply for admission to college in his junior year, he said, adding:

"Write to three or four schools and make application. Vary these applications between those schools you think you have a pretty good chance of getting into, one in the kind of middle range, and then shoot high with one school that has rigid scholastic standards for entry."

Financing Discussed

Aids to financing a college education were outlined by Rooney. He said there are four general areas of financing—the student may work during the summer before entering college; he may get some help from his family, at least in terms of food and clothing; the college can help through scholarships; and the student may participate in the federal scholarship loan program. Students who live in New York State may obtain considerable financial aid, he added.

"A student and his family must plan early," Rooney said. "A good student may and should be able to get through college in a tuition-free school. That same student and his talent may be wasted if he aims at a school where the overall costs run as high as $2,500 or $3,000 a year."

Miss Godala stressed the importance, as did all of the speakers, of studying seriously throughout the four years of high school. She emphasized the increasing personal and intellectual freedom attained during the college years.

The inquiries made during the general questioning period covered every phase of college life.

The educators and union officials reported themselves greatly encouraged by the session. The latter said it may well be the first step in assuring each of the members' children equal opportunity for higher education.

New Wage Standards Seen Boost to Ecomony

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has reported to Congress that the nation's economy has been bolstered and helped by the rise in the federal minimum wage to $1.15 an hour last September, and establishment of a $1 an hour minimum for 3.6 million workers not previously covered.

Opponents of a higher minimum wage had argued that it would force price increases, touch off inflationary wage raises in other areas and "price" large groups of low-paid workers "out of their jobs."

None of this has taken place, Goldberg said in his evaluation to Congress, required by the law, of the impact of the broadened Wage-Hour Act.

He pointed out that both retail and wholesale prices have remained relatively stable since September, while unemployment has gone down. There has been no indication that higher wage industries have been affected, Goldberg noted.

Furthermore, he emphasized, the increased purchasing power of the lowest-paid group in the economy has been a "contributing factor" in the economic upturn.

Goldberg cited estimates that the wage increases resulting from the 1961 wage-hour amendments will add up to $536 million the first year. He said:

"There is no doubt that the uses to which individual wage earner families have put the additional income . . . were immediately beneficial.

"It is clear that the overriding, most significant effect of the 1961 amendments was to increase the hourly earnings of an important part of the lowest paid segment of the employed with dollars which are immediately spent for necessities. These increases thus served to bolster what is universally regarded as living standards inadequate by current United States yardsticks. . . .

"For the most part, in the period since enactment of the amendments, complaints to the department have revolved around the failure to cover hotel, restaurant and laundry workers rather than adverse effects of the amendments."

USWA Stelco Local Wins 21c Package

Hamilton, Ont. — Steelworkers Local 1005 won a 21-cent package in a new three-year contract with the Steel Co. of Canada reached after seven months of bargaining and a culminating 22-hour session with a conciliation board.

The agreement is comparable to one the union negotiated recently with the Algoma Steel Corp. of Sault Ste. Marie and means that two-thirds of Canada's basic steel industry is under contract for the next three years.

It increases wages by 4.5 cents an hour retroactive to Aug. 1, 1961; boosts the stepup between job categories from 6 cents to 6.5 cents—estimated as the equivalent of a 4-cent raise—effective next Aug. 1; and provided for another increases of 5 cents on Aug. 1, 1963.

The retroactive wage increase raised the base rate to $2 an hour and the top plant rate to $3.55.

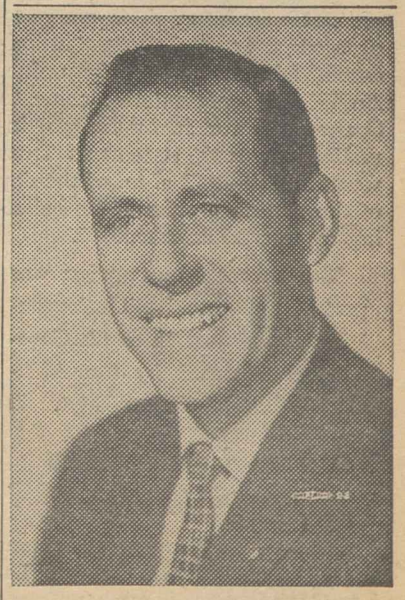
The current medical insurance coverage will be replaced by May by the Physicians Services, Inc., Blue Plan and will be extended to cover dependents and pensioners and their dependents. Major medical insurance coverage was boosted to $5,000.

Life insurance was increased from $3,500 to $5,000 for workers and from $1,250 to $1,500 for pensioners. Sick leave pay was raised from $35 to $50 weekly.

McSorley Named ULLICO Aide

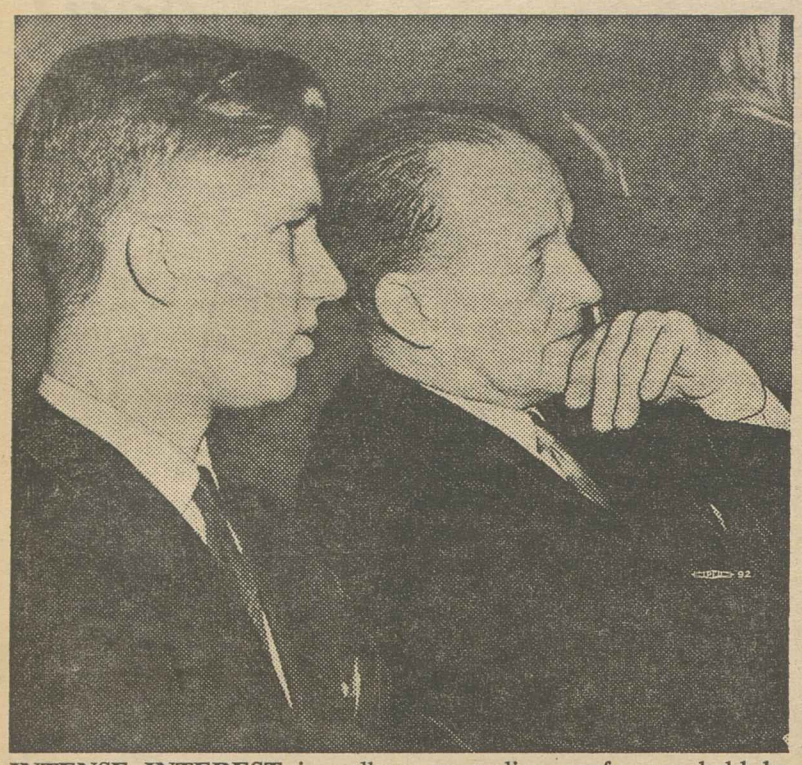
William J. McSorley, Jr., has been appointed assistant to Pres. Edmund P. Tobin of Union Labor Life Insurance Co. effective Feb. 15, 1962.

A former assistant director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, McSorley had served as assistant to the president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. since July 1960.



HERRICK S. ROTH
New president of Colorado AFL-CIO

Local Union Helps Open College Gates



INTENSE INTEREST in college counseling conference held by Hotel & Club Employes Local 6 of New York is reflected in the faces of father and son. Some 100 members and children attended.

GENERAL QUESTION period as part of the session brought out a wide range of inquiries from parents eager for education for their children and from children just as eager to get the schooling.

AUTHORITATIVE VOICE was that of Audrey Godala (right), holder of the local's four-year scholarship. Here Puerto Rican girls in U.S. only five years learn about importance of fluent English.

INDIVIDUAL ADVICE was given after the main session. Dean Charles C. Cole, Jr. (right), of Lafayette College, one of the speakers, confers here with a prospective collegian and her father.

ALL-IMPORTANT question of how to get financial assistance through scholarships and student loans is explained to a father by Richard D. Rooney (left) of Hamilton College admissions office.

HOPES FOR FUTURE of these parents and youngsters lie in better education, and Local 6 is trying to help them attain their goals. Initial conference was so successful from viewpoints of educators, parents and children that the local decided to make the program permanent.

People vs. the Coalition

UNDER THE HYPOCRITICAL BANNER of "states' rights" and opposition to "big government," the conservative coalition in Congress, abetted by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, is launching a bitter-end attack on Pres. Kennedy's bid to create a Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing.

While the attack has its roots in part in the political entrapment of the Republicans on the House Rules Committee, who went on record against aiding the cities and their mushrooming suburbs, and the President's intention of naming Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, to head the new cabinet-level department, there are even more basic factors involved.

The nation, as the President pointed out in his message to Congress, has "passed from a rural to an urban way of life," and city dwellers must be given "an adequate voice in the highest councils of government." A Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing will be merely a start in this direction.

In 1960 only 30.1 percent of the nation's population could be classified as rural; the other 69.9 percent was defined as urban—cities and their suburbs.

However, in the U.S. House the 30 percent of the rural population controlled 58 percent of the seats and the 70 percent urban group only 42 percent.

This rotten-borough system of representation helps insure continuing opposition to programs designed to help the 70 percent of the population with far-reaching problems of housing, education, slum clearance, water pollution, transportation and scores of other complex and difficult areas of modern life that have little or no meaning in the rural areas.

The President's new cabinet department would pull together the scattered agencies responsible for handling many of these complex urban problems and produce effective and efficient administration as well as intelligent recommendations to Congress for programs and solutions.

But the rural-rooted conservatives—only 21 states have 65 percent or more of their population in urban areas—are traditionally opposed to bills to help meet urban woes.

Defeat of this proposal by the narrow conservative coalition and its short-sighted business and industrial allies would constitute a no-confidence vote in America.

Priority Reading

THE PERSISTENCE of high unemployment and its historical significance has been spotlighted by a congressional committee report disclosing that the current jobless crisis has been exceeded only twice before in the Twentieth Century.

A subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee found that the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment averaged 6.1 percent over a period of the past 50 months, compared to an average 4.2 percent in the 1947-57 period.

Since the turn of the century, there were only two other periods of four years or more during which unemployment both averaged 6 percent or more and continuously equaled or exceeded 5 percent. The first was the years 1908-12; the second the period between 1930 and 1941.

The committee properly terms this current situation the "most perplexing and troublesome domestic problem that confronts the nation." We commend the report as priority reading, especially to those who place continuing emphasis on the nation's recovery from the 1960-61 recession.

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'Don't Fence Me In'

Building Mechanics Needed:

Peace Corps Offers Workers Chance to Live Labor Idealism

The following is excerpted from a recent address by James E. Noe, Peace Corps consultant and director of research and education for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

AMERICA'S SKILLED WORKERS are being called on by our government to help meet a very urgent need. There is an important place for building tradesmen in the Peace Corps.

This is a new concept in foreign assistance. It's going to involve thousands of Americans on a personal basis, and many of them will come from the ranks of labor.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America, underdeveloped areas are beginning to come alive. The people there are realizing that the years have passed them by, and they want to become a part of the 20th Century as quickly as possible. The Peace Corps can help them achieve that goal.

The basic job of the Peace Corps is to recruit and train a pool of skilled men and women who will take their skills to these newly-developing countries around the world. They will work with the people there, helping them in their struggle for economic and social development, teaching them the things they need to know to carry on the job.

For periods of two or maybe three years these Peace Corps volunteers will engage in a wide variety of activities for which they are trained. Teach, build roads and schools and factories, do repair work, help in sanitation and health programs, work on farm improvement and community development projects, and many others. An important task of trade union volunteers will be training apprentices in their own specific skills.

Within the first few months after the Peace Corps officially began, some 12,000 had volunteered their services. Already about 750 Americans are actually at work on projects overseas or are in training for going abroad.

Despite all the doubts raised about what kind of talent the Peace Corps could attract, these people are not misfits or ne'er-do-wells. These are trained, highly skilled people—teachers, engineers, technicians of all kinds, skilled building tradesmen.

A 31-year-old journeyman electrician from Chicago is in training to work in Thailand, along with a young painter from Ohio, a welder from Texas, a heavy equipment operator from New York.

A 39-year-old journeyman carpenter from Nebraska and a masonry worker from Indiana are among those training to go to Sierra Leone—a new nation on the west coast of Africa which recently became the 100th member of the United Nations. Another of our electricians volunteered, and was selected, for a Peace Corps project in Colombia.

Volunteers are not paid any salary for their Peace Corps service. When they return home they will receive termination payment of $75 for each month of service. But during the time they're on duty they will receive only enough allowances to cover the cost of clothing, housing, food and incidental expenses. They are expected to live on a standard similar to that of the people with whom they are working, and in most cases this will be decidedly different from living conditions at home.

A volunteer may be living in the midst of poverty and disease. The food may be strange. He may be working in an isolated area with little or no recreational facilities, no TV, no corner drug store. His contact with other Americans may be very limited. In short, he must be prepared for what might be called "cultural shock."

THE PEACE CORPS is a young program and it is attracting young men and women. The typical volunteer is in his 20's. But it is attracting older people, too. A 55-year-old woman who is going to teach in the West Indies. A husband and wife, both in their mid-50's, training for work in the Philippines.

Why do people want to join the Peace Corps, despite its hardships? What motivates them to leave the comfort and security of their homes and jobs and offer their services in an unknown, untested and unpaid program?

A 60-year-old Negro postal worker from Atlanta who took the Peace Corps exams said, "I learned things on a Georgia farm that might help Africans to help themselves."

A 40-year-old Wisconsin nurse, just back from two years on Guam, said, "I don't want to be an Army nurse on the battlefield; I want to be a peace nurse."

A retired Army officer: "A man who has worked so long and hard in war can do even more in peace."

And a young farmer from the Southwest wrote to the Peace Corps, "If you can use my plow it is ready, if you can use me, I am ready, too."

This kind of talk sounds pretty idealistic. But these people going into the Peace Corps are not just dreamers. They are realists, too. They know what they will face, and they don't believe they are going to change the world overnight. But they do feel that here is a chance to use their skills, whatever they might be, in a very worthwhile way.

Morgan Says:

Kennedy's Welfare Proposals Aimed at Saving More People

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

WE AMERICANS really are, I suppose, the most generous people in the world but we don't like to be taken for suckers. We send CARE packages to Greece, clothing to quake victims in Chile, medicines to Malaya and money to the community chest. But let a freeloader turn up on the local relief rolls and our righteous indignation knows no bounds.

Morgan

Now one phony welfare case is one too many but I suggest that we would be less vulnerable to the soft touch if we took a harder look at the causes landing a citizen on the relief rolls in the first place. Charity begins at home, and should, but so do the roots of poverty begin in our home communities and too often, I'm afraid, we grapple with the effects and avoid the causes.

The welfare program which Pres. Kennedy [has] proposed to Congress will cost a lot of money. One over-all price tag reads about $100 million in new money. Many people will complain that this is too much, that the country's annual welfare bill of nearly $4 billion in federal, state and local funds is already too much and that the President's package is just one more solid piece of evidence of how fast the do-good bleeding hearts are pushing us over the hill to the welfare state.

I am neither a social worker nor a fiscal expert and I would be the last to argue that the Administration has hit upon the perfect solution to the welfare problem. But a couple of the Administration's main arguments impress me. One is that the nature of the problem has changed and the other is that in order to save more money—and more than incidentally save more people—in the long run, more money must be spent now but with a different emphasis: on rehabilitation, not just rescue.

"Public welfare," said the President's message, echoing the philosophy of HEW Sec. Ribicoff, ". . . must be more than a salvage operation, picking up the debris from the wreckage of human lives. Its emphasis must be directed increasingly toward prevention and rehabilitation."

This reasoning justified the program's special attention to indigent children and to the need for training additional welfare personnel. One of the warnings raised by a three-day conference of the nation's welfare administrators in Washington was, in effect, that the public must not expect the impossible from this new program in even a reasonable length of time. That is to say that while the whole thrust is to get people off the relief rolls and back into the productive area of the economy, it would be wrong to think that case loads can be reduced quickly when there aren't enough adequately trained staffs to work on them.

But these, in effect, are technical aspects of the problem, best dealt with by experts. What we non-experts need to deal with, I suggest, is our own approach—that is, the public approach—to the welfare problem. We should properly demand a program that is neither sloppy nor run with the severity of orphanages of the 19th century, that is neither saturated with politics nor handled by an IBM machine.

BUT WE WILL come much closer to satisfactory performance, I believe, if we approach the problem of welfare as something that our society has made a problem, not something the unfortunates of the country have invented in a kind of skidroad conspiracy to fleece the rest of us.

Too often, the severest critics of welfare programs are the very citizens who obstruct the measures to clean up the conditions that largely make such programs necessary in the first place. I suspect that such narrow attitudes have been entwined in the roots of the problem which has made Newburgh, N. Y., such a notorious example of the wrong approach. The President himself appeared to have Newburgh's drastic efforts to slash relief rolls in mind when he said in his message that "communities which have—for whatever motives—attempted to save money through ruthless and arbitrary cutbacks in their welfare rolls have found their efforts to little avail. The root problem remained."

In a report on Newburgh where the number of Negroes on relief has been a bloodshot issue, the AFL-CIO's community service director, Leo Perlis, noted that actually 60 percent of all relief recipients there were white. [He] then observed that critics in general "usually fail to add that the large percentage of Negroes on public welfare rolls is often due largely to economic, educational and political discrimination practiced against them by the very whites who shout loudest about the high percentage of Negroes on relief rolls."

There is, admittedly, a danger of destroying individual initiative by too much governmental solicitude. But surely the far greater danger lies in not massively attacking the problems of slums, ill health, unplanned parenthood, inadequate education and racial discrimination—and other aspects of our society—which do not exactly inspire individual initiative on the part of their victims.

Washington Reports:

Kennedy Program Held Key to Expanded U.S. Exports, Jobs

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S proposed foreign trade program must be enacted to offset the U.S. unfavorable balance of payments, to meet the impact of the European Common Market and to maintain jobs in production of export goods, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) asserted in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 500 radio stations.

Douglas pointed out that although the U.S. now has an excess of exports over imports of from $4 to $5 billion, "we have an unfavorable balance of payments of $8 billion in non-commodity transactions such as expenditures for troops abroad, military aid, economic aid, dependents, foreign investments and other items."

"The important thing is that our foreign trade surplus which is now around $4 billion, as Sen. Douglas says, ought to be $6 billion or better," Javits declared. "Then the world would be helping us to carry our world responsibility."

Trade between European nations is increasing because of the Common Market, Douglas said. It has "expanded about 50 percent in the last four years. The gross national product in these [Common Market] countries has increased at about 5 percent, or twice our rate of growth," he said.

With this increase in the European standard of living, Javits commented, "due to the fact that they are eliminating tariff barriers, just as we have none between our states, they'll be able to buy more from us than ever before."

"The Common Market also has political value," Douglas went on. "It is producing such a close integration that the Commies won't be able to play one nation off against another."

JAVITS SAID HE believed the President should have the power, when exercising the escape-clause provision, to protect American industry and workers against increased imports, to phase out the increase "over a period of seven years, so that he would be in a position to make agreements."

Douglas and Javits also agreed in voicing a hope that the President's power to use the threat of a club to increase tariffs might bring about increased cooperation of European nations in foreign aid.

"We've got to insist that our European neighbors buy more from Japan. Up to now, the U.S. and the United Kingdom have been carrying that load in the main," Javits added.

Both said that the foreign trade program should be a bipartisan issue, rather than a partisan one.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN THIS CAPITAL, the question of who is playing "cheap politics" depends, naturally, on whose ox is gored. Thus the Republicans on Pres. Kennedy's proposal to set up by executive reorganization a new Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing, and to name Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, to the Cabinet.

Republican House members promptly accused the President of "injecting a racial issue" by designating Weaver in advance, and others complained that Kennedy was attempting to do by executive action what he had been unable to obtain through legislation. (A bill to create an Urban Affairs Dept. was killed 9-6 in the House Rules Committee by a combination of all five Republican members and four southern Democrats.)

It is necessary to think back only to former Pres. Truman's day to find an exact parallel, with another ox being gored. Truman repeatedly proposed creation of a Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, and it was well known that if he got it, he would name Oscar R. Ewing as its first secretary and a member of the Cabinet. Ewing was director of the old Federal Security Agency. He was also highly unpopular with the Republican-southern Democratic coalition because he had championed a national health insurance program under the social security system.

The result: Congress pointblank refused to authorize the new department—that is, until Ewing and Truman were both gone and the President's name was Eisenhower.

When Eisenhower took office, he promptly created a Health, Education & Welfare Dept. by executive order and announced that Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby would be its secretary, with Cabinet rank, unless his reorganization plan was vetoed by one of the houses of Congress.

* * *

IN THE LATEST CASE, the Rules Committee killed Kennedy's bill for various reasons.

The Republican members voted solidly against it because they reflect the rural power of the GOP, dead set against expansion of federal services to people who live in cities. At least two of the four southern Democrats voted against it because, apparently, they felt they would be politically vulnerable in their home districts to charges they had approved something that would permit elevation of a Negro to Cabinet rank.

Kennedy met the challenge swiftly and boldly. He sent up his executive plan and named Weaver as his choice as secretary unless his plan was killed. As he said, everyone in Congress knew Weaver would get the post, and there was no reason the public shouldn't know it.

It was rather odd to observe New York's Republican Gov. Rockefeller, under the circumstances, denouncing Kennedy for proposing the Urban Affairs Dept. that he himself had recommended previously to Eisenhower—particularly when Rockefeller was the top-ranking administrator, under Mrs. Hobby, of the H-E-W Dept. which Eisenhower created by executive proposal.

* * *

TOUCHING ON another Republican matter, this sleuth belatedly looked up the voting records of Sen. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa, who were rivals for the post of Senate GOP Policy Committee chairman succeeding the late Sen. Bridges.

Saltonstall was the candidate of the eastern liberals, but the midwestern conservatives would have none of him and demanded Hickenlooper instead. Saltonstall was "too internationalist" for an election year, they said.

The Committee on Political Education voting charts show that on issues considered by labor to be key votes, Saltonstall had a longtime record of 6 "right" votes and 36 "wrong." Hickenlooper had four "right" and 38 "wrong." On the single major foreign policy vote of 1959-60, Hickenlooper voted against a slash in economic aid funds and Saltonstall didn't vote. Saltonstall was "too liberal"?

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S FOREIGN TRADE PROGRAM would mean increased jobs and enable the U.S. to maintain foreign economic and military aid, and it should be treated as a bipartisan issue, Sen Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), left, and Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Bank Interest Up on Savings, But Credit Unions Still Lead

By Sidney Margolius

INTEREST RATES PAID to savers have risen again as the nation's banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions compete for your deposits.

It pays even small savers to give attention to interest rates paid by various institutions. It's quite common to meet families who shop with the greatest care for family needs but have no idea what interest they get on their savings. One skilled worker we recently met stored his savings in a bank downtown paying 3 percent when the credit union right at his plant was paying a husky 5.

Another matter of concern is the habit of buying government savings bonds on the payroll-deduction plan, accumulating a few, and then cashing them in. This way, the bonds never get a chance to earn any interest.

As a result of the recent rate rise, many banks now pay 3.5 percent plus a bonus of one-half of 1 percent on deposits left in the bank a year or more. This rate puts the banks within closer distance of the savings and loan associations. For some time most savings and loan associations have been paying 4-4.5. Most recently some of the associations—especially those on the West Coast—have edged up to 4.6 percent. Some associations which don't have their deposits insured by a federal agency, but by private insurors, pay as much as 5 percent (but of course need to be evaluated with extra care).

Credit unions still generally are at the top of the list. Most credit unions pay 4 to 5 percent. Many also provide deposit life insurance, which is worth an additional one-half of 1 percent to young families, and even more to middle-aged and older people.

The Treasury Dept. says it has no plans to raise the present 3.75 percent rate on E bonds to meet the increase in bank rates. But E bonds have their own advantages for long-range savings.

In general, this department recommends using savings accounts for short-range funds—those you expect to draw on in less than two years. There is no use buying E bonds for temporary savings, because you merely will be trading cash back and forth with Uncle Sam, and neither of you will gain. E bonds earn no interest at all the first six months, and less than 2 percent the second six. Not until the third year do they earn over 3.

The ideal use of E bonds is for retirement purposes or as a backlog against unemployment. Since you can postpone the tax liability until you actually cash the bonds, this way you probably would avoid any income tax at all on the increase in value, since you would be cashing them at a time of reduced income.

Another advantage of E bonds is that the interest rate is guaranteed for the next seven years and nine months. Conceivably banks and savings associations could cut their rates back to the previous lower levels in a time of recession.

Too, when you approach retirement you can exchange E bonds, both matured and unmatured, for government H bonds and thus defer paying income tax on the E-bond increase in value for 10 years more, or until you cash in the H bonds. Thus, moderate-income retired couples could very likely escape tax liability completely on their original E bond purchases.

GOVERNMENT H BONDS earn the same 3.75 percent as E bonds, but the interest is paid by check every six months instead of accumulating until you cash in the bond. This is a useful arrangement for people who want the interest as a regular income, as in retirement.

Government savings bonds can be bought on the payroll-deduction plan or at a bank and can be cashed in either at a bank or the nearest Federal Reserve office. In case of death, cashing bonds is simpler if you name a co-owner. A beneficiary named on the bond can cash it but must present a death certificate.

If a savings bond is ever lost, stolen or destroyed, write the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans & Currency, 536 South Clark St., Chicago 5. State the serial number (with prefix and suffix letters), month and year of issue and your name and address. The bureau will send you a form to fill out, and after you return this form, will issue a new bond.

But we don't recommend putting your money in either the higher-rate savings accounts or E bonds while you still owe installment debts or continue to buy on time. There is no point to paying finance charges of 12-22 percent on credit purchases, or interest rates of 8-12 percent on cash loans, while your savings earn just 3.75 to 5 percent.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Don't Think Us Birds Haven't Trouble with People-Watchers

By Jane Goodsell

I THINK NATURE LOVERS are wonderful people, but I do wish that they'd try to keep a little calmer. It's positively dangerous the way they keep scaring people like me out of our wits.

The other day I was driving in the country with a friend when she suddenly grabbed my arm and screamed, "Stop! Stop!" I stopped, barely avoiding a head-on collision.

"What's wrong?" I asked with trembling lips.

"I saw a double-breasted nuthatcher in that field!" she gasped. "I'm sure!"

She couldn't have sounded more excited if Rock Hudson had suddenly materialized in the back seat.

"You mean a *bird*?" I asked in amazement. "You nearly got us into an accident because you saw a *bird*?"

But she wasn't listening. With eyes bulging and hand cupped to her ear, she stood beside the car, transfixed.

Ten minutes later she got back into the car.

"It *was* a double-breasted nuthatcher!" she said exultantly. "I'm sure of it! I distinctly heard it say 'p'chee, p'chee!' Oh, this is one of the most thrilling moments of my life."

I could understand her excitement if that bird had cut loose with "The Stars and Stripes Forever." But what's remarkable about a bird saying, "p'chee," for heaven's sake?

I KEEP RUNNING into this sort of thing, and it's frightfully nerve-wracking. When somebody rushes up to me, gasping, "Come quick! Come quick! See what I found out in the field!" my heart jumps. With pulses pounding, I tear outside expecting to be shown a corpse in the underbrush.

But what does the object of excitement turn out to be? A little purple flower! With the world in the state it is, people are apt to expect the worst. It isn't right to scare them like that.

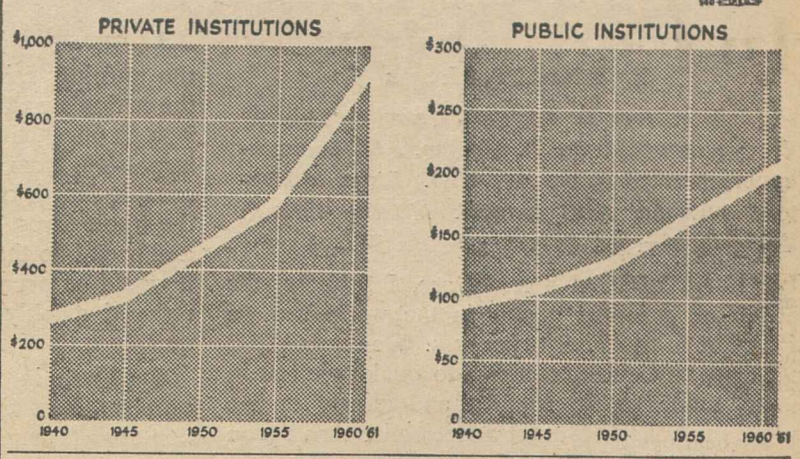
But star enthusiasts are the worst bunch of all. Now, I don't honestly anticipate an invasion from Mars, but then again, I can't be sure. So when someone grabs my arm, points toward the sky and gasps, "Great Scott! Look!" I nearly jump out of my skin.

That's no way to point out Cassiopeia to me—even if it is is remarkably clear tonight.

Come now, nature lovers, do try to calm down a little, won't you?

RISE IN TUITION AND FEES, 1940-1961

(AVERAGE COST PER STUDENT PER YEAR)



Down with the Conventional!

Living Dangerously Produces Oddities

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS on the island of Bjarkoey, Norway, rose sharply in 1961 to an unprecedented rate equal to 5,000 accidents per 10,000 registered vehicles.

The Arctic island has an area of five square miles, a population of 730, one road, one truck, and one station wagon, the island's only taxi. The truck and the taxi collided at a bend in the road.

This is one of the tales in an article "Freak Squeaks of 1961," the National Safety Council's annual roundup of odd and unusual accidents.

Water started a fire in Laramie, Wyo. The water was in a gallon jug in a station wagon, and the sun shining through it ignited a sleeping bag. Heat from the fire caused a gasoline lantern to overflow, adding fuel to the fire.

In Olympia, Wash., a St. Bernard dog leaped playfully from a pickup truck onto a small auto driven by Marvin Morger. Repairs necessary to the dented hood and smashed windshield were estimated at $150.

THE YEAR'S MOST UNUSUAL snack was not enjoyed by a Marietta, Ga., housewife. While eating watermelon, she swallowed a yellowjacket wasp which flew into her mouth. It stung her throat on the way down.

Policemen—and women—had their troubles, too. George R. Mischner was directing traffic in New York City when he stepped backwards into an open manhole. He managed to grab the edge of the hole to keep from falling 15 feet to the bottom. And Police Matron Albina Jenko in Milwaukee, Wis., dislocated her jaw when she yawned at 3:30 one morning.

In Globe, Ariz., Mrs. Lena Berry broke her leg when she slipped and fell while walking down a hill. She was hurrying to a first aid class. In Bangor, Me., a woman described only as being of "generous proportions," got stuck in her bathtub. Two gallant firemen each took an arm and—with eyes averted—tugged until she was free.

Louise and Ruth Murasky are 21-year-old twins in Garfield Heights, O. Not only do they look alike, but they do things together. Both are nurses, and a few days after Louise cut her right leg on a glass lamp shade, Ruth cut her right leg when a bottle exploded.

Sleepwalking, Mrs. Faith Blakemore, 43, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., apparently decided to cease being a pedestrian. Sound asleep one night, she went to the garage and started the car. The damage was estimated at $450 to the car and $300 to the garage.

NATIONAL HEART FUND TWINS for 1962 are Jacalyn and Jerylin Pelletieri, 5, of Milton, N. J., shown using stethoscopes to check the heart of their mother, Mrs. Salvadore Pelletieri. Restored to health by identical heart operations last fall, the twins symbolize research achievements made possible by the Heart Fund. Their father is a long-time member of Bricklayers Local 12, Passaic, N. J.

Coalition Challenged:

Major Political Warfare Erupts In Campaign for Urban Dept.

A major political battle erupted as the Administration launched an all-out effort to push through Pres. Kennedy's proposed Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing — including building political fires under liberal Republicans. The drive included a direct attempt to wean enough votes away from the Republican congressional leadership to overcome the powerful GOP-southern Democratic conservative coalition.

Under the Reorganization Act used by Kennedy to set up the new Cabinet-level department, either house of Congress may kill the proposal by a resolution of disapproval within 60 days.

As hearings on the measure got under way, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the House Government Operations Committee that labor strongly supports the President's proposal.

"Until now," he said, "there has been no adequate representation of urban communities within the federal government. Farmers are served by the Dept. of Agriculture. Businessmen are served by the Dept. of Commerce. Working people are served by the Dept. of Labor. It is time that city dwellers are represented by a department of their own."

House Democratic Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) appealed directly to the mayors of 2,400 cities and towns actively to support creation of the new department.

In letters to each of the mayors, he said the move was "in keeping with the views of sound and responsible leadership of both political parties . . . and in agreement with part of the Republican Party's own platform of 1960."

The Administration schedule will bring the issue to a rollcall vote first in the Senate. Democratic leaders hope that Senate approval, especially if Republicans and moderate southern Democrats break away from the coalition, will improve the measure's chances in the House.

McClellan Blockade Fails

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) announced that the Senate will take up the issue on Feb. 19. He rejected an objection of Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), who opposes the new department, that this would not give his Government Operations Committee sufficient time to consider the issue. McClellan's committee hearings are scheduled to begin Feb. 13.

Senate Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) told newsmen that the Administration expects to have 52 votes—a clear majority — when the showdown comes. He said House Democratic leaders believe that if a "fairly good vote" is obtained in the Senate, it might swing the proposal through the House.

Congressional Democratic leaders, after a White House breakfast with the President, were sharply critical of New York's Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockfeller for opposing the new department. Rockefeller had assailed Kennedy for injecting an "unrelated race issue" by revealing his intention to name Housing & Home Finance Agency Dir. Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, to the Cabinet post.

Democratic leaders noted that Rockefeller had himself proposed an urban department in 1957.

Mayor Richard C. Lee of New Haven, Conn., representing the U.S. Conference of Mayors, said America's cities were plagued with major problems including education, unemployment, housing and transportation. He declared:

"We need help and we need it at the highest possible level of government—the Cabinet table."

The House committee also heard:

- Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley declare that a central housing department is essential to "good city planning."
- Indiana Gov. Matthew E. Welsh declared that in many states, including his own, rural-dominated legislatures thwart efforts by cities to solve their problems. Rural legislators, he said, have not dealt "realistically or understandingly" with the problem of growing urban areas.

Also testifying in favor were Delaware Gov. Elbert N. Carvel and Mayors Robert F. Wagner of New York, Peter R. Olgiati of Chattanooga and John Ridley of Smyrna, Tenn., and Rep. John V. Lindsay (R-N. Y.), one of the few GOP members committed to the proposal.

Biemiller told the committee that the "dramatic growth" in the size and complexity of urban problems in recent years requires establishment of an urban affairs department "as a simple matter of governmental efficiency."

Apart from coordinating related activities in a single department, he said, "it is most important that city dwellers be represented by an officer of Cabinet level who has easy access to the President."

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, testifying in opposition, claimed the proposal would lead to more "federal controls."

Senate Passes Bill For U. S. College Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

bill had been blocked in the committee last year.

- In a special message to Congress, the President called for prompt enactment of legislation setting up a private corporation to own and operate a global communications satellite system demonstrating "our intention to share the benefits of space for peaceful use."

The key Senate vote on the college aid bill came with a 50-37 defeat of a conservative-backed amendment to substitute student loans for the federal scholarship provision. Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-O.), who sponsored the amendment, argued that if students were obligated to repay a loan, it would build their character and strengthen their "moral fabric."

The scholarship provision of the bill would permit states to establish commissions to pick the recipients in accordance with "objective" standards, and to determine the amount of the scholarship in each case, up to a maximum of $1,000 a year. The amount of the scholarship would be based on need.

A major difference between House and Senate bills involves proposed federal aid for private schools. The House measure provides grants for construction of academic facilities to public and private colleges alike; the Senate bill authorizes loans to public and private senior colleges, and grants to public junior colleges.

The Senate bill would authorize grants to colleges of $350 for each federal scholar enrolled and states would be reimbursed for administrative expenses.

Other provisions of the Senate-passed bill include:

- Long-term, low-interest federal loans for construction of college classroom buildings, laboratories and libraries, totaling $1.5 billion over a five-year period.
- Matching grants, at the rate of $50 million a year for five years, for construction of academic facilities at public junior colleges—known generally as "community colleges."

In renewing his call for large-scale federal aid to public elementary and secondary schools, Kennedy warned that the nation's educational needs "have grown more critical." He added:

"We cannot afford to lose another year in mounting a national effort to eliminate the shortage of classrooms, to make teachers' salaries competitive, and to lift the quality of instruction."

His three-year proposal for general school aid carried a $2.1 billion price tag—about the same as the five-year college aid and scholarship program. The Administration's school aid bill was blocked in the House Rules Committee last year after it was embroiled in a controversy over assistance to church-supported schools.

Kennedy said at his Feb. 7 news conference that he will do "everything I can" to get Congress to approve his education program this year.

The President also asked for a five-year program to improve the quality of education, including provision for 2,500 "outstanding" teachers a year to receive scholarships for a year of full-time advanced study. The overall price tag was put at $747 million.

Kennedy repeated his recommendation for matching construction grants for medical and dental schools and for "four-year scholarships and cost-of-education grants for one-fourth of the entering students in each medical and dental school in the United States."

He gave his endorsement to legislation establishing a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts, aid for education television, and a five-year federal-state program to meet "the neglected educational needs of America's one million migrant agricultural workers and their families."

Improvement of teacher training in science and mathematics and grants to help wipe out adult illiteracy also were urged by the President.

UAW Names Judge To Review Board

Detroit—The Auto Workers have named Judge George E. Bowles of the Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan to the UAW Public Review Board, succeeding Circuit Judge Wade H. McCree, who resigned to become a U.S. District Court judge.

Judge Bowles formerly was a field examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, disputes director of the Regional War Labor Board, and chairman of the Michigan State Labor Mediation Board. The seven-member review board hears appeals from aggrieved union members charging that their rights have been violated and issues findings and recommendations.

GRADUATION EXERCISES for 48 union safety trainees climaxed the first year of existence for the new AFL-CIO National Safety Training Institute. The students, graduating in two sections, received diplomas from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The picture shows Keenan speaking at one graduation, with others at the speakers' table, from the left: Robert Gidel, Bureau of Labor Standards; John D. Connors, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO safety program; and Labor Standards Director Arthur Motley.

Labor Safety Institute Graduates 48 Trainees

The AFL-CIO National Safety Training Institute closed out its first year of safety instruction for union members by graduating 48 trainees and announcing plans for the start of new classes Apr. 2.

The first class, split into two groups for convenience, received diplomas from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at graduation exercises in Washington, D. C.

The institute included a four-week course with 110 hours of instruction in four fields of safety training—elementary; mechanical and physical; chemical and environmental safety, including radiation; and teacher training in safety.

Instructors were provided largely by the training staff of the Bureau of Labor Standards, and classes were sponsored by the U.S. Labor Dept. and the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupatoinal Health. Heading the committee are Chairman Richard F. Walsh, president of the Stage Employes, and Executive Sec. John D. Connors, a Meany assistant.

Connors is accepting applications now for the 1962 course.

Enrollment in the institute is limited to trade unionists who are willing to teach other unionists the principles of safety and occupational health. After taking one unit of training each quarter-year, students return to their home cities to develop training programs for general union memberships, Connors said.

No tuition is charged, but unions are expected to pay the cost of transportation, room and board for each student.

Meany emphasized in his remarks to a graduating class that times have changed in regard to safety programs. When he was a business agent of the Plumbers in New York City, the only sure method of getting an obstinate employer to correct safety hazards was to call a walkout, he said. Today it is usually possible to get employers to set up joint labor-management committees to provide safety training.

White House Meet On Economy Set

(Continued from Page 1)

committee, he said, the President will issue invitations to participants, who will include cabinet officials and other government representatives, and executives and key staff and professional personnel from labor and business.

Representing labor on the President's advisory committee are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents David Dubinsky, George M. Harrison, Joseph D. Keenan, David J. McDonald and Walter P. Reuther, and Pres. Thomas Kennedy of the unaffiliated Mine Workers.

Trust Fund Disclosure Bills Pass

(Continued from Page 1)

ly supported by the AFL-CIO, were opposed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which charged that they would give the secretary of labor "unparalleled power" to probe into corporation records.

Two amendments by Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.) were defeated by identical 57-27 votes in the Senate. One would have shifted enforcement and administration of the law from the Labor Dept. to the Securities & Exchange Commission. The other would have totally exempted plans having 100 or fewer participant

Recommittal Rejected

The House passed the bill on a 191-85 standing vote, after defeating a recommittal motion by Rep. Edgar W. Hiestand (R-Calif.). By a 106-79 vote, the House adopted an amendment by Rep. John M. Ashbrook (R-O.) to prohibit Labor Dept. employes administering the plan from belonging to affiliated unions. The AFL-CIO-affiliated Government Employes announced that they will urge the conference committee to eliminate that restriction.

As passed by both houses, the bill gives the secretary of labor authority to prescribe reporting forms to be used by fund administrators. Under the present law, use of the Labor Dept. form has been optional which, the AFL-CIO told Congress, made it easier for an administrator "who decides to withhold some of the information . . . to escape detection."

The Labor Dept. is given subpeona power to investigate a fund for "reasonable cause." It is also authorized to seek a civil court injunction against misuse of a fund.

Under the present law, the only criminal penalty provided is for willful refusal to file a report.

A Dept. of Research Analysis:

AFL-CIO, Kennedy Agree on Trade Plan

Pres. Kennedy has sent to Congress his proposal for a bold new program to expand America's foreign trade and strengthen free world economic cooperation. His recommendations for transforming our national policy in the field of international trade are set out in a draft bill, "Trade Expansion Act of 1962," and an accompanying message outlining the thinking behind the new program.

In all major respects the President's proposals jibe 100 percent with the resolution on international trade adopted by the AFL-CIO at its December 1961 convention. The AFL-CIO called for a national policy "which looks toward gradual reduction of barriers to trade while at the same time assures that no undue burden resulting from such trade liberalization will be placed on any individual or group." The AFL-CIO goals are the objectives of the new trade bill.

The bill sets the stage for expanding trade between the U.S. and the rapidly growing countries of Western Europe as well as other free nations. But it contains built-in safeguards to reduce to a minimum injury to workers or businesses resulting from increased imports.

Why a New Trade Policy?

For 28 years the foreign trade policy of the U.S. has been guided by the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Launched by Cordell Hull, secretary of state under Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, that act has been extended on 11 different occasions since 1934. Many amendments have been added during this long period; in recent years most of these amendments tended to bolster tariffs and strengthen restrictions against imports. Nevertheless, during the time the Reciprocal Trade Act has been in effect, it has made possible considerable lessening of barriers to trade and substantial growth not only of our own trade, but of the trade of our many foreign trading partners as well.

The Reciprocal Trade Program was last extended in 1958. In that year Congress gave the President the power to reduce tariffs by a maximum of 20 percent on a reciprocal basis in give-and-take international negotiations. The deadline for use of this authority is June 30, 1962. Such international negotiations have just been completed, but because of certain restrictions in the present law the amount of reduction in American and foreign tariffs actually achieved was far less than 20 percent.

The choice before the President—and now before the Congress—was whether to let the act die, to extend it for one or more years pretty much in its present form, or to replace it by a new, modernized program. The President chose a new American trade initiative to meet the challenges and opportunities of a rapidly changing world economy.

The AFL-CIO reached the same conclusion in its convention resolution:

"However serviceable the present trade legislation may have been in the past, America now needs an international trade policy geared to the vastly changed world of the '60s. For this reason, amending or extending existing legislation is not enough. We need a new law and a new approach to the opportunities, problems and challenges of international trade."

Common Market Role

The biggest change requiring a whole new approach in our foreign trade policy isn't one at home. It is the development and growth of the European Common Market or, under its formal title, the European Economic Community (EEC). EEC began with six countries (France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg), but it is now likely that the British and most of the other Western European countries will join. If that happens the expanded EEC will have a population of 250 million, 50 percent larger than the U.S.

The EEC's development is particularly important to us in the U.S. for at least three reasons:

1—Western Europe is the fastest growing area in the world. Its economy has been expanding much faster than our own.

2—It is our most important export market. Western Europe takes 30 percent of our exports, amounting to $4 billion in industrial goods and nearly $2 billion in farm products. Moreover, we sell to Western Europe about 60 percent more than we buy.

3—The EEC plans to eliminate all tariffs between member countries before 1970 but to maintain tariffs against outside nations like the U.S. This means that a French firm will be able to sell in Germany without paying a tariff just as an Ohio company doesn't pay a tariff when it ships to California. But U.S. producers will suffer the disadvantage of paying the duties still levied on products going into the Common Market.

EEC is prepared to lower its external tariffs against non-member countries but only on a reciprocal basis. This puts a premium on our readiness to negotiate mutual cuts on EEC tariffs and our own.

In his trade message Kennedy highlighted the Common Market developments as the major reason for revamping our trade policy. But he also cited some other important factors on the world scene, including the imperative necessity of blocking the increasingly dangerous Soviet trade offensive and the urgent need of Japan, as well as the newly developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, for outlets for their raw materials and the products of their new industries.

He also emphasized that the new trade program would increase our dollar sales abroad, and thus help meet our vexing balance of payments problem. Larger exports would help restore the equilibrium between our dollar-inflow and dollar-outflow which is represented by our balance of payments. In 1961 our balance of payments was in the red by some $2.5 billion. The deficit was down considerably from the previous three years, but still was too high. This was because the $5.5 billion surplus of our exports over our imports was not enough to offset the dollar outlays overseas for our military forces, foreign aid and other purposes.

If Congress passes the new trade bill, the President will have over the next five years authority to cut tariffs now in effect. He will do this primarily in what are called "across-the-board" tariff negotiations with the EEC and other countries. This is what he could do:

First, he could lower tariffs up to 50 percent in reciprocal negotiations with other countries. These cuts would go into effect gradually over the five-year period. This would mean that if a particular tariff was reduced by 50 percent, ordinarily it would drop 10 percent each year until the full 50 percent reduction took effect. For a tariff lowered 40 percent, the annual reduction would be 8 percent, and so on. In addition to this general authority to decrease existing tariffs by 50 percent, the bill gives the President special authority to reduce or eliminate all tariffs on groups or categories of products where the U.S. and the EEC together have 80 percent of world trade.

'Across-the-Board' Cuts

The key word here is "category." In the past, the U.S. has negotiated tariff reductions on an item-by-item basis. Now it is proposed that mutual tariff lowering be worked out not item-by-item, but on the basis of certain broader categories of products on an "across-the-board" basis. Thus, instead of considering a narrow item like "bookkeeping and accounting machines," or "card punching, punched card and auxiliary machines," mutual reductions might be negotiated for all office machines as a single category.

This is to meet the problems of the EEC countries whose internal differences require them to negotiate on a broader basis than item-by-item even though they can negotiate as a single group of nations. The way the President put it is that instead of "the traditional technique of trading one brick at a time off our respective tariff walls . . . we must talk instead in terms of trading whole layers at a time in exchange for other layers, as the Europeans have been doing in reducing their internal tariffs."

The bill would give the President two other tariff-cutting powers. He could eliminate tariffs altogether on articles where the duty is now 5 percent or less. He could also reduce or eliminate tariffs or other restrictions on tropical, agricultural or forestry products not produced in significant quantities in the U.S. if the EEC made comparable cuts. This feature of the bill would particularly help the less developed countries because the President could exercise this power without forcing these countries to take reciprocal action which in many cases would harm their infant economies.

Under the new program, we will continue to apply the so-called "most favored nation" principle. This means that any tariff cuts we negotiate with the Common Market or any other country or group of countries will be extended to our other trading partners if they have any significant trade in such items. In this way, we will assure that the new trade program will not just benefit our own country and the advanced Western European nations, but will also help to enlarge markets for Japan and the developing nations.

International Fair Labor Standards

There is one other type of negotiation the new program would include, mentioned by the President in his trade message but not specifically spelled out in the bill. The President is aiming at negotiating with other countries looking toward international acceptance of the principle of what the labor movement has called "fair labor standards in international trade."

This idea, long advocated by the AFL-CIO as well as trade union movements in other countries, aims at improving wages and labor standards through the mechanisms of international trade. The AFL-CIO convention resolution urged that improvement of international labor standards should be "an important objective of U.S. trade policy." Both the Democratic and Republican platforms in 1960 also endorsed the international fair labor standards principle.

The President says this goal will be pursued "by appropriate consultations on an international basis." The purpose, he says, will be to encourage the narrowing of the wage gap of U.S. workers and those abroad, which he notes has already begun. This would help safeguard American workers against unfair competition based on exploitation of workers abroad. It would also assure the workers in other lands their fair share of the economic gains made possible by expanded trade.

Safeguards Against Import Injury

At every stage of the tariff-negotiating process, the bill sets up safeguards against injury to American workers, businesses and farmers who may be affected by increased imports. The new trade program will result in rising exports and imports. Past experience indicates that exports will rise more than imports and therefore the net effect will be to increase jobs for American workers. Still, in the process, in some industries there will be some loss of production to imports and some displacement of workers from their jobs. The bill contains effective features designed to hold such injury to a minimum.

These safeguards would go into operation even before the tariff negotiations began. This is what would happen. Before entering into any negotiations, the President would give to the Tariff Commission the list of the products or categories on which he proposes to negotiate. The Tariff Commission would report to the President the likely effects of tariff cuts or other trade-liberalizing measures on the firms or workers now producing those items. The Tariff Commission would particularly take into account "the probability of the occurrence on a widespread basis in the industry of significant idling of productive facilities of firms, of prolonged and persistent inability of firms to operate at a profit, and of unemployment or underemployment of workers." Before reaching its conclusions on these points, the Tariff Commission would hold hearings at which companies, unions or other interested parties could testify.

These procedures are similar to the so-called "peril point" procedures in the expiring legislation under which the Tariff Commission determines the lowest point to which an existing duty can be cut without hurting the domestic producer. The new procedure would improve on this because instead of the Tariff Commission making a bare determination of the "peril point," it would provide the President with information on what the effects of lowering tariffs might be in various industries under consideration.

On this basis, the President could hold out from the negotiations items or categories where the Tariff Commission found that tariff cuts would have a particularly serious impact. In addition to these, the bill specifically prohibits the President from including in the negotiations any items on which tariffs have been increased by so-called "escape clause" action under the old law. This means that no tariff reductions could be negotiated for such sensitive products as women's fur felt hats, bicycles, stainless steel flatware and lead and zinc.

Trade Adjustment Assistance

The pre-negotiation safeguards are aimed at preventing tariff cuts on items where increased imports might have a disastrous effect on the American firms and workers. But the bill also has provisions to deal with problems that may arise after tariffs have already been lowered. The main post-negotiation safeguard is the new trade adjustment assistance program which is designed to help workers, companies and firms who may be affected by increased foreign competition to adjust to the new situation.

Kennedy describes adjustment assistance "as an essential part of the new trade program." The AFL-CIO convention resolution put it in even stronger terms:

"Adequate assistance or relief for those adversely affected by imports is essential if the American labor movement is to continue its support for a liberal trade policy."

The idea behind adjustment assistance is a simple one. Until now all the President could do if he found that reduced tariffs had hurt American industry was to raise the tariff or impose some other type of restrictions on imports. This was self-defeating, but even more important, unnecessary in many cases. Labor has urged for many years that he be given an additional alternative under which he could provide adjustment assistance instead of just tariff relief. The new bill gives the President this new type of authority.

Adjustment assistance would accomplish three significant things. It would advance the national interest

(Continued on Page 11)

PRR-NYC Plan Hit:

Harrison, Kennedy Assail Rail Merger

Two rail union presidents have urged the government to block the proposed merger of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads as contrary to the public interest.

George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, called for intervention by the attorney general, charging that a merger of the two giant systems would create "a monopoly in violation of the spirit of the anti-trust laws."

Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Railroad Trainmen warned in a telegram to the two railroads and in an article in his union's newspaper that the proposed merger "cannot be justified."

His wire to top officers of the two railroads charged the effect would be to "curtail service and render whole communities without the advantages of competitive railroad schedules and rates." He added:

"It will weaken our national defense. It will foster monopoly. It will cause much unnecessary unemployment and loss of earnings upon which many communities depend. It will blight whole regions of the nation . . . It will harm, if not destroy, smaller railroads."

Harrison, who gave his views in an interview on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program carried by the Mutual radio network, pointed out that the Interstate Commerce Act requires that a railroad merger be in the public interest.

The proposed New York Central-Pennsylvania merger, he declared, "is designed primarily to improve the profits of the two railroads and to shrink the transportation service. We see nothing in such proposals that would in any way be of benefit to the public."

He said changes in bookkeeping methods and increased depreciation claims have concealed the fact that the railroad industry is making "tremendous profits."

The Interstate Commerce Commission, Harrison charged, "has been extremely liberal in looking after the railroad corporate interest, and I think it has substantially neglected the public interest."

RUSSELL K. BERG
Named Boilermakers' President.

Boilermakers Pick Berg as President

Kansas City, Kans. — The Boilmakers have named Russell K. Berg as their president to fill the unexpired term of the late William A. Calvin, who died Jan. 27.

Berg, a member of the union for 29 years, will serve by appointment of the executive board until the next convention in 1965. He is 57, lives in Bonner Springs, Kans., and since last June had been assisting Calvin as executive vice president.

Initiated into Local Lodge 470 in Niles, Mich., Berg was an apprentice boilermaker there.

Goldberg Supports Arts Council Bill

A Federal Arts Council got strong backing from Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg in testimony before a House Education subcommittee during two days of hearings.

The AFL-CIO went on record last May in support of legislation to set up an Advisory Council on the Arts and to authorize funds for arts projects. At that time Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the federation's Dept. of Legislation stressed the need for federal programs to meet the challenge of the "technological revolution" brought on by automation and reductions in the standard work week.

AFL-CIO affiliates in the entertainment field also have given strong support to the proposal. A bill by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) to create a Federal Arts Council has been reported favorably by the House Education Committee and is pending in the Rules Committee.

Thompson was chairman of the hearings completing a nationwide inquiry into the economic status of the performing arts and artists.

Goldberg, calling for action on the Arts Council legislation, said he did not fear political domination of the performing arts because the contribution of the federal government should be not "dominant" but advisory.

While he did not rule out federal funds, he said the first step by government should be the passage by Congress of a bill creating a Federal Arts Council.

He said the problem is not that the arts are dying but that they are on a starvation diet, and that the artists themselves are subsidizing performances by accepting low wages.

Other testimony came from the Rev. Gilbert V. Hartke, head of Catholic University's drama department, who urged a clearing house operated preferably by the Arts Council to help find jobs for drama school graduates; Music Critic Paul Hume of the Washington Post, who said artists should not pursue an arts career unless they are prepared to take on "side" jobs, and who recommended a national arts center and a secretary for the arts at cabinet level.

While composer-conductor Roy Harris was testifying in support of the Arts Council, Thompson interrupted the hearings to announce that Kennedy had sent a strong personal endorsement of his bill.

A Dept. of Research Analysis:

AFL-CIO, Kennedy Agree on Trade Plan

(Continued from Page 10)

in expanded trade. It would safeguard the welfare of farmers and workers who might otherwise suffer from lowered trade barriers. It would strengthen our economy at home as well as our world competitive position by helping firms and workers to increase their efficiency either in their present lines or by getting into new ones. Trade adjustment assistance is based on the broad moral principle that if by government decision we decide to expand our trade to advance our welfare and security as a nation, the government has an obligation to take effective action to meet the adjustment problems arising from that decision.

How Adjustment Assistance Would Work

Various forms of adjustment assistance would be available under the bill to workers, firms and farmers. If a group of workers or their union thought that in their plant or even a department of the plant a significant number of workers might be laid off because of increased imports, they could file a petition with a government agency to be determined by the President (presumably the local employment office) for eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. Within 45 days the Tariff Commission would have to advise the President of the extent to which increased imports had had an injurious effect on those workers and the President would then determine whether the workers were eligible for adjustment assistance. Business firms would also go through a similar procedure to get a determination of eligibility.

If the President felt that reduced tariffs had caused or threatened significant job displacement, the workers involved would be eligible for three kinds of adjustment assistance:

1—Readjustment allowances providing in most cases 65 percent of the worker's average weekly wage for up to 52 weeks for all workers, with provision for up to 26 additional weeks for a worker in an approved training program, and a possible 13 additional weeks for workers over 60 not receiving training. The law stipulates, however, that the readjustment allowance cannot be more than 65 percent of the average wage for all factory workers. It also provides that if the worker affected by imports is employed part-time, his readjustment allowance is reduced by 50 percent of his wages. Also any unemployment insurance the worker is entitled to receive is deducted from the readjustment allowance.

The following examples illustrate how the readjustment allowance would be determined:

● An $80-a-week worker is laid off because of imports. For a full year he could get 65 percent of $80, or $52 a week. But if during the first 26 weeks he is getting $30 a week in unemployment insurance, the remaining $22 will come out of the readjustment allowance. After his unemployment insurance runs out, the readjustment allowance will be the full $52 for the remaining 26 weeks.

● A worker has been paid $120 a week. His weekly wage is above the national average in manufacturing which in 1961 was $92.34. This means that he would be entitled to 65 percent of $92.34, or $60.02, with the deductions noted above for any unemployment insurance received.

● A worker previously receiving $90 a week goes on half-time and gets $45 weekly. In addition to his pay, he receives a readjustment allowance of 65 percent of $90, or $58.50, minus 50 percent of $45 (his part-time pay), or $22.50, for a total of $36 ($58.50—$22.50=$36). With his part-time pay of $45, he gets a total amount weekly of $81 ($45+$36=$81).

2—Workers hurt by imports will also be eligible for vocational education and training to help them develop higher and different skills. Workers receiving training are eligible for up to 78 weeks of readjustment allowances.

Workers who refuse to take advantage of suitable training opportunities will be disqualified from receiving readjustment allowances.

3—Heads of families who can't find a job in their present community will get a relocation allowance to pay for moving the worker and his family and his household effects plus a lump sum equal to 2.5 times the average weekly factory wage. Based on the 1961 figure, this cash amount would be $230.85.

Businessmen and farmers could also get assistance, but first they would have to present a proposal for their economic adjustment. The firm could get technical assistance from the government in working out its plans, but it would have to show that the steps it proposed would contribute to the firm's economic adjustment, make maximum use of its own resources, and "give adequate consideration to the interests of its workers."

After the government okayed the firm's proposal, it would be eligible for:

1—Technical assistance either from appropriate government agencies or from private sources, partly or completely paid for by the government.

2—Tax relief permitting firms to credit losses due to imports against profits over the next five years.

3—Loan guarantees or actual loans on reasonable terms to be used for modernization of existing facilities or shifting into a new line of production or for working capital for such purposes as developing expanding markets or financing technical assistance.

The bill sets up a Cabinet-level adjustment assistance advisory board with the secretary of commerce as chairman, plus the secretaries of labor, agriculture, interior, treasury and health, education and welfare and the small business administrator. The board will advise the President and the various agencies he designates to administer the program on overall coordination of the various adjustment assistance activities. It will give special consideration to devising ways of keeping workers in their present companies wherever possible. It will also set up special advisory committees, composed of employers, workers and public representatives, to consider the problems of particular industries.

If adjustment assistance alone would not shield the firms and workers in an industry affected by imports from undue injury, then the bill gives the President the power to invoke "extraordinary relief" in the form of increased tariffs or other import restrictions. Thus, the old escape clause mechanism is still available in particularly dire cases, either alone or in combination with adjustment assistance measures. In most cases, where the President took action to restrict imports, the adjustment assistance would go hand in hand with the tariff relief so that in time, the tariff could be restored to its original level without hurting the industry. The law looks for extraordinary tariff relief to expire in four years after it goes into effect unless the President decides the national interest requires a longer period.

Protections for National Security

The bill also contains provisions for protection of the national security. First, tariff cuts will not apply to Communist countries. Second, if large imports of defense-related items are threatening a U.S. industry producing those articles enough to impair the national security, the President can take action to reduce such imports to a level that will no longer jeopardize the national security. This provision on national security is quite broad and is taken without change from the existing law. As a matter of fact, the national security clause is so broadly worded that it could conceivably be used to cover situations only remotely or not at all related to the national defense requirements.

The new trade bill may seem complex and technical. Many Americans may feel that foreign trade is unrelated to their lives, that it is really a matter to be left to the experts.

This just isn't so. The well-being of every American will be affected by what Congress decides to do with the President's trade proposals.

The choice is clear. We can set up impassable barriers to the trade of other nations, but if we do they will shut us out of their markets, too. We would not only suffer economically, but we would strike a fatal blow against free world economic cooperation and progress. Nothing could give Khrushchev greater satisfaction: nothing could give as big a boost to the trade offensive he is already waging against the free world.

The alternative is the one the President has outlined and the AFL-CIO has traditionally supported. It is to follow the broad path of expanded trade with our free world partners by adopting an up-to-date trade policy geared to the requirements of our own country and the other free nations of the world in the 1960s.

In Subcommittee Report:

High Jobless Level Termed Intolerable

The persistence of heavy unemployment in the past year "is the most perplexing and troublesome domestic economic problem that confronts our nation," a congressional subcommittee has reported.

"The inability of 4 to 5 million American workers to find jobs in a period of prosperity cannot be tolerated," a subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee said, adding:

"Unemployment cannot be viewed simply as a consequence of dips in the business cycle. The experience of the past four years, in which our economy underwent two down-and-up swings, while unemployment stayed above 5 percent, averaging 6.1 percent over a period of 50 months, provides confirmation for this. Merely damping the downswings and upswings of the cycle is not enough."

Senate Pair Signs

The subcommittee report was signed by Senators William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) filed a minority report.

Examination of the significant statistics, Proxmire and Douglas declared, did not show any meaningful changes in the employment structure causing unemployment. The bulk of the increase of the unemployment rate to more than 4 percent "reflects a failure of demand forces to keep pace with the rise in the nation's potential output at full employment," the majority said.

But, the report stressed, the persistence of high-level unemployment through the cylical swings of the past few years "suggests that the usual cyclical approach to unemployment, a temporary increase in government outlay or the stimulation of a temporary spurt in private spending or investment, may not provide the answer to what appears to be a basically long-range problem."

Labor Supply Stressed

A key factor in the unemployment picture, said the report, is the supply of labor, with indications that recent high unemployment rates have actually been minimized by a slow rate of growth in the labor force.

There are indications that the labor force may grow rapidly at high levels of prosperity as workers who have been discouraged by the lack of job opportunities into leaving the labor force, as defined statistically, will resume looking for work.

"This," said the report, "may have important implications for the idea of an unemployment 'target.' The goal of a given low percentage figure for unemployment may turn out to resemble the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, receding with the swelling of the labor force at higher levels of prosperity."

The report cited figures showing that unemployment averaged 4.2 percent of the civilian labor force over the 11 postwar years from 1947 through 1957. The four-year average since 1957 has been over 6 percent.

In the Twentieth Century, the report noted, there have been only two other periods of four years or more during which unemployment both averaged 6 percent or more, and continuously equaled or exceeded 5 percent. The first was 1908-12; the second 1930-41.

L-G Reports Now Available in Field

Union reports filed under the Landrum-Griffin law are now available for public inspection at 24 field offices of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, LMR Commissioner John L. Holcombe has announced.

Holcombe said each field office has on file the reports of unions in the area it covers. Reports filed by employers and management consultants will soon be available locally also, he said.

The bureau has received reports from 52,400 labor organizations. The law requires the secretary of labor "to make reasonable provision" for the inspection of all reports by any person. Copies of the reports may also be obtained by mail from the bureau's Washington office at a cost of 25 cents a page, Holcombe said.

CONCERN OVER UNEMPLOYMENT in Massachusetts shipyards led to this conference of congressmen from the state, Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, and representatives of labor, industry and the public. Pres. John J. Grogan of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, front row, back to the camera, led the union delegation. Facing the group are, left to right, Representatives F. Bradford Morse (R), Laurence Curtis (R), Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D), and James A. Burke, (D), Sec. Hodges and House Speaker John W. McCormack. Hodges promised a decision soon on Bethlehem Steel's bid for a subsidy under the Merchant Marine Act to build two ore carriers at its Fore River Shipyard, Quincy, Mass., where some 6,000 shipbuilders are jobless.

Kennedy Economic Report Called 'Step Forward'—But Still Short

(Continued from Page 1)

"too low," he added, to cope with advancing productivity and a growing labor force. He added:

"The AFL-CIO's major concern over these short-run objectives, however, is not with their limitations. Our concern is that even these limited objectives may not be achieved. The President's proposals do not spell out an adequate program, in our judgment, to bring to reality the objectives he set forth for 1963. These objectives will certainly not be achieved automatically."

Turning to the President's proposed stand-by anti-recession measures, the AFL-CIO official agreed that tax reduction authority, capital improvements and permanent strengthening of the unemployment insurance system "can provide leverage to arrest recessionary spirals and to return the economy to the path of healthy growth."

"These measures have been proposed, however, to deal with the next recessions," he said. "We believe they are needed now."

Reuther rejected the Administration thesis that wage increases should not exceed productivity gains, declaring that to achieve a workable balance in the economy a shift is needed "in the present distribution as between labor and nonlabor income, an increase in wages and salaries, at least in the immediate future, greater than our normal potential for increasing productivity."

Demand Will Lag

Otherwise, he said, the demand for goods will continue to lag behind productive capacity and perpetuate the unemployment problem.

In the area of a shorter workweek, Reuther proposed a study of amending the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for an "automatic adjustment" of the statutory standard "based upon the level of unemployment."

"The standard workweek under this plan would remain at 40 hours when industry's need for labor was high and unemployment low. When industry's need for labor was low and unemployment high, the workweek would be reduced accordingly, to help create more jobs, Reuther said.

Take-home pay of workers on a shorter week would be maintained through a "national workweek adjustment fund" accumulated by a small payroll tax on all employers, Reuther said.

A key to the entire economic situation, said the president of the Auto Workers, is national planning. He urged specifically a study of economic planning in other free nations which have found answers to the problems facing the U.S. He noted that countries in Western Europe "with far less resources and far less opportunities have achieved full employment and rapid economic growth" through use of planning agencies.

Reuther opposed as unnecessary the Administration's proposal for an 8 percent tax credit for investment in new plant and equipment, declaring the "urgent need" is not for increased investment but for a "rapid and sustained advance in demand."

On the overall economic problems facing the nation Reuther warned that "our greatest danger now is that we may be satisfied with too little."

New Recession 'Unavoidable'

"If we let our efforts be weakened by a partial measure of recovery, if we give way before the fears and the opposition of those who would rather look to the past than venture courageously into the future, then we shall not only fail to achieve the goals we might have reached, but we shall be unable to avoid an early recurrence of recession," he said.

The 20-point program outlined by Reuther included national planning, aid to education, medical care for the aged, an urban affairs department, government contracts for distressed areas, public works, resource development, youth conservation corps, aid for farmers, higher wages and salaries, more adequate measurement of unemployment, flexible work week, fair employment practices law, action against administered prices, foreign economic aid, national defense, continuing research, improved international trade, monetary policy tied to economic growth and tax reform.

2-10-62

Federal Radiation Disability Benefits Urged

Legislation to create a federal compensation program for workers disabled by radiation exposure has been endorsed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

The federal government must move into the disability area, which for a half-century has been dominated by the states, because the states have failed to protect workers from radiation hazards, he told a House Labor subcommittee.

"It is true that almost all states list radiation-induced disability as compensable, but the statement is more illusory than real," Biemiller declared.

He recalled that nearly three years ago, before a Joint Atomic Energy subcommittee, employers and insurance companies confidently predicted that the states would properly handle the program, and expressed fear that if the federal government stepped in, it would soon take over the complete workmen's compensation system.

"No state which permitted employers to elect or refuse workmen's compensation in private employment has [since] abolished the election," Biemiller said. "Twenty-four states still provide election by employers in private employment. In other words, in half the states of the union employers may elect or refuse to cover their employes under workmen's compensation for injuries induced by radiation.

"A few states increased the allowance for medical care but not one state which had a maximum dollar or time limit in 1958 has repealed its restrictive limitation and extended full medical coverage.

"Less than half of the states provide full medical care for occupational disease."

Biemiller said the proposed legislation modifies the traditional concept of workmen's compensation but "carefully retains the experience" of present workmen's compensation legislation while modeled on the Longshoremen & Harbor Workers' Act.

"Unless this proposal or a similar proposal is adopted," he warned, state administrators are going to have to stretch beyond recognition their state workmen's compensation laws if employes suffering latent injury from exposure to radiation are to receive adequate protection."

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, citing both deficiencies in state workmen's compensation problems and the radiation safety record, told the subcommittee that "in a progressive society such as ours, it is unconscionable for a worker injured in the course of his employment to be without the protection of compensation because of unnecessary limitations or procedural bars in the existing programs, or because they are not adequately designed to meet new and emerging programs."

Existing Programs Fail

"I think it may be fairly concluded," he added, "that the existing workmen's compensation programs in many state jurisdictions do not provide adequate protection against work-connected radiation injuries."

He said the Labor Dept. has prepared proposed regulations dealing with radiation hazards "which will become an integral part of the safety and health standards for federal supply contracts." The Federal Bureau of Mines and the Public Health Service also have programs," he added.

Ashley St. Clair, an attorney for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., and Russell Hubbard, employe benefits consultant of the General Electric Co., representing the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, gave the subcommittee statistics purporting to show that work in atomic energy is among the safest in industry.

They declared a federal law covering only radiation injuries would be "discriminatory," and could see no need for congressional action.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. said the CofC testimony was "of deceitful nature."

Carey presented at a press conference Mrs. Ruby Smith, whose husband died on Feb. 15, 1957, after radiation exposure at the Goodyear Atomic Plant, Ohio, and Harold T. Mahoney, a victim of lymphatic leukemia as the result of radiation received in an accident at a Union Carbide Co. plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., in March 1961.

Carey said they and Mrs. Howard N. Pierce, widow of another radiation poisoning victim, had been invited by the subcommittee to testify and had come to Washington at government expense. However, he said, Mrs. Smith and Mahoney were denied the right to appear because the AEC had objected it was still considering their claims.

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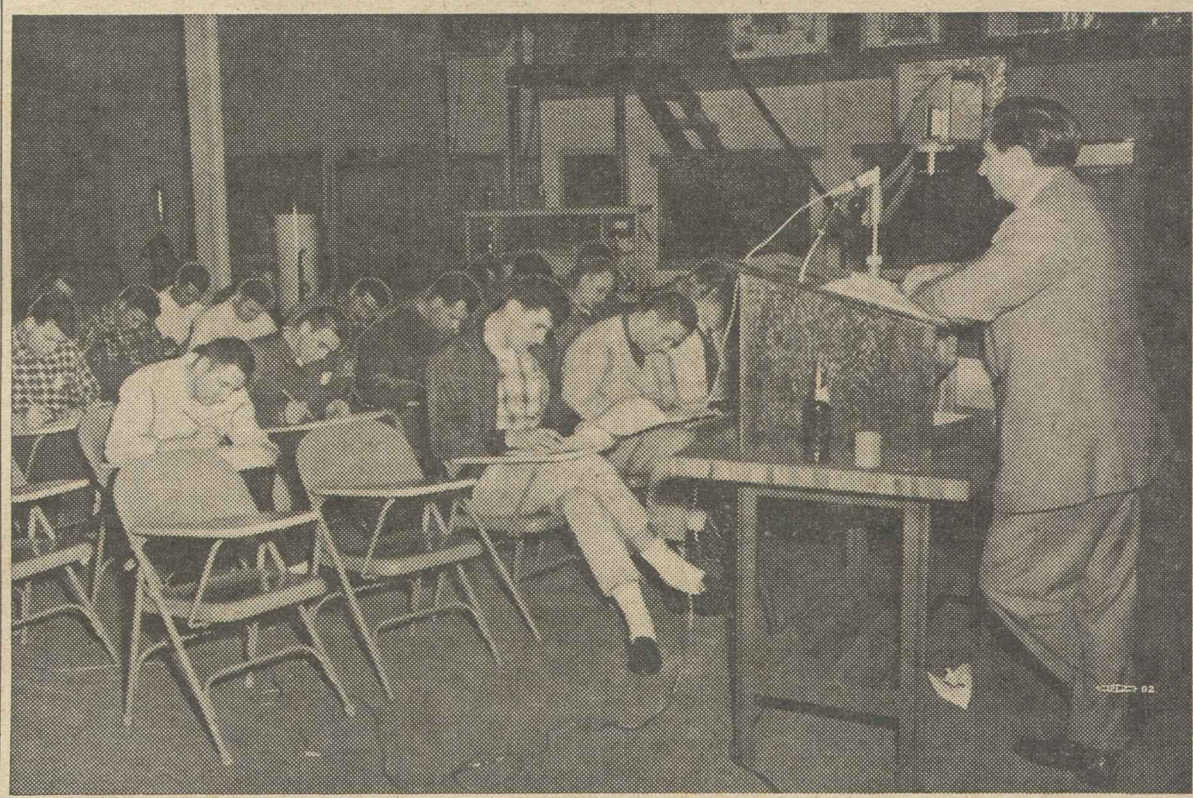
Showdown Votes Loom on Major Kennedy Proposals



FINAL EXAMINATION TIME comes to the union hall as steamfitter apprentices are tested on their knowledge of trade union history and goals to culminate a course given by Baltimore Local 438 of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters. Supervising the examination is Edward H. John, former president of the Baltimore AFL-CIO and now a labor adviser with the Agency for Intl. Development, who served as instructor. **(See story, Page 9.)**

Factory Workweek Slackens

The government's economic indicators for January, issued by the Dept. of Labor and Dept. of Commerce, reveal:

- A decline in factory worker earnings as a result of cutbacks in overtime work, especially in the auto industry.
- A total work force which for the third straight month has failed to gain over the year-ago figures.
- A drop in personal incomes, the first month-to-month decline since August, following an earlier report that retail sales, seasonally adjusted, had declined for the second straight month.

Unemployment and job displacement by automation received major attention when Pres. Kennedy at his news conference declared "the major domestic challenge . . . of the Sixties (is) to maintain full employment at a time when automation . . . is replacing men."

The President said that over a 10-year period 25,000 new jobs would have to be found every week "to take care of those who are displaced by machines and those who are coming into the labor market." This situation, he added, places a "major burden" upon the economy and is a problem "which we will have to give a good deal of attention in the next decade. I regard it as a very serious problem."

The Labor Dept.'s detailed report on the job situation showed that "large seasonal employment changes" accompanied the improvement in the rate of unemployment which had been announced Jan. 31. It was then reported that the jobless total had risen less than seasonally from 4.1 million to 4.7 million, dropping the adjusted jobless rate to 5.8 percent from December's revised rate of 6 percent.

With the close of the Christmas period, the Labor Dept. said, jobs in trade fell about seasonally by 900,000 and the release of some 250,000 temporary postal workers restored the federal job level to its November total.

Unusually cold weather caused a larger than seasonal cutback of 300,000 construction jobs, the report said, while the drop of 200,000 factory jobs was mostly seasonal.

In sum, the Labor Dept. said, total non-farm payrolls fell by 1.8 million to 53.7 million.

In noting the seasonal job changes, the report said "this is the third month in which the labor force has shown little or no gain over a year ago."

The factory workweek in January declined by 42 minutes to 39.9 hours as auto overtime was cut; the shortened hours dropped factory production worker earnings by $1.67 to $94.96 per week.

Tests Set on Retraining, Urban Dept.

Congress comes back from a Lincoln's Birthday pause to move into test votes that will provide the first major rollcalls of the session on key sections of Pres. Kennedy's domestic program.

The Senate will vote, probably on Feb. 20, on the President's reorganization proposal to create a Dept. of Urban Affairs and Housing at the Cabinet level. The plan will go into effect unless it is vetoed by either House of Congress.

On schedule for the House, assuming that the urban affairs proposal clears the Senate as anticipated by Democratic leaders, are votes on both the reorganization plan and the Manpower and Training bill passed by the Senate last year but held up in the House until now by a blockade in the Rules Committee.

Kennedy in repeated statements and in news conferences has indicated that he wants both Senate and House to move to rollcalls on major proposals in his domestic program. Administration spokesmen think the showdown votes will improve chances for the program or, in an election year, establish responsibility for the defeat of proposals.

The issue in each case is the strength of the conservative coalition of northern Republicans and southern Democrats. In the House, a combination of these groups, with Republican control held tightly by Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) and House Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (Va.) influencing many southern Democrats, has checked or slowed much Administration legislation.

(Continued on Page 12)

AFL-CIO Asks Strengthening:

Kennedy Welfare Program Backed

By John M. Barry

The Kennedy Administration's proposals for major reforms in federal welfare assistance, with emphasis on rehabilitation, have been given strong AFL-CIO endorsement before the House Ways & Means Committee, with three amendments proposed to bolster the program.

In joint testimony, Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and Leonard Lesser, director of social security activities for the Industrial Union Dept., praised the program as a "fresh . . . thoughtfully constructive approach" to complex social problems.

They said Kennedy's announced goal of "stressing service instead of support, rehabilitation instead of relief, and training for resourceful work instead of prolonged dependence," deserves congressional approval.

The Administration bill, introduced as a draft measure by chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the Ways & Means Committee, would provide funds for the rehabilitation of potential relief recipients as well as those already on the welfare rolls and make permanent the present temporary aid to dependent children of unemployed parents.

It would also help communities set up work and training programs for those on relief, raise the federal share of essential rehabilitation costs, and increase federal assistance for training social workers and other welfare personnel.

Cruikshank and Lesser proposed that the measure be amended to:

- Incorporate another bill, directly sponsored by Mills, to provide federal financial aid for research in maternal and child health services.
- Assure that local work pro-

(Continued on Page 12)

Labor Bids West Open Counter-Drive

Berlin—The time is ripe to launch a "diplomatic counter-offensive aganst Soviet imperialism," and American labor is "urging our government to do so," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan told an audience of German union leaders and newspapermen in Amerika Haus here.

Keenan spoke as the Russians were increasing pressure to seal off air corridors into Berlin. His visit came just before the Soviet Union released Francis Gary Powers, U.S. U-2 pilot, in exchange for Col. Rudolf I. Abel, convicted Red spy in this country, and the USSR proposed that disarmament talks scheduled Mar. 14 in Geneva be turned into 18-nation "summit" negotiations.

"We believe our government must seize the initiative on a broad front," Keenan said, "to do the following things:

"First, we and our Allies should offer Moscow a genuine peace treaty for a united Germany based strictly on the right of the German people to self-determination.

"Second, we believe that any agreement on Berlin must be within the framework of a settlement of the entire German problem which can only be accomplished through unification in freedom. This means that Berlin is not negotiable; access to Berlin, the presence of the Western Allies there, and the continuing relationship between Berlin and the Federal Republic, as well as the right of all Berliners to freely

(Continued on Page 10)

Royal York Penalized by Court Ruling

Toronto, Ont.—The embattled Royal York Hotel strikers have won the third and biggest round of their court battles with the Canadian Pacific Railway as the Ontario Appeals Court ordered the hotel found guilty of unfair labor practices.

The court also directed that "appropriate" penalties be imposed against the hotel for first threatening to fire and later firing 600 striking employes who refused to return to work on company terms.

The decision was considered by the union as a major blow to the hotel, which had won a first round when Magistrate T. S. Elmore ruled that employers had the right to fire strikers on his decision that the right to strike "did not exist" in Ontario.

Round two went to the strikers,

(Continued on Page 3)

Use Integrated Facilities, Central Bodies Ordered

All state and local central labor bodies chartered by the AFL-CIO have been directed by Pres. George Meany to hold all their functions in "fully integrated facilities." He instructed them also not to sponsor, support or participate in conventions, institutes or conferences which exclude persons on the basis of race, color, creed or national origin.

In a letter to central bodies, Meany spelled out the application of these rules where fully-integrated facilities, including housing and meals, are not generally available.

State organizations, he said, must hold their functions in whatever city or cities do have desegregated accommodations. If none exist, the choice must be facilities that "most nearly conform" to that standard. Local central bodies are required to follow the same policy within their geographic areas.

"The AFL-CIO will give all possible assistance to its affiliates in their efforts to comply with this policy, and will make personnel, field staff or other services available in every instance where there is full compliance with it," Meany's letter concluded.

GOAL OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY for women was stressed by Pres. Kennedy at White House swearing-in ceremony for the President's Commission on the Status of Women. From left, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, a member of the commission; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, commission chairman; Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), a commission member; Kennedy, and Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, vice chairman.

Rights of Women Study Opened by Commission

A presidential commission, headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, has opened a full-scale probe of job and pay discrimination against women with a strong endorsement from Pres. Kennedy.

Kennedy spoke at a White House swearing-in ceremony for the 26-member President's Commission on the Status of Women. He called on the commission to "examine laws across the country which may adversely affect the right of women" and to investigate the pay and promotion opportunities of women workers.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler is a member of the commission and Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson is its executive vice chairman.

Mrs. Roosevelt said the commission's first two topics will be the elimination of sex discrimination in government employment, with "full equality in federal hiring, pay schedules and promotion," and establishment of the principle of equal pay for equal work in private industry.

"The paying of lower wage rates to women workers . . . is contrary to the concept of equality and justice in which we believe," the former First Lady declared.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg predicted at the opening session that the commission's findings "will lead to great, forward steps in the months ahead."

Pointing out that "several million women earn less than $1 an hour," Goldberg said the gathering and presentation of all facts regarding job discrimination because of sex should be "a first order of business."

Mislabeling Turned Up In Illegal Drug Resales

The Food & Drug Administration, continuing its crackdown on the illegal resale of free physicians' samples of drugs by commercial pharmacists, has reported finding a mislabeled container in a group of repackaged drugs seized from a Florida pharmacy.

Included in a seizure of repackaged samples valued at $1,100 was a container labeled with the name of a combination tranquilizer and diuretic drug, but which actually contained tablets of a different drug.

Three other seizures of repackaged samples obtained from doctors and drug detail men were also reported by the FDA. In each case, the agency said, important information required by the federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act was not transferred to the new packages.

In other actions, the FDA:

- Seized 403 tons of food contaminated by pesticide residues or filth.
- Seized 92,000 cans of orange juice which the FDA said were falsely labeled as being "equal to the juice of one dozen average size oranges."
- Seized a shipment of "pure strawberry preserves" which were made in part with cherries.
- Seized 175 tons of grapefruit juice charged with having been manipulated chemically to make it appear to be of a better quality.

Interest Proposed In Back Pay Award

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has for the first time recommended that interest at 6 percent a year be added to lost wages for a worker fired unfairly.

The interest would provide a suitable remedy in illegal discharges for union activity and would not be "punitive," Examiner Herman Marx said. His ruling was the first to meet a recent recommendation of NLRB Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman that interest be included as part of the penalty in all cases of unlawful discharge.

In the case at issue, Marx found that the Puget Sound Bridge & Dry Dock Co. had illegally fired a Carpenters' steward, Allen E. Walker, for pressing safety demands at a bridge-building project. He ordered reinstatement of Walker, with back pay and 6 percent interest.

UPWA Strike Continues at Illinois Plant

Du Quoin, Ill.—Negotiations attended by federal mediators have failed to end a strike of nearly four months—a walkout of 220 meat packing workers at the Du Quoin Packing Co. here.

The strike started Oct. 23 when Local 156 of the United Packinghouse Workers renewed a long-time effort to move wages at the plant here to the level of the industry in other parts of the nation. Union officials say the company, locally owned and highly profitable, pays between 57 and 85 cents an hour less than other meat packing firms.

In addition, the union is seeking the reinstatement of five workers fired for participation in a so-called "wildcat" strike earlier last year.

The company, which markets meat products throughout Illinois under the Blue Bell label, has made no direct efforts to break the strike.

About six weeks ago, however, a group of organizers of the unaffiliated Teamsters showed up in Du Quoin. They have made tentative and thus far unsuccessful efforts to woo the workers away from the UPWA.

The local union, in a strongly-worded resolution, condemned the Teamsters' action as "disruptive" and aimed at strikebreaking. Copies of the resolution criticizing the Teamsters were sent to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and to Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa.

Local President Wins JC Award

Alton, Ill.—Orchids have been coming Buddy Davis's way since the president of Steelworkers Local 3643 became president of the Alton-Wood River Area United Fund. The Junior Chamber of Commerce gave Davis its annual distinguished service award, and the Alton Evening Telegraph extended congratulations in a lead editorial.

Said the editorial: "We feel the entire community should extend him a vote of thanks . . . His selection will add prestige" to the Junior Chamber's award. And the fund's executive director added: "Buddy did an outstanding job. We are all in accord with the Telegraph."

Davis and his wife have four boys and a girl. Aged 31, he is a director of the local Red Cross chapter and active in parent-teacher work, the Cub Scouts, American Legion and the YMCA.

'Good First Step'—Keyserling:

Economic Plan Seen Vague on Growth

The President's Economic Report to Congress "is a good first step" but does not contain a "sufficiently comprehensive growth program," and some of its recommendations move in the "wrong direction," Leon H. Keyserling has declared.

Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers under former Pres. Truman, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that the President's proposal to offer an 8 percent tax credit to stimulate investment is "highly unwise" economic policy.

Hailing the general tone of the President's report and that of the CEA as "progressive, candid and far-sighted," Keyserling said they do not contain a comprehensive analysis of why the nation's economic growth rate "averaged so dismally low" during the past nine years or how the economy's operations must be readjusted to improve the record in the future.

The greatest failure of our economic system, said Keyserling, "has been our failure to expand private consumer spending and public investment sufficiently to equate with the growing productive power in being and the even greater productive potential which have resulted from the actual processes of business investment and the thrust of new technology and automation."

"Except under conditions of actual war or rapidly stepped-up mobilization or demobilization," he declared, "the core of our economic difficulties at least throughout this century has been the failure to achieve this adequate expansion of ultimate demand."

On the tax credit proposal, Keyserling declared that he would have no objection to special tax concessions to encourage a rate of investment consistent with a 5 percent or 6 percent gross national product growth rate "if at the same time we took measures to promote an expansion of ultimate private and public demand consistent" with the same GNP growth rate.

The tax concession plan, he said, would not produce a stimulative effect on the economy in the short-run and in the long-run would "generate economic disequilibrium" and work against economic growth.

Union Group Hailed for Aid In Upper Volta

Four union leaders who helped raise money for an African Boystown have done "as much to offset potential Communist propaganda" as the official U. S. aid program in Upper Volta, the American ambassador to that new nation has informed them.

Ambassador Thomas S. Estes had requested aid funds to help two young Jesuits working with a boys' village near Quagadougou, Upper Volta. When aid was refused because the project did not qualify legally for funds, he made an appeal for private aid.

The appeal, transmitted through Labor Dept. channels, was answered by Sec.-Treas. William C. O'Neill of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the late Pres. William A. Calvin of the Boilermakers.

O'Neill collected $10 apiece from 30 delegates to the AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach, and the other three gave $100 each. The money was forwarded through the ambassador to "Kamba Tenga," the mud-hut village the boys built with their own hands. Wrote Estes:

"Surely we have 60 boys who will always remember that unknown Americans provided them with food when it was desperately needed. I thank you and your colleagues."

The village was built by boys 7 to 17 on land secured by Pres. Yameogo of Upper Volta. They are being taught how to read and write, how to build their huts and how to raise cotton.

UAW Demands GM End Overtime, Hire Jobless

Detroit—The hotly disputed issue of overtime during periods of heavy unemployment erupted here in a demand by the Auto Workers' National GM Council that General Motors Corp. stop engaging in "excessive and unnecessary overtime" that could provide at least temporary work for nearly 25,000 laid-off workers.

Delegates from GM plants all over the country reported many workers have been ordered to do overtime work while former workers remain on layoff. They adopted a resolution of vigorous protest.

For the entire industry, overtime jumped from 436,000 hours in October to more than 1 million hours in November and December, the UAW said. In the Detroit area alone, GM plants worked enough overtime to give a full week's work to 16,762 on layoff in December, the conference was told.

The council demanded that GM "eliminate this type of overtime work and rehire sufficient laid-off workers to achieve its needed production within a 40-hour week."

The union's GM Dept. said it has repeatedly protested to GM against the "improper scheduling of overtime" during periods of recession and layoff. The conference adopted a resolution saying:

"Workers resent overtime while their friends and neighbors are laid off."

During negotiations last year the UAW demanded contract protection against overtime except in emergencies. This was refused but the corporation sent a letter to plant general managers which the union said was "completely inadequate."

Since then two union-management meetings have been held to discuss the union's protests of overtime scheduling.

Boycotts Hearing:

Struck Jamestown Company Rebuffs Probe by Mediators

Buffalo—The status of a special state mediation panel, named to investigate a 20-week strike by the Furniture Workers at the Jamestown Sterling Corp., was thrown into confusion on the eve of hearings when the company reversed itself and pointblank refused to appear.

James Tillotson III, president of the firm, in a statement appearing Feb. 9 in the Jamestown Post-Journal, had said the company "welcomed" the interest of the mediators and hoped "their suggestions will prove feasible."

On Feb. 14, however, Tillotson sent a telegram to Joseph F. Finnegan, chairman of the State Board of Mediation, charging that previous operations of the mediation service had failed to halt alleged "violence" on the picket line, that the company had offered "concessions" to the union without reciprocation, and that an appearance by the company might encourage a settlement "dictated" by a governmental body. He said no company spokesman would attend the hearings and no one would be authorized to speak for the firm.

Tillotson sent a copy of the telegram to Furniture Workers Pres. Morris Pizer with a suggestion that "you and I sit down together in the hope that we can reach a settlement more satisfactory to both of us than one empowered by any governmental authority."

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, it was still uncertain whether the mediation panel would proceed with the hearings without company spokesmen present.

Strike Began Oct. 2

The strike at the Jamestown furniture plant, about 75 miles south of here, began last Oct. 2 in an effort by 140 members of UFWA Local 45 to obtain an initial contract. Jamestown Sterling has since attempted to operate with strikebreakers escorted by sheriff's deputies through union picket lines.

In appointing the special mediation panel, Finnegan "directed" the company and the union "to be present and make available to the panel all the information it seeks."

Veteran labor-management observers here described the panel as a highly unusual procedure, although the group does not have the power of subpoena.

UFWA Intl. Rep. J. Howard Proudman of Jamestown "welcomed" the creation of the panel and said the union would appear.

Dean Andrew V. Clements of the Albany Law School, a member of the seven-member Board of Mediation, is chairman of the panel.

The UFWA was certified as bargaining representative for Jamestown Sterling's production and maintenance workers last year after winning a secret-ballot National Labor Relations Board election.

When management stalled in negotiations and finally said it would meet with the union committee only for "two hours, once a week," members of Local 45 walked out after a unanimous strike vote.

Unfair labor practice charges accusing management of refusing to bargain in good faith were filed by the union Dec. 27 and still are pending in the Buffalo regional office of the NLRB.

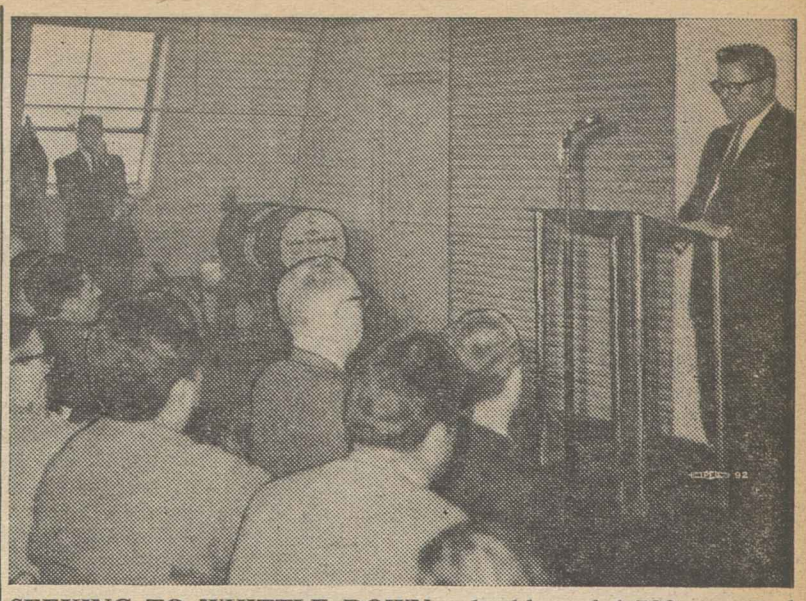
Proudman said the union also is consulting its attorneys on the possibility of taking legal action against Chautauqua County Sheriff Charles C. McCloskey for ordering his deputies to restrict picket line activities—although he had no court order to do so.

State Supreme Court Justice William B. Lawless last December rejected a company application for an injunction to limit picketing because, he ruled, there was insufficient evidence of picket line violence to warrant court intervention.

Lawless this month again rejected a company request for an immediate injunction, saying he would not do so unless local officials asked for help from the state police and the latter failed to preserve order.

Pizer urged Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller not to become "entrapped" in any use of state police. If this should be done, he told the governor in a telegram, "it would be a monstrous injustice to the strikers, who have already been made to suffer severe privations" because of the company's refusal to bargain.

Proudman said the strikers are receiving "wonderful support, both financially and morally," from the members of more than 100 local unions in the Jamestown area.



SEEKING TO WHITTLE DOWN a backlog of 1,700 unsettled grievances at Great Lakes Steel Corp., Detroit, company and Steelworkers' officials met with workers at meetings like this one in advance of steel industry negotiations on new contracts. Pictured speaking at one meeting is USWA District Dir. Charles Younglove, with company Vice Pres. James Barton standing, left.

TWUA Votes to Seek Hikes at Northern Mills

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America, at meetings of delegates representing 65,000 workers, has voted to recommend cancellation of contracts with 265 northern textile firms and to seek new contracts with wage increases and improved fringe benefits.

The TWUA declared that wages have not been increased since 1960, that fringes remain the same as in 1957, and that textile employers have made "notable progress" in emerging from a slump which gripped the industry two years ago.

Delegates from textile centers in New England and the mid-Atlantic states met in separate conferences. They represented 45,000 workers in 190 cotton-rayon plants and 20,000 in 75 woolen and worsted plants.

A resolution adopted by the meetings also recommended that negotiators aim at eliminating inequities and changing or clarifying contract language. Policy committees for each division were authorized to draft goals and assist local union negotiators.

Most TWUA northern cotton-rayon contracts expire or are subject to reopening Apr. 15. Woolen and worsted agreements come up for review May 1. In each case 60-day advance notice to employers is required.

The delegates voted after hearing reports from TWUA Pres. William Pollock and Sec.-Treas. John Chupka.

Pollock said that while northern cotton-rayon workers got raises averaging 7.5 cents an hour in 1960 and woolen and worsted rates went up 7 cents an hour two years ago, all other major industries have granted equal or larger increases and many are committed to additional raises in 1962.

Textile productivity, Pollock said, is rising at a rate of 4 percent annually, contrasted to a rate of 3 percent for manufacturing as a whole.

"Textile workers have not shared the fruits of this increase, and their fringe benefits are substandard by any comparison with modern American industries," he said. "A continuance of this situation cannot be tolerated."

Other factors listed as part of the improving textile picture:

- The industry has received substantial special help under the Kennedy Administration, including $25 million a year in depreciation tax savings and another $25 million in prospect.
- Cotton manufacturers are getting relief from excessive imports under a U.S. agreement with 16 cotton-exporting nations.

Victor Canzano of Woonsocket, R. I., the union's cotton-rayon director, and J. William Belanger of Boston, Mass., woolen and worsted director, presided at the conferences.

Glass Industry Pact Continues Long Peace

More than 6,500 skilled machine operators in the glass container industry will receive pay raises, job transfer rights, higher pensions and improved vacations under a new three-year contract negotiated by the Glass Bottle Blowers.

The industrywide agreement, covering workers at 81 plants of 24 container manufacturers, will also provide for the first time life insurance for retirees and hospital and surgical benefits for both retired workers and their wives.

In another development, the union and the Glass Manufacturers Association agreed to extend the principle of industry-wide bargaining to some 35,000 production and maintenance workers represented by the Glass Bottle Blowers. Negotiations will begin in March for workers in plants east of the Rocky Mountains. An additional 6,000 workers west of the Rockies are already covered by a single agreement.

The contract covering journeymen operators and related workers provides a 3 percent raise on both base pay and incentives effective Mar. 1, the equivalent of 3 percent in fringe benefits beginning the second year of the contract, and an additional 3 percent raise on Mar. 1, 1964.

GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton said the job transfer provision of the contract provides "significant" employment stability.

Preferential hiring in other plants is guaranteed workers whose jobs are eliminated for any reason, including automation or technological changes. If plants of the same company have no job openings, the displaced workers are to be given preference in hiring by other companies in the industry.

The pension improvement, beginning in the second year of the contract, raises the pension base from the present $2 to $2.50 for each year of service and eliminates the previous 35-year maximum of credited service. The pension agreement also provides for earlier retirement because of age or disability.

Going into effect at that time will be a third week of vacation after 10 years of service. The present requirement is 15 years.

Union and company officials, who reached agreement after 17 days of negotiations in Chicago, hailed the new contract as extending for three more years the 77-year record of peaceful agreement between the GBBA and the container manufacturers, without a single national strike.

Auto Union Ratifies Pact At Studebaker

South Bend—Members of the Auto Workers Local 5 have ratified a new three-year contract with the Studebaker-Packard Corp. ending a six-week strike by the 6,700 members.

The agreement, reached in Washington by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and company Pres. Sherwood Egbert, closed out the current round of auto industry negotiations.

Members agreed to give up five minutes of their 15-minute washup time when production of 1963 model cars begins this summer. In exchange, wage increases total 16 cents, and the contract includes improvements in pensions, insurance and supplemental unemployment benefits. Also, the local won the right to represent workers at Studebaker's new defense plant here.

The UAW said management dropped its demands for cuts in vacation pay, shift premiums and overtime provisions.

The strike was called Jan.1 when the company announced it was terminating the old contract and instituting these cuts along with a 15-minute reduction in relief and cleanup time.

UAW Regional Dir. Raymond H. Berndt, who led the bargaining team here, said he feels both sides are satisfied with the final agreement. The union is determined to forget past disputes, he said, and go back to the job of "building better jobs and better cars" at Studebaker.

Fair, Beidler Named To Legislative Posts

Clinton M. Fair and John Beidler have been appointed AFL-CIO legislative representatives.

Fair formerly served as an assistant director of the Dept. of Social Security; Beidler was assistant to Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Ontario Court Ruling Hits Royal York Hotel

(*Continued from Page* 1)

now in their tenth month on the picket lines, as Chief Justice J. C. McRuer ruled that there was a right to strike and employers could not punish workers for engaging in a lawful union activity.

The CPR, owners of the hotel, largest in the British Commonwealth, said it will take the case to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Three appeal court judges took only a few minutes to deliver the verdict against the Royal York.

Onofrio (Murph) Zambri, business manager of striking Hotel Employes Local 299, hailed the verdict as "a great victory for the strikers and every union in Ontario."

The Royal York announced after the verdict that it would still decline to meet with a city council mediator, Controller Herbert Orliffe. The hotel said it would not accept city mediation until the council voted to end its blacklist on the scheduling of city functions in the strikebound hotel.

After 10 months, there are 500 remaining strikers. Of the original 1,188 strikers, 520 have returned to work and 166 have quit or taken their pensions. The picket lines have cut hotel business by at least 20 percent, according to union interpretation of CPR statements.

Job Injury Deaths Reach Record Low

Deaths resulting from work accidents dropped last year to a rate of 21 per 100,000 workers—the lowest on record—and disabling injuries to a rate of 30.1 per 1,000, second lowest in history, the U. S. Dept. of Labor has reported.

The number of deaths totaled 13,500, a drop of about 300 from the 1960 figure, and disabling injuries were down to 1.93 million, a decrease of about 20,000.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said each of the injuries studied in its report disabled a worker for one full day or more. In addition to the deaths, approximately 80,500 injuries resulted in some permanent physical impairment and the total made 163 million mandays of disability, equivalent to a year's full-time employment of about 525,000 workers.

The principal decrease in injuries was in manufacturing—about 6 percent below the 1960 total. The BLS reported modest decreases in injuries, paralleling drops in employment, in mining, agriculture, transportation and public utilities.

Injuries in contract construction remained about the same as in 1960, but the rate was up 5 percent because of the decline in employment, it said.

Boilermakers Fight Cut in Ship Funds

The Iron Shipbuilders Intl. Marine Council of the Boilermakers has appealed to Congress to help save the shipbuilding industry by substantially increasing the budget appropriation proposed for the Maritime Administration.

The new budget request for the Commerce Dept. agency cuts construction-differential subsidy funds for the year ending June 30, 1963, from $98 million to $50 million, the council charged.

A. F. Young, administrative director of the council, called the proposed cut "wholly unrealistic" and "ridiculously inadequate." It will if approved, he said, "hasten the death of our shipbuilding industry, which already has been given the last rites."

Young said "grave unemployment" prevails in most coastal and inland shipbuilding areas and that a further cut in subsidy funds would "multiply the depressed areas" of the country.

Eighteen ships were contemplated for 1962, but less than half that number will actually be constructed, Young pointed out. If all presently proposed 31 merchant ships are placed under contract by June 30, 1963, he said, this still would be only half the bare minimum needed to keep the merchant fleet "remotely modern" and U.S. shipyards operating at a minimum for national defense.

Anti-Trust Act Suit Filed on Blouse Pact

A civil anti-trust suit against an Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers local and three management groups will provide a test of the union's collective agreements in an atmosphere "free of politically motivated sensationalism," ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky has declared.

The civil suit was filed Jan. 23 by the Justice Dept. against New York Local 25 and three trade associations in the blouse industry. Dubinsky noted that the action is a sequel to a criminal suit brought against the same organizations by the Eisenhower Administration in 1959.

"At long last," he said, "the government is doing what it should have done in the first place if it wished to test the validity of the ILGWU collective agreements—namely to make a test in a civil forum rather than bring a sensational criminal case."

He said the union's contracts are based on procedures recommended by a special commission appointed in the 1920s by the late Alfred E. Smith, then governor of New York.

The object of the contracts, Dubinsky declared, is not to restrict competition but "to put an end to substandard labor conditions."

Sidney Barson of SCME Staff Dies

Sidney Barson, a member of the publications staff of the State, County & Municipal Employes, died at his home in Washington, Feb. 9, following a heart attack. He was 65.

A native of Russia, Barson came to this country with his father at the age of 15.

He was a founder and for many years president of the Harrisburg, Pa., Newspaper Guild and for 28 years was on the editorial staff of the Harrisburg Evening News. He later edited technical publications for the Navy Dept. and an engineering firm. At the time of his death, he was vice chairman of the Washington Guild's labor press unit.

Services were held Feb. 11 in the chapel of Chisuk Emunah Congregation in Penbrook, a Harrisburg suburb.

A RECEPTION and tea at the home of Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson climaxed the conference here of the Women's Activities Div. of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. Shown from the left are Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, co-director of the WAD; Mrs. Johnson, Co-Director Esther Murray of the WAD; Mrs. Arthur J. Goldberg, wife of the secretary of labor.

Rochester Unions Score In Organizing Campaign

Rochester, N. Y.—A city-wide organizing program started last February by the Rochester AFL-CIO had a .500 batting average in its first year, according to a report to delegates at an AFL-CIO Seminar on Organizing here.

Seminar speakers praised the "Rochester Plan" as a return to the method and the spirit that once helped labor grow, and said it will be tried elsewhere. Among them were guests from the Canadian Labor Congress who announced they would carry a favorable report and recommendation back to Canada.

Robert Miller, AFL-CIO staff organizer stationed here, reported that 59 organizing campaigns were started in this area under the supervision of the central body's organizing committee, with affiliated unions helping in the campaign.

Twenty of the 40 campaigns completed in the first year resulted in victory for AFL-CIO unions, Miller said. Others who gave details of the plan, initiated at a seminar here a year ago, were Edward J. Halter of the Auto Workers, organizing committee chairman; Pres. Anthony Schneider, Rochester AFL-CIO; Regional Dir. Michael Mann; and Assistant Dir. Charles Hasselmeyer of AFL-CIO Region 2.

The spark that ignited a fire of interest was an agreement by affiliated unions that all organizing campaigns would be conducted under the general supervision of the council organizing committee.

Mann said the membership increase in the Rochester central body gives it "one of the finest records" of the region's 51 city federations. He applauded the "unity and brotherhood" evidenced by local unions and added: "Rochester is leading the way back to the basic concept of all labor, and reviving the spirit that in the past has made labor great."

Other speakers included John Schreier, assistant director of organization, AFL-CIO; William Dodge, executive vice president, Canadian Labor Congress; Joseph MacKenzie, CLC director of organization; Pres. Harry Spodick of the Jewelry Workers, and William Higler, UAW regional representative.

Schreier warned that unions still are not organizing new members in the same ratio as the increase in the national work force, and said that unless the trend is reversed, labor will "see its strength dwindle and its powers diminish."

Unions must increase per capita income to finance more organizing efforts, increase field staffs for campaigns and make better use of the labor press to counteract anti-union public relations forces, he declared.

Delegates recommended that shop stewards be used as the key to organizing non-union members. They also collected $260 for the Furniture Workers' strike against the Jamestown, N. Y., Sterling Corp. Donations should be sent, the meeting was told, care of the Sterling Strike Fund, P.O. Box 133, Falconer, N. Y.

Youth Crime Post Given Don Ellinger

W. Don Ellinger has resigned as an area director for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education to accept a post as labor and employment consultant to the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

He will be part of a team of experts advising the committee and giving technical assistance in demonstration project cities.

In announcing Ellinger's appointment, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, chairman of the committee, noted that a coordinated attack on the juvenile delinquency problem must include efforts to reduce the school dropout rate and provide constructive employment opportunities for the nation's youth.

Since the AFL-CIO merger in 1945, Ellinger has been director of COPE Area 8, which includes Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. Before that he was southwestern states director of the former CIO Political Action Committee.

He is a member of the Papermakers & Paperworkers and formerly was a member of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers. He served the ILGWU as an organizer and as manager of its Dallas Joint Board.

To Get Out the Vote:

COPE Women Plan Intensified Program

An intensified political program by women of the labor movement, culminating in large-scale registration and "get out the vote" campaigns, will be the major item on the agenda for the Women's Activities Div. of AFL-CIO COPE for the remainder of 1962.

That was the recommendation of 52 delegates to the first nationwide WAD conference in Washington, D. C.

In six intensive days of activity the delegates got a "cram" course in political education, heard government and labor officials discussing their past successes and their future intentions, toured the White House and were guests at a tea in the home of Vice Pres. and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Business sessions were highlighted by addresses by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew Biemiller, Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant secretary of labor, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Laurence Rogin and five of his staff members, and other experts.

The COPE women's leaders, representing WAD groups in 24 states and the District of Columbia, also got a message of greeting from Pres. Kennedy, spent an afternoon on Capitol Hill with legislators from their states, and were addressed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

The conference was called at the request of unions and central bodies impressed with the work of WAD groups in a dozen states, and was arranged by the two COPE area directors of women's activities —Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh of the western area and Mrs. Esther Murray of the eastern area.

The delegates got advice from such experts as Louis Harris, who led a discussion on how to canvass your neighborhood; the WAD directors on organizing, recruiting workers, and setting up files of union members and registered voters; Biemiller on legislation; Rogin on educating voters on issues; Edwin Goldfield of the U.S. Bureau of the Census on how to use census figures.

'Teachers' Listed

Among "teachers" at the business sessions were COPE Deputy Dir. Al Barkan, who showed samples of pamphlets distributed by the "radical right"; Mrs. Peterson, and Ray Purdy of the Communications Workers, who told how CWA polls its members.

Schnitzler told the closing conference session: "Talk about the good things we do, and stop trying to defend labor from the attacks of those who don't like us.

"What does the future hold for us? More work. Keep organizing. Tell what we're doing—raising $1 million for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Fund, giving a third of all the money raised by community funds and chests in America—$160 million of $480 million.

"Help build the kind of country we all want. This country is only going to be as good as you're ready to make it for yourself."

McDevitt sounded the conference keynote as he declared: "The very life of the labor movement, the welfare of our nation, depends on your ability—and ours—to get the unregistered registered so they can vote."

UAW Offers New Plan To Finance Elections

The Auto Workers have proposed a program for "clean and responsible financing of federal elections" that would eliminate large contributions and set a $10 maximum on individual contributions to any candidate or party.

The nine-point program submitted by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther to the President's Commission on Campaign Costs would permit a qualified voter to contribute $10 each to a congressional candidate, a senatorial candidate, a presidential candidate, and to the party of his choice or an independent political committee. The contributions could be offset by a tax credit of 90 percent of the total.

Thus, the overall ceiling on contributions per voter would be $40 in a presidential election year and $30 in a congressional election year. In years when there are no elections for federal posts, the voter could give $10 to his party or to an independent committee.

Among other proposals outlined by the UAW, in addition to the tax credit, were:

- Broadening the system of free and equal radio and television time for candidates and their parties.
- One free mailing from each candidate to every voter in his constituency.
- A limited subsidy to each candidate, based on the number of votes in preceding elections, to be used for advertising, television, radio and other "visible" expenditures.

Reuther noted that poll-taker George Gallup had estimated that 17 million families would be willing to give as much as $85 million in $5 campaign contributions. He said it was "not unreasonable to assume" such a total could be raised in $1 to $10 contributions if a limited tax credit were allowed.

"Expenditures for the most part would be self-controlling in view of the fact that only small sums from many contributors, together with the amounts to be provided by the federal government, would be available to candidates," he continued.

"None of this money would have a special-interest axe to grind and no candidate would feel under obligation for such small contributions."

He said the UAW program would "produce for the first time an enforceable limit on campaign contributions."

Health Care Speech Reprints Available

Copies of a major speech on health care for the aged by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) are available without charge from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security describes the speech, delivered to the Senate last year, as "still the most comprehensive" statement of the case for financing such health care through social security.

Anderson is co-sponsor, with Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), of the Administration bill embodying the social security approach.

Meany Stresses Distinctions:

Trade Unionists, Socialists, Communists

AFL-CIO President George Meany in a signed editorial in the February 1962 issue of The American Federationist, official AFL-CIO monthly publication, writes on the subject of trade unionists, Socialists and Communists. Herewith is the full text:

We hear a great amount of talk these days from the right-wing condemning socialism as a form of communism. This, despite the record of many so-called socialistic countries of sincere, determined, long opposition to communism and all other forms of dictatorship.

As free trade unionists, we of the AFL-CIO loyally support the principles of democracy and reject all forms of dictatorship. Totalitarianism—whether it be communism, fascism, Nazism, Falangism, Castroism or Peronism—is reprehensible to us. American labor yields to no one in the vigor and consistency of its opposition to every type of tyranny. Nor has our trade union movement ever shown any preference for one Communist clique as against another. We see nothing but evil in communism, whether Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev, Mao Tse-tung, Tito or Castro be its dictatorial standard-bearer.

Experience has taught us, however, to avoid certain dangerous mistakes in the fight against communism. One mistake often made by sincere anti-Communists is to lump together all critics of our economic system with the Communists who seek nothing less than the total destruction of that system. Opponents of communism who take this position render great service to the Communist conspiracy when they equate democratic Socialists and other serious critics of our social system with Communists as enemies of liberty. In the present world situation, fraught with danger of Soviet aggression, this mistake can be very harmful to the forces of freedom and peace.

It is not hard to see why rock-ribbed reactionaries should, wittingly or otherwise, resort to such a fantastic amalgam. They are anxious to preserve their privileges. That is why they resent and resist the efforts of the trade unions to assure the workers decent conditions of life and labor and a just share of the national product. For the same reason they consider every urgently needed social reform, no matter how much it might improve and strengthen our free society, as a threat to their "good old days."

It is, however, very unfortunate when those who take pride in calling themselves liberals fall into the same error. Some of these self-styled liberals have only contempt for trade unionists and democratic Socialists. They resent and reject the democratic Socialists, especially when they also happen to be trade unionists. Such prejudice is, at best, rooted in ignorance or in the utterly unwarranted and dangerous notion that they can speak for labor better than labor can speak for itself.

American free labor believes in democratic free enterprise. In our country experience has shown that it is possible to promote individual dignity, human freedom and the well-being of the great mass of people through the free enterprise system. Also under this system American labor can and does support legislation, government action, projects and services in the interest of the public welfare on the theory that forward looking government policies and undertakings can strengthen and stabilize our free economy and enable it to serve society better.

Not only labor but management, the farmers and other segments of our society have from time to time called for governmental action to correct economic imbalance and inequity and to eliminate social injustice in our country. It is the folly of reactionaries to label all such proposals as socialistic. Every genuine liberal will agree that it would be silly to question or oppose needed reforms merely because Socialists have been espousing and supporting them.

The latest congressional inventory has disclosed that, as of June 30, 1961, U.S. government assets in real estate and personal property, drastically undervalued, amount to $282.9 billion. This represents a gain of $6.97 billion over the previous year. This American social wealth is very probably greater than the total wealth controlled by the Soviet Communist dictatorship which calls itself socialist. This extensive American social wealth has not made our democratic way of life and institutions any less vital or robust. The growing vitality of American democracy stands out today in sharper contrast than ever with the dictatorship which Khrushchev is attempting to modernize and streamline.

We cannot emphasize too strongly that the decisive reason why democratic-minded people oppose communism and every other dictatorship is because all such despotic systems are destructive of individual dignity, human freedom and well-being. Economic forms are not the decisive factor.

Everyone devoted to democracy and human dignity must draw a sharp line of distinction between the democratic Socialists and the totalitarian Communists. One need not accept the doctrines of democratic socialism to realize that its adherents are true democrats who are uncompromising enemies of communism and all other forms of dictatorship. As a matter of fact, democratic Socialists have often shared with free trade unionists the honor of being the first and main target of Communist hostility, abuse, persecution and liquidation. We need but cite the latest Communist campaign of terror, bombing and murder in Venezuela.

No matter how much we may differ with some of their economic doctrines, we must recognize that Socialists believe in and support democracy. On the other hand, the communists who hate and despise democracy make use of its institutions and processes in order to destroy democracy in toto. Communists living in the free world may talk a lot about their being for equal rights. In reality, the only right which interests them is their right to work for the destruction of democracy and its replacement by what they call a "proletarian dictatorship"—actually an absolute dictatorship over the workers and the nation by the Communist Party.

In the United Nations and its vital agencies, like the Intl. Labor Organization, democratic Socialists—and especially the Socialist trade unionists—have often been of the greatest service to human freedom. They have helped to defeat the Communist moves to infiltrate and paralyze these institutions in the interest of Soviet imperialism.

And who can deny the splendid service to human freedom and world peace by Socialist Paul-Henri Spaak when he was secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization?

In France, Germany, Austria, the Scandinavian and other countries, the democratic Socialists side by side with other democratic forces have rendered superb support to the free trade union movement in its efforts to promote social justice and human dignity and freedom.

In the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the non-Socialist AFL-CIO has worked closely with social democratic trade unionists to build an effective rampart against communism and other dictatorships.

Experience has taught the free trade unionists of all countries that Communists always look upon the trade unions merely as instruments for promoting Communist aims and interests, for advancing the totalitarian dictatorship of their party over labor and all society. Communists of every type and stripe slavishly follow Lenin's orders "to agree to any and every sacrifice . . . to resort to all sorts of devices, maneuvers, illegal methods, to evasion and subterfuge, in order to penetrate the trade unions, to remain in them and to carry on Communist work in them at all costs." Realizing this role of the Communists, the former CIO years ago expelled the Communist-controlled unions and stressed that:

". . . The purpose of the Communist Party is to promote the interests of the Soviet Union . . . Although the Communist Party has claimed to champion unionism and organization, it has always done so in order to carry on Communist work within trade unions and in order to pervert their policies to the advantage of the Soviet Union. The Communist Party . . . does not believe in trade unions. It believes in using them for the purposes of the Soviet Union . . . Once the Communists gain control of a union, the union inevitably becomes nothing more than a robot-like instrument of the world-wide Communist movement, with the true economic and social interests of the workers in the union sacrificed to the interests of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union."

We trade unionists have learned from life to distinguish clearly between Communists as deadly enemies of democracy and social democrats as loyal supporters of democracy. To be genuine and effective, liberals must welcome the cooperation of the democratic Socialists, the Socialist trade unionists and all other truly democratic forces in the struggle against communism as the mortal foe of human dignity, freedom and world peace.

The powerful forces of Communist totalitarianism which we face today call for coordinated effort by all those who believe in human freedom as a basic ingredient for a progressive and peaceful world.

Job Bias Measure Sent To House Rules Group

An equal job opportunity bill, aimed at banning discrimination in employment, has moved out of the House Education & Labor Committee into the Rules Committee—where northern Democrats will need Republican help to clear it for floor action.

The committee bill is aimed at prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or age. It would set up a five-member commission appointed by the President to investigate possible cases of discrimination in hiring or promotion practices by private employers, unions or government agencies.

In one major feature — enforcement authority—the bill appears short of AFL-CIO recommendations for enforcement powers comparable to those possessed by the National Labor Relations Board.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, testifying last month on fair employment legislation, referred to the "abundant experience" of the NLRB during the past 25 years and declared: "We think exactly the same kind of procedure would work in this field as well."

Under NLRB procedure, the labor board makes an initial decision as to whether the law has been violated, issues cease-and-desist orders and designates appropriate remedies, including back pay. The board may seek a compliance order in a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

As reported by the committee, the bill would require the commission to go to federal district court to seek a finding of discrimination and an injunction—which, in effect, would make the court, rather than the commission, the body that decides if illegal discrimination exists and what remedy should be applied.

Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) said a subcommittee proposal dealing with employment discrimination because of sex had been dropped with the intention of handling it in separate legislation. A provision banning discrimination because of age was retained on the basis of "strong testimony as to extensive discrimination against older workers," he said.

Powell has asked the Rules Committee to clear the bill.

HOWARD JENKINS, JR.

Jenkins Appointed Top L-G Act Aide

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has named Howard Jenkins, Jr., a specialist in the fields of administrative and labor law, as an assistant commissioner for the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports.

In his new post Jenkins is the highest-ranking Negro civil service employe at the Dept. of Labor. He will advise BLMR Commissioner John L. Holcombe on administering the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act, and will supervise the work of the newly reorganized Office of Regulations & Administrative Determinations.

Community College Aid Seen Vital to Students

Federal construction grants for two-year community colleges would make it possible for almost a quarter of a million additional high school graduates to continue their education, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) has declared.

Case described the community college provision of the Senate-passed aid to higher education bill as offering the "first meaningful assistance" by the federal government to 400 state-and-city-supported junior colleges which currently enroll 645,000 students.

Large-scale aid to community colleges is one of three major differences between the Senate and House-passed bills. The others are the Senate's college scholarship provision—strongly supported by Pres. Kennedy and opposed by House conservatives—and the House provision for construction grants and loans for public and private senior colleges, contrasted with loans only in the Senate bill.

An immediate conference was blocked by a Republican objection in the House, which sent the issue to the Rules Committee. Some observers saw this as a device to mandate House conferees to reject the college scholarship provision.

While the House bill permits junior colleges to qualify for limited federal grants and loans, the Senate bill earmarks $50,000 a year for five years in matching grants to permit construction of new two-year colleges or expansion of existing facilities.

Community college enrollment has soared more than 16 percent in two years, straining existing facilities. An AFL-CIO convention resolution, urging increased public support, declared experience "has clearly demonstrated that when higher education is brought closer to the student, enabling him to live at home while studying, many young people go to college who might not otherwise do so."

Case, who sponsored the Senate junior college provision, said passage of the bill would encourage creation of additional community colleges to serve areas where high school graduates must either attend distant senior colleges at considerable expense or discontinue their education.

Romney the Liberal?

THE ALMOST JET-LIKE propulsion of compact carmaker George Romney to national political attention has raised anew the question of Republican liberalism.

Romney, in announcing his availability as a GOP candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in Michigan, has called for a new liberal image for the Republican Party and a program that will more accurately reflect the needs and desires of the majority of voters.

While there are a number of liberally oriented Republicans in Congress and the state legislatures, they constitute a relatively small section of the party's officeholders and leaders. An increase in their number would be to the general benefit of the nation.

Romney's political orientation is largely unknown at the moment, even in Michigan. His participation in the state's constitutional convention should provide one key to his new image, thinking in terms of the state's badly gerrymandered state legislature.

The instantaneous and almost simultaneous projection of Romney as a national political figure by the nation's press, radio, television and magazines indicates that he is considered something more than just another gubernatorial candidate.

This makes it more important that his position be documented on the major national issues—issues such as health care for the aged under social security, federal aid to education, civil rights legislation and other programs that offer distinguishing marks between a liberal and a conservative.

Railroads and the Nation

THE COUNTRY'S RAILROAD unions have provided the nation with a demonstration of responsible unionism in the national interest in the preparation and distribution of a major economic study of the industry and its accelerated trend toward mergers.

The nub of the study, prepared by Leon Keyserling, is that the problems of the railroad industry must be viewed in terms of national economic policy.

This detailed and documented study, advocating the formation of a National Transportation Commission to deal with all forms of surface transportation, provides an intelligent benchmark from which to deal with a complex problem—one requiring a national solution rather than the narrow-interest approach of the rails.

How the Promotors Work

THE REPORT of the National Better Business Bureau on the fund-raising activities of the National Right-to-Work Committee should be required reading for every businessman in the nation.

The businessmen have been misled on several counts by the solicitations of the national committee. They have been told by committee fund-raisers that their contributions will help eliminate "compulsory unionism." In fact, as Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.) noted in introducing the Better Business Bureau report in the Congressional Record, they are promoting "compulsory open-shop laws" and creating "friction in our industrial life."

The weakening and destruction of unions that is the real objective of the "right-to-work" committee would injure every businessman in the nation whose sales are directly tied to the high living standards unions have helped create.

But the businessman's contributions, solicited in the name of the phony dedication and idealism of the "right-to-work" group, do not really go to work for this "cause." Nearly half of the funds donated in 1960 were used for fund-raising—almost 18 percent ending in the till of a professional fund-raising firm.

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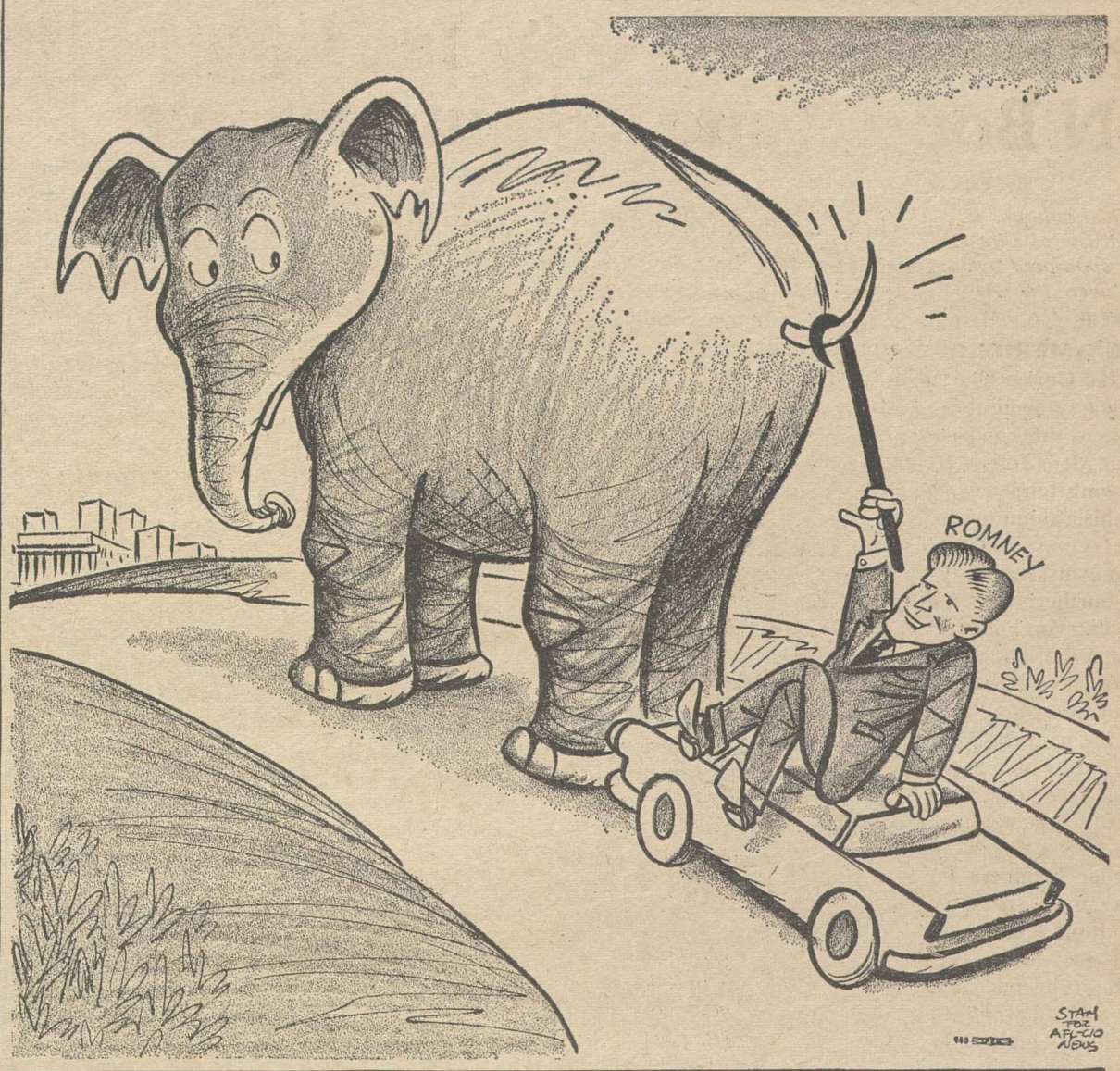

70 Percent of People in Cities:

Rural-Dominated Legislatures Point Up Need for Urban Dept.

WHY AN URBAN AFFAIRS DEPT.? The President outlined some of the broad needs for such a Cabinet-level department in his message to Congress.

"The times we live in urgently call for this action," he declared. "In a few short decades we have passed from a rural to an urban way of life; in a few short decades more, we shall be a nation of vastly expanding population, living in expanded urban areas in housing that does not exist now, served by community facilities that do not now exist, moving about by systems of urban transportation that do not now exist."

In blunt statistics, approximately 70 percent of the American people live in urban or suburban areas today compared to the time when only 5 percent of the population lived in non-rural communities.

The need for such a department might not be quite so great if the state legislatures, most of them under conservative rural domination, had done a half-way decent job in providing the needs of their cities.

The fact that they have not is best seen in the extremely strong stand taken by the non-partisan United States Conference of Mayors in support of the President's proposal. The conference represents all cities with 30,000 or more population.

Not only Democratic mayors but Republican mayors of such cities as Denver, Seattle and San Francisco are supporting the plan.

When you have more than two-thirds of the American people under-represented in their state legislatures and under-represented in Congress it creates a critical problem.

A study by two University of Virginia professors shows how the value of the urban vote has dropped since 1910. For example, if a fair value vote is 100, for citizens in communities under 25,000 it rose from 113 in 1910 to 171 in 1960. In cities of 500,000 or more the value of the vote fell from 81 in 1910 to 76 in 1960.

A number of states have not reapportioned their legislatures for decades. The U.S. Supreme Court is now considering whether there have been any constitutional violations in Tennessee, where there has been no reapportionment since 1910.

That's not the most horrible example. Vermont has not reapportioned since 1798, Alabama since 1901.

Since state legislatures map congressional districts we find that most congressional delegations have a strongly rural bent. The average urban district has a population of 431,000, the average surburban district population is 548,000, while the average rural district population is 364,000.

This does not present the full picture.

IN CONGRESS, under the seniority system, congressmen from rural areas chair 14 committees in the House, urban congressmen chair four committees and suburban congressmen chair two committees.

In the Senate, where members are elected on a statewide basis, the rural vs. urban problem does not arise. It might also help to explain why the Senate is now the more liberal of the two houses of Congress.

Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.), in supporting the Kennedy Urban Dept., declared that "no one believes we are going to solve for 126 million urban-dwelling Americans all their housing, transportation and land-use problems just by creating a new agency. But I believe that a useful purpose will be served by the new department."

He pointed out that whereas the federal government has sought to encourage the solution of urban problems through state and local action, "the activities of the federal government are not sufficiently coordinated. The welter of agencies dealing with city problems often obscures objectives. One arm of the government finds itself at odds with the goals of another."

Case said he felt the proposed Urban Affairs Dept. "would be in a position to coordinate the multiplicity of federal programs which have, as their purpose, the promotion of orderly community planning and growth."

Today, we are witnessing stagnation and blight in central cities, strangling transportation problems, rising crime and juvenile delinquency and haphazard suburban growth. No single city or even a single state can resolve these problems adequately. That would be the job of an Urban Affairs Dept.

The House Rules Committee blocked reporting of the proposal for floor action. Therefore, the President invoked Reorganization Plan No. 1 to establish the department.

Each house of Congress has 60 days to vote the plan up or down. If it is rejected it will, no doubt, be a major campaign issue in every city in the country. **(PAI).**

Morgan Says:

Price of Leadership Is High, UN Bond Issue Dispute Shows

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

WE AMERICANS, on the whole, really dig the United Nations in a romantic sort of way as a glassy symbol of the shining kind of world we like to think is possible. The place bothers us, though. It is full of foreigners and they have had a growing tendency lately to vote as they please and this, along with obstructive Communist shenanigans, makes us uneasy. Furthermore we have been carrying more than our share of the financial load of the UN.

Morgan

And now the President is asking us, through Congress, to buy half of a $200 million UN bond issue to haul the organization out of a crisis caused largely by other members failing to pay their special assessments. Are we being the gullible Uncle Sap?

It is easy to draw that superficial conclusion but it is a wrong one. The UN is actually an investment without which the costs of conflict would be incalculably higher. We can and should goad other countries more than we have done to absorb more of the burden than they have but what a deep stain on our reputation, what a burning shame to us as citizens it would be if we, the richest nation in the world, were to let the UN close up shop because of a financial crisis which we can afford to solve. Indeed, should it come to that, we can't afford not to solve it.

The present crisis was precipitated by the cost of UN military action in the Congo. France, the Soviet Union and other members, for different reasons, have refused to pay their part of that emergency item. Some members of Congress and private citizens have opposed the bond issue because they oppose the Congo expedition.

But the fact is that that effort, barring unforeseen catastrophe, is paying off and there aren't enough IBM machines in operation to figure what the cost of a head-on clash between East and West in the heart of Africa would have been if the UN hadn't been there as a buffer from the beginning—called in at the first Congolese government's request to check chaos.

One of the functions the UN has had to assume, as Ambassador Adlai Stevenson testified before a Senate committee in support of the bond issue, is that of a kind of midwife at the birth of so many new nations since World War II.

The UN is not equipped to do everything. Indeed it wasn't outfitted at the start to do much of anything, making its achievements all the more remarkable. It failed to prevent India from using force in seizing Goa but before its critics discard it for that failure let them be reminded that instead of precipitating an armed clash between Indonesia and the Dutch over New Guinea, as predicted, the Goa crisis galvanized the UN into mediative action between Jakarta and The Hague. At the moment, it is reliably understood, it is the patient talent of Sec. Gen. U Thant in talking to both sides which has injected into the dangerous New Guinea spat some cautious hope of an eventual peaceful settlement.

ALTHOUGH WASHINGTON never did "control" the UN and the U.S. government never made such an intention its policy, we are human and we are apt to be irked when things don't go our way. We have nursed the growing impression that we are being defeated in the UN. This is a false impression.

"Actually," Stevenson testified, "there is a great power which is regularly outvoted in the Assembly, but it is not the United States. It is the Soviet Union, whose aims and actions so often inspire widespread distrust."

Some of the statistics to back that up are impressive. In the entire history of the UN, the Soviets have never been able to pass an Assembly resolution in their own name. In the current session they have introduced more than 12 on such matters as China, Korea, colonialism and Angola. Every one has been defeated. And their biggest defeat of all has been the failure to reorganize the secretariat into the "troika" pattern of three mutually obstructive secretaries —though that threat admittedly has not been buried.

Pres. Kennedy was asked about the UN bond issue at his news conference. Instead of buying $100 million and hoping other nations would match it, would we turn it around and match them? (Some senators honestly feel this is the way to prod other governments to kick in.) "We are prepared to meet our responsibilities," the President said. "I hope they will be." Earlier he had conceded that we were carrying greater burdens around the world than any other free country.

"But I must say," he added, "that if we did not carry them, in my opinion, the cause of freedom would collapse in a whole variety of ways." The price of world leadership is not cheap.

Washington Reports:

Keating, Clark Predict Senate Approval of Urban Affairs Dept.

SEN. JOSEPH S. CLARK (D-PA.) and Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) predicted approval by the Senate of Pres. Kennedy's proposal to set up a Cabinet-rank Dept. of Urban Affairs and Housing, but were doubtful about what would happen in the House.

Interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 500 radio stations, Clark said that the proposal to veto the President's reorganization plan proposal would be brought up on the Senate floor on Feb. 19 with the vote probably coming the next day.

Both supported naming of Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, now director of the Housing & Home Finance Administration, as secretary of the new department.

"In my opinion, Mr. Weaver is one of the ablest men it has been my privilege to meet, to know and work with," Clark asserted. "He is a top-flight administrator of great experience, great tact, great persuasive power. He will make a great Cabinet secretary."

"DR. WEAVER is personally known to me and is a friend," Keating declared. "He is a distinguished and able public servant. I supported his nomination as director of the Housing & Home Finance Administration enthusiastically, appeared in his behalf, spoke for him.

"But I don't think his qualifications and abilities have a single thing to do with the basic organizational question as to whether we should have such a department. . . . I must express resentment at the effort to inject a racial question into this controversy. . . . There are quite a few Republicans like myself who favor the department and will be disappointed if unrelated and extraneous political considerations like this kill the proposal."

Clark, on the other hand, asserted, "I think it was candid and wise of the President to announce the appointment in advance, just as Pres. Eisenhower announced in advance that Oveta Culp Hobby would be the first secretary of Health, Education & Welfare before that department had received congressional approval (as a part of Eisenhower's reorganization plan).

"I think this move by Pres. Kennedy just brings bigotry out into the open. It is just as well to have it out where everyone can see."

Both senators said the new department is necessary to deal with the problems of urban areas, where more than two-thirds of the nation's people now live, just as the Dept. of Agriculture was needed to handle the affairs of farmers, who, Keating said, are now "15 percent of the population."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

UNPLEASANT THINGS have been happening to right-wing rabble rousers, though it would be premature to imagine they may not have some political influence in scattered precincts in the November elections.

South Carolina's Sen. Strom Thurmond, who is acknowledged by his peers as a card-carrying Democrat but is a long way from the party principles of the Roosevelt, Truman and Kennedy administrations, has been the collapse of his charges that State Dept. and Defense Dept. censors for nefarious purposes are "muzzling" military officers who are "outspokenly anti-Communist."

His prize exhibit, resigned former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, lost his value and charm when he rejected all advice and decided to run for governor of Texas as a self-proclaimed conservative Democrat.

This takes Walker out of the martyr class and submits him to the judgment of the voters, which is the normal method for citizens who challenge the political viewpoints of responsible officials.

Republicans who had been egging on Walker suddenly lost their enthusiasm. Sen. John Tower, the Texas Republican who had seen a potential ally in Walker as a champion of what Tower calls conservatism, wants far less to do with an avowed Democrat who might reduce Tower's own appeal along those lines.

* * *

IN ADDITION, THURMOND was run over by a tank when a couple of his staffers invaded a Marine group and forced enlisted men to answer a questionnaire on what was "dialectical materialism," etc. The intention of the staffers apparently was to prove that the Armed Forces were not indoctrinated adequately on why they should "hate" and "fear" communism.

Chairman John C. Stennis of the Senate subcommittee investigating Thurmond's charges got up on the floor, assured the senators that Thurmond's staffers were unauthorized and that there would be no repetition.

And by droves widely advertised political bigwigs began dropping from the speakers' list and awards list for a ballyhooed "conservative rally" in New York's Madison Square Garden Mar. 7, at which drums were to be beaten for "world liberation from communism."

This rally, officially sponsored by Young Americans for Freedom, offered as its special guest the embattled Congo politico of the breakaway province of Katanga, Moise Tshombe. The UN effort to force Katanga to remain in the Congo, as was necessary to give the new republic the economic base for survival, is backed by the United States government, but the Young Americans and a couple of senators, Republican Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Democrat Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, joined in proposing to hero-worship him.

Now Dodd has pulled out, explaining that as a lone Democrat among many Republicans, he would look as if he were helping make anti-communism a partisan thing. Goldwater and Tower of Texas objected to the listing of Walker as a speaker, and the Young Americans shocked Walker by scratching his name.

Herbert Hoover, also advertised on the program, is reported by friends as peacefully fishing in Florida—and planning to stay there. A Washington Evening Star syndicated reporter, Mary McGrory, says movie star John Wayne may find himself too busy with a film to attend and accept an award. Tshombe hasn't yet got an American visa but says he is "coming anyway."

* * *

THURMOND'S EXPERIENCE with the investigating committee should not have been a shock to him. Stennis, designated as chairman by Sen. Richard Russell of the Armed Services Committee, is a vastly respected member of the Senate's inner club who would never dream of allowing investigating processes to be abused and made a witchhunt.

Such senators have a low opinion of generals who erupt publicly in challenge to civilian authorities and a low opinion generally of demagogues, ranters and emotionalists with little knowledge of or respect for American political processes. They were perfectly willing to give Thurmond his inquiry, since he insisted on it, but their private attitude toward extremists is something less than tolerant.

A DEPT. OF HOUSING & URBAN AFFAIRS is needed to represent the more than two-thirds of the nation's people who now live in urban areas, Sen. Kenneth Keating (R-N.Y.), left, and Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Milk Surplus Problem Solved: Cut the Price, Widen the Market

By Sidney Margolius

ENERGETIC AND DETERMINED as he is, it does not seem likely that Pres. Kennedy will be able to drink up the present milk surplus. In line with Agriculture Sec. Freeman's campaign to increase milk consumption, the President's family of four has stepped up its use to about six quarts a day.

Freeman himself is drinking six glasses of milk a day and eating ice cream for dessert at every meal. But even with the help of Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and his seven children, who consume 72 quarts a week, the effort seems impossible. As a promotion effort, it is of course laudable.

We have a more effective solution, so simple it seems surprising no one in Washington thought of it. That is, reduce the price of milk.

We can think of some 25 million families with income under $5,000 a year which could make short work of the surplus if the price were lower or their incomes higher. Otherwise, few families can emulate the currently high rate of milk consumption of Administration officials, which would cost a family of four about $10 a week. The government's own "modest but adequate" budget for a family of four allows only $33 a week for all food, and the average industrial wage is less than even this modest budget requires.

ONE WAY would be to remove the barriers to shipment of milk from states where prices are low. These barriers often are set by state authorities to keep up the price for their own producers and processors.

Another is to eliminate or at least narrow the difference in the price paid by the public for milk, and that paid by processors who manufacture milk into dairy products such as ice cream and cheese.

Under federal marketing orders in many metropolitan areas, Class I milk sold as fluid milk is priced higher than Class III milk used for manufactured dairy products. This is exactly the same milk. But it is called "surplus." The fact is, if the Class I price were reduced there wouldn't be be so much "surplus" Class III milk, to be sold at a low price to processors.

A third way would be to require state authorities to quit restricting low-cost methods of selling milk. For example, in New York State, the Agricultural Commissioner restricts milk-dealer licenses even in cases of consumer-farmer cooperatives seeking to distribute milk at lower prices.

Instead of merely pleading that "food is a bargain," Freeman or local authorities, for that matter, could well investigate why milk costs so much more in some cities than others. For example, milk costs only 18 cents in Minneapolis, 20 cents in Kansas City, and 22 cents in St. Louis, but 28 cents in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Atlanta.

IT'S SAFER to try to save on milk's cost in other ways than cutting down. It's perfectly true, as Pres. Kennedy said, that many people, and especially adults and teen-age girls, don't get enough milk, and that the most serious present nutritional deficiencies are the very vitamins and minerals such as calcium and vitamin A which are most present in milk. Milk is still more economical than a lot of other foods of similar protein quality.

One increasingly popular way to save is to buy milk in half-gallon and gallon containers. These often cost 1 to 2 cents a quart less. Too, many home-delivery companies give a discount on quantity purchases.

You can save additionally by buying ordinary milk rather than special types.

One of the best suggestions offered by the Administration is to have your children use the school milk program. If your school does not yet have this program, try to convince school officials to make it available. Here milk is offered children at a special low price, and the experience is that children do drink more when they have access to low-priced milk at school. (This proves our point that the simple secret of increasing consumption is to lower the price.

Another milk product that is reasonable for its high food value is cheddar cheese—that is, plain cheddar off the loaf, not packaged and jar types which have fillers such as water and are comparatively expensive.

Still another way to make sure your family gets a high intake of milk is to use low-price nonfat milk powder and canned evaporated milk in cooking and baking. Extra milk powder added to hamburgers, stews, casseroles, omelets, soup and baked desserts gives you additional protein and also enhances flavor, at small cost.

Economists figured out that it costs 25 cents to stop at your house whether the milkman leaves you 2 quarts or 10 quarts. It's quite practical to buy milk in quantity with today's large refrigerators. Modern pasteurized milk remains fresh a week under usual refrigerator temperatures.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Dolls That Chatter, Get Measles, Give Mom a Pain in the Neck

By Jane Goodsell

I HATE to sound like an alarmist, but something sinister is going on in the doll manufacturing world. I suspect that a bunch of lunatics has seized control of the industry. Call me a scaredycat if you will, but, frankly, the products they're turning out these days give me the heebie-jeebies.

I used to love dolls, but that was back in the days when dolls were doll-like. They looked like dolls. They had cloth bodies and china heads and painted hair. They didn't do anything—except for a few advanced models that opened and closed their eyes, and said something that sounded like "mama" when they were tipped forward. What life they had was breathed into them by their small mothers, who made-believe that they cried and slept and ate.

All that is changed now. Dolls are so lifelike that they're a pain in the neck and a menace around the house. They eat, they drink, they cry real tears, wet their pants, burp, squirm, talk and parade around the house bumping into furniture. In short, they have assumed the less attractive features of human beings.

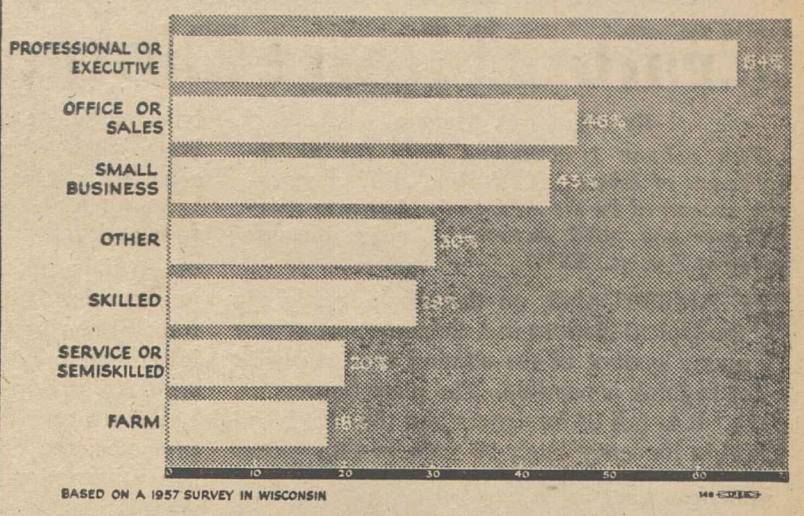
My own six-year-old has a doll whose official name is Chatty Cathy, but we refer to her behind her back as Old Blabbermouth. She never shuts up. All day long that doll squawks shrilly to be fed, changed, dressed, taken for a walk or put to bed.

LIVING WITH A DOLL these days is no bed of roses. Some models even get sick. One little horror comes equipped with a special cloth, guaranteed to produce a realistic measles rash. Another has her broken leg in a splint. Still another has abdominal troubles, necessitating surgery. She has an incision on her tummy, which can be unlaced to expose her doll-sized plastic intestines.

To make matters worse, modern dolls have real honest-to-goodness hair—which their small mothers are obligated to wash and set.

Modern dolls are altogether too lifelike, too demanding and too much of a problem.

PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS PLANNING TO GO TO COLLEGE
(BY OCCUPATION OF FATHERS)



In Book by Gardiner Means:

Public Interest Base Proposed for Pricing

AMERICA'S LARGEST CORPORATIONS have grown to such great size and power that they are no longer bound by the traditional restraints of competitive supply and demand pricing. Instead they are able to administer their prices so as to earn whatever rate of profits they desire. Only the fear of new firms entering their industry, attracted by high profits, sets an upper limit to the prices which these large corporations charge.

This is the thesis developed by Gardiner C. Means, one of the nation's outstanding economists, in a new book entitled "Pricing Power and the Public Interest." The book is scheduled for publication later this month by Harper & Brothers. Means describes the problem this way:

Uncontrolled pricing power can lead to results inimical to the general welfare. It can produce prices that are out of proportion to costs, cause a misallocation of resources, increase the incomes of some groups at the expense of others, and retard technological advancement.

Public policy has developed only two means of dealing with companies and industries that do not follow the competitive model: antitrust prosecution or government regulation. And neither of these two methods is suited for dealing with administered price industries. On the other hand, reliance on the corporate executives' sense of social responsibility or on the development of countervailing power by unions and consumer groups does not seem to give the desired social results.

WHAT IS CALLED FOR is an entirely new approach, one that recognizes the unique situation that has developed among corporations where management has been effectively separated from ownership, where this separation has enabled vast sums of capital to be accumulated and devoted to large-scale, highly complex methods of production, and where the economic power of the corporations has enabled them to administer prices without fearing the entry of new firms to trim down the profits. Such corporations should be designated as "collective enterprises," with a status halfway between that of a regulated company and an ordinary business firm.

As in the case of a regulated company, government authorities would help to set a target rate of return the collective enterprise must earn in order to be able to attract new capital and carry on needed expansion.

But as in the case of an ordinary price-competitive business firm, the self-interests of the managers would be the means by which a responsible optimum rate of profit is achieved. The managers of the collective enterprise would receive a maximum bonus for achieving the target rate of return. If the actual profits were below or above this figure, the managers would receive smaller bonuses. Moreover, to encourage other socially desirable ends, the managers of collective enterprises would receive even more substantial bonuses for any efficiencies or innovations which they might effect.

Under the new approach the central objective of high economic performance is sought not through appeals to the trusteeship of management, or through a representation of competing interests, but by setting up conditions in which the self-interest of management is directly tied to economic performance and the guide to performance arises out of the technical rules of economic performance developed over the years by professionals outside the specific management.

By such a procedure, the great potentials of modern technology can be made to serve the public interest without the centralization which comes from government regulation and without the fragmentation and waste that would come from the attempt to regulate prices through market competition. The freedom of enterprise would be retained but canalized to serve the public interest.

Something New Added:

Craft Trainees Study Trade Union History

Baltimore—The lesson that good unionism means good citizenship was given effective emphasis for a group of Baltimore steamfitter apprentices recently.

As one of the conditions for completing a pioneer training course given by Local 438 of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, the apprentices were required to produce evidence that they were registered as qualified voters.

Purpose of the course, being studied by other Baltimore unions as a pilot project, was "to introduce the apprentices to the American trade union movement and its role in the economy," said Edward H. Johns, who presided at the classes. He said the program also was designed to acquaint the students with the contributions of their union to its members and to "the great social reforms which have been accompished by the trade union movement."

Local Pres. Robert Loughery, who attended three of the classes, said the local was "delighted with the results."

Johns, first president of the merged Baltimore AFL-CIO and now a labor adviser with the Agency for Intl. Development, noted that the 29 fourth and fifth-year apprentices taking the course appeared to be "no different from the average high school graduate" in their lack of adequate information on the labor movement.

For that reason, he said, the first concept of the course was revised to include at the start a basic study of trade union terms and symbols.

Other lessons, developed in consultation with Training Director Roy Justice and members of the local's training committee, covered such topics as the structure and history of the AFL-CIO and the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, union administration, parliamentary procedure and the role of unions in legislation and politics.

Advice and assistance in preparing the course were obtained from the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Training Dept. and its Intl. Training Fund, Johns reported. The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education supplied films and pamphlets.

In evaluating the six weekly three-hour lessons, Johns said legislation and political action produced "the most spirited" discussions. He and the local training committee recommended that future courses be extended to 10 lessons with more instruction time devoted to these subjects and to union administration.

Results of the written test which closed the training program, said Johns, "were very gratifying and encouraging."

And this feeling was echoed by the students themselves.

A LESSON IN CITIZENSHIP driven home in Baltimore Local 438's training course for steamfitter apprentices was that you can't vote if you don't register. Here Local Training Dir. Roy Justice, left, examines registration cards, required for completion of the course. The apprentices are, left to right, Robert W. Connolly, Jr., Fred Waidner, Robert Vereen, Charles Klaus and William McGuire.

CWA Seeks Pay Hike To Eliminate 'Inequities'

Workers in the telephone industry represented by the Communications Workers are among those who suffer from wage inequities, the CWA's collective bargaining policy committee has declared.

Meeting in Washington to map its wage goals for bargaining with the Bell Telephone System this spring in wage reopeners, the 59-member group spelled out the need for higher wages based on both higher productivity and a need for inequity adjustments.

Pointing to higher pay in other sections of the economy and the "illogical wage structure" in an industry noted for "high profits, dynamic growth and improved technology," CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the committee approved this five-point program for bargaining this spring:

- An "appropriate" general wage increase, including improved schedule adjustments.
- Job reclassifications and job differentials based on demonstrated changes in job content.
- Further narrowing of wage differentials by making changes in town classifications and area scales.
- Improvements in fringe benefits where contracts permit.
- Local needs that members consider crucial.

Beirne said the union's 1962 wage goals are fully in line with the Kennedy Administration's call for restraint. The policy committee, he said, drafted them because of the compelling need of the workers it represents to "catch up" on past inequities.

Pres. Kennedy addressed the group in the White House Rose Garden after the conference. He commended committee members for the "responsible way you are moving toward your assignment" of representing union members and preserving the national interest.

Heller Addressed Group

In its three-day sessions the committee heard talks by Dr. Walter Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and John Diebold, management consultant on automation problems.

In its report the committee said it had studied statements by Administration spokesmen and others that labor should "restrain its wage ambitions" and limit wage adjustments to corresponding productivity increases, with special provisions for those industries suffering inequities.

The CWA believes, it said, that "this concept has substantial merit," but that any application of the approach which does not make "particular allowance for the situation" in the telephone industry would be "sorely deficient."

It said telephone workers have an average wage rate of $2.42 an hour as against an average of $3.24 an hour in steel, $2.98 in auto, and $2.80 in gas and electric utilities.

Heller on Record—Favors Direct Tax

"Labor's own interests are best served by the advocacy of direct taxes levied according to the principle of ability to pay as over and against indirect taxes which ultimately fall on the consumers of the necessities of life."

Who said that?

Walter W. Heller, now chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, in an article in the American Federationist in April 1939. The article, "Organized Labor and Tax Policy," was co-authored by Heller and Merlyn S. Pitzele. It was based on a report prepared for the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Arms Control Held Logical Path to Peace

The long-range approach of arms control and disarmament negotiations is the only logical path to lasting peace, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) told a three-day conference on world affairs, legislation and civil rights conducted by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The short-range approach of massive arms build-ups, Humphrey declared in the Washington, D. C. meeting, is dangerous and costly and cannot guarantee security.

"An accident on a radar screen could bring a deadly exchange of megaton bombs," he commented. "What assurance do we have that nothing will go wrong, or that a nuclear war will not result over a smaller foray?"

He expressed the belief that the Soviet Union also is concerned with ending the arms race and said the U.S. is "prepared to consider complete disarmament or anything short of that best of goals."

Humphrey's address was among the highlights of the conference, which drew some 200 delegates from IUE locals across the country.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey said the meeting was designed as a "full citizenship" conference because of the inter-relation of the functions of union members "as citizens in a free society." These functions, he said, can no longer be "compartmentalized."

Other government leaders addressing the conference included Senators Paul O. Douglas (D-Ill.), Clifford Case (R-N. J.), Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), and Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.); Representatives James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), John Shelley (D-Calif.), and Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.); Under Sec. of State George Ball; Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg; George L-P Weaver, assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, and Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the Housing & Home Finance Agency.

Additional labor speakers included IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett; Victor Reuther, director of the Auto Workers' Intl. Affairs Dept.; Nelson H. Cruikshank, AFL-CIO director of social security; Al Barkan, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; Esther Murray, eastern director of the COPE Women's Activities Div.; Rocco Campanaro, executive vice president of the Long Island AFL-CIO, and Pres. Joseph T. Kelley of IUE Local 113, Philadelphia.

James B. Egan Dies; ANG Vice President

Jersey City, N. J.—James B. Egan, a vice president of the Newspaper Guild, died here recently after a long illness. He was 40.

Egan had been an ANG vice president since 1957. He had completed 25 years of membership in the union shortly before his death, having joined in 1937 as a copy boy on the New York World-Telegram. At the time of his death he was assistant advertising production manager for the paper, now the World-Telegram & Sun.

Mrs. Morrison Dies, Widow of AFL Leader

Mrs. Alice S. Morrison, wife of the late Frank Morrison, who served the former AFL for 43 years as secretary and secretary-treasurer, died at her home in Washington Feb. 13.

Her husband died in 1949 at the age of 89, nine years after completing his final term as AFL secretary-treasurer. An early leader of the Typographical Union, he was first elected secretary of the federation in 1896. Mrs. Morrison is survived by a son, Felix, and a daughter, Nettie Morrison.

'No Moving' Pact Won in 12-Day Strike

New York—A 12-day walkout of 2,000 workers in direct mail shops has achieved the strikers' main objective—a "no moving" clause in the contract with 36 employers—and other basic improvements. It was the group's first city-wide walkout in 30 years.

Members of the direct mail local of District 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, walked out Feb. 1 for a contract that would control "runaway" shops. They returned Feb. 13 with an agreement that they will be paid for their regular Feb. 12 holiday, and these other gains:

- A clause limiting moving to a 35-mile area and providing for payment of travel expenses beyond listed points.
- Wage increases of $4 a week this year, 7.5 cents hourly in two steps next year, and a final 7.5 cents in 1964.
- A reduction in the workweek to 39 hours in August 1962, to 38 hours the following Feb. 1, and to 37.5 hours later in 1963.

The new contract also calls for severance pay, 10 paid holidays with Columbus Day the new holiday, and a new sick leave clause—one day this year and a second day next year, according to Ralph Passman, RWDSU representative.

MichiganDemocrat Wins Close Race

Detroit—Democratic State Sen. Harold M. Ryan won a close victory in a special election to fill Michigan's 14th district congressional seat, left vacant by the death of Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D).

Ryan defeated Robert E. Waldron (R) by 767 votes among nearly 60,000 cast, according to official returns. The tally gave Ryan 30,367 to Waldron's 29,600.

The veteran Rabaut was in his 13th term in Congress and in recent years had won re-election by margins of 30,000 to 54,000 votes. The total vote in general elections, however, usually ran from 150,000 to more than 200,000.

GOP National Chairman William E. Miller said that while Republicans were disappointed by the loss, they could take "much comfort" from the closeness of the result.

Democratic National Chairman John M. Bailey said the narrow margin was "the best thing that could have happened" to the party. He said "the warning is plain" that it runs the risk of losing seats in the congressional election this year unless it improves its organization.

Latin America Unions Press Fight on Reds

Latin American labor unions are experiencing a "very encouraging upsurge of the democratic spirit" and show a firm determination to free the labor movement from Communist and left wing domination, an AFL-CIO representative has reported after recent visits to five Latin nations.

Most significant, said Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi, was the assurance by Ecuador's Special Ambassador Galo Plaza that the labor movement is free to grow, and to accept the aid and advice of the AFL-CIO. Galo Plaza, former president of his country, called on AFL-CIO officials in Washington, D. C., as a representative of the newly installed Pres. Carlos Arosemena.

In Peru, said Romualdi, democratic elements are strengthening their leadership in unions, and have made gains in the Cuzco area, a leftist stronghold. In Brazil, free labor is awaiting the results of two important pending elections—in the National Federation of Maritime Workers and in the National Confederation of Industrial Workers.

Romualdi also surveyed the labor scene in Chile and Uruguay. In Brazil he was a member of an Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) mission which included Arturo Jauregui, ORIT general secretary, and Manuel Pavon of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTU).

In speeches in Ecuador and Peru Romualdi urged the Latin American labor movement to take an active role in Pres. Kennedy's "Alliance for Progress" and to encourage the formation of worker cooperatives.

CONGO REPUBLIC'S Premier Cyrille Adoula was guest of the Clothing Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers at a breakfast in Hotel Pierre, New York City. Facing the camera are, left to right: Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters, David Siegal of Local 1, Dining Room Employes; Pres. David Sullivan, Building Service Employes; Frank Carlucci of the U.S. mission to the United Nations; ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky; Premier Adoula; and ILGWU Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg.

Diplomatic Counter-Offensive Urged Against Soviet Drive

(*Continued from Page* 1)

choose their own government, must never be put on the block.

"Third, we must continue to demand that the final demarcation of Germany's boundaries can only take place after a peace settlement for the whole country freely negotiated by the whole of Germany with her former enemies.

"Fourth, our government must continue to reject out of hand any recognition of the Ulbricht regime (in East Germany) as a flagrant violation of the basic right of self-determination of peoples.

"Fifth, our government should demand that the wall between East and West Berlin be dismantled as a precondition to any settlement or negotiation."

In a review of American labor policy on Berlin and German reunification, Keenan, who is a federation Executive Council member and secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said the stand is "basically the same" as it was at the time of AFL-CIO merger.

"It is a strong stand against Soviet aggression and for the right of self-determination," he reiterated. "We regarded it as correct then and we think it is correct today. Our stand has been as constant for the last seven years as the pressures from Soviet imperialism have been persistent."

If we crumble before "Soviet salami tactics" in Berlin, he warned, "we undermine the whole fabric of western unity."

Keenan said the AFL-CIO is urging that the diplomatic offensive be broadened to include action on "the Soviet imperialist violation of the Baltic states and freedom of choice for the peoples of Eastern Europe," and that the Soviet Union be called into account before the United Nations for violating its principles.

"We are heartened by the complete failure of Moscow to legitimize their puppet governments in Eastern Europe after 17 years of totalitarian control," he declared.

"In no place is this failure more glaring than in the case of the prostituted East German regime with its aging hatchet man, Walter Ulbricht. The world has before it the testimony of all those German citizens who have voted with their feet and walked away. We believe that the Western Allies must maintain an incessant demand that people be allowed to choose. Communists cannot destroy or counter that demand."

Agreement With Richter

Keenan said the AFL-CIO "completely agrees" with German labor's denunciation of "Ulbricht's concentration camp" recently described by Willi Richter, president of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB).

"Here in Berlin," he added, "we see a magnificent example of the best in the West and the worst in the East divided by the Aug. 13 wall that so quickly became a symbol for the world of oppression triggered by fear."

The AFL-CIO is convinced, he said, that a firm Allied position, supported by accelerated military preparedness and economic and political unity, will insure a peace with honor and "frustrate Moscow's drive for weakening and eventually controlling Germany and then Europe."

"We declared in 1955 and we declare today," he declared, "that the American government can never assume as final any conquests the Kremlin or any other dictatorship made through military aggression, threats of armed intervention or subversion. Appeasement of unreasonable demands only invites further aggression.

"American labor's opposition to Communist dictatorships has been consistently extended to other brands as well. The policy and actions of the AFL-CIO in this respect include Salazaar's Portugal, Tito's Yugoslavia, and all efforts to impose totalitarian regimes.

"We know that a dictator always recognizes free trade unions as mortal enemies. He will try to snuff them out as quickly as possible precisely because they are in the vanguard of freedom. We can take pride, as trade unionists, that we are accorded this place of honor."

Keenan served in Germany as labor adviser of the Allied Military Government from 1945 to 1947. He concluded his talk by hailing the German unions for their role in the country's political and economic reconstruction.

NLRB Seeks Court Aid In 12-Year Pay Case

The National Labor Relations Board, in another of a series of decisions cutting down its backlog of unsettled cases, has asked the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to enforce payment of $58,000 in back pay to 27 workers fired more than 12 years ago for union activity.

The back pay order ran against the Ozark Hardware Co., which disposed of its business after the firings, and its successor, the Ozark Hardwood Mfg. Co., of Clarksville, Ark. The union involved was Local 373 of the now-unaffiliated Teamsters.

All five NLRB members agreed not to calculate further amounts of back pay due the fired workers since Mar. 31, 1954, to avoid further delays and possible dissipation of any remaining company funds.

The order recounted that efforts to settle the case have been unsuccessful and that management has rejected settlement on any basis and shut down its operations. It stressed the advantage of concentrating attention on "effectuating payment of the sums so long due and unpaid."

The case is one of a number recently processed by the board in which employers have fought for more than a dozen years over the amount of back pay due workers they discharged because they supported a union.

The Ozark firm fired its employes May 16, 1949. The following actions then took place: Nov. 3, 1950, the NLRB found the company guilty of unfair labor practices and ordered it to make the employes whole for lost pay; Mar. 7, 1952, the 8th Circuit Court issued an enforcing order; Dec. 19, 1957, the board set $58,000 as the amount due through Mar. 31, 1954; on Aug. 2, 1960, the 8th Circuit Court agreed that the successor company should work out a settlement.

Weisberger Again Named by Sailors

San Francisco—Morris Weisberger, secretary-treasurer of the Sailors Union of the Pacific since 1957, has been re-elected to a two-year term over George Bonareto of Portland, Ore., by a vote of 3,430-126 in a union referendum.

Weisberger has been a member of the union since 1926 and an official since 1938. He served as New York port agent from 1939 to 1957. The Sailors Union is affiliated with the Seafarers.

Better Business Bureau Reports:

R-T-W Group Spent 42% to Raise Funds

Businessmen who contributed to the National Right-to-Work Committee, a major promoter of state laws prohibiting union shop agreements, paid 42 cents out of every dollar they donated in 1960 for committee fund-raising expenses, according to a National Better Business Bureau report.

Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.) inserted the report in the Congressional Record and noted that it showed that a professional fund-raising firm received $3,000 a month plus one-third of the money it raised—after deduction of expenses—through contributions and membership dues.

The committee itself, said the Better Business Bureau, reported that the total spent for fund-raising in fees, commissions and expenses amounted in 1960 to 42.2 percent of income.

The Better Business Bureau report revealed that the national "right-to-work" group received $418,732 in contributions and dues during 1960. This does not include large sums contributed by businessmen directly to state "right-to-work" organizations.

The bureau, which emphasized that it does not attempt to evaluate the programs of organizations seeking funds from business firms and the public, reported:

"The ('right-to-work') committee has retained the firm of Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates, Washington, D. C., at a fee of $3,000 per month, plus a commission of thirty-three and one-third percent of the net income on all membership dues and contributions received through their efforts. The commission is based on the amount left after all expenses and the firm's fixed fees are deducted from the gross income."

Tax Claim Advised

Although the "right-to-work" group conceded to the Better Business Bureau that the government has not ruled that contributions to it are tax exempt, it nevertheless advises contributors that "contributions to this organization may be classed as a business expense, but we can give no assurance that this will not be challenged by the Internal Revenue."

In a recent case, involving a contribution by the Coca Cola Bottling Co. of Indianapolis to the Indiana Right-to-Work Committee, the Internal Revenue district disallowed the deduction on the ground that it "constitutes a payment to influence legislation" and therefore is not a proper business expense.

The report also quoted the National Right-to-Work Committee as declaring that it does not register as a lobbyist under state or federal laws because its function at the state level is to "assist and advise local leadership in right-to-work" drives.

It told the Better Business Bureau that it is "loosely affiliated" with state "right-to-work" organizations, but has no official connection. Its purpose, it declared, is "to bring about the elimination of compulsory unionism in the entire nation."

Madden said the committee's purpose might better be described as promoting "compulsory open shop laws" and he said the "work" committee "is creating nothing but friction in our industrial life."

The National Right-to-Work Committee charged that the Better Business Bureau report, issued in August, was "erroneous" and has since been withdrawn by the organization.

A BBB official told the AFL-CIO News that the report had been based on information furnished by the "work" committee itself and denied that it was "erroneous." He said the bureau has since "updated" its report to include additional explanatory information the committee subsequently furnished.

The current report quotes the "work" group as stating that one-third of its fund-raising expenses should be considered "educational" expenditures, since "educational material" is included in mailings soliciting money. The committee also said it now pays only an 11 percent commission on membership renewals, but continues to pay 33⅓ percent for new memberships.

Bookbinders Named in Non-Compliance Ruling

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified all AFL-CIO affiliates that the Intl. Brotherhood of Bookbinders has been found to be in non-compliance with an impartial umpire's decision under the federation's plan for settling internal disputes and is subject to sanctions set up under the plan.

Meany's notification came after a subcommittee of the federation's Executive Council found that Bookbinders Local 119 refused to withdraw from a raid upon Local 107 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers at Card Processing, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y. Impartial Umpire David L. Cole had found the action to be a violation of the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement.

The Pulp-Sulphite Workers filed a complaint that the Bookbinders were not in compliance with Cole's decision, leading to the action of the subcommittee composed of Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and Al J. Hayes.

Meany wrote that under the Internal Disputes Plan, adopted by the fourth AFL-CIO convention in December 1961 as Article XXI of the federation constitution, these provisions of Sec. 15 apply to the Bookbinders effective Feb. 12, 1962:

"1—The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this Article until such compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Section 16;

"2—The Federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this Article;

"3—The Federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the Constitution;

"4—No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this Article."

The case involving the Bookbinders and the Pulp-Sulphite Workers arose in 1961 before the effective date of the new plan and was disposed of under Sec. 21, which provides that procedures applicable in the past be used but that recommendations of the impartial umpire issued after Jan. 1, 1962, shall be subject to the compliance procedure.

Economic Trends & Outlook:

Liberalized U.S. Trade Policies Demanded by Common Market

A liberalized foreign trade policy is "essential" if the United States is to benefit, rather than suffer, from the rapid growth of the European Common Market, an article in the current AFL-CIO American Federationist asserts.

Pres. Kennedy, the article declares, should be given the power he seeks to bargain down the common tariff wall being erected around the European trading bloc, which in 1960 took 31 percent of this country's exports and supplied 27 percent of its imports.

The article, titled "The United States and the Common Market," was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research as an Economic Trends & Outlook feature of the monthly publication.

"One thing seems certain," the magazine observes, ". . . unless the European Economic Community the [Common Market] sees some signs of willingness on our part to lower tariffs, her continuing external tariff wall will mean serious problems for our domestic economy in terms of unemployment, idle plant and capacity, etc."

On the other hand, it continues, a liberal trade policy would have advantages even beyond an increase in trade volume and value:

"The present balance of payments crisis may well be eased, for not only will increased exports entail a more favorable balance of visible trade, but if European tariffs are reduced . . . incentives for United States businessmen to invest in Europe and thus operate behind the tariff wall are weakened. . .

"Furthermore it is necessary for the United States to try to keep the markets of Europe open not only to its goods, but also. . . to the products of its main trading allies, Japan and Latin America."

Jibe with Kennedy Goals

These were some of the goals set forth by Kennedy in asking Congress for power to negotiate gradual reductions in tariffs of up to 50 percent and to eliminate them altogether on categories of products where the U.S. and the Common Market countries share 80 percent of the world's trade.

The Dept. of Research analysis traces the growth of the Common Market from the Treaty of Rome, which on Jan. 1, 1958, brought the EEC into being. Its objective was to form a single economic unit by 1970 among the six signatory nations—Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and, West Germany. A long-term aspiration is eventual political unity, as well.

The treaty called for removal over a 12-to-15-year period of all barriers to the free movement of goods, labor and capital within the six-nation area of 450,000 square miles and 165 million population.

"Not only will goods move freely," the Federationist article notes, "but the aim of free movement of labor means that a worker will be able to take up a job in any of the community countries. In addition, freedom for capital movement will enable firms to set up new factories, branches and agencies . . . anywhere in the community."

This concept of completely free trade, comparable to the situation in the United States where free interstate commerce is guaranteed by the Constitution, is "new and revolutionary" in Europe, the magazine notes.

At least as important from the American point of view, it continues, is the Common Market goal of a single external tariff to replace all the national tariffs of the member countries. This process, which began on Jan. 1, 1961, and is now a year ahead of schedule, will require France and Italy gradually to reduce their tariffs and the other four nations to raise theirs.

Job Implications

This will have direct implications for American industry and workers, the article points out, since in recent years two-thirds of U.S. exports to the EEC countries went to Germany and the Benelux group—the low tariff nations.

The success of the EEC plan, the analysis finds, has been such that it is well ahead of schedule, and the full Common Market may be achieved by 1967 instead of the 1970 target date.

Already the group has established a European Social Fund to reimburse member nations for half the cost of retraining workers and providing them with temporary unemployment compensation in cases of conversion to other forms of production—a system not unlike the trade adjustment measures proposed in the U.S. by Kennedy.

Since 1953, the Federationist notes, the Common Market countries have had an impressive rate of economic growth, exceeding those of the United States and of other European nations.

The article cites as one example the increase in industrial production between 1953 and 1960—71 percent for the Common Market countries as against 19 percent for the U.S.

Other countries of western Europe, which first countered the EEC with a loose organization known as the European Free Trade Association, now are taking a closer look at the Common Market, the magazine observes. Great Britain is negotiating for admission and Norway and Denmark have applied for membership. Sweden, Switzerland and Austria have sought "association" with the EEC.

"It is, therefore, almost certain that within five years Europe will present to the United States a single united market of at least 10 countries, with a combined population of almost 250 million," the article states. "Thus, by 1967 the European Common Market will be an economic unit greater than the U.S. in population and labor force."

MORE THAN 1,400 FRIENDS of James C. Quinn paid tribute to the retiring treasurer of the New York City Central Labor Council at a combination testimonial dinner and Lincoln Day celebration. Quinn got scrolls, resolutions and more substantial tokens from unions for 55 years of union membership—in the Hatters—and for 34 years of service to the Central Labor Council and its predecessors. Pictured left to right are Morris Iushewitz, central council secretary; John Finnegan, business manager of Boilermakers District 2, one of four local unionists also cited for outstanding service to labor; Quinn, and Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

Economist Proposes Rail Merger Freeze

A ranking economist has called for a temporary halt to railroad mergers, declaring that a growing national economy will need more, not less rail transportation.

Leon H. Keyserling, a former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, warned on the basis of a year-long study that the current trend towards railroad mergers is against the public interest. It is also, he added, against the long-range interests of the railroad industry itself.

The Railway Labor Executives' Association, which commissioned the study, termed the 102-page Keyserling report "a highly significant contribution to better understanding of the railroad problem." The RLEA emphasized that the study represents his "independent work and conclusions."

Keyserling summarized the basic findings of his study as follows:

- "If our economy had grown as it should have during recent years, we would have needed far more railroad plant and services than we have had."
- "If our economy grows as it can and needs to in the years ahead, we shall need far more railroad plant and services than we now have available."
- "We need an expanding railroad economy, not only to service an expanding national economy, but also . . . to help build an expanding national economy."
- "Railroad capacity is not being geared to . . . defense needs, even for a period far short of total war."

To "better serve the public interest," Keyserling said, railroads may need "more or better public prompting, guidance, regulation or financial assistance."

He advocated formation of a National Transport Commission to deal with all forms of surface transportation and "to weigh real national costs against real national benefits."

Keyserling said that transportation "which makes use of facilities provided in whole or in part through public funds" should be required to pay the "fair cost" of such use "and to include those costs among the expenses on which their rates are based."

Although conceding that railroads have had a decline in business and income, he said this "does not justify the conclusion that the railroads in general are in a financial crisis" or warrant "the neglect of the national interest involved in the rush toward further contraction of plant and services."

He found that the drop in net income has been largely due to the fact that railroads have been setting aside more and more reserves for depreciation.

The current trend is for merger of "the strong with the strong," he noted, adding that "the comparatively few lines which are in real and even critical financial difficulties" are left out of mergers and merger proposals.

Emphasizing that some types of mergers may be found to be necessary and desirable, Keyserling said the purpose of a temporary halt would be to "provide time to substitute thought for fears, analysis for propaganda, a rational long-range approach for the threat of a dangerous series of disconnected emergency actions."

There is no conflict between the economic and financial interests of the railroads and the public, Keyserling asserted.

Hill Named Director Of URW District

Akron—Robert L. Hill, a 22-year veteran of the Rubber Workers' field staff, has been named director for URW District 1, with headquarters here. He succeeds Harley C. Anthony, who retired at 65.

Hill was chairman of the original organizing committee at the U.S. Rubber plant in Detroit and was first president of URW Local 101 there. Anthony had been district director since the death of Carl F. Swartz last June, and was a union pioneer at the B.F. Goodrich plant here.

1,465 Foreign Visitors Welcomed by AFL-CIO

A total of 1,465 visitors from other countries attended briefing sessions at AFL-CIO headquarters during 1961, while about 100 additional foreign union leaders met with acquaintances in the Dept. of Intl. Affairs, according to a report to Pres. George Meany.

Union leaders accounted for 805 of the total, which also included 414 businessmen, 146 political leaders or government officials, 58 educators or editors, and 42 from miscellaneous classifications.

Japan with 433 visitors led all countries. Of these, 196 were union officials, 216 were businessmen, 13 were educators or editors and 8 were politicians or government officials.

The African contingent, instead of increasing as expected, dropped from 87 in 1960 to 69. In his report, Henry Rutz of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs, said:

"This was partly due to internal political maneuvers in the Congo and North African countries, but also to the concentrated drive early last year on the part of Iron Curtain countries to attract African trade union leaders. The East German Trade Union Bulletin stated that over 400 African unionists visited the European Communist bloc during this period."

In contrast, Asia and the Middle East provided 800 visitors, Latin America 422 and Europe 174.

Not all prospective visitors were made welcome, the report showed. Hospitality was not extended to a group of so-called labor leaders from Yugoslavia and several members of the labor ministry of Franco Spain, both proposed by the State Dept., and to 40 Polish university students under the guidance of the Intl. Student Council. In all cases it was explained that representatives of dictatorships, whether of right or left, are not welcome.

"Our steady rate of unemployment worried European trade union leaders," he advised Meany.

"Latin American unionists wanted to know how the working class will benefit through the Alliance for Progress, and labor and management representatives from some Latin American countries and Japan wanted to know how the AFL-CIO could use its influence in stopping the growth of communism in their respective labor movements."

3 Publications on Trade Available from AFL-CIO

Three new publications dealing with international trade and Pres. Kennedy's new trade program are now available from the AFL-CIO.

The publications—single copies available free—are:

- **"Why More Trade"—a pamphlet presenting five basic reasons why the U.S. must increase foreign trade. This publication, containing a number of charts and graphs, is available at 10 cents per copy and $7.50 per hundred.**
- **"An Analysis of the Kennedy Trade Program" spells out the wide area of agreement between the AFL-CIO position and the President's program. The 12-page booklet is available at 5 cents per copy and $3.50 per hundred.**
- **"The Common Market and the United States," a four-page reprint of an article appearing in the February 1962 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist. Up to 50 copies of this reprint are available without cost. Larger quantities are priced at $10 per hundred.**

The three publications can be obtained from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Urban Affairs Dept. Backed:

Cabinet Voice Urged For Booming Cities

Further delay in creating a Cabinet-level Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing would be "unconscionable," the AFL-CIO has declared in testimony before the Senate Government Operations Committee.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller stressed the continued growth of the nation's urban population and warned that "with this growth will come additional problems and the need for greater knowledge about them."

He told the committee — at hearings on Pres. Kennedy's reorganization plan establishing the new department—that a central federal department would in no sense be "an invasion of states' rights," but would in fact permit "the voices of the states and cities to be heard in the highest levels of government."

Biemiller noted that federal programs to assist cities have "grown rapidly in number and scope." He added:

"There is no reason to believe that this continual expansion of federal aid to the cities is about to halt."

What is needed, he emphasized, is a single place within the federal government where the programs administered by a variety of agencies can be coordinated, "some one place which can serve as a clearinghouse for the relationships of the states and cities to the federal government."

Biemiller noted that governors of 23 states—representing a majority of the nation's population — and mayors of both large and small cities have endorsed creation of the department.

Support was also expressed by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in a letter to Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

He said an urban affairs department is "vital to the well-being of millions of American workers and their families" and urged that Congress regard the reorganization measure as a "non-partisan necessity."

As supporters and opponents of the plan marshalled their forces for the showdown votes in the Senate and House, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.), inserted in the Congressional Record a speech by Housing & Home Finance Administrator Robert C. Weaver, slated by Kennedy for the Cabinet post if Congress permits the department's creation.

Weaver said the function of the new department would be to assist states, communities and private interests in:

- Planning community development and redevelopment.
- Elimination of slums and blight.
- Planning of "better homes for Americans, better locations for the offices and shops where they work, better commercial facilities to serve them."
- Preservation of open spaces for recreation.
- Development of urban transportation systems.
- Planning and construction of community facilities.
- Financing of residential construction, home ownership, home improvement and maintenance of a stable market for government-insured mortgages.

Shortage of Doctors Hits Health Groups

The increasing shortage of doctors has been keenly felt in the area of voluntary non-profit group medical practice, a spokesman for Group Health Association of America has told the House Commerce Committee.

Dr. James Howard Means urged prompt enactment of the labor-backed Hill-Harris bill to provide federal aid for medical school construction and scholarships.

Means, who is professor emeritus at Harvard Medical School and a former president of the American College of Physicians, said GHAA affiliates have suffered the impact of the doctor shortage in efforts to recruit physicians for group practice.

The organization, composed of direct service medical care plans across the country, believes that "greatly expanded" educational facilities are needed to increase the rate of production of doctors, he said.

He urged the committee to consider particularly the effect on the general public—"the consumers of health services"—of the financial plight of medical and dental schools "and the growing competition of other scientific and technical fields for students."

AFL-CIO SUPPORT for establishment of a Cabinet-level Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing was voiced in both House and Senate Government Operations Committee hearings by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, left, shown here with House Committee Chairman William L. Dawson (D-Ill.). Dawson's committee backed the measure by rejecting a resolution of disapproval, 17-9.

JOINT STATEMENT supporting the Kennedy Administration's new welfare plan is discussed by AFL-CIO spokesmen before testifying at a House Ways & Means Committee hearing. They are, from the left, Leonard Lesser, director of social security activities for the Industrial Union Dept.; Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Clinton M. Fair, a legislative representative of the federation.

AFL-CIO Supports Kennedy on Welfare

(*Continued from Page* 1)

grams do not involve projects "normally undertaken by a community in the past."

- Eliminate all residence requirements for public assistance.

Residence Limitations

As it stands, the Mills draft bill would require states to limit residence requirements to a maximum of one year for assistance to the aged, blind or disabled instead of the current maximum of five years.

It also would give added federal aid to states which completely erase their residence requirements.

Cruikshank and Lesser emphasized the AFL-CIO's position that, in the light of the nation's shifting population trends, "people who find themselves caught in these movements should not be denied help" by artifical residence requirements, particularly since a major share of public assistance comes from federal funds collected from citizens in every state.

"We do not believe," the AFL-CIO spokesmen said, "that the elimination of residence requirements will encourage people to wander from state to state in search of higher relief checks."

In supporting the objectives of the bill's community work and training provisions, Cruikshank and Lesser stressed that built-in safeguards were essential, such as those incorporated in the measure to assure payment of prevailing wages, observance of health and safety standards, protection of children against adverse effects if their mothers are assigned to work, and preservation of aid to persons who, with good cause, refuse such work.

Specific on Work

The AFL-CIO statement noted that the bill, as drawn, would limit community work projects to those which do not displace regular workers or involve work normally done by other employes. It urged, however, that a specific requirement be included to "make more certain that a state could not use these work projects and federal funds to finance normal community functions."

Cruikshank and Lesser praised the Mills bill on child and maternal health research and urged that it be combined with the administration program.

This, they said, "would substantially increase the ability of the Children's Bureau [of the Social Security Administration] to carry out its responsibilities in child health research as complementary to and coordinated with the program of the National Institutes of Health."

They praised the Administration bill for stressing rehabilitation but said labor's support "does not rest on the belief that it will solve all the problems of need, dependency or destitution. . . ."

"In fact," they declared, "some of the most tragic occurrences of the past several months have arisen from the misguided efforts of those who believe or claim they have simple, short-cut solutions to complex social problems."

Guild Leader Joins Rep. Green's Staff

A. Wesley Barthelmes, Jr., a former president of the Washington Newspaper Guild, has resigned as an assistant city editor of the Washington Post to become administrative assistant to Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.). He succeeds James B. Harrison, who has joined the staff of the House Special Education subcommittee.

Union Backing For Local Aid Bills Sought

The AFL-CIO has asked all state central bodies to get behind six model bills aimed at helping local governments and metropolitan areas meet pressing financial, service and planning problems.

The bills were drafted by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, set up by Congress in 1959 with strong labor support to study and recommend ways to raise the efficiency of government at all levels.

In a joint letter, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Stanton E. Smith, coordinator for AFL-CIO state and local central bodies, urged active support for state legislation to:

- Permit local governments to invest idle funds in interest-bearing accounts.
- Authorize metropolitan areas to acquire land to preserve "open spaces."
- Establish an Office of Local Affairs in each state to provide technical assistance to local governments.
- Authorize voluntary transfers of functions by municipalities and counties in metropolitan areas.
- Authorize creation of metropolitan service corporations.
- Permit cooperation by local governments for the performance of local functions.

Group to Promote Equality in Training

Los Angeles—Formation of a statewide Committee on Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship & Training was endorsed here by a committee of the Conference on Apprenticeship, which will hold a workshop on equal opportunities April 25-27.

2-17-62

Showdown Votes Near On Kennedy Program

(*Continued from Page* 1)

The Manpower and Training bill, as passed by the Senate last year, would set up a four-year program of vocational education and on-the-job retraining for workers with obsolete or insufficient skills to get steady employment.

It was recommended by Kennedy to meet some of the problems of workers automated out of jobs either by new techniques of production or by the closing of obsolete plants.

A similar bill was approved by the House Labor Committee last year but limited to a two-year period instead of four. It was cleared for floor action by the Rules Committee early this month by a bare 8-to-7 vote.

If passed and sent to Kennedy for signature, the bill would for the first time establish the principle of federal responsibility for helping meet the mounting problems of joblessness created by automation, insufficient education and training or obsolescent skills.

Small-scale retraining programs are already being conducted in several states, however, under provisions of the 1961 Area Redevelopment Act.

Kennedy's Urban Affairs Dept. proposal became a hot political issue when the House Rules Committee voted 9-to-6 to kill a measure to create the department by legislative authority.

The President promptly announced he would attempt to establish it under his reorganization authority and announced, also, that unless the proposal was rejected by Congress he would name Robert C. Weaver, now head of the Housing & Home Finance Agency, as first secretary. Weaver would become the first Negro to sit in the Cabinet.

Coalition Votes Needed

Observers consider that the Administration needs about 50 to 55 votes from southern Democrats or Republicans or both to win a major battle with the Halleck-Smith coalition on the House floor.

Democratic congressional leaders hoped Senate approval of the Dept. of Urban Affairs would strengthen its chances in the House, particularly among Republicans.

The House Government Operations Committee rejected a resolution to disapprove the plan by a surprisingly large 17-to-10 vote, thus in effect giving it approval.

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Register-and-Vote Drive Launched for '62 Election

AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., approved a blueprint for a major voter registration drive to start immediately and acted on major legislative issues now before Congress.

Labor Plan Aimed At Off-Year Inertia

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A major registration and get-out-the vote campaign has been launched by the AFL-CIO to assure the greatest possible participation in the 1962 elections by union members, their families and friends.

The nonpartisan campaign, designed to overcome "off-year" voter apathy, will exceed the federation's 1960 register-and-vote campaign which produced successful results in the presidential election. The 1962 elections involve the entire U.S. House of Representatives, one-third of the Senate and many governors.

The 1962 campaign approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council will begin immediately, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said, to assure a major effort in all states before registration closes. It will be financed by $250,000 in federation funds, a request to all AFL-CIO affiliates for a contribution of three cents per member, and additional contributions from state and city central bodies and local unions.

The registration campaign action highlighted the council's winter meeting here, which has dealt with a number of legislative problems and internal federation affairs. The council called on Congress for:

- Creation of a Dept. of Urban Affairs. (The House two days later turned down Pres. Kennedy's proposal.)
- Support for a 14 per cent pay increase for government workers.
- Government purchase of $100 million in United Nations bonds.

Health Care Action Slated

The council was expected to act before the meeting ends on health care for the aged under social security and tax legislation now before the House Ways & Means Committee.

The 1960 register-and-vote campaign was launched by the council in August 1960 in key states where registration rolls were not closed. It resulted in a sharp increase in voters in those areas.

Despite the registration efforts by the AFL-CIO and other groups, more than 37 million citizens of voting age did not participate in the 1960 election.

The Committee on Political Education and its administrative committee, composed of council members and 25 other international union officers, considered these factors in recommending to the council the stepped-up campaign.

The 1960 drive was financed by AFL-CIO affiliates' contributions of about $585,000 as against a goal of $550,000. If all unions meet the requested three-cent-per-member contribution this year, a potential $375,000 could be raised in addition to the $250,000 federation contribution, with an anticipated $125,000 to be

(Continued on Page 3)

Coalition Triumphs:

House Votes Down Urban Affairs Plan

By David L. Perlman

The conservative coalition in the House handed Pres. Kennedy a stinging defeat by rejecting his plan to set up a Cabinet Dept. of Urban Affairs by a lopsided 264-to-150 margin.

All but 13 Republicans voted against the reorganization plan and the usual hard core of conservative southern Democrats was joined by moderate southerners and several Democrats from rural areas outside the South. Only 137 Democrats lined up with the Administration, while 111 opposed the President's program.

Establishment of the department, aimed at giving the 70 percent of the nation's population living in city areas a direct voice at the top policy-making level of government, has been termed "long past due" by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

A resolution backing the reorganization plan was passed as the first order of business at the council's meeting at Bal Harbour, Fla., and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the department was needed "to prevent our cities from becoming cemeteries or ghost towns." Later, expressing regret at the plan's defeat, Meany predicted that an urban affairs department will "eventually" be set up.

The House vote set the stage for a double-barreled political issue in November's congressional elections. In addition to dealing a direct rebuff to city dwellers, the coalition also blocked appointment of the nation's first Negro Cabinet member. Kennedy had disclosed his intention of naming Housing & Home Finance Administrator Robert C. Weaver to head the new department.

Senate Backs Committee

Administration plans to bring the reorganization program to a vote first in the Senate were blocked when the upper house refused, 58 to 42, to take the measure away from its Government Operations Committee and bring it to the floor for immediate action.

The Administration wanted first a rollcall vote in the Senate, with the hope that expected approval might be an influence in picking up wavering votes in the House. As it turned out, the House defeat prevented a Senate vote on the direct issue, while the Senate rollcall on discharging the committee was clouded in its political effect by the issue of senatorial courtesy to a committee chairman.

(Continued on Page 2)

Hard Issues Seen In Steel Pact Talks

Pittsburgh — Union and management negotiators in steel industry contract talks have reported they are making progress through "serious, responsible collective bargaining" but cautioned against undue expectation of a speedy agreement.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald and the industry's chief negotiator, R. Conrad Cooper, noted that the talks "have just gotten into the difficult matters in the area of economic settlement" in which there are "no quick, easy or automatic solutions."

Council Raps Federal Pay Raise Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called for a "substantial" pay raise for postal and rank-and-file government workers, rejecting as inequitable an Administration proposal to give big raises to the top civil service grades and only token increases to the lowest-paid workers.

The council also voiced full agreement with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's dissent from the recommendations of a presidential Advisory Panel on Federal Pay Systems proposing that all government salaries be based on "comparability" with private industry.

Recommendations of the panel, which was headed by Clarence Randall, former board chairman of the Inland Steel Co., were adopted in large measure by Pres. Kennedy in a special message on federal pay reform.

Meany, one of seven panel members, said it would be "difficult, if not impossible," to find jobs comparable to those in the Post Office in private industry and said that "many other factors" must enter into determination of adequate pay. He called for pay raises for the lower grades "far larger" than the panel proposed.

Kennedy's pay message came as the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee was in the midst of hearings on federal pay.

First Step in January

Spokesmen for the three biggest government worker unions—Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks and Government Employes—sharply challenged the "comparability" formula as applied to postal and lower grade government pay, and endorsed bills providing immediate pay increases averaging 14 percent.

The President's proposal would

(Continued on Page 2)

State Courts Upheld on Contract Enforcement

Suits to compel enforcement of labor-management contracts may be brought in state as well as federal courts, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled in a case involving the Charles Dowd Box Co. and a Steelworkers local in Massachusetts.

Affirming a decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of that state, the high court said Congress did not intend to narrow the jurisdiction of state courts when it enacted Section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Particularly significant, according to union attorneys, is the strong implication running through the decision that state courts must apply federal labor law when dealing with suits over violations of union contracts, although the Supreme Court did not specifically rule on that point.

Should the high court eventually so hold, the state court decisions in such cases would be subject to review by the Supreme Court just as lower federal court decisions now are.

Union Position Upheld

The Massachusetts case arose when John F. Courtney sued the Dowd Box Co. in behalf of Steelworkers Local 5158 for reneging on an agreement to put into effect a wage increase and certain fringe

(Continued on Page 12)

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT INSTITUTE for Cancer Research at University of Colorado, to be housed in new Medical Center wing, pictured at upper right, is being discussed by (left to right) AFL-CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, president of Oil Workers; Dr. Theodore T. Puck, institute director; Dr. Robert J. Glaser, dean of the university medical school, and Pres. Herrick Roth of Colorado AFL-CIO. Institute is among research facilities aided by grants from Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, affiliate of American Cancer Society, for which AFL-CIO's March on Cancer is raising $1 million.

Procedures for Miami:

Meany Offers Plan To Settle Bus Strike

Miami, Fla—A public fact-finding committee, arbitration and a countywide referendum were proposed here by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to end a three-week bus strike triggered by "the most fantastic financial scheme I have ever heard of."

The AFL-CIO president told 7,500 attending a bus drivers' strike rally at Bay Front Park that these procedures, plus use of the good-faith offices of a prominent Miami clergyman and proper use of the courts and labor board, would restore bus service and protect the citizens of Dade County and the 750 bus workers, who are members of Local 1267, Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes.

Meany charged that all the evidence at hand indicates that Dade County officials are "out to destroy this union — they have proved it with every action they have taken."

"To restore justice and bus service," he proposed:

- A return to the status quo that existed on Jan. 29 before the strike.
- Arbitration of the economic issues by a recognized expert on traffic systems who is also a recognized arbitrator.
- A referendum in Dade County allowing the voters to determine whether they "want to guarantee . . . gilt-edged prosperity" to the former owner of the bus lines, who has arranged for sale of the lines to the county in exchange for $7.7 million in bonds paying 5 percent tax-exempt interest for 15 years.
- Submission of all legal questions, including the right of the unions to engage in collective bargaining with Dade County, to the courts and labor board.
- Use of the services of Bishop Coleman Francis Carroll to bring the parties together and get the talks going again. The bishop has offered his "good offices" toward a settlement.
- Establishment of a public fact-finding committee to collect all the facts in the complex situation and put them before the public.

The federation president stressed that Local 1267 is a "responsible and conscientious" union that seeks only to bargain for its members, protect their jobs and set up a grievance procedure and a seniority system. The county has refused to bargain, claiming that under state law it is barred from doing so, and has offered a grievance procedure that does not cover basic problems such as dismissals or reduction in pay.

Meany said the situation is "intolerable" in terms of the workers, the bus riders and the citizens. He reviewed the "deal" worked out between William Pawley, owner of the bus lines, and Dade County which while giving Pawley his tax-exempt bonds would give him also "complete, exclusive, unregulated control" over area mass transport.

This would result, charged Meany, in "the most fantastic, unregulated private utility that I have ever heard of."

He told the strike rally that the facts in the case, including terms of the Pawley deal, have been "suppressed for far too long." Public airing of the situation can bring "responsible labor-management relations" to Dade County and restore industrial peace, he said.

Jersey Bus Union Ends Brief Walkout

Newark — A three-day strike of union bus drivers and mechanics employed by Public Service Coordinated Transit has ended in a new 25-month agreement providing wage increases and other improvements for 6,500 workers.

Federal mediators helped bring both sides together with the aid of Gov. Richard J. Hughes (D) and Newark Mayor Leo P. Carlin (D). The governor refused to invoke a state public utility anti-strike law empowering him to seize the buses and order compulsory arbitration.

'Substantial' Federal Pay Raises Called for by Executive Council

(*Continued from Page* 1)

raise the salaries of the 1.64 million annually-paid federal employes an average of 10 percent over three years, with the first installment effective next January.

Some of the lowest paid government white collar workers, however, would receive only a total 3 percent increase—1 percent a year — while increases for top grade employes would add up to as high as 38 percent.

Two new grades would be added to the top of the classified civil service structure. This would raise the civil service ceiling, now $18,500, to $28,000 a year.

Letter carriers and postal clerks would receive increases adding up to approximately 7.5 percent over the three years.

In testimony before the Senate committee:

- Letter Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty said members of his union are still trying to "catch up with the economic parade." They are in "deep economic trouble," he said, and "they need a pay raise now—not three years from now."

Doherty noted that 97 percent of letter carriers remain in the same pay grade throughout their careers. He noted, too, that the average salary of $5,000 a year is far below Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys on the amount of money necessary for a city worker's family budget. As a result, he said, "moonlighting" —a second job—is commonplace among postal workers.

- Postal Clerks' Legislative Dir. John F. O'Connor challenged the Administration's application of "comparability," declaring: "We know of no employment in outside industry that can be exactly compared with that of a post office clerk."

The closest comparison, he added, would be jobs in transportation and public utilities, where he said the average pay is more than $900 above the postal rate.

- Government Employes Pres. James A. Campbell told the committee his union recognizes that the pay lag has been greater in some grades but "cannot accept" as a solution the granting of only token increases to the lower grades.

He said the Administration's "comparability" yardstick "consigns the lowest paid employes to the dismal prospect of no economic improvement."

Campbell cited the Auto Workers contract covering office workers employed by Chrysler Corp. as evidence that organized white collar workers are above the federal pay scale for comparable work.

The Executive Council statement declared that low-paid postal employes "need substantial economic assistance immediately and cannot wait for this assistance to trickle down from the top, gradually."

It warned that the difficulty of attracting and keeping able employes at pay levels offered "could lead to a complete breakdown in the postal service in the near future."

Present pay, the council said, "is simply not enough" for a federal employe "to provide decent shelter for his family and to bring up his children with a proper degree of security."

Dept. of Urban Affairs Killed by House Vote

(*Continued from Page* 1)

A few minutes after the House rejected his reorganization plan, Pres. Kennedy told his news conference that the defeat is not "so much the Administration's loss as it's a loss for the cities and the country."

The President said that despite the setback, he was confident "we are going to have an urban department."

"It may not come this year," he said, but "in my opinion it will become as necessary and inevitable as the Dept. of Agriculture or Health, Education & Welfare."

Kennedy blamed the defeat on "sectionalism" and warned that the nation would "come to a grinding halt" if people from the cities voted against measures to help farmers, rural areas voted against policies helping cities and if everybody who lived outside the Tennessee Valley voted against TVA.

Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.) opened the debate in support of the President's reorganization plan, but only three southerners joined him on the rollcall. They were Representatives Henry B. Gonzalez and Albert Thomas of Texas, and J. Carlton Loser of Tennessee, all Democrats.

Despite the twin issue of aid to the cities—where Republican political strategists have said frankly the GOP needs to mend its fences—and civil rights, only 13 Republicans supported the Urban Affairs Dept.

Rep. Chet Holifield (D- Calif.) closed the House debate with a warning to the Republicans that their party's political future was linked to the urban areas.

Kennedy Calls U. S. Wage Proposals 'Reform' Rather than Pay Increase

The Administration's pay proposals for government employes, Pres. Kennedy emphasized in his message to Congress, are not intended as a "pay raise" in the normal sense, but as a far-reaching, permanent "reform."

Both the President and the advisory panel which counseled him on salary standards expressed concern over the government's problem of competing with private industry for the services of top-level professional, scientific and administrative personnel.

The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Pay Systems, headed by Inland Steel executive Clarence Randall, called for application of the "principle of comparability" with private industry in pay and eventually in other forms of benefits.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sharply dissented from the panel's proposal that "comparability" be binding on all government pay levels "from the lowest to the topmost."

Meany stressed that "other factors," including living costs, the need for continued improvement in standards of living and the concentration of government workers in costly metropolitan areas must be considered in setting salaries for lower-paid employes. He joined in the panel's finding as to the need for upper grade pay adjustments.

Kennedy in his pay message said flatly that he considers "adequate adjustment" in the top executive and professional pay levels "the most vital single element" in his entire proposal.

The President set his pay target considerably higher than most observers think Congress would approve, especially since it would raise the civil service pay ceiling from $18,500 to $28,000 — well above the $22,500 salary of congressmen and senators and the $25,000 paid Cabinet members.

He offered to "cooperate" with Congress in determining a more "appropriate" level of congressional and executive pay. He noted that it is "neither customary nor appropriate" to provide increases to elective or appointive officials to be effective during current terms of office.

The Randall panel, while conceding that it would be impractical to set the salaries of Cabinet members and agency heads at private industry levels, termed present pay "grossly inadequate" and recommended a "substantial upward adjustment."

UN Bond Purchase Given Full Backing

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO Executive Council has adopted a resolution, sent immediately to Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, upholding the proposed purchase of United Nations bonds by the United States government.

"The AFL-CIO enthusiastically supports the proposal before Congress that the U.S. should purchase up to $100 million of the needed UN bonds to finance its activities," the council told Fulbright, whose committee has conducted hearings on the issue.

AFL-CIO Launches Registration Drive

Council Backs Push On Off-Year Apathy

(Continued from Page 1)

contributed by state and local bodies adding to the resources available.

State and city bodies and local unions will receive from COPE $2 for every $1 they raise for the register-and-vote drive.

Aimed at Unionized Areas

The campaign will be primarily directed to the areas across the nation where union members, their families and friends live. Studies show that there is a tremendous potential in these areas.

Registration lists will be checked to determine the non-registered persons. Personal visits, posters, sound trucks and other information devices will be used to enroll these persons in the political party of their choice.

The campaign will be augmented by a new COPE film, now in the process of production, to be used at COPE and union meetings. The half-hour film deals with why unions are in politics, how to run a successful registration campaign and how to set up a get-out-the-vote campaign.

The film, tentatively entitled "People and Politics," will be finished in mid-March. It is designed as three segments which can be used as a unit or separately.

Rail Mergers Hit

In other actions during the opening days of the meeting the council:

- Endorsed a report published by the Railway Labor Executives' Association recommending a temporary halt in railroad mergers and calling for establishment of a national transport commission to develop guidelines in the public interest.
- Recommended support for the fifth international Conference on Health and Health Education to be held this year in the United States.
- Heard reports by Omer Becu, general secretary of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and Peter DeVries, secretary-general of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation. Meany told a press conference that they had indicated a solution was being worked out to a problem involving the Seafarers Intl. Union and the ITF, and that the SIU probably will rejoin the Transportworkers which it left in a dispute involving British seamen.
- Heard an appeal by the Greater Boston Central Labor Union from a suspension of its charter by Meany and establishment of a trusteeship. Meany said that the central body president, Joseph P. McNamara, left the meeting with a general indication that the problem can be worked out and the suspension lifted. The body was suspended because of difficulties with its constitution.
- Mourned the death of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William A. Calvin and praised his long and distinguished service to the labor movement.

Progress Against Exploitation Seen

Meany told a press conference that the New York City AFL-CIO is "making progress" in preventing the exploitation of Puerto Ricans and other minority groups by "selfish employers" and racketeer-led so-called independent unions. His response came in reply to questions by reporters about a statement sent the council by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, claiming that the AFL-CIO was not aiding these workers.

Meany pointed out that the New York City AFL-CIO had a permanent committee and a fulltime AFL-CIO organizer assigned to protecting minority groups from the racket unions and that good progress had been made. He said a full reply would be forthcoming from the New York City Central Labor Union.

He made it clear that he did not agree with the ACTU criticism and that it is "not true" that substandard wages are paid members of AFL-CIO unions in New York City. He said the head of the New York AFL-CIO, Harry Van Arsdale, is "doing a good job" with a difficult problem. Meany termed the ACTU proposals impractical and nonsensical, especially one that would penalize AFL-CIO unions with contracts calling for wages below $1.50 an hour.

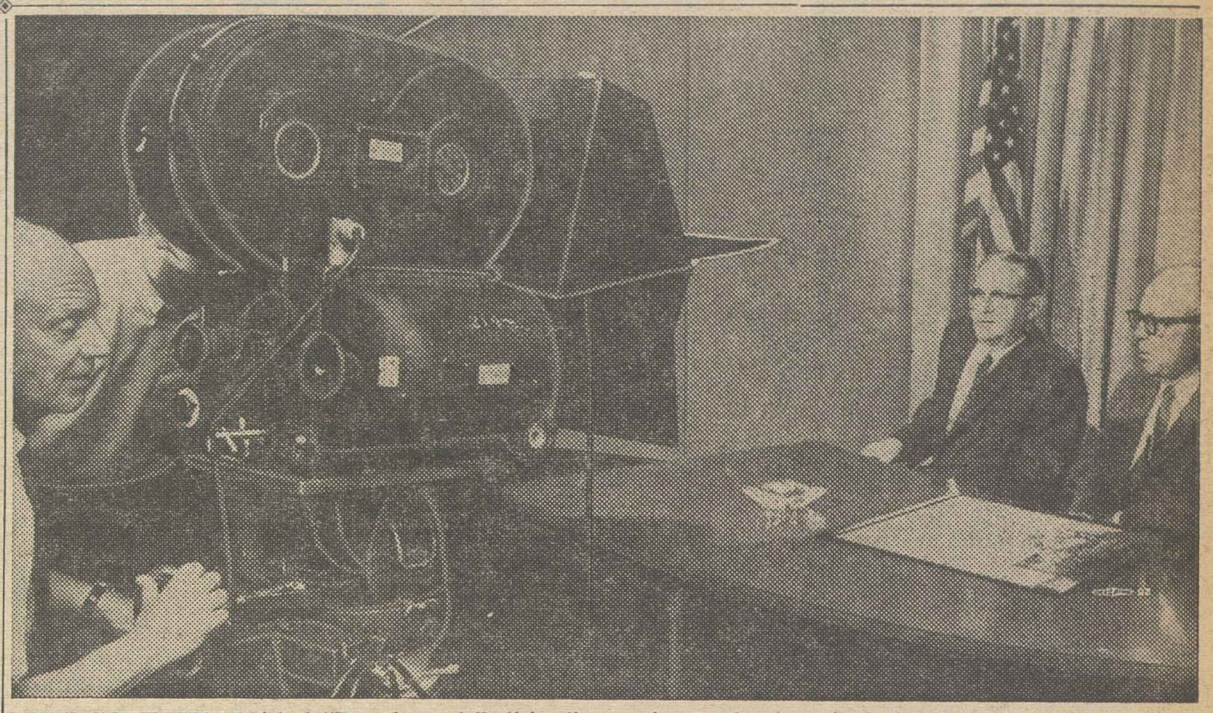
Executive Council Hails Glenn on Historic Flight

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO sent its "warmest congratulations" to Lt. Col. John Glenn and Pres. Kennedy on the successful globe-orbiting flight and expressed its pride in the national effort.

Federation Pres. George Meany wired the President that "the thousands of workers throughout the United States who contributed their skills and labor to making this launch possible, the technicians and scientists who put our space vehicle into orbit, and the courageous astronauts all deserve the heartiest thanks of a grateful nation."

The Executive Council wired Glenn that "We are proud of you and your associates" in the space project. "This is a great day to be an American," it added.

"It is a wonderful thing," said Meany, that this flight has taken place. He pointed out that the United States had launched the orbital flight for all the world to see after a series of delays and postponements. These may be some of the handicaps of the democratic system, he said, but it contrasts sharply with the Soviet approach where all such things are done in great secrecy.



NEW COPE FILM titled "People and Politics," now in production, includes sequence being filmed above, with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (right) and COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt discussing why labor is active in political affairs.

Meany Sees 'Too Much at Stake' To Be Spectators in Game of Politics

"We in organized labor have too much at stake to be mere spectators in the game of politics," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declares in a new COPE film nearing completion for use in the 1962 COPE registration and dollar campaigns.

Meany calls on union members to "participate in an active and organized way" in COPE programs and fund-raising efforts because, he asserts, "only through politics can this land of ours fulfill its unlimited promise; only through politics can America's future be even prouder than her past."

Labor is "in politics," Meany says, "for the same reason we're in the labor movement—to build a better life for ourselves and for all Americans. No one is really 'out' of politics; we're all affected by political decisions."

Recalling Samuel Gompers' famous declaration that the AFL's political objective was "to defeat labor's enemies and reward its friends," Meany describes it as "a pretty good statement of the case, even after 50 years—except that we have to take into consideration the changes in the country and in the labor movement itself."

Since Gompers' time, he notes, the trade union movement has grown much more powerful, "but our obligations—our responsibilities—are also much greater."

Labor still has the fundamental obligation of improving the wages, hours and conditions of its members and fighting for their job security, Meany observes.

"But we can't stop here. The labor movement today is the trustee of the national interest. We are proud to call ourselves the people's lobby—by far the strongest organized force in America that is dedicated to the progress of the country as a whole.

"What do we want in the way of progress?

"First of all, we want to keep our country strong and free—the rightful leader of the free world.

"We want every American to enjoy all the blessings of liberty—in school, on the job, in the place he lives—equal opportunity for all . . . an end to unemployment and misery, to substandard wages and a future without hope . . . to wipe out segregation . . . to do away with crowded classrooms . . . to remove the financial barriers to higher education . . . to get rid of our slums.

"We want economic security within the framework of the new technology, automation. We want to be protected against the hazards of illness and old age—protected as a matter of right—under our time-tested social security system.

"We want all these things and a lot more; not just for ourselves, but for all Americans.

"And we can get them. They won't come easily. They won't come overnight. We have to fight for them.

"This battle for the general welfare can't be fought only at the collective bargaining table or on the picket line.

"It has to be fought by union members—with their time, with their energy, with their convictions—and with their COPE dollars."

War-Chests of Opponents

The war-chests of labor's enemies are "bigger than ever" and business and industry are stepping up their political activities, Meany notes.

"We have the manpower," he declares, "if we get moving.

"We even have the money—not as much, but enough—if we all contribute.

"So when someone asks you to give a dollar to COPE, or to take a COPE assignment, remember:

"Politics is the key to your future."

U.S. Treasury Bond Swap Deadline Near

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The U.S. Treasury Dept. has granted an AFL-CIO request to extend the time to exchange U.S. Treasury Bonds, of which unions are substantial holders, for new bonds carrying higher interest rates but only until the close of business Feb. 28, 1962.

The Treasury had previously announced that it would accept exchanges through Feb. 21.

Federation Pres. George Meany wired Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon that because labor funds and those administered jointly by labor and management trustees were involved, and because many union officials were attending the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting here, an extension of time was important.

The bonds involved and the recommended exchanges are:

U.S. Treasury 3 percents, expiring Feb. 15, 1964, for U.S. Treasury 4 percents expiring 1971.

U.S. Treasury 2⅝ percents, Feb. 15, 1965, for U.S. Treasury 4 percents, 1971.

U.S. Treasury 2.5 percents expiring at various times in 1967 and 1972 for U.S. Treasury 3.5 percents, 1990.

Hotel Workers Seek Wage-Hour Extension

The Hotel & Restaurant Employes opened a drive for extension of the federal wage-hour law as 320 delegates met in Washington for a three-day legislative conference, which included calls on congressmen and senators.

The legislative conference—first in the union's 72-year history—also asked:

- Crediting of tips as a part of wages in computing social security benefits.
- Congressional support for "resonable" tax deductions for legitimate business entertainment expenses.
- Passage of the Anderson-King bill to provide medical care for the aged under social security.

Union Pres. Ed S. Miller said the hotel and restaurant industries employ "the largest single group of workers not yet covered" by the Fair Employment Standards Act.

Noting that Congress last year extended coverage to a number of retail stores, a move which the union supported, Miller said he considers "it's our turn now."

Failure to include tips as a part of wages for social security purposes, he said, means that service workers whose salaries are "very low" because part of their income comes from tips "are the low folks on the totem pole" at retirement time.

CANDLE OF HOPE lighted by Edward R. Murrow, head of the U.S. Information Agency, to mark 25th anniversary of Foster Parents' Plan was described by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (second from right) as a symbol of U.S. labor's determination to share its well-being with the children of workers overseas. At left is Gloria C. Matthews, executive director of the plan, and at right is Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson.

Foster Parents' Plan Hailed by Schnitzler

American workers have learned from yesterday's struggles and hardships that "we are all truly our brother's keeper," according to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

"In its most real sense," he said, "that's the lesson of trade unionism—the lesson of brotherhood. And brotherhood knows no artificial boundaries; it is the spirit that must extend across all nations of the world."

Schnitzler spoke at a ceremony in the office of Edward R. Murrow, director of the U.S. Information Agency, at which a "candle of hope" was lighted to mark both the 25th anniversary of the Foster Parents' Plan and the start of its nationwide appeal for funds to help 100,000 child victims of war and poverty.

Under the Foster Parents' Plan, gifts in units of $15 a month are earmarked for specific children with whom the foster parent exchanges letters and photographs. The child receives $8 a month in cash, plus clothes, blankets, food, medical care and school aid.

Schnitzler lauded the operation as a voluntary association working to build a better world by helping the people of less fortunate lands build better lives for themselves.

"This candle has more than a symbolic meaning," he added. "The meaning is human, individual and of the most profound importance. It means quite simply the difference between decent lives for children or living death for children—the difference between human dignity and hunger, ill-health, ignorance."

Most of the children of 28 nationalities whom the program has rescued are, he pointed out, the children of workers.

"This candle which we light today," Schnitzler said, "symbolizes the determination of American workers to share our well-being with the deprived children of our brothers overseas.

"Labor supports the Foster Parents' Plan because, through its non-sectarian program of aid to workers' children, it is in fact and in spirit building the workers of tomorrow."

Murrow recalled that he was a radio news commentator when he first became a sponsor.

"Like most of the 600,000 Americans who have given their support to the plan," he said, "I found the act of giving was its own immense reward. Like them, I never expected an added dividend. But I've come to realize that the dividends have been piling up to the credit of the U.S. government.

"The fact is that everyone who helps support a foster child overseas makes a friend for himself and for America, and strengthens U.S. foreign policy. The $15 a month that foster parent gives helps a destitute child and his whole family. The letters exchanged between foster children and their foster parents have been creating an intimate network of friendships between Americans and the next generation of Europeans and Asians."

Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson declared that every American who supports the program "by that act advances American leadership of the worldwide thrust for equal opportunity to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Gloria C. Matthews, executive director, announced at the meeting that the program is being extended into Latin America with a beachhead already established in Colombia.

Guild, NABET Sign Toronto TV Contracts

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Newspaper Guild and the Broadcast Employes & Technicians have won wage increases ranging from $5 to $30 a week in first contracts with CFTO-TV, which is controlled by the Toronto Telegram.

The Stage & Theatrical Employes are still in negotiation with the TV station. Bargaining followed staff cuts.

The Guild agreed to a minimum of $135 a week for news writers and reporter-interviewers after five years experience; $145 for assignment editors after three years, and $165 for news editors after three years.

The contract also includes standard job security provisions, overtime after a five-day, 40-hour week, eight paid holidays, two weeks of vacation after a year and sick leave up to six months.

NABET rates were set at $78 a week after four years for cablemen and dollymen; $117 for cameramen after seven years and $140 after three years for a technical direction supervisor and supervisoring maintenance engineer.

The technicians' contract contains the same sick leave provision as the Guild agreement, five paid holidays, a third week of vacation after one year, safeguards against the farming-out of work and the use of video tape; and job security guarantees in case of replacement of equipment.

To Use Pension Funds:

Building Trades Unions Push Housing Mortgage Investments

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Building trades unions have approved a "real push" to encourage their 8,000 local unions to invest pension funds in government-insured mortgages.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. told newsmen, after a meeting of the department's executive council here, that the 18 affiliated unions will emphasize in letters to locals the threefold goal of using pension fund investments to:

- Stimulate construction by making more mortgage money available at reasonable rates.
- Encourage use of union labor in residential construction.
- Enable pension funds to realize a greater return on investments.

Haggerty said the stepped-up mortgage investment program could make between $800 million and $1 billion of new mortgage money available each year.

The department's council acted after hearing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Alexander Bookstaver, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investments, describe the federation's program of helping unions channel idle funds into socially-useful mortgages. The AFL-CIO office will be available to assist and advise unions in mortgage investments.

Nearly all of the pension funds are jointly administered by union and management trustees, Haggerty noted. He emphasized that the program would benefit the construction industry as a whole.

Haggerty said a pilot project in the District of Columbia-Maryland area has already demonstrated the value of mortgage investments in spurring the use of union labor in residential construction — now almost entirely non-union in the Washington suburban section.

Meany told the building trades leaders that pension funds invested in mortgages could result in substantial savings to home buyers through elimination of extra interest and fee charges and still earn a greater rate of return than at present.

In another move to stimulate employment and construction activity, the department voted strong endorsement to a $2 billion public works program sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.). A similar program has been recommended by Pres. Kennedy as a standby measure to be used when economic indicators point to an on-coming recession. The building trades—as has the AFL-CIO — asked that the public works program be put into effect immediately.

Other legislative targets set by the department included removal of restrictions on jobsite picketing, a 40-hour week law for federal construction, establishment of a Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act authorization for state "right-to-work" laws, federal aid to education, a fair employment law, and health care under social security.

NLRB Ends 6 Months of Hearings On 'Boulwarism' Charges Against GE

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has concluded nearly six months of hearings on charges that a "take-it-or-leave-it" bargaining policy of the General Electric Co. violates the federal labor law's requirement of good faith negotiations.

The charges, and a resulting government complaint, grew out of 1960 contract talks between GE and the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The negotiations culminated in a 22-day strike by IUE members when, the union charged, GE refused to make any significant change in its original offer.

The IUE, supported by the complaint issued by the NLRB general counsel, charged that the giant electrical firm entered negotiations with a closed mind, made a package proposal to the union, and refused to move significantly from its position during the collective bargaining sessions.

Accompanying this "hard-line" position at the bargaining table, says IUE, was an intensive communications program designed to bypass union negotiating efforts by belittling IUE leadership and bargaining directly with GE workers.

The union has labeled the company's bargaining approach "Boulwarism," after its author, Lemuel Boulware, former head of industrial relations for GE.

At stake in the NLRB hearings, IUE Pres. James E. Carey declared, is the "need to clearly label and outlaw GE's purposeful efforts to make a mockery of collective bargaining."

The hearings, at which Trial Examiner Arthur Leff presided, required some 10,000 pages of testimony by government, union and company witnesses, plus exhibits estimated at 10,000 pages.

The case against GE now awaits Leff's finding and an order by the NLRB itself. Union officials anticipate that the order, whatever its nature, probably will be appealed to the courts.

193 Votes Decide Race For House

New York—Benjamin S. Rosenthal, a Democrat running with Liberal Party and Brotherhood Party backing, won an apparent 193-vote victory in a three-way congressional race in New York City's 6th Dist.

Republicans have requested a recount and the ballots have been impounded.

Only 36,000 voters turned out in the normally Democratic Queens district, where 237,600 persons voted in 1960. Rosenthal tallied 16,032 votes to 15,839 for his conservative Republican opponent, Thomas F. Galvin, and 4,216 for Emil Levin, a Democrat running as an independent.

The special election was held to fill the term of former Rep. Lester Holtzman (D), who resigned to become a state Supreme Court judge.

One reason given for the unexpectedly small turnout was the interest in the orbital flight of Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr. Party canvassers reported that people were staying close to their television and radio sets.

The total vote cast was less than 14 percent of the eligible, registered voters.

Udall Lauds Equality Gains Under Kennedy

A call for new frontiers in the field of brotherhood was sounded by Sec. of the Interior Stewart L. Udall at the annual Washington region Brotherhood Dinner of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

To 1,400 people he expressed satisfaction with many of the developments that have stemmed from the Emancipation Proclamation since it was promulgated a century ago. He noted that "bigotry is yet on the defensive," recalled the widening in the area of equal opportunity and asserted that "respect for law and justice" is growing in relation to school desegregation.

"But we still have our problems," he added, "for the forces of ugly extremism are still at work."

Declaring that "the cause of brotherhood and fair play needs a champion" and that "good will has to be organized," he added that some of "the most notable accomplishments in the history of our fight for equal treatment of all citizens" have taken place in the past 15 months.

Udall particularly cited the election of Pres. Kennedy, when "the people of America punctured one of the ugliest myths of our society" by electing a Catholic to the presidency, and "the fact that our national unity has progressed to the point where a President of the United States could propose, as Pres. Kennedy did a few days ago, that a member of that minority group which has been most sinned against . . . should sit in the highest councils of our government."

He referred to Kennedy's statement that if his proposed Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing went through, he would name as secretary Housing & Home Finance Administrator Robert C. Weaver, a Negro.

Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, NCCJ president, announced the establishment of a new nationwide program of monthly "conversations" at local levels, aimed at easing religious tensions growing out of differences on public issues.

Earlier the NCCJ had presented the 1962 Brotherhood Award to Kennedy at a simple ceremony in the White House.

Finland and Norway Aid ILO Institute

Geneva—Finland and Norway have advised Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Office that they will contribute to the endowment fund of the ILO's new Intl. Institute for Labor Studies.

Mrs. Vieno Simonen, Finnish minister of social affairs, said a contribution of $15,000 has been authorized. Norway's decision to give $26,000 was made known in a letter from Minister of Social Affairs Olav Bruvik.

Harrison Charges:

Profit, Not Service, Rail Merger Goal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The 14 railroad mergers presently pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission are financial schemes to increase profits rather than improve service to the public, AFL-CIO Pres. George M. Harrison charged here.

The ICC's support of rail mergers, he added, is a complete failure by the agency to implement the 1940 legislation adopted by Congress calling on it to regulate railroads in the best interests of the nation.

"The ICC," said Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, "is prostituting the full intent of the railroad amendments. . . . It is railroad-corporation-minded and has long since lost its function of protecting the public interest."

Harrison's press conference statements came as the AFL-CIO Executive Council gave its full endorsement to a major study of the railroad industry and rail mergers by Leon Keyserling. Published by the Railway Labor Exeutives' Association, the study recommended a "temporary halt" in mergers and establishment of a national transport commission to "develop guidelines adequate to protect the public interest in providing adequate railroad transportation for the future."

The council urged the Kennedy Administration "to exercise executive leadership along the lines which the Keyserling report indicates to be necessary to bring transportation policy into line with general economic policy under the Employment Act of 1946."

Harrison told reporters that the United States is not nearly as well off in its railroad services as it was during World War II, when ancient equipment was pressed into service. He said the nation now has fewer locomotives and fewer freight cars.

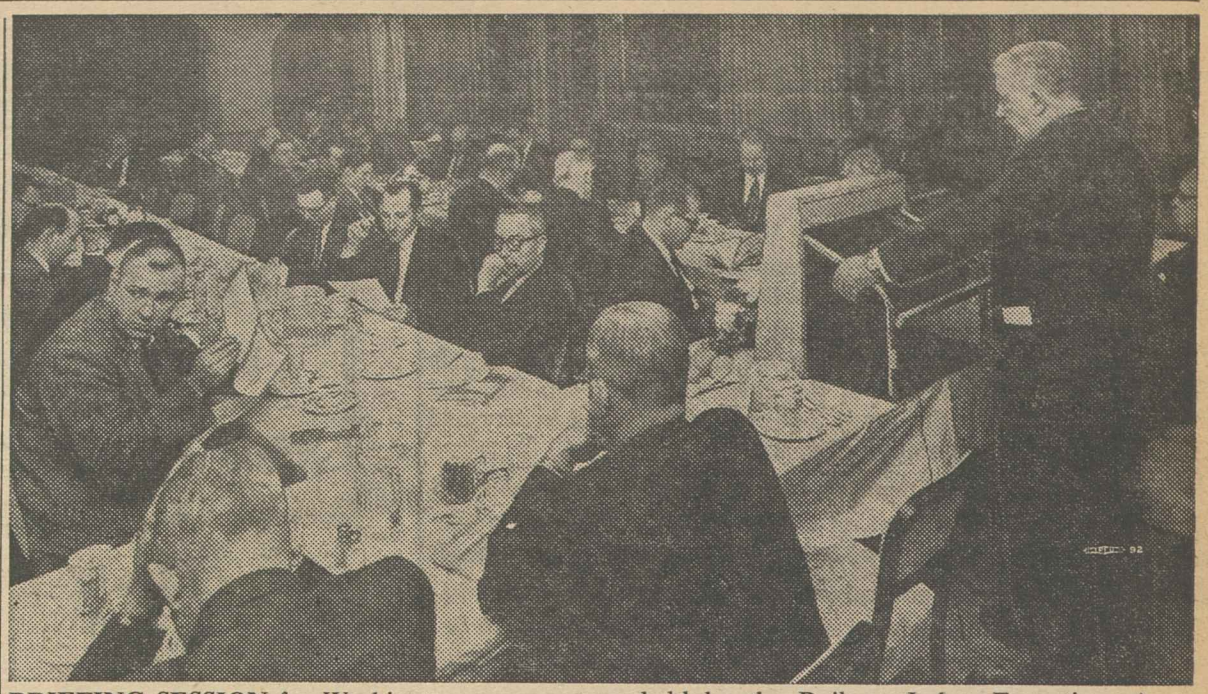
On mergers, Harrison noted that "there are undoubtedly some railroad mergers that would be in the public interest" and that the rail unions would favor mergers "that would give better service to the public and strengthen a railroad." But, he stressed, many of the mergers being proposed are designed basically to increase the profits of private ownership.

"They provide for abandonment of lines and services, they establish monopolies, will hurt the communities affected and will produce substantial unemployment," he charged.

Many railroads which cite poverty as a reason for merger, declared Harrison, are paying heavy charges on "watered stock" representing costs that stem from the days of railroad speculation and manipulation.

"If we would wring the water out of them," he said, "we would find that many of them are profitable ventures."

The council said Keyserling's study showed conclusively that the deficiency in the national economy "has led to a deficiency in railroad performance" and that the contraction of railroad plants and services in recent years has also been "a powerful causal factor in the failure of the whole American economy to expand at an adequate rate."



BRIEFING SESSION for Washington newsmen was held by the Railway Labor Executives Association in connection with the publication of a major economic study on the impact of railroad mergers. RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty is shown opening the background news conference, which was addressed by Economist Leon H. Keyserling, who urged an immediate halt to railroad mergers until long-range transportation policies have been worked out to protect the public.

NLRB Clarifies Picketing Rules In Review of 4 L-G Decisions

Reconsideration by the National Labor Relations Board of four cases in which union "informational" picketing had been found illegal has resulted in dismissal of two complaints and the upholding of two previous decisions.

All four cases involved unions which had picketed company premises in protest against firings or other management actions. The unions asked the NLRB for reconsideration, and the board agreed, with Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom dissenting, to review board policy on what constitutes lawful or unlawful picketing under the Landrum-Griffin Act passed in 1959.

The original decisions were reached on Feb. 20 and 24, 1961, before two present board members —Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Member Gerald A. Brown— were named by Pres. Kennedy.

The new decisions were to dismiss unfair labor practice complaints against the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, who picketed the Crown Cafeteria in Long Beach, Calif., and the Typographical Union for picketing Charlton Press, Inc., in Darby, Conn.

Reaffirmed were unfair practice findings against Hod Carriers Local 840, Kansas City, Kan., on a charge brought by the Blinne Construction Co., and against two Hotel & Restaurant locals which picketed the Stork Club in New York City for three years after union members had been fired.

Key features of the four decisions are:

Blinne Construction—The union asked recognition from Blinne, a subcontractor on troop housing at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., for three laborers who had signed designation cards. Blinne refused and transferred one laborer to another site to break the union's majority. The union picketed with "unfair" signs for more than 30 days but did not file a timely election petition because of the employer's action in transferring a worker.

McCulloch and Brown found the union violated the law by failure to file for an election before 30 days. Rodgers and Leedom repeated their earlier finding against the union. Board Member John H. Fanning said the charge should be dismissed. The final vote was 4-1.

Crown Cafeteria—Picketing began when the cafeteria opened May 5, 1959. Pickets carried "Do Not Patronize" signs saying "This Establishment Is Non-Union." From September 1959 the picketing was only at the public entrance and only at times of service to the eating public.

A year ago the NLRB decided 3-2, with Fanning and Jenkins on the dissenting side, that the picketing was to win recognition and thus was not protected by the "publicity" proviso of the law. The two dissenters stated that, if the picketing truthfully advised the public and did not stop deliveries, it was privileged. In the latest decision, McCulloch voted with Fanning and Brown to make a new majority. Leedom and Rodgers again voted no.

Stork Club—The union began organizing campaign late in 1956. When the club discharged several employes in January 1957, the union asked reinstatement and contract negotiations. The employer refused, and the employes struck and began picketing.

Four days after the club filed an unfair practice charge against the union, the locals withdrew their demand for recognition but continued picketing to inform the public of the club's labor practices and the absence of a union contract. A U.S. District Court enjoined the picketing, and the order later was modified by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The board has voted to affirm the original decision that the union broke the law. All five members said the picketing from Nov. 13, 1959 to Jan. 15, 1960, was a law violation. Three members said picketing after the latter date was illegal also, but McCulloch and Brown dissented.

Charlton Press—Nine composing room employes joined the ITU Feb. 9, 1959, and eight of them were fired. The union requested recognition, and when the company refused, picketed from Mar. 9, 1959, to Dec. 15, 1959, when the union filed an election petition with the NLRB. Later the ITU filed unfair practice charges and an examiner found the company guilty of discriminating against the employes by firing them.

The original board decision, with Fanning voting no, was that the union violated the law. The latest decision was to dismiss the complaint. This time, Rodgers and Leedom voted no.

Unionists Hail Caliber Of U. S. Foreign Service

Members of the State Dept.'s Foreign Service Selection Board serving during the last three months of 1961 included two labor leaders who were so impressed by their experience that they have helped set up a committee to enlist the backing of former board members in promoting better public understanding of the Foreign Service.

"We were all very much concerned by the public image of the Foreign Service which had been created in recent years by 'The Ugly American' and other factors tending to brand all these fine people in an unsatisfactory and inequitable manner," said Vice Pres. Andrew J. Pettis of the Shipbuilders.

Pettis and Administrative Vice Pres. Paul A. Nagle of the Postal Clerks were critical of the system under which Foreign Service officers receiving the least favorable ratings are "selected out" of the service.

Nagle branded the techniques a "total waste of highly qualified officers." He said that in a personal study of the files of 376 career personnel, "I didn't come across a single one of them who was not an able and devoted public servant, one whom I would be proud to have working for me."

"It is almost unthinkable that the U.S. government would not find ways to use the abilities which all of these people possess," he added.

Pettis said that as a union man, he was particularly impressed by the tremendous amount of overtime worked by Foreign Service officers, "although they have the same personal and family problems to deal with that we all have."

Other members of the selection board were Charles D. Lewis, former president of the American Sumatra Tobacco Corp., who is now chairman of the newly formed committee; Benjamin C. Essig and William H. Figy, Denver businessmen, and Prof. Lowry Nelson of the University of Minnesota.

At a discussion of Foreign Service problems with Sec. of State Dean Rusk, they gave him a letter expressing their pride in the service's men and women and added that "we feel it a privilege to convey to you our sincere praise of their abilities and accomplishments."

Editor Ridicules Anti-Strike Laws

Toronto, Ont. — Much more damage is being done to Canadian living standards by "absenteeism, unnecessary industrial accidents, sloppy production techniques and poor management" than by strikes, Jack McArthur, financial editor of the Toronto Star, said in a recent editorial.

"If we worried and talked as much about them," he wrote, "we would rapidly increase the efficiency of Canadian industry."

McArthur recalled that time lost by walkouts last year was only one-tenth of 1 percent of the man-days worked.

"Let's face it," he wrote. "A system of free collective bargaining results in some strikes. In spending so much of its time, speech-making ability, energy and money trying to beat the strike, Canada is probably making a poor investment."

IBEW Locals Hailed For Role at Cape

Completion of Lt. Col. John H. Glenn's orbital space flight brought quick congratulations to members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Cape Canaveral for their part in making the flight a success.

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, in a telegram to Bob Palmer, business manager of Local 756 at Daytona Beach, Fla., said, "I fear that those who have been so ready to criticize the delays during the program will be too busy today to take note of the fact that without the efforts of the skilled workmen at the Cape Canaveral base today's event would not have been possible."

Labor Joins Group Talks On U. S. Aims

The AFL-CIO and a number of its affiliates are cooperating in a nationwide discussion project to derive a cross-section of opinion on what the national purpose of the United States should be in today's world.

Union participation is being coordinated by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Discussion kits for the project have been distributed to federation affiliates, and a conference of educational directors was scheduled in Washington to study ways of increasing union participation.

Reports of the discussions received by the National Purpose Project before the end of April are to be included in a nationwide summary. One group of Communications Workers, which has already held a discussion, found high enthusiasm for the 2-hour session.

Local unions may obtain additional discussion guides from the National Purpose Project, 8 West 8th St., New York 11, N. Y.

The project is being sponsored by the National Recreation Association. Other organizations taking part, besides the AFL-CIO, are the U.S. Agriculture Dept.'s Extension Service, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Kiwanis Intl., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the National Student Association and the National Council for Social Studies.

Rights Group Named By Chemical Workers

The Chemical Workers, by executive board action, has established a civil rights committee headed by Sec.-Treas. Marshall Shafer. Other members are Vice Pres. James R. Gallagher and Intl. Rep. J. Cornelius Maiden.

Paradox in the House

WITHIN 24 HOURS of Astronaut John Glenn's successful orbiting of the earth three times, a majority of the U.S. House of Representatives voted for the horse-and-buggy era of a rural America that no longer exists.

The two events—the globe-girdling orbital flight and the narrow, restricted vision of the vote—accent better than any recent pair of events the tremendous gap beween scientific and engineering achievement and the techniques of political science and government.

The same House that voted to deny urban America, representing 70 percent of the nation's population, a Cabinet-level agency to help solve the complex problems of the cities and their suburbs, had voted unstintingly the the funds that created Project Mercury and Glenn's successful exploration of space.

The defeat of Pres. Kennedy's plan to reorganize a number of federal agencies into a Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing is not an earth-shaking crisis. Eventually the problems of urban America must be met and solved, and necessary legislation will be adopted. But the defeat reflects an intolerable viewpoint in mid-Twentieth Century America. It is the viewpoint that "big government" is a threat to the nation's future; that a Negro in the Cabinet cannot be tolerated.

It was the same "big government" deplored by the Republican leadership in the House that mobilized the government's resources and those of private industry to send John Glenn around the globe at 17,500 miles per hour; these resources were mobilized with the tax monies of all Americans regardless of race, color or creed.

In the national rejoicing over Glenn's successful flight, the urban affairs issue will perhaps be overlooked or marked down as a passing "political" matter. But the problems of the urban areas persist and will continue to cry for a national solution in terms of a space-age nation.

Man's Brotherhood

THE TRADE UNION movement would be but a shadow of its present strength if brotherhood were something relegated to a week of dutiful speeches, editorials and sermons—and ignored the remainder of the year.

American workers long ago discovered, sometimes the hard way, that the employer who was able to keep his workers divided on ethnic, racial or religious lines had a powerful weapon against organization. There is no such thing as a "separate but equal" picket line.

The great value of Brotherhood Week, sponsored each year by the National Conference of Christians & Jews, is that it prompts us—individuals as well as organizations—to a critical self-scrutiny. Few in our society will find themselves wholly without blemish.

It reminds us also of our common religious heritage, no matter what church we attend or how we pray, that to acknowledge the fatherhood of God mandates an acceptance of the brotherhood of man.

A sometimes skeptical world eyes America to see if she practices the ideals which have inspired the world. Even more important than this scrutiny from outside is an inner, unquenchable conscience which demands that we follow in our daily lives the path that we know in our hearts to be right.

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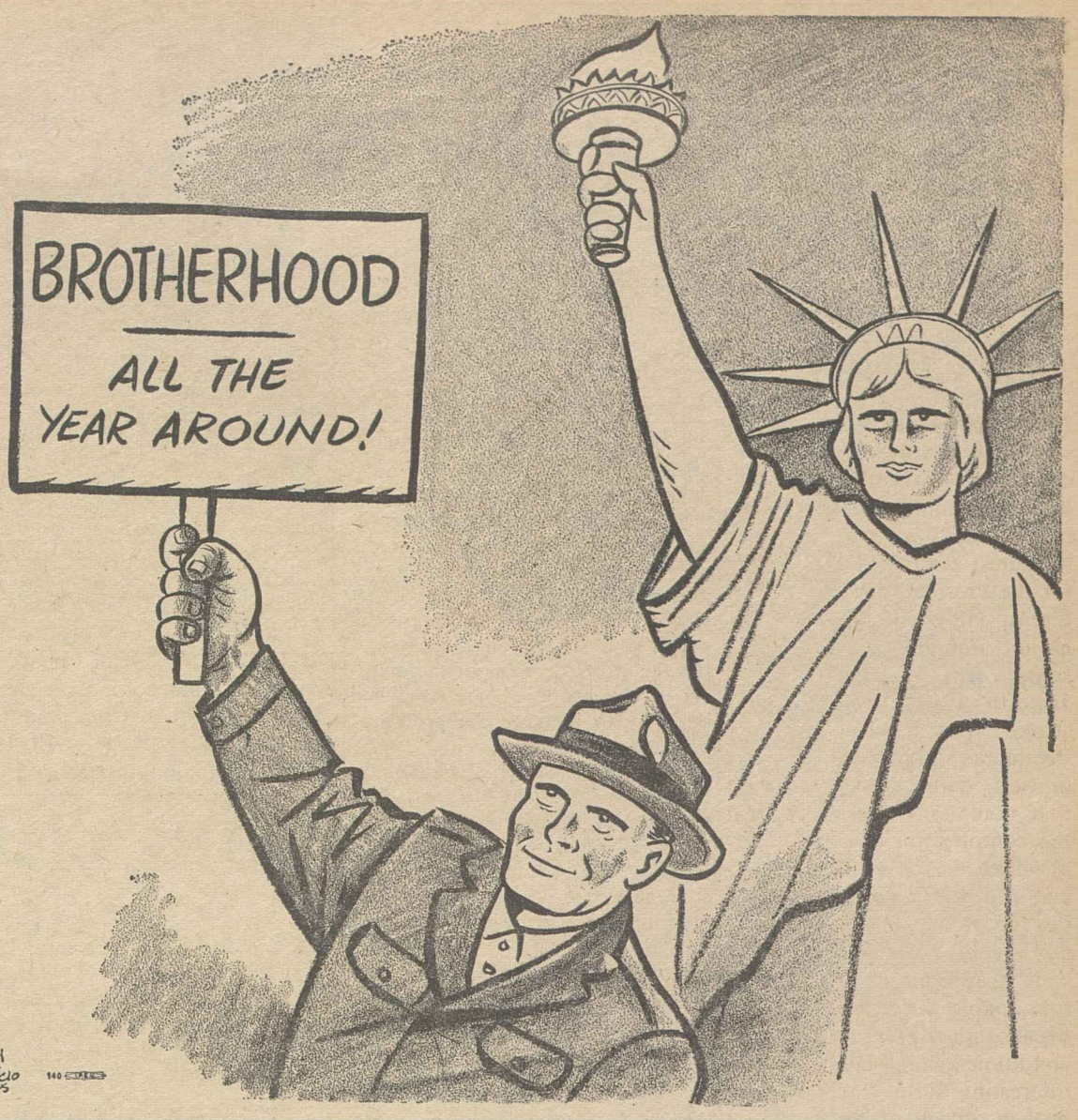

Lippmann on the GOP:

Why Do Republicans Lose? —Because They're Out of Date

By Walter Lippmann

The following column on the Republican Party and its problems was written by the distinguished political commentator, Walter Lippmann, and syndicated through other newspapers by the New York Herald Tribune.

THE SOUL-SEARCHING which went on among the Republican orators on Lincoln's birthday did not bring forth that new "image" which they were all seeking. Somewhere there is a block. It prevents the Republican Party from getting to a position which is both conservative and popular. The block, I venture to suggest, is that the Republican position has been moved so far to the right that the party has conceded to the Kennedy Administration not only the left but the whole vast dominant center.

This has left the Republican leaders with no elbow room, and they are squeezed into a corner where they can only say no. This cannot make for popularity and for votes in a country where the population is growing prodigiously, where the way of life is changing rapidly, where the people, conscious of the huge productive capacity of our economy, are demanding that their crowded life in the cities be made more comfortable and more civilized.

The displacement of the Republican leaders from the center to the right has many causes. One of them, for example, is the control of the party organization by the old codgers, who have safe seats and keep on being re-elected. There is another reason which is that in recent years Republican doctrine has been shaped by theorists who are out of touch with the modern world. Indeed it would not be an exaggeration to say that it has been shaped by theorists who do not know what they are talking about.

These theorists have produced a formula which discombobulates Republican thinking. It is that liberalism and progressivism are the high road to socialism, and that socialism is the high road to communism. The extremists use the formula to say that the United States started down the road to communism when the income tax was legalized in 1913. But even the moderates, Gen. Eisenhower for example, are deeply suspicious of social security and the welfare state and of aid to education, and above all of the modern conception of the compensatory economy.

The difficulty about making a new image is that the Republican theorists have created such a false image of the Kennedy Democratic Party that there is no effective way they can oppose it. Applied to the Kennedy Administration, the formula of the theorists of the right, that progressivism leads to socialism and socialism to communism, is absurd. It is silly. Though Mr. Kennedy is a progressive and a liberal, he is also a profound conservative, and only the befuddled theorists find that strange and hard to understand.

A BIG RICH COUNTRY spends more, of course, than a small poor country. The proper basis of comparison, therefore, is the volume of government spending against the size of the economy.

1959 is the most recent year for which adequate comparative figures are available. In that year in the United States total public spending (federal, state, local) was 28.3 percent of the gross national product. As this includes national defense, public education, highways, police, hospitals and whatnot, can it really be said that spending less than 30 percent publicly puts us on the road to, or anywhere near the road to, socialism and communism? Can it really be said when of this 30 percent which is spent publicly over half goes to purchases from private firms producing for profit?

As a matter of fact, in public spending we are behind Belgium (29.3 percent), Canada (30 percent), France (33.5 percent), United Kingdom (34.9 percent), Sweden (35.7 percent). In West Germany the latest figures are for 1957. That was before the big rise of German defense spending and at that time the percentage of public spending was slightly bigger than ours (28.6 percent).

But, it will be said, while spending is necessary, the real creeping socialism is the money spent for social security, veterans benefits, government interest, and cash subsidies. For the United States the ratio of such payments to gross national product was 7 percent in 1959. The Canadian ratio was 8.7 percent. The United Kingdom's ratio was 11.2 percent. The West German (in 1957) was 12.1 perccent, the Belgian 13.6 percent, the French 16.5 percent. There are other comparative figures which could be cited. All of them point to the conclusion that as compared with the advanced industrial nations of the world the ratio of our public spending is conservative. There is no hard factual basis for the theory that we have turned our back on the free economy and are on the high road to socialism and communism.

The latter day Republican propaganda does not work for the very simple reason that it is not true.

Morgan Says:

Choice on Atomic Tests 'Awful', And Only Kennedy Can Make It

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

TO MOST OF US, it is impossible to become totally involved in a crisis until and unless a crisis involves us—a death in the family, an accident, a romantic heartbreak. Even a heavy cold can be vastly more important to most of us than the latest political quake from the Kremlin. But for the President it is different. He is human and is not immune to personal crisis — witness Joseph P. Kennedy's stroke. But mostly the President has to involve himself daily in crises that could affect us all, the complexities of most of which are beyond our ken and the responsibilities for which are beyond our reach.

Morgan

It is appropriate for us to remind ourselves of this double burden of a chief executive just now because the international situation is in a fluid condition again; the water is dark and deep but interesting little fragments of the iceberg have broken off and the question is whether more are to follow or whether a more sinister freeze in the cold war is in the offing.

The alarmists are convinced that this is all a Communist trick and warn the White House not to go near this dark water, even to count the fragments. The sentimentalists are sure that the warmest of thaws impends and they importune Washington to barge out in the floe to meet it.

THE PRESENT INCUMBENT of the White House is not likely to be stampeded by either side. Here is a resilient young man who has steadily regained confidence after the stunning blow of the Cuban fiasco nearly a year ago. Pres. Kennedy is cautiously keeping his own counsel but he is pressed by the boldness of an intelligent curiosity to probe the periphery of the Communist bloc to try to find a soft spot that may yield an opening to observe a little more clearly what's going on inside.

There is no sure sign he has found a soft spot. And yet reports increase of the gravity of the ideological struggle between the Soviet Communists and the Chinese Communists. Whatever shape or direction this monumental wrestling match of Marxists takes it is not likely to make our position any easier or more secure.

There is fascination in this prospect, laced with excitement, and it would be a grand spectacle to sit back and follow on our radios or TV sets or via the daily unfurling headlines if the stakes were not so insufferably high. We have reached the explosively ridiculous posture wherein the best way we seem to be able to devise for avoiding a nuclear war is to prepare for increasing destruction. This is called the operation of deterrent power and it is a fact that the statesmen of this 20th century of civilization are trapped with it.

THERE IS ONE hopeful little chink in this deadly deadlock. The powers trapped by it don't like it and they would like to break out of it without blowing up the nuclear powder magazine.

So the President's task becomes not only to assess as best he can the strengths and weaknesses and outward intent of a Communist world heaving under internal strains. He must make sure, unprovocatively, that our own intentions and the strength behind them are known.

This brings him to the toughest job of all—the dilemma of what to do about what Kennedy himself described at a news conference as "this deadly business" of nuclear weapons competition. If he decides as he reluctantly may that we must resume testing in the atmosphere it may be temporarily reassuring.

But how long can this lethal upward spiral go on? If we resume the Soviets are sure to resume. Probably history has never witnessed such a macabre Maypole dance. The choice is an awful one and in deciding in our own minds how it should be made we ought to try to realize the enormity of it and that, for us, only one American can make it.

In counseling against easy acquiescence to summit conferences before he became Secretary of State, Dean Rusk wrote an article in the quarterly Foreign Affairs arguing they could deflect a president from his course and sap his strength.

For, Rusk wrote movingly, "the President (finally) must prepare himself for those solemn moments when, after all the advice is in from every quarter, he must ascend his lonely pinnacle and decide what we must do. There are such moments, when the whole world holds its breath and our fate in its hands. Then every fragment of his experience, all that he has read and learned, his understanding of his own nation and of the world about him, his faith, conscience and courage are brought to bear."

Washington Reports:

Jobless Aids Seen Improved If Bills Ever Reach Rollcalls

WHETHER OR NOT federal standards for unemployment compensation are set by the present Congress depends upon whether the Administration gets its bill on the floor, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 500 radio stations.

"The votes are there," he declared.

The Administration problem, observers believe, is to get the bill cleared by the conservative House Ways & Means and Senate Finance Committees.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), author of the Administration measure, said "the time is ripe" for passage, since unemployment continues high although the economy generally is improving in the sense of broadened business activity. Previously when a jobless crisis occurred, he said, only temporary relief was approved. And when the economic situation was good, he added, "it was said there was no need for the legislation."

"One of the important things we have to do in this session of Congress is to straighten out and reform the unemployment compensation system," Case declared. "The action taken last year didn't go to the basic system at all. It was just a stop-gap temporary measure."

Case is sponsor of a permanent employment benefit bill similar to the Administration measure. Each would increase the wage base for a payroll tax from $3,000 to $4,800, extend the benefit period and offer incentives to the states so that workers would be eligible for benefits equal to at least half the state's average weekly wage.

THE McCARTHY BILL would extend coverage to 3 million additional workers. The Case measure would make the legislation apply to non-profit organizations, not now affected, and workers engaged in agricultural processing.

McCarthy reported that hearings of the Senate special unemployment subcommittee he heads showed that some states had benefits as low as $26 a week for as short a period as 13 weeks. Case remarked that many states with inadequate unemployment compensation were offering "inducements" to business and industry in northern states which have greater protection for workers, "thus causing more unemployment in the affected states and tending to depress all unemployment compensation programs."

The Minnesota senator pointed out that more adequate unemployment compensation programs would not only help take care of the jobless, but would also provide them with purchasing power to bolster the economy.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE CHAIRMAN of the National Labor Relations Board, Frank W. McCulloch, recently talked to an American Management Association assembly about board decisions reversing or modifying earlier decisions made largely in the Eisenhower years. The speech should be made required reading for corporation industrial relations officers—and perhaps for executives somewhat higher in the pecking order, who not infrequently indicate by a wink or a nod the policies they would like the industrial relations underlings to follow.

McCulloch quite frankly acknowledged that the "personal orientation" of a board member may have an effect on his interpretation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act and its Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin amendments.

He also observed that Congress has refused to allow long-term membership on the board, limiting terms to only five years, staggered to allow each new President to make appointments. This permits an inference that Congress "intended" that each Chief Executive should have some influence on the broad direction of the board's decisions.

McCulloch also made a fundamental point that a great many businessmen—particularly those with a tradition of non-union operations—find it difficult to accept. The basic statement of policy in the Wagner Act was that "free collective bargaining" should be substituted for industrial strife—and this basic policy objective has not been altered in the least by either the 1947 amendments or the 1959 amendments.

* * *

HE ALSO MADE a second basic point: it would have been exceedingly difficult for the NLRB, no matter what individuals made up its personnel, to imagine about a year ago that the courts were well satisfied with the way in which it had been doing its work.

During the 1959-60 Supreme Court term, he pointed out to the management group, there were six NLRB cases in the high court and the board's decisions were reversed in five of them.

During the 1960-61 term, the NLRB was in the high court nine times and lost five cases, won three, with a split half-decision in the other case.

On the issue of alleged illegal picketing involving an alleged secondary boycott, the board had attempted to apply a precedent very broadly—and was "repudiated," McCulloch pointed out, by the 2nd, 3rd and 5th U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and each time the Supreme Court refused review.

In addition, panels of experts reporting to congressional committees had analyzed the NLRB's work. Cases involving the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act were just beginning to flow up to the board.

The board had been "seriously criticized over a two-year period by the Supreme Court," he summarized, and the "common theme" of the criticism was that congressional intent had been ignored and that the board should "re-examine our approach as well as our end results."

* * *

AS IT HAPPENS, three of the members of the present five-man NLRB are holdovers from the Eisenhower Administration, so that McCulloch and the additional Kennedy appointee, Gerald A. Brown, could not alone produce reversal of precedents.

Board Member John H. Fanning often dissented from the earlier rulings; his dissenting opinions of that period now have become majority views. Former Chairman Boyd Leedom occasionally dissented in the past and sometimes now joins the new majority. There is little mechanical about the process of decision: occasionally McCulloch and Brown are on opposite sides.

The reformed board—reformed both by the coercion of court decisions and the presence of new blood—is taking steps to make the law effective in other ways than through reversal of precedents.

One is an effort to add interest payments to back-pay orders when there is a finding that an employer has violated the law by firing union leaders and members.

A second is to use court injunction procedures to prevent unfair employer practices—a power the board has possessed since 1947.

STRONGER UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION benefits is "must" legislation for the present Congress, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), left, and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Automatic Washing Machines '62's Standout Consumer Value

By Sidney Margolius

AUTOMATIC WASHING MACHINES are really 1962's standout consumer value, with standard models selling for as little as $115 and even some deluxe models under $200.

Both washers and dryers have been improved, with more deluxe features available in the lowest-price models. Most notably, more of the low-cost washers now offer such features as variable cycles, automatic dispensers and suds savers. More of the lower-price dryers now have electronic controls that turn the dryer off automatically when the load reaches the correct degree of dryness.

Top-loading washers with center-post agitators have become the leading type. Even the manufacturer of one of the more popular front loading tumble-action washers is now also making a top loader.

The front-opening machines do use less water for the load washed, a help in homes where the water supply is limited, advise U.S. Agriculture Dept. home economists.

Tests made by the government home economists found that neither type can be considered best in soil removal. The top loaders tested ranged from best to poorest.

This year's low prices may raise the question in some families of whether it is wise to spend money on costly repairs of an old washer. Any washer can be repaired. But if a machine is more than five or six years old, and extensive repairs are needed which would cost over $75-$80, it might be advisable to consider a new machine.

GENERALLY TOP LOADING automatic washers fall into three different price brackets,

The standard or lowest-price models now generally offer two cycles, one for regular, and one for "gentle" washes for fabrics requiring extra care. Low-priced washers now often have filters to screen out sediment and lint. Water temperature also is variable for hot, warm and cold washers. Washers in this group often are available for $165 or less in sales.

Medium price models generally are likely to have three-cycle timers with regular, gentle and soak cycles, and in addition to a two-speed wash, a two-speed spin dry. This group is more convenient for wash and wear fabrics. Washers in this group also are more likely to have detergent dispensers, suds savers and multi-temperature wash and rinse selectors. They often cost about $185 or less in special sales.

Deluxe washers are basically the medium-price models with additions. They generally have a dispensomat to add liquid bleach automatically, and offer greater variation in temperatures, speed and washing cycle. In some, the tub is a little larger than in the standard and medium-price models. Deluxe washers also often have push buttons instead of a dial, and a fully-lighted backguard. The price is generally around the $200 mark.

Which should you get? The standard lowest-priced washers, of course, are basically good machines and will do almost everything the deluxe models do, but they require more tending to take care of different types of fabrics. You have to adjust the cycle yourself by resetting the dial and so may have to stay in attendance at some times.

The more deluxe washers have "memory." You set them for different types of fabrics and they "remember" how long rayon should be washed, or nylon or cotton. Thus, they are more convenient. But since they have more complicated mechanisms, they also sometimes require more service. There are more things that can go wrong.

Most of the medium-priced automatics provide sufficient flexibility without being overly-complicated.

A suds-saver is useful if you have a limited water supply. But of course to use it, you then have to wash white items first, then colored things, and very dirty items last.

One useful feature of some models is a cold rinse before spinning begins. This cuts down on wrinkles.

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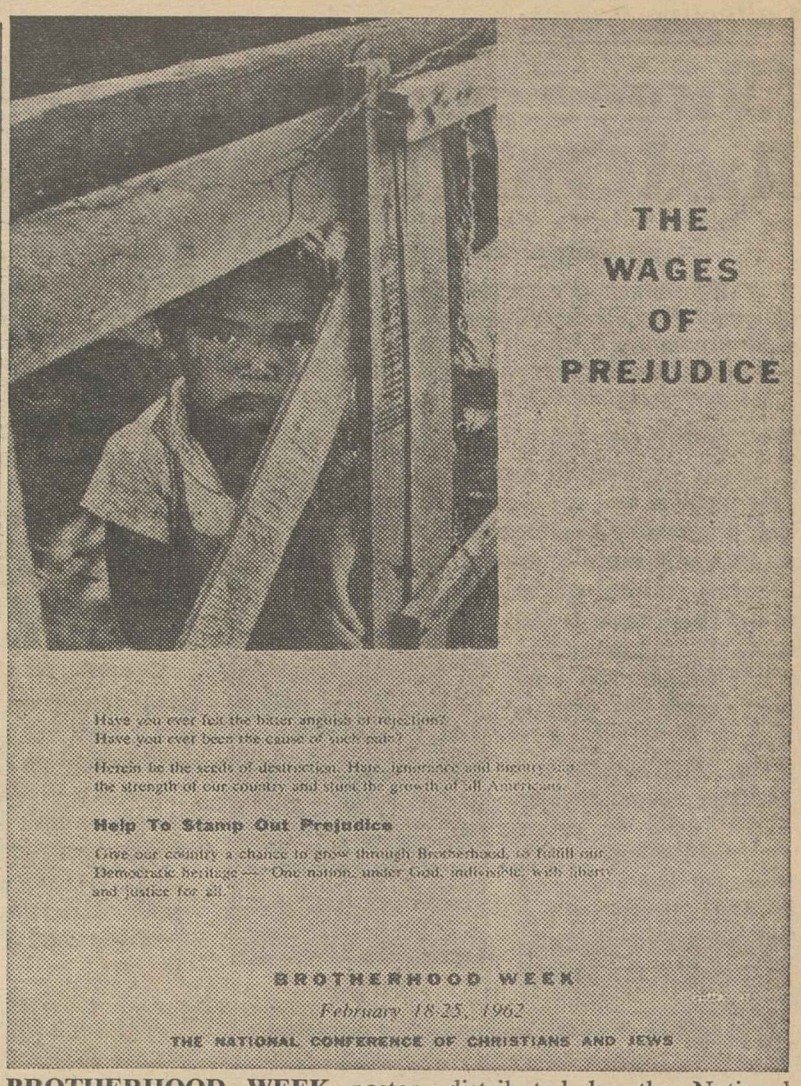

BROTHERHOOD WEEK poster, distributed by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, features a photo, "Rejected Child," by Marion Palfi from the Family of Man exhibition of the Museum of Modern Art.

Some Thoughts on Brotherhood Week

These quotations from prominent Americans were compiled by the National Conference of Christians & Jews in connection with the 1962 observance of Brotherhood Week:

Happily the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens.

—George Washington

As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy.

—Abraham Lincoln

All men are children of one Father and brothers in the human family. Brotherhood dedicates us to the practice of understanding and justice through which freedom and equality flourish in human society. While we are engaged in a mighty struggle to preserve our institutions and to extend the boundaries of liberty on the earth, it is good for us to pledge renewed devotions to the fundamentals upon which this nation has been built. Brotherhood must prevail. Our inescapable choice is brotherhood or chaos.

—Franklin D. Roosevelt

The true foundation of the brotherhood of man is belief in the knowledge that God is the Father of mankind. For us, therefore, brotherhood is not only a generous impulse but also a divine command. Others may be moved to brotherhood only by sentiment. We acknowledge brotherhood as a religious duty.

—Harry S. Truman

Our abundant plains and mountains would yield little if it were not for the applied skill and energy of Americans working together as fellow citizens bound up in common destiny. The achievement of brotherhood is the crowning objective of our society.

—Dwight D. Eisenhower

If there is any doubt today in anyone's mind about the need for better human relations—the practice of brotherhood—look at the daily headlines. Chances are that the failure to practice brotherhood created the news behind all too many of those headlines.

—Ralph McGill

Our answer, and the only answer there is in a democratic society, is to exert every possible effort to eliminate undemocratic practices and undemocratic attitudes, to do all that we can to close the gap between our professions of democracy and our practice of it.

—Ralph Bunche

I deny that the satellite is a portent of disaster. I think rather of John Donne's marking of the times in history that "are pregnant with those old twins, hope and fear." Surely this is such a time, not of catastrophe, but of choice, not of disaster but of decision, a time when the preferment of our aspirations over our fears becomes the duty of citizenship in civilization.

—Adlai E. Stevenson

From Soup to Nonsense:

Snow Is a Wonderful Plaything That Drives Parents to Profanity

By Jane Goodsell

DURING NORMAL CONDITIONS parents and children exist together under a sort of armed truce. The appearance of snow divides the generations into enemy camps that view each other with open hostility.

Parents regard snow as a catastrophe, and they look on the white, fleecy stuff with distaste. They utter oaths and mutter words of dread and dismay.

Their young, on the other hand, rejoice. They whoop with delight and shout, "Oh boy!" and "Hot diggety dog!" They exhort the snow to fall harder and faster and thicker. They pray that schools will have to close, and they chortle of snowmen and sledding and snowball fights.

Meanwhile their parents listen anxiously to weather reports and worry about anti-freeze and tire chains and shrub damage. They fuss about dangerous road conditions and icy pavements. They become grumpy and self-centered about shoveling walks and stocking up on groceries.

And parents and children look at each other in amazement. Each group thinks the other is crazy.

To children snow is a rare and wonderful plaything. Their one desire is to get out in it, and to stay there as long as possible. Their parents—beset with worries about wet feet and chills and accidents—regard snow as a menace, against which they must dutifully protect their offspring.

Large steaming bowls of oatmeal are placed before gagging children who are too excited to eat. ("Aw gee, Mom, I'm not hungry! All the other kids are outside already!")

* * *

PARENTS BUNDLE their young into so many layers of sweaters, jackets, leggings, mittens, socks and caps that the children are reduced to straitjacket immobility. They are still, however, able to complain. ("Aw gee, Mom, it isn't cold out! It's warm! I'll roast!")

Mothers interrupt the construction of a snow fort by calling that it's time for a nice, hot bath. ("Aw gee, Mom, none of the other kids have to go in yet!")

The children, in turn, infuriate their parents by tracking snow into hallways, by losing their caps and mittens and by dropping dripping jackets on tables and chairs. ("How many times do I have to tell you . . . ")

Children feel that their parents are unreasonable tyrants, and parents feel that their children are unreasonable little monsters.

As the snow thaws, children mourn. ("Oh heck!") And parents rejoice. ("Thank goodness!")

By the time the snowman in the front yard has melted down to the knees, the snow ceases to be an issue. Family life drifts back to normal, and children and parents find something else to argue about instead.

Collective Bargaining Report:

Wage Increases of 7-12 Cents Seen in Most Contracts in 1962

The largest concentration of negotiated wage increases in 1962 probably will be in the 3 percent to 5 percent bracket—7 to 12 cents an hour—accompanied by various liberalizations in fringe benefits, although "substantially larger wage increases" would be warranted because of a more rapid U.S. productivity rate and rising corporate profits.

This is the outlook as seen by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, which emphasizes that the judgment is offered not as a statement of policy but simply a candid evaluation of the prospects. The analysis appears in the department's Collective Bargaining Report, a feature of the current AFL-CIO American Federationist.

Saying that larger increases would be "extremely helpful in stimulating expanded consumer markets, accelerated national economic growth and needed additional jobs," the department concluded nevertheless that there are no signs of any sizable change in wage settlement levels.

Rises May Edge Up

"A continuing economic upturn in 1962 may contribute to the edging up of wage increase averages," it said in its analysis, but it cited several economic factors which may continue as restraining influences:

- The calls of Pres. Kennedy and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg for "responsibility in wage negotiations so that wage increases" fit within the general framework of productivity advances.
- Serious unemployment in many areas.
- The level of wage increases in contracts negotiated in previous years.
- The relatively slight rise in the cost of living.

These factors, the research experts said, probably will outweigh several other economic factors which warrant "substantially larger wage increases than in the past few years." Most notable of these are "the more rapid rate of productivity advance and the marked upturn in corporate profits."

Of these the analysis said:

"The upturn in productivity from early 1961 and on into 1962 is at an unprecedented rate, at least twice and probably several times as large as the postwar average annual rate of increase. This sharp upturn . . . is evident not alone in manufacturing but in virtually all nonmanufacturing sectors."

Various estimates of the corporate profits in 1962 range from $52 to $57 billion, compared to $45 billion in 1960 and 1961 and a previous all-time high of $47 billion, the Dept. of Research reported. The 1962 total profits would therefore represent an increase of 15 to 25 percent over recent levels, it said.

It concluded that a "reasonable guess" is that wage increases negotiated in 1962 will be equal to, or somewhat larger than, those in recent years. Raises for 1962 negotiated in previous years range from 2.5 to 4 percent, plus cost-of-living adjustments, and may serve as "somewhat of a restraining force" on new increases, the economists believe.

They noted that although "average" amounts have been cited, there will be no uniform, standard, or even common wage settlement pattern because each negotiation is influenced by factors peculiar to it alone—membership attitudes, union strength, the economic status of the employer, area or industry; the level of existing wages, the extent of wage inequities, and other factors.

The Federationist article reported that 1962 cost-of-living increases are likely to be small—probably from 1 to 2 percent, following less than 1 percent in 1961.

Hikes Sure for 2.5 Million

The Dept. of Research cited a U.S. Labor Dept. survey of major bargaining situations as showing that nearly 2.5 million workers will receive in 1962 wage increases already fixed by long-term agreements. If there is any rise in consumer prices, more than 1 million workers will automatically receive additional pay raises, according to the terms of their contracts.

Negotiations last year were notable for increased union attention to job and income security. The new automobile contracts included a "noteworthy new benefit"—a provision that in any week in which an employe works but has less than a full week's work, he shall be paid for the hours of layoff at 50 to 65 percent of his regular pay, the report said.

The magazine gave this bargaining schedule for 1962: open for bargaining, major agreements in aircraft, airlines, aluminum, communications, oil, paper (Pacific Coast), railroads, steel and textiles; bargaining on some agreements in apparel, construction, utilities, shipbuilding and other industries; no bargaining scheduled in automobiles, electrical manufacturing, meat packing and rubber.

Wage Increases Under Major Agreements, 1961*

Increase per Hour	Percent of Workers
Under 5c	8%
Under 4c	4
4 and under 5c	4
5 and under 7c	29%†
5 and under 6c	18†
6 and under 7c	11
7 and under 9c	18%
7 and under 8c	10
8 and under 9c	8
9 and under 11c	26%
9 and under 10c	7
10 and under 11c	19
11c and over	20%
11 and under 13c	12
13c and over	8

* This tabulation covers over 5,660,000 workers who received wage increases during 1961 under collective bargaining agreements covering 1,000 or more workers each. (It does not include workers under major agreements providing no increase).

All industries are included except construction (where the great bulk of increases were at least 10 cents or more) and three industries with relatively limited unionization, services, finance and government.

The tabulation includes both wage changes negotiated during the year and those made effective automatically (such as cost-of-living escalator adjustments and fixed annual or "deferred" increases under long-term agreements). It refers only to wages, however, for it does not include the value of nonwage (so-called "fringe benefits") adjustments.

† Includes over half a million Auto Workers who had an additional 3 cents of wage increase diverted to hospital, medical and pension benefits; their employers also assumed payments formerly made by the workers. Although their wage rates rose only some 5.5 cents, their take-home pay increased an average of about 12 cents per hour.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Wage Increases in Construction Industry, 1961

Increase per Hour	Percent of Workers
Under 5c	1%
5 and under 10c	15
10 and under 15c	39
15 and under 20c	30
20c and over	15

Source: Data provided separately by U.S. Dept. of Labor for construction industry.

'No Cause for Alarm' Seen in January Lull

Detroit—The Administration's top economist, assessing the downward movement in January of several key economic indicators, has offered an assurance that the "lull provides no cause for alarm" when placed in perspective.

Walter Heller, chairman of Pres. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, said in remarks prepared for a speech before the Economic Club of Detroit that the January signs can be answered "with a reaffirmation of our favorable forecast for 1962."

Government reports earlier had shown January declines in factory worker earnings and in the workweek, in personal income generally, and in retail sales and in industrial output.

Heller said he does not share doubts raised by "the slight pause in the recovery during January." The prospect for 1962, he said, is for "continued recovery, rising business activity and expansionary public policy."

The Administration is never content with declines in economic activity, however small or temporary, he said. He added, however, that "every recovery has its sharps and flats, its spurts and pauses," and that, in this longer view, "the January lull provides no cause for alarm."

He traced the 42-minute decline in the factory workweek, to 39.9 hours, "directly to the unusually bad weather in the South and Midwest."

On the plus side, he added, was a 3 percent increase over December in orders for durable goods and the decline from 6 percent to 5.8 percent in the jobless rate.

Heller repeated a series of forecasts. He said the Administration's 'interim" target is a 4 percent jobless rate by mid-1963. He sees the January rate of 5.8 percent going "somewhat lower" in 1962's first quarter.

He expects the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production to reach 117 percent of the 1957 base figure by March; it was a record 115 percent in December and slipped to 114 percent in January. The aim for output should be 94 percent of plant capacity, compared to the current 86 percent.

He also reiterated the Administration position on wage increases and higher profits: when these are pressed beyond productivity gains, 'they are unjustified and inflationary;" when they reflect productivity advances, they are "healthy."

CWA Wins 14-Cent Gains For Installers

The Communications Workers have finished a round of Bell Telephone System wage negotiations with a settlement that will give 16,000 Western Electric installers about 14 cents an hour more in wages and other benefits, according to a union estimate.

The settlement—biggest of the series—is worth $4.7 million a year and came in time to head off a threatened nationwide strike of installers.

The settlement, subject to membership ratification by Feb. 23, provides:

- A basic wage boost averaging 9.94 cents an hour, plus a company agreement to make merit reviews Mar. 26 and Oct. 1, 1962. The reviews will cost the company $750,000 and will cover 45 percent of those eligible for merit increases, CWA said.
- Increased transportation expenses and travel time allowances.
- Improved per diem allowances for permanent and temporary transfers.
- Upgrading of job clerks in specified areas.
- In-charge payments raised from $2.30 to $2.50 a day.

CWA National Dir. Kenneth A. Silvers headed the bargaining team for the first of two wage reopeners under a three-year contract. Pres. Joseph A. Beirne joined the negotiators for the final sessions, and signed the contract.

AFL-CIO Aide Edits New Book

Harry W. Flannery, AFL-CIO radio coordinator, is editor of a new book, "Pattern for Peace," published by Newman Press.

The volume includes all important documents and official commentaries on international world order made by the popes since Leo XIII on Feb. 11, 1889, to John XXIII. The recent encyclical, "Mater at Magistra," is included.

In addition to papal statements, comments on world peace by the bishops of the United States and declarations on the principles for international order by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish leaders, are printed in the completely indexed volume.

Union Lockout Claim Supported by Movies

Philadelphia—A motion picture film of longshoremen, shown unloading bags of sugar 31 months ago from a freighter in this port, has been cited by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner as supporting the claim by longshoremen of an illegal lockout by employers.

Examiner C. W. Whittemore found, as he had in a previous report, that the Philadelphia Marine Trade Association and its 47 employer-members committed an unfair labor practice when they locked out several thousand port workers for three weeks because a small group of union members refused June 30, 1959, to unload bags of sugar from the freighter Caribe with the use of wooden pallets.

The men and the union charged that pallets were unsafe. Whittemore viewed films taken three weeks after the work stoppage and said the men "had a bona fide belief of an unsafe condition." The customary unloading device was slings, he said. He reported after viewing the film that some bags fell off the pallets but none fell out of the slings.

He recommended that the employers be ordered to give back pay for all time lost but that instead of the usual lengthy back pay hearing, the union and the association be permitted to use the grievance procedure of their present contract to agree on the amount of money involved, and to put the money into a waterfront welfare fund, provided the union can get waivers from all members who lost time.

Observing that probably no other U.S. port has a healthier relationship than that existing between the union and Philadelphia employers, Whittemore recommended "that, in the interest of continued peace on the Philadephia waterfront, they work out and submit to the board, before the latter issues any formal order, a mutually acceptable settlement."

After Whittemore's first report, issued on Dec. 14, 1960, the NLRB ordered him to hold another hearing and to review the "history" of port disputes. He found that from 1947 to 1951, all disputes were handled "without any work stoppages on the Delaware River" by the association and ILA Vice Pres. Paul E. Baker. After Baker's death, Rev. Dennis Comey, S.J., so called "waterfront priest," was the arbitrator from 1951 until 1959.

Two work stoppages, including the one on the Caribe, took place shortly after Father Comey's resignation. The priest testified he had never ordered the men to work under unsafe conditions.

Long Island Labor Joins In Organizing

Hempstead, N. Y.—The Long Island Federation of Labor has set up an organizing committee and launched a cooperative drive to bring all unorganized workers—an estimated 150,000—under the protection of AFL-CIO union contracts.

Encouraged by the success of the Rochester AFL-CIO in winning 20 organizing campaigns last year, delegates agreed that all member-unions on Long Island would pool their resources to carry out an intensified organizing effort.

They named a committee with these officers: Chairman Sol Molofsky, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union; Vice Chairmen Robert Kennedy, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Jay Sheridan, Hotel & Restaurant Employes; and Sec. Morton Bahr, Communications Workers.

Declarations of support were made at an organizing conference for representatives of 19 unions by AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann and Pres. Charles Brown of the Long Island federation.

Mann assigned AFL-CIO Field Rep. Vincent Quinn to help coordinate the campaign and said the "spirit of unity and common purpose" shown by the conferees would "pay real dividends in membership and trade union solidarity."

"The full resources of the Long Island federation will be behind this project all the way," Brown said.

The growth of population and new industry on the island—Nassau and Suffolk Counties—has created a need for cooperation among all federation unions in organizing non-union establishments, the conferees agreed.

Labor Board Decisions Set New Record

The National Labor Relations Board set new records in the issuance of unfair labor practice complaints and decisions in the last quarter of 1961, it has reported.

Despite a continuing increase in its business, the board whittled down the backlog of pending unfair labor practice and representation cases—489 at year's end compared with 1,018 at the beginning—by 52 percent.

Other highlights of this report for the last quarter:

- The general counsel issued 401 unfair labor practice complaints—greatest number for any quarter in NLRB history and 31 percent above the same quarter of 1960. Of these 315 were against employers, 71 against unions, 15 against both.
- The five board members decided 212 contested cases of unfair practices, up 80 percent over the preceding quarter and 216 percent more than the comparable quarter of 1960. The board also issued decisions in 127 contested election cases.
- NLRB regional directors issued 549 decisions in contested representation cases, a 35 percent increase over the preceding quarter.

From October through December unions won 56 percent of the 1,877 bargaining elections held among 121,260 voters. AFL-CIO unions were on the ballot in 1,277 elections and won 52.6 percent of them.

EXILED CUBAN labor leader Vicente Rubiera, right, president of the National Federation of Telephone Workers of Cuba, is shown with his interpreter, William C. Doherty, Jr., inter-American representative of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., during an interview on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program heard on the ABC network.

Castro Subverts Unions, Exiled Leader Charges

The trade union movement in Cuba has become "nothing more than an apparatus used by the state to control the workers," an exiled Cuban labor leader, who recently fled to this country, told a U.S. radio audience.

"Practically speaking, the [Cuban] labor movement does not exist," said Vicente Rubiera, president of the Natl. Federation of Telephone Workers of Cuba, appearing on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program broadcast by the ABC network.

"It is impossible to even think in terms of social conditions and working conditions there," he continued. "The unions . . . actually are being used as police to watch and to guard against the people of Cuba. . . . Workers are forced to work 12, 14 or 15 hours a day and after they have put in a day like this, they are forced to become police guards and members of the militia in the very industry in which they are working."

Rubiera, a former executive committee member of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl. appeared on the program with William C. Doherty, Jr., inter-American representative of the PTTI, who served as his interpreter and described his long struggle for a free trade union movement. Rubiera, he noted, had fought the dictatorships of Machado and Battista before Fidel Castro turned Cuba into a Communist base.

The Cuban labor leader is regarded as "one of the founding fathers of our free and democratic trade union movement in the Western Hemisphere," Doherty said, and about seven years ago traveled throughout Latin America preaching the cause of inter-union cooperation in the hemisphere to preserve freedom, advance working conditions and repel communism.

After a year and a half of underground operations against the Castro regime, Rubiera was marked for arrest in the roundup of Cuban freedom fighters following the ill-fated invasion of the island last April, Doherty recalled, but as soldiers armed with machine guns chased him through a house, the veteran unionist "escaped through the back door and got into the Venezuelan Embassy, where he sat exiled."

Rubiera finally was allowed to leave Cuba for Venezuela last Jan. 30, following the intervention of the Mexican government and strong protests by labor organizations throughout the hemisphere. He subsequently came to the United States via Mexico. He has not seen his family since gaining asylum and has never seen his sixth child, born during his exile.

Recalling his period of asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy, Rubiera reported that more than 1,000 Cubans sought sanctuary in various embassies at the time of the invasion and that Castro has refused to give many of them safe conduct from the island.

"Speaking politically, there is a tremendous terror of this regime of Castro," he said. "And this terror has increased even more as a result of the conference at Punta del Este in Uruguay. The government has, once more, increased shootings of the people."

Although he estimated that Castro has the support of only 15 percent of the Cuban people—including the Communist Party apparatus and the militia—Rubiera nevertheless expressed a personal belief that the people's freedom cannot be restored "without arms."

He expressed gratitude for the economic sanctions imposed against the Castro regime by the United States and for the strong anti-Castro position taken by the majority of Latin American nations at Punta del Este.

AFL-CIO Backs Bill:

Adult Illiteracy Fight Seen Help to Jobless

An initial drive to throw federal aid into a massive effort to wipe out adult illiteracy has won the support of the AFL-CIO.

Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair told a special House Education & Labor subcommittee that there is a "clearly established" relationship between illiteracy and unemployment. He said lack of education has been, and is, one of the most serious problems in retaining workers displaced by technological changes.

The adult education program—launched by the Kennedy Administration and introduced by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.)—would authorize $45 million in grants to states over a five-year period. Additional grants, estimated at $4.25 million, would be made to colleges to be used for training of adult education teachers and preparation of teaching aids.

The program would be aimed at raising the educational level of persons with less than six years of schooling and furnishing instruction to an estimated 20 million adults who, while not illiterate, are unable to read and write English adequately.

Fair, who was accompanied by Jack Sessions of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, noted that some 7.8 million adults have had less than a fifth grade education, while more than 2.5 million "are completely unable to read and write."

The AFL-CIO testimony emphasized that workers with little or no education for the most part are "condemned to work in low skill, underpaid jobs" and have the poorest opportunity of finding new jobs when they are unemployed.

"The best planned retraining program is of little use to workers who can neither read nor write," Fair declared. "The modest expenditures which are proposed in this bill would save the nation many times that amount by attacking an important cause of present and future unemployment."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg said the literacy bill could make more effective the Administration's manpower training and youth opportunity bills. He added:

"A man with no education, with no skill, is bound to be a derelict in our fast-moving industrial world unless active efforts are made to reclaim him."

Educational problems "transcend state lines," Goldberg declared, adding that "their urgency calls out for federal help."

The bill is being considered jointly by two House subcommittees—General Labor and Select Education. Perkins is presiding.

$125,000 Equity Fund Highlights Glass Pact

Cincinnati—A $125,000 fund for inequity adjustments is a feature of a new two-year agreement between the Glass & Ceramic Workers and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. covering 12,000 glass division employes in seven plants.

After two weeks of bargaining here the parties came to terms on pay raises of 6 cents for each year of the contract and improved insurance, vacation and retirement benefits, including a provision that employes may retire at 62 after 15 years with the company at $5 a month for each year of service.

Management agreed also, UGCW Pres. Ralph Reiser said, to put aside $50,000 for improvement of the incentive system along lines to be worked out by a joint committee. The new pact provides that if no agreement is reached within a year on inequity adjustments, the company will make an across-the-board pay increase of 1 cent an hour.

The negotiators settled a dispute over holiday pay by agreeing to new language.

Affected by the contract are workers in window glass factories at Clarksburg, W. Va.; Henrietta, Okla., and Mt. Vernon, O., and plate glass factories in Creighton and Ford City, Pa.; Crystal City, Mo., and Cumberland, Md.

The new agreement follows the pattern set earlier at plants of the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and six firms comprising the "Little Glass" section of the industry.

PERSONAL GREETINGS are extended by Pres. Kennedy in the White House Rose Garden to the Communications Workers collective bargaining policy committee during its recent meeting in Washington. Kennedy spoke from the porch, then mingled with the delegates. CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne is in the foreground, back to camera.

Company Assails Conciliation:

Jamestown Mediation Panel Proposals Rejected by Firm

Buffalo—A special panel of the State Board of Mediation has recommended that the Jamestown Sterling Corp. and the Furniture Workers settle their 21-week strike by agreeing to a 17-month contract which will include wage increases, incentive rate guarantees, and the full union shop and dues checkoff.

The recommendations were made public after the panel, appointed by Board Chairman Joseph F. Finnegan of New York, concluded a day-long hearing here.

Union representatives participated in the hearing and offered their cooperation in an effort to settle the long dispute. However, management boycotted the session after issuing a statement attacking the State Mediation Board for failing to "halt" alleged picket line violence and criticizing the use of public recommendations to settle labor-management disputes.

The company promptly renewed its attack on the board after the settlement proposals were announced.

James Tillotson III, president of Jamestown Sterling, in a telegram to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, said:

"We regret the unbelievably high-handed and blatant effort to railroad a solution to a labor dispute in New York State."

He called the panel's recommendations "arbitrary, bureaucratic, and undemocratic" and threatened to close and liquidate the plants.

State Officials Attacked

Tillotson also charged that Rockefeller's stated policy of creating industrial growth and job opportunities in the state is being nullified by the mediation board—"apparently with the blessings" of Finnegan and Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood. He demanded the Governor's "personal attention to this appalling situation."

Meanwhile the Buffalo regional office of the National Labor Relations Board said it still has not completed an investigation of unfair labor practice charges filed by the union Dec. 27. The union accused Jamestown Sterling of refusing to bargain in good faith.

In a preamble to its settlement recommendations, the mediation panel said it did not agree with the company's reasons for refusing to attend the hearing.

"They reached into areas over which the State Board of Mediation has no jurisdiction," the report said.

Dean Andrew V. Clements of Albany Law School and Edward A. O'Hara, a retired Syracuse newspaper publisher, signed the report. Both are Mediation Board members.

Specifically the panel recommended:

- Adoption of a full union shop in which all employes would become members 45 days after signing the agreements or 45 days from date of hire, with provision for checkoff of union dues and initiation fees.
- Wage increases for incentive workers of 5 cents an hour on signing the contract and another 5 cents Dec. 1, 1962, with pay raises of 7 cents an hour on the same dates for non-incentive workers.
- A guarantee of a 30 percent premium on the base rates of any incentive worker taken from his regular work for the convenience of the company.

Recommendations 'Fair'

The panelists said they believe the recommendations to be "fair and reasonable," affording a basis for "immediate resumption of work and the establishment of harmonious relations during the life of the contract."

The proposals, they said, were based upon full information given by the union delegation during the hearing and upon detailed information received from management last Jan. 31.

Furniture Workers Intl. Rep. J. Howard Proudman, after reporting the panel's proposed settlements to the 140 striking members of Local 45, said the membership voted unanimously to give "serious consideration" to the recommendations if the company accepted its responsibility and included the recommendations in an offer to the union.

The strikers took that action, he added, even though they were disappointed by what they considered inadequate wage increases and failure to maintain average hourly wages under all conditions.

"As responsible citizens of the Greater Jamestown area we are concerned in doing what is best for the community at large," Proudman said.

"We hope our concern in doing what is best for the community will be matched by a similar position taken by the company."

Cost Per Ounce Easy To Figure, the Man Said

A top official of the Procter & Gamble Co. confessed that he couldn't figure out the cost to the consumer per ounce of his company's 12.75-ounce package of soap powder, but he was sure that the ordinary housewife would be able to do the computation "if she wanted to know."

Five college-trained women, set loose in a supermarket with $10 to spend for the most economical purchases of 14 different products, flunked their test even though they spent twice as much time as the average shopper examining labels and prices.

These examples of the pitfalls set by odd-sized or misleading packaging and labeling were brought out at Senate subcommittee hearings at which manufacturers and packagers vigorously defended existing marketing practices—and consumer spokesmen sharply challenged their statements.

It was Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) who suggested to Henry W. Purcell, sales merchandising manager of Procter & Gamble, that a consumer might have difficulty determining the cost per ounce of his company's 35-cent, 12.75 ounce package. Then followed this dialogue:

Purcell: She could figure it out.

Hart: What is it?

Purcell: I don't have any cost sheets before me.

Hart: Neither does she.

Purcell: If she wanted to know, she would either be smart enough to figure it in her head or she would figure it with a pencil.

Mrs. Helen Ewing Nelson, consumer counsel to California Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D), described the shopping test in which all five college-trained housewives were able to find the best buy on only one out of 14 products—cheddar cheese. On rice and toilet soap every shopper was baffled.

She noted that packagers have expressed the view that today's consumers are "not primarily interested" in price and pointed out that in the United States there are 2 million people living on unemployment compensation, some 3.5 million families receiving aid to needy children, more than 2 million other persons getting public welfare aid and 19 million people who earn less than $5,000 a year.

The subcommittee also heard:

- The director of consumer programming for the Food & Drug Administration, Mrs. Carla Williams, declare that the American housewife is "confused and angry" at the "many abuses and malpractices that are being foisted upon her in the marketplace today."
- Prof. Ruby Turner Morris, chairman of the Economics Dept. at Connecticut College, who displayed samples of "slack-filled" food and merchandise containers. She said in most cases the largest containers contained the greatest amount of empty air space.

While the buyer may think that "the bigger the box, the bigger the bargain," the fact is, she pointed out, "that only too often the bigger the box, the bigger the hoax."

She noted that considerable money is being wasted, adding to the cost of products, because "it costs money to box air and it costs money to move boxed air around the country."

An industry spokesman, Pres. Lee S. Bickmore of the National Biscuit Co., defended the food industry's record and claimed that competition has kept food prices low and "acted as a steadying brake on the cost of living."

"The fact that we are a well-fed nation," he declared, "is certainly one of America's strongest defenses against the world-wide advances of communism."

CSA Aide Gets Two Civic Posts

Bristol, Pa.—John H. Spadaccino, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities representative here, has been elected to two top civic posts—chairman of the Bucks County Board of Assistance and president of the Lower Bucks County Hospital board of directors.

Spadaccino is a member of Local 88, Glass & Ceramic Workers, assigned fulltime with the county United Services Federation. He is also secretary of the county AFL-CIO's Community Services Committee and its Senior Citizens Association.

CSA Dir. Leo Perlis said Spadaccino is an "outstanding example" of the many trade unionists who are "exercising decisive leadership" in community affairs.

Printing Trades Pay Average 10-Cent Rise

Wage scales of union printing trades workers in cities of 100,000 population or more increased an average 10 cents an hour during the year ended last July 1, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

Average scales increased 10.5 cents, or 3.4 percent, to $3.18 an hour in book and job shops and 10 cents—2.9 percent—in newspaper shops.

HEYWOOD BROUN AWARD winners Michael Mok, right, and Dale Wright, center, receive $250 checks as they share the Newspaper Guild's 1961 award for outstanding journalistic work in the crusading spirit of the union's founder and first president. Presenting the checks to the New York World-Telegram & Sun reporters is Richard L. Strout of the Washington staff of the Christian Science Monitor, one of the judges for the competition.

New York Reporters Share Broun Award

Two reporters for the New York World-Telegram & Sun share the Newspaper Guild's 1961 Heywood Broun Memorial Award for the year's outstanding journalistic achievement in the spirit of the union's founder and first president.

The winners were Dale Wright, who joined a group of migratory farm workers to write a first-hand account of their economic plight, and Michael Mok, who posed as a mental patient to expose conditions in New York City mental hospitals.

They were selected from more than 100 entries in the Guild's 21st annual competition, which seeks to recognize work done in the crusading tradition of Broun, columnist for the New York World and later the World-Telegram, who died in 1939.

Wright and Mok shared a $500 cash prize presented at the mid-winter session of the ANG's international executive board. Their paper will receive plaques marking their accomplishments.

They were chosen by a panel of judges which included Richard L. Strout of the Washington staff of the Christian Science Monitor; Herbert F. Corn, recently retired managing editor of the Washington Star; and Henry Brandon, Washington correspondent for the Sunday Times of London.

Wright's award was for a series of articles written after he had signed on with a migrant farm group in Florida and had worked his way north to Long Island as the crew harvested maturing crops. His stories stressed the effects of low pay and inadequate living quarters on the workers' morale and the tragedy of insufficient schooling for their children.

Mok wryly observed at the awards presentation that it had been much easier to obtain admission to Kings County Hospital, by feigning mental illness, than to win release. At one point, he said, he had actually been scheduled for transfer to a state institution. The New York City administration already has moved to correct conditions exposed in his series, written from the patient's viewpoint.

The judges gave honorable mentions to Jack Mabley of Chicago's American for the first news stories exposing the right-wing John Birch Society; to Ian Menzies and Ian Forman of the Boston Globe for a series on education in Massachusetts schools; and to a New York Post reporting team of Irving Lieberman, Don Forst and Normand Poirier for their stories on an attempt to "fix" a federal court case.

Strout, speaking for the judges, also had high praise for an entry from the Overseas Weekly in Germany which led to the Defense Dept.'s investigation of the methods and right-wing materials used by Maj. Gen. Edwin L. Walker in indoctrinating troops under his command. The entry, however, was ineligible for the competition, which is restricted to work done in the Guild's jurisdiction in the United States and Canada.

Chiefs of Staff Open College To Civilians

The Industrial College of the Armed Forces has extended enrollment in its graduate-level correspondence course, the Economics of National Security, to qualified civilians.

The announcement by the college, operated under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at Fort McNair in Washington, said all texts and instructional materials would be furnished to students at no cost.

Units of study, the announcement said, take about a year for completion and include background information, resources and facilities, processes in the economics of national security, foreign aspects of national security and general problems of national security.

While a college education or its equivalent is desired as a prerequisite for students, the college said persons without this qualification but with compensating education and experience also will be considered.

Applications should be sent to the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Correspondence Course Division, Washington 25, D. C.

Clerical International To Push Organizing

Amsterdam—The executive committee of the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes at a meeting here voted to extend organizing activities to the developing areas of the world.

The committee acted after hearing reports from Charles D. Gray of the Retail Clerks in the United States, who spent four months visiting unions in Asia, and by IFCCTE Gen. Sec. Erich Kissel, who had been on an extensive mission to Africa.

Congress Gets Bill:

Stand-by Works Plan Sought by Kennedy

Pres. Kennedy has asked Congress for stand-by power to spend up to $2 billion on expanded federal, state and local public works programs whenever a rising unemployment trend signals the beginning of a new recession.

In letters to the House and Senate accompanying his draft bill, the President made clear that his proposal was designed to combat future economic slumps and not the current recession.

"Despite the large number of people currently unemployed—a problem this Administration is attempting to meet through legislative proposals now before the Congress—recovery from the 1960-61 recession is proceeding in a satisfactory manner," Kennedy's message said. "This is, therefore, an appropriate time to prepare our defenses against future economic fluctuations, with a view to benefiting from the lessons of the last recession and those that preceded it."

He recalled that in his State of the Union message he had told Congress "the time to repair the roof is when the sun is shining," and urged prompt attention to his draft bill "as insurance against a rainy day that we can hope will not recur."

The President's assessment of the current recovery pace runs sharply counter to the views of the AFL-CIO as expressed during the federation's Economic & Legislative Conference last month.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany protested that the Administration lacked "a sense of urgency" toward the "basic problem of jobs" and declared that anti-recession measures such as greater spending for public works are needed "not for the next recession, but for this one."

Because frustrated job-hunters have given up the search for work and dropped out of the labor market, Meany observed, the nation's unemployment crisis is even more severe than the statistics show.

Labor's 'Solemn Duty'

He said it was the labor movement's "solemn duty" to remind the President and Congress that the recession is "not over and done with" and that providing jobs for the jobless is still "the No. 1 issue."

In January, 4.7 million workers were unemployed, according to the Labor Dept., and the 5.8 percent of joblessness was measured against a listed labor force that had declined by more than 100,000 over the year.

In seeking public works spending authority only on a stand-by basis, the Administration proposal also differs from a labor-backed bill introduced last year by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.). The Clark measure would give the President immediate power to provide federal grants-in-aid for stepped up state and local public works projects whenever unemployment is high and to maintain the program until joblessness drops to 4 percent of the work force.

Kennedy's bill would allow him to inject up to $2 billion of federal funds into the economy when unemployment rises in three out of four or four out of six consecutive months by a total of at least 1 percentage point.

The President would have the responsibility to determine if the extra spending was needed or whether the rise in joblessness was not caused by some special factor.

The $2 billion of spending authority would be broken down as follows:

- Up to $750 million in direct expenditures for such previously authorized federal projects as post offices and other buildings, dams, reforestation and other conservation measures.
- Up to $750 million in matching grants for state and community capital improvement programs, such as airports, city government buildings, sewer systems, even schools.
- Up to $250 million in loans to state and local governments otherwise unable to raise their share of the cost of projects eligible for federal grants.
- Up to $250 million for expansion of the first three programs if the need so warrants.

His draft bill, the President said, requires that all of the projects "must meet essential public needs, must be capable of early initiation and of completion within 12 months, must contribute significantly to reducing unemployment, and must not merely replace existing public expenditures."

"Virtually every community in the nation has a backlog of needed capital improvement projects," he added. "Certainly that is true of the federal government. An acceleration of these projects—all worthwhile in their own right—is a wise and proper method of increasing employment and expenditures at times when such action is urgently needed to help stabilize our economy."

The stand-by public works authority is part of a three-pronged program the President has urged Congress to enact quickly.

Other aspects of the plan are improved unemployment insurance and stand-by authority to cut the withholding tax on individual incomes.

Although he has suggested the tax-cutting authority in earlier messages to Congress, Kennedy has not yet submitted draft legislation to achieve it. His unemployment insurance proposals are embodied in the McCarthy-King bill, which would set federal minimum standards for state benefits, expand coverage and establish a permanent program of supplemental benefits to the long-term jobless.

UNIFIED GOALS FOR BARGAINING with employers of nearly 500,000 Machinists and Auto Workers were outlined at a joint IAM-UAW Aircraft & Missile Conference in Washington, D. C. Pictured are some of the 250 delegates who discussed a program aimed at improving wage policies, union security, insurance, layoff provisions, severance pay and other benefits. Contracts covering about 300,000 of the covered workers expire or are up for wage negotiations this year.

IAM, UAW List Job Security as Key Demand in Air, Missile Pacts

By Eugene A. Kelly

Protection for the jobs of half a million workers in the aircraft and missile industry will be the major objective of the Machinists and the Auto Workers in negotiations on new contracts this year, the two unions have declared.

Meeting in joint conference in Washington, D. C., delegates from IAM and UAW locals noted the insecurity of thousands of workers plagued by frequent job layoffs in an industry whose profit margins are guaranteed by the government, and concluded:

"A country that asks aircraft and missile workers to contribute steadily without work stoppages should see that these same workers are treated equally with workers in other basic industries."

Rejecting the argument that the industry "cannot afford to pay decent wages" and citing a rise in the after-tax return on stockholders' investment from 7.4 percent for 1960 to 10.9 percent for the third quarter of 1961, the delegates:

- Asked that the federal government call a labor-management conference to determine the approach that should be used to help overcome the economic insecurity of workers.
- Proposed two alternatives—that government procurement agencies reimburse each contractor for the supplemental unemployment benefits and separation benefits he must pay to laid-off workers, or that an industrywide fund be established by uniform employer contributions, and that such a fund be insured by the government.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg in a speech urged labor and management to negotiate "responsible and non-inflationary" wage settlements without strike, and announced that he would head a special governmental "task force" to examine strike costs, unemployment caused by contract cancellation, and other problems.

Strikebreaking Subsidies Hit

Rep. Frank Kowalski (D-Conn.) reported to the conference on a bill he has introduced to halt federal subsidies used to pay the costs of strikebreaking, and said he will press for early hearings.

The Defense Dept. has told him, Kowalski said, that it plans to pay $7.5 million to United Aircraft Corp. for costs incurred during a nine-week strike of IAM and UAW members in Connecticut.

Conferees agreed to seek these objectives in new contracts with Boeing, North American Aviation, Douglas, Lockheed, Republic, UAC, General Dynamics and others when present contracts expire this spring and summer:

2-24-62

Employment Security — Specific protection against layoffs, and adequate benefits for those who are laid off. Present layoff benefits have a top of $500 per worker, compared to maximum benefits up to $7,200 in private industry.

General Wage Policy—A recovery from what the unions call the wage lag of recent years. They will ask that workers share annually in the gains resulting from increased productivity, seek strong cost-of-living clauses providing quarterly adjustments and fully reflecting the rise in living costs, demand compensation for the time and effort required in learning needed skills and wage adjustments up to the general level of wages paid for similar work within a plant, and other plants in the industry.

The conferees also spelled out opposition to "rigid job evaluation plans," excessive job classifications and impossible merit rate ranges.

They agreed to "fight any effort to destroy the uniformity of off-site missile programs," and listed gains they will seek in insurance, health security and union security.

States Upheld by Supreme Court On Enforcement of Union Contracts

(*Continued from Page* 1)

benefits. The company was ordered to comply with contract provisions.

The Worcester County Superior Court and the state's highest court both upheld the union position and rejected the company's argument that jurisdiction in such controversies had been reserved to the federal courts by Section 301 of Taft-Hartley.

The Supreme Court agreed. The opinion, written by Justice Potter Stewart, declared:

"On its face, Section 301(a) simply gives the federal district courts jurisdiction over suits for violation of certain specified types of contracts. The statute does not state nor even suggest that such jurisdiction shall be exclusive. It provides that suits of the kind described 'may' be brought in the federal courts, not that they must be."

The court rejected an analogy drawn by the company to its decisions barring state courts from acting in disputes within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board, such as unfair labor practice cases.

Congress, the Supreme Court noted, "expressly rejected" the proposal that contract violations be made unfair practices and, instead, "deliberately chose to leave the enforcement of collective agreements 'to the usual processes of the law'."

The court also rejected the company's argument that the "task of formulating federal common law in this area of labor management relations must be entrusted exclusively to the federal courts" because state court participation would lead to disharmony "incompatible" with the high court's 1957 Lincoln Mills decision.

In that case, which involved a federal suit by the Textile Workers Union of America to compel enforcement of a contract arbitration clause, the Supreme Court held that Section 301 was more than procedural and, in fact, authorized federal courts "to fashion, from the policy of our national labor laws, a body of federal law for the enforcement of agreements within its ambit."

Excerpts from Justice Stewart's opinion:

"We start with the premise that nothing in the concept of our federal system prevents state courts from enforcing rights created by federal law. Concurrent jurisdiction has been a common phenomenon in our judicial history, and exclusive federal court jurisdiction over cases arising under federal law has been the exception rather than the rule. . . ."

"It is implicit in the choice Congress made that 'diversities and conflicts' may occur, no less among the courts of the 11 federal circuits, than among the courts of the several states, as there evolves in this field of labor management relations that body of federal common law of which Lincoln Mills spoke. But this not necessarily unhealthy prospect is not more than the usual consequence of the historic acceptance of concurrent state and federal jurisdiction over cases arising under federal law. To resolve and accommodate such diversities and conflicts is one of the traditional functions of this court."

Woodworkers' Editor Runs for State House

Portland, Ore. — Phil. Frost, editor of the Intl. Woodworker, official organ of the Woodworkers, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for state representative from the North Portland sub-district.

Council Urges 'Aggressive' Steps to Buttress Economy

AFL-CIO News

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FULL AFL-CIO SUPPORT for striking Miami, Fla., bus drivers was promised by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a night rally of the 750 drivers and almost 7,000 supporters, shown above. Meany urged Div. 1267 of the striking Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes to "keep your ranks firm" and promised that all the federation's 60,000 local unions would be given the facts about the "fantastic" financing agreement between William Pawley, bus line operator, and Dade County officials.

Hits 'Overly Timid' Recovery Policies

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has called for an "urgent, re-examination" of the Administration's "overly timid" economic policies in order to achieve full recovery from the 1960-61 recession and avert a new downturn.

The federation's Executive Council took a close look at the nation's economic health in mid-February, found it "alarming," and declared "a more adequate and aggressive program is essential."

It called for an "aggressive collective bargaining policy combined with vigorous efforts to cut taxes on low-income groups and initiation of a public works program" as essential to return the economy to full employment levels.

The nation's economic health, and legislation to improve it, dominated the final days of the council's mid-winter sessions here. Earlier the council had launched a major register-and-get-out-the-vote campaign for 1962 aimed at overcoming off-year inertia and apathy.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany not only underscored labor's concern with the inadequacy of the Administration's economic program, but in reply to a press conference question expressed his disagreement with Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg's views that the government should assert a national policy on collective bargaining.

'Infringing' Charged

Goldberg, in a speech in Chicago, had said that when the government moved into collective bargaining it would define and assert the national interest, not just mediate the immediate issues. Meany told reporters he believed that the government should use mediation and conciliation and "do everything it can to help people get together," but that to assert a national policy would be "infringing on the rights of free people in a free society." To propound a national policy, he explained, is to tell both sides what they should do and "I don't agree."

Besides the economic policy statement, which included a proposal for a flexible workweek program designed to curtail the workweek with no reduction in take home pay when there is anything less than full employment, the council called for:

- Immediate amendment of the unemployment compensation system to help the long-term unemployed by providing additional weeks of benefits and generally shoring up the system to withstand the fluctuations of the economy. **(See story on page 4.)**
- Raising the minimum wage for all workers to $1.50 an hour, extending coverage to restaurant, hotel, laundry and other groups of unprotected workers, and making fully effective without further delay the $1.25 minimum wage. **(See story on page 4.)**
- Enactment of the Anderson-King bill to provide health care for the aged under social security as the "most important and immediately necessary step toward the development of well-rounded protection for older citizens in meeting the costs of health care." **(See story on this page.)**
- Re-examination of the draft tax bill now before the House Ways & Means Committee to determine if it should be supported or opposed. As the bill shaped up before final committee action, the council made it clear it could not be supported by the AFL-CIO unless drastic revisions were made. **(See story on page 2.)**

In the area of international affairs, the council in a series of statements:

- Strongly endorsed the U.S. government's "determined opposition to Moscow's maneuver to monopolize the air corridors to Berlin," and welcomed West Germany's "rejection of the Soviet

(Continued on Page 3)

NLRB Issues Rulings on Jurisdiction

The National Labor Relations Board has issued its first decisions assigning disputed work jurisdiction in compliance with a January 1961 Supreme Court mandate.

The board stressed that although unions were involved in each of the first three cases, it was awarding the disputed work to a "group of employes performing a type of work," and not to a particular union or to members of that union.

In the past the NLRB had declined to go this far and had instead accepted an employer's as-

(Continued on Page 10)

Cost of Living Index Stable in January

The consumer price index for January was unchanged from December, the Labor Dept. has reported, standing at 104.5 percent of the 1957-59 average. This showed a rise from January 1961 of only seven-tenths of 1 index point—the smallest year-to-year increase since 1956.

Factory workers' spendable earnings and buying power both dropped about $1.50 a week from December.

This is the first time the Labor Dept. used the 1957-59 CPI base. The index previously was based on the 1947-49 price average. On the old base, the CPI stood in January at 128.2 percent, also unchanged from December.

Substitutes Prove Need:

Health Plan Chances Seen on Upgrade

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Proposed substitutes for Pres. Kennedy's program of health insurance for the aged through social security have served to underscore the need for prompt enactment of the Administration plan, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared at its meeting here.

While the substitute plans "represent a significant shift in the position of their proponents," the council observed, "they provide no ground for lessening public support" of the Administration measure sponsored by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.).

"On the contrary, they confirm our contention that the enactment of the Anderson-King bill is the most important and immediately necessary step toward the development of well-rounded protection for older citizens in meeting the costs of their health care," the council declared.

It said swelling public support of the social security approach had "apparently inspired" opponents to re-examine their position and come up with alternatives.

Prospect of Passage Good

All of this, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters at a news conference, points to a better outlook for enactment of the Anderson-King bill.

Meany said prospects for passage of the measure "are much brighter now than a few months ago." He predicted that if it clears House and Senate committees and reaches the floor in both chambers, it will pass by a "substantial vote."

The Executive Council's statement analyzed five proposed substitutes for the Anderson-King bill and concluded that they are "unacceptable as alternatives but con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Rail Unions 'Reject' Commission Proposals on Jobs, Wages, Rules

By David L. Perlman

Rail operating unions have "rejected" proposals of a presidential commission to abolish the jobs of most locomotive firemen, revamp the system of setting pay, and require that disputes over technological changes and the size of train crews be submitted to binding arbitration.

The long dispute with rail management over work rules, wages and hours now goes back to direct negotiations for at least 30 days, with the parties apparently as far apart as in the fall of 1960, when they agreed to establishment of a tripartite commission which would study and attempt to mediate the dispute.

The five unions involved—the AFL - CIO - affiliated Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, and Switchmen, and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers and Railway Conductors—charged that the commission had made little effort at mediation and expressed "shock and disappointment" at the proposals.

Recommendations of the five public members of the commission, which was headed by former U.S. District Judge Simon H. Rifkind, were accepted by management as being "in the public interest."

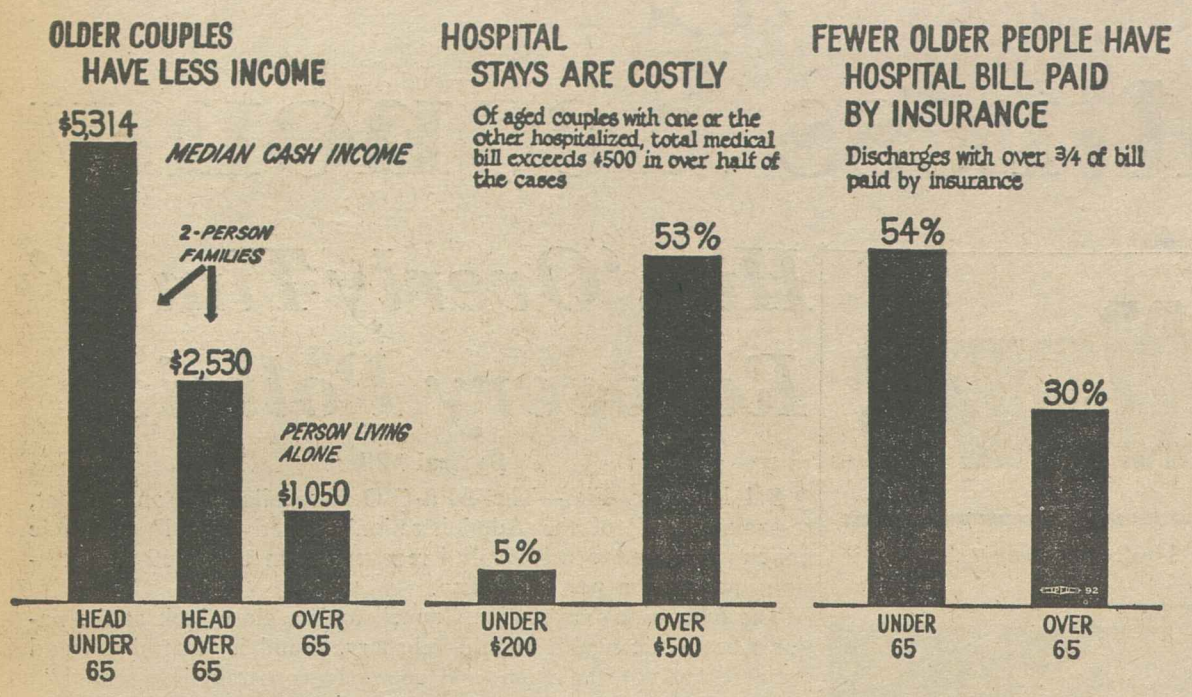
Union members sharply dissented and said the report will hinder a negotiated settlement and could lead to a strike if the railroads attempted to impose the changes unilaterally.

Chief executives of the operating unions told a news conference that the recommendations "parrot the extreme position taken by the carriers early in the dispute."

"After all this time," they said, "we find the issues back at the be-

(Continued on Page 4)

HOSPITALIZATION COSTS AND OLDER PERSONS



Substitutes Seen Underscoring Necessity of Anderson-King Bill

(Continued from Page 1)
tain elements that can be made to work usefully as supplements to the basic social security coverage."

The council found that:

1. The proposal offered by Blue Cross and the American Hospital Association is commendable for its recognition of the need for government aid and its departure from earlier opposition to the use of the social security mechanism.

But the plan rejects the principle of health care benefits as a matter of right during retirement, based on premium payments during working years. And by insisting on operation of the plan by Blue Cross, it appears to display "a self-serving lack of faith in the social security and railroad retirement agencies, which have worked effectively on behalf of the American people for 26 years."

2. A parallel proposal of Blue Shield and the American Medical Association on careful reading amounts to no more than a "press release" saying that "after a while, if the 69 Blue Shield plans agreed, they would offer a nationwide plan to cover doctors' bills for persons over 65, at an approximate cost of $3 per person per month."

Cost of the plan, plus the estimated $12 monthly premium for the proposed Blue Cross hospitalization insurance, would add up to one-sixth of the average individual income—about $1,000 a year—of persons over 65.

3. A substitute proposal of Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), while containing some sound elements and accepting the social security approach, has major weaknesses in that not all workers contributing through the social security system would be eligible for benefits, the railroad retirement system is ignored, and needless costs would be added through provision of some coverage by commercial insurance companies.

4. The plans of the commercial insurance industry itself still do not offer adequate protection for older people at rates within reach of those who depend on retirement incomes.

5. The Kerr-Mills Act, adopted more than a year and a half ago, "simply has not worked." Less than half of the states have both passed enabling legislation and appropriated funds to implement its provisions and only 16 had programs in operation as of Feb. 1.

Among these 16 states there is "fantastic variation" in benefits, ranging in some cases down to a maximum of six days of hospital care, the council said, and the means test of the act is "highly distasteful to the vast majority of self-reliant citizens."

Nevertheless, the approach of the Kerr-Mills Act, the council said, will always be needed not as a "first line of defense" but as a supplement to the basic social security program.

The council was encouraged by the "common conclusion" evident in recent developments that "action must be taken to meet the needs of older people for a practical way to finance health costs."

This need was outlined statistically in a background paper issued with the council's statement showing, among other things, that:

- Older persons have more days of illness, go to the hospital more frequently and stay longer. A study by the U. S. Public Health Service in 1957 found that on the average people under 65 use about 883 days of hospital care a year per 1,000 persons, against 2,332 days a year for every 1,000 persons over 65.
- Older persons have less income. Census bureau figures for 1960 list the median annual incomes of 2-person families at $5,314 where the head of the family is under 65 and $2,530 where the head is over 65. The figures also place the median annual incomes of persons living alone or with non-relatives at $2,570 for those under 65 and $1,050 for those over 65.
- Hospital stays are costly, and growing more so. Figures compiled by the AHA show that the average cost per day has risen from $9.39 in 1946 to $23.12 in 1955 to $32.23 in 1960.

Basic Protection Essential

To cope with this problem of more frequent illnesses, high costs and low income, the Executive Council said, the aged need a basic floor of protection as offered in the Anderson-King bill, "just as basic financial protection in old age is provided through the Social Security Act."

Enactment of the Administration measure, the council observed, actually would stimulate supplementary action. It pointed out, for example, that with their basic protection secured, the aged would be in a better position to finance other health insurance needs, thus bolstering private insurance plans.

"In this connection," the council said, "we hope that the American Medical Association and Blue Shield continue their efforts to make available, at a reasonable cost, the nationwide insurance plan they recently announced."

It noted, too, that with the main burden of health care for the aged borne through social security, the states would be better able to provide for the remaining needy aged through Kerr-Mills.

"In short," the council concluded, "these programs, operating not as substitutes, but as supplementary to the basic protection provided in the President's program, would make possible the development in America of a well-rounded comprehensive health care program for the aged."

Council Picks Paul Hall For Vacancy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers, has been elected a vice president of the AFL-CIO and member of the Executive Council, succeeding the late Pres. William A. Calvin of the Boilermakers.

Hall, 47 years old and a native of Alabama, has been president of the Seafarers and of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. since 1957. Previously he had been first vice president of the Seafarers since

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall

1949, serving also as chief officer of the union's Atlantic, Gulf, Lakes & Inland Waters District.

He began going to sea in the Thirties, sailing in ships' engine rooms with an oiler's rating, and his service included the period of World War II. He came ashore as an elected officer of the union, successively as port patrolman, New York agent and director of organization for the SIU Atlantic, Gulf, Lakes & Inland Waters District.

Hall comes from a trade union family. His father, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, worked for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and was chairman in Louisville of the brotherhood's L&N lodge.

Measure Clears Committee:

Tax Bill 'Loopholes' Rapped by Council

The House Ways & Means Committee has approved a tax revision program after sharply changing certain recommendations submitted by Pres. Kennedy last year.

The committee made last-minute modifications in some sections previously approved on a tentative basis, specifically in regard to taxation of U.S. corporate income earned in foreign countries.

Such income has been tax-free until returned to this country, and Kennedy urged that the tax-escape hatch be closed on income earned from investments in "developed" countries but retained for investment in underdeveloped countries.

The Ways & Means Committee in its last-minute shift provided that income earned on foreign corporations would be subject to U.S. taxation unless it was reinvested in underdeveloped countries.

After final drafting, the bill is scheduled for formal committee approval on Mar. 6, after which it will be reported to the House.

Revenue measures are traditionally cleared by the Rules Committee under a rule preventing piecemeal amendment, but Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.), ranking GOP Ways & Means member, denounced the foreign-income tax provision and served notice that he would offer a substitute to preserve the loophole.

Original Measure Hit

Earlier the AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., had sharply criticized the original committee measure, saying it "cannot be supported" unless some of its provisions were basically revised.

The federation reserved final decision until formal report of the bill by the committee, but AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference the original measure was a "bad" one that opened more loopholes instead of closing existing ones.

The council statement specifically urged the committee to return to Kennedy's original proposal on taxing foreign income.

The federation declared that it was "not encouraged" by the committee's original action on the seven proposals put forth by the President except for the provision to initiate a withholding tax against dividends and interest.

Dividend Credit Unchanged

The committee, the council said, had "refused to do anything about repealing the dividend credit and exclusion provision which would recoup for the treasury some $400 million in lost revenue."

The statement noted that the committee had "only toyed with trying to tighten expense account allowances and has very inadequately dealt with other proposals of the President."

"The net revenue loss from the bill might be between $750 million and $1 billion," it observed.

On the issue of foreign income, the council said the "unwarranted" tax loophole "has accelerated the export of American dollars and American jobs, has worsened the balance of payments deficit and in addition causes a revenue loss of approximately $250 million yearly."

Failure to plug the loophole would "encourage further the export of capital and jobs," the council charged.

The AFL-CIO Executive Committee will re-examine the bill in its entirety after it is reported out by the committee and "at that time we will decide whether the good aspects of the bill outweigh the bad," the council said.

"On the basis of that decision," it added, "we will determine whether we will urge the House of Representatives to pass it or kill it."

Kennedy Asks Speed On Health Care Bill

Pres. Kennedy called on Congress in a special message to move quickly on the "urgent" task of setting up a nationwide system of health insurance for the aged financed through the social security system.

The message also repeated Kennedy's requests for a wide range of federal programs to bring "the miracles of modern medicine" within "the reach of any group of Americans."

A new proposal urged Congress to authorize a 5-year program of federal loans for construction and equipment of group practice medical and dental facilities, with priority to facilities in small communities and those sponsored by nonprofit organizations.

The AFL-CIO convention last December called for expansion of such direct-service group practice plans and elimination of impediments to their growth, such as state laws that bar consumer sponsorship and hospital regulations denying staff privileges to physicians in group practice.

The President also outlined a mass inoculation program he had suggested earlier in his State of the Union message. He urged grants of $35 million to cover the entire cost of vaccines to immunize all children under 5 against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus.

Other major proposals called for:

- Federal grants for construction of medical and dental schools and scholarships to help fill them.
- Federal grants and technical aid to states and communities in combating air pollution and establishment of a National Environmental Health Center to coordinate research in air and water pollution.
- Expansion of the facilities, research and training activities of the National Institutes of Health, including establishment of a new Institute for Child Health and Human Development.
- A 3-year extension of last year's temporary program of federal matching grants for the construction of health research facilities, at $50 million a year.
- Federal aid to states to encourage provision of medical facilities for migrant agricultural workers.

The President laid his strongest emphasis on the need for a health insurance plan that would make benefits available to every person over 65 eligible for social security or railroad retirement payments.

"By this means," he declared, "the cost of health services in later years can be spread over the working years—and every worker can fact the future with pride and confidence."

'Aggressive' Action Urged on Recovery

Council Decries 'Overly Timid' Approach as Job Pickup Lags

(Continued from Page 1)

effort for a bilateral deal." **(See story on this page.)**

- Praised the action of the Organization of American States in expelling Cuba from its ranks, but warned that "sterner measures" are needed to isolate completely the Cuban Communist regime. **(See story on this page.)**
- Called for a series of immediate short-run projects that would demonstrate the benefits of the Alliance for Progress to the needy millions in Latin America and make it a "meaningful, current reality."

In internal matters, the council:

- Named Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers an AFL-CIO vice president and a member of the Executive Council. **(See story on page 2.)**

It accepted the resignation of Vice Pres. L. S. Buckmaster effective at the end of the meeting and said it will fill the post at its next session.

- Received a progress report from its Committee on Organization. Meany said the committee will try to formulate a plan for area organizing campaigns jointly sponsored by interested unions, keyed to the elimination of union competition. The plan will be submitted to the council and if approved, a meeting of the federation's General Board will be held to implement it.
- Heard a report from Meany that the Internal Disputes plan adopted at the December 1961 AFL-CIO convention is "working well" and has been successful in adjusting disputes at the mediation level. He reported that nine of 11 cases had been disposed of or settled before or after the mediation process, and declared that the "sanctions that can be taken have had some effect" in helping settle these cases.

The council has before it two cases involving claims from unions that they have a justifiable basis for taking action that would normally violate the plan and want council approval.

- Received a report from Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, chairman of the federation's Civil Rights Committee. Meany said it was a "very good report," and pointed out that the committee is working with international unions to have each appoint a high headquarters official to handle civil rights complaints channeled to it by the AFL-CIO. This approach, said Meany, will prove very important in future handling of discrimination complaints.

In other actions the council:

- Gave its full support and confidence to the Steelworkers in their current negotiations for a new contract. **(See story on this page.)**
- Announced that the 1963 Murray-Green Award will go to Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther of the American Red Cross for his outstanding contributions to voluntary welfare work. The 1962 award, previously announced, will be made later this year to Gov. Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico.
- Authorized the director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities to organize a "truth squad" on public assistance "for the purpose of clarifying the issues" in communities where irresponsible attacks have been launched on public assistance and welfare programs, and proposed the development of a special community service project designed to encourage retired union officers to participate actively on the boards and committees of national health and welfare agencies. **(See story on page 8.)**
- Voted donations of $2,000 per month for the next 10 months to the National Council of Senior Citizens, which is actively campaigning for health care under social security; $10,000 for the U.S. Committee on Refugees; $2,500 for the American Association for the United Nations; and $40,000 for a William Green-Philip Murray Memorial Library at Roosevelt University in Chicago.
- Set the next council meeting for April 26 in Washington, D. C.

In its statement on the economy, the council stressed that the nation's present problem is not inflation but unemployment; that there is no shortage of goods and services but one of buying power. The federation's proposals to restore full employment constitute "fiscal responsibility in its most proper sense," the council declared, and an "investment in America's economic health" — not a "cost item."

Economy Hits 'Lull'

The economy in mid-February, said the council, was in a "lull," with industrial production, hours of work and personal income all declining in the past month and retail sales down for the past two months. Persistent high unemployment continues to plague the nation and "there is a danger that high levels of unemployment will remain through 1962."

The council stressed that "the pick-up from the recession in employment and unemployment has been the poorest of all recoveries from postwar recessions" and that "production and sales have not been increasing fast enough" to create new jobs and reduce joblessness.

Extraordinary rises in productivity have "slowed considerably the rise in employment and consequently unemployment has not significantly declined," it declared.

This situation, said the council, "is alarming and calls for urgent re-examination of the Administration's policies and more effective remedial action by the government in the immediate period ahead."

"A more adequate and aggressive program is essential," it said. "Pres. Kennedy's program as far as it has gone is fine, but the approach has been overly timid and will not meet the nation's needs."

'Vigorous Bargaining' Urged

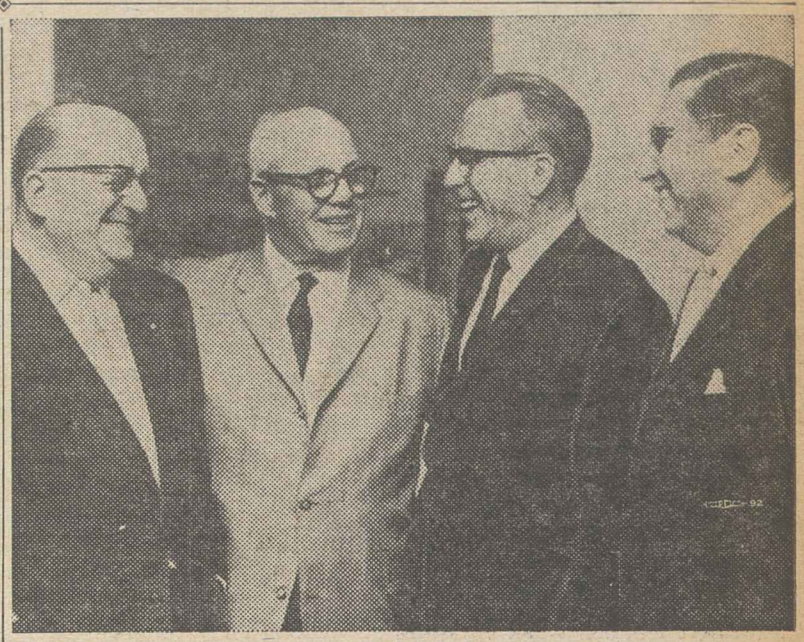
The council called for "vigorous collective bargaining" to reverse the trend showing that real wages of workers have been increasing at an annual rate only half as fast from 1956 on as in the earlier years of the decade.

The statement declared that "there has been a concerted effort to distort the Administration's position" on the relationship between the productivity increase and wage increases. The report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers "has not been saying 'limit wage increases to productivity,' as some observers have falsely contended," the council said. "The report lays even more emphasis on factors other than productivity that enter into wage and fringe benefit determination."

The council warned that long-term interest rates "have begun to creep up" and that if the level of money supply tightens and credit becomes available only at high interest rates, "the next recession will be upon us before we have completely recovered from the last."

Commenting on Kennedy's request to Congress for authority to cut taxes and increase expenditures for certain types of public works projects if economic activity slows down, the council declared that this authority should be granted "to take effect now instead of waiting until there is another recession."

Such authority will "contribute to ending the present recession and probably averting the next," it said.



NOT EVERYTHING WAS SERIOUS at the AFL-CIO Executive Council gathering. Here a laugh is shared by (left to right) Gen. Sec. Peter DeVries of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Pres. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Gen. Sec.-Treas. Arturo Jauregui of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

Stern Measures Urged Against Castro Regime

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council praised the action of the Organization of American States in expelling Cuba from its ranks but warned that "sterner measures" are needed completely to isolate the Cuban Communist Regime.

The Council called on all OAS members to put into effect as rapidly as possible diplomatic and economic sanctions against the Castro regime and expressed its firm support of U.S. action to "suspend completely whatever trade was still being conducted with Cuba."

The council also adopted statements:

- Calling for a series of immediate and short-run projects that would demonstrate the benefits of the Alliance for Progress program to the needy millions in Latin America and to make the program "a meaningful, current reality."
- Authorizing an emergency shipment of 11,500 pounds of food to the Trade Union Council of British Guiana to aid white collar workers "affected by the recent national strike against repressive economic legislation proposed by the pro-Communist government of that country."

The AFL-CIO appropriated $2,700 for the food, the Retail Clerks donated $3,000, and the remaining $1,000 will be supplied by ORIT, the inter-American affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In its statement on the Punta del Este meeting of foreign ministers, the council viewed "with satisfaction that the principle of collective action against the subversive offensive of international communism has been overwhelmingly upheld."

It appealed to labor movements in the free countries of the hemisphere and elsewhere to persuade their governments to suspend trade with Cuba, especially in those basic materials that would strengthen the Castro regime.

It called also for active participation by representatives of inter-American free labor in the operation of the OAS Special Consultative Committee on Security against the subversive action of international communism, and urged the U.S. to include labor representatives on its list of candidates.

The statement reiterated "our condemnation of the totalitarian dictatorships in Haiti and Paraguay" and urged the government "to stop all economic and military aid to these countries until such time as political and trade union freedoms are firmly re-established."

U.S. Stand Backed on Berlin Air Corridors

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The U.S. government's "determined opposition" to the Russians' attempt to monopolize air corridors to Berlin was strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its midwinter meeting here.

The council expressed "great concern" at "repeated provocative Soviet attempts to cut down Western rights" in the corridors and also at "the resumption of Kremlin threats to sign a separate 'peace treaty' with its East German puppet."

These moves it characterized as "sundry devices to slice away" the position of the Allies.

"The Executive Council especially welcomes the Federal German Republic's rejection of the Soviet effort for a bilateral deal," a council statement said.

"This is nothing but a clumsy Kremlin effort to sow suspicion and distrust among the Allies with a view of conquering and dividing them one by one. Every freedom-loving nation must realize that Moscow's basic and overall aim is to conquer and dominate the whole free world and not merely any particular part of it."

At the same time the council reaffirmed AFL-CIO solidarity with the German people "in their aspiration to national unification in freedom."

"We further reassure the heroic people of that great beleaguered fortress of freedom," the AFL-CIO leaders said, "that American labor will continue to support vigorously all-out efforts by the U.S. and its democratic allies to preserve their freedom and protect their security.

"We of American labor, and we are sure our entire nation, realize that our country's self-respect and self-preservation demand that the security and freedom of the people of West Berlin be assured. We share a common fate."

American labor is not fooled by the Kremlin's occasional resort to "sweet reasonableness," the council asserted, because faith in Soviet words, without concrete action towards peace and justice, at best "can only excite false hopes and lead to deep disillusionment and dangerous despair."

"We will put no trust in the Soviet dictator's words for peace," the council asserted, "until he acts to remove the evil consequences of his deeds for war."

The council called on Soviet Premier Khrushchev to remove the "wall of shame" dividing East and West Berlin and to stop opposing self-determination for the German people.

Council Backs USWA In Steel Negotiations

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The "full support and confidence" of the AFL-CIO has been extended to the Steelworkers in their efforts to "achieve fair and equitable collective bargaining agreements."

The federation's Executive Council declared here that the union's proposals to the steel industry "are well within the framework of increasing technological productivity and the profitability of the industry" and that what these proposals ultimately gain for the members "will pose no inflationary threat to the nation."

The achievement of the Steelworkers' goals of job and income security "will strengthen the entire economy," the council said. It added that "it is imperative that the steel employers step up their social responsibilities in dealing with the union."

Few American industries, the council declared, "have suffered more from the ravages of unemployment and underemployment than this key basic industry in our economy." Full employment, income security and constantly advancing living standards for the employes, the council concluded, "are the keystone of stability and dynamic expansion for our whole economy."

RAIL LABOR SPOKESMEN term pending proposals for mergers of railroads schemes to increase profits at expense of the public. Shown briefing newsmen in Bal Harbour, Fla., where the AFL-CIO Executive Council was in session, are federation Vice Pres. George M. Harrison (right), president of the Railway Clerks, and Chairman G. E. Leighty of Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Rail Unions 'Reject' Commission Proposals on Jobs, Pay, Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

ginning point—Nov. 2, 1959," when the railroads formally submitted their demands for rules changes after an extensive advertising and public relations campaign attempting to pin a "featherbedding" label on railroad workers.

The union chiefs "reaffirmed" their intention to press in subsequent negotiations for "modernization of the work rules so that operating employes can enjoy shorter hours, job stabilization, differential, holiday and overtime pay, and the protection of life and limb through minimum crew provisions."

Pres. Kennedy, when the commission's report was presented to him, termed it "useful" as a basis for collective bargaining and called on both sides to use "mature wisdom" in settling their differences.

He promised that the "good offices" of the Secretary of Labor and the National Mediation Board would be available to help bring about an agreement and added:

"I cannot point out too strongly that while the carriers and the unions have great responsibility to their respective interests, they have an overriding responsibility to the national interest to provide the most efficient and safe rail transportation possible."

The Rifkind Commission made these major recommendations:

Locomotive Firemen — Upheld management's claim that locomotive firemen are not needed on diesel-powered freight trains, rejecting the union contention that firemen are essential to safety and needed to make running repairs. A gradual changeover was recommended with job protection for firemen with at least 10 years seniority and separation allowance and retraining for those with less service.

Firemen with between five and 10 years of service would receive 60 percent of their regular pay for three years after dismissal, with no restriction on outside earnings. Lesser allowances would be paid to laid-off workers with less service. Terminated workers would also be entitled to 75 percent of tuition costs for up to two years of a government-approved retraining program.

Hours and Pay—Rejected union demands for shorter hours and a five-day week with no reduction in pay and proposed a revision of the existing pay system, which is based on a combination of miles traveled, hours worked and average speed.

Rifkind said the proposal would result in shorter hours or more pay for three-fourths of the workers, while the remainder would either have to work longer hours or take a pay cut. He said the present system results in some employes working "incredibly long hours," while others work only three or four hours a day.

The commission recommended a standard five-day week for yard service and "consideration" in negotiations of a gradual reduction in the local freight service workweek from the present six or seven days to five days, and from the 30-day work month to 26 days in other classes of road service. It said there should be "some adjustment —although not a proportionate adjustment" in pay rates.

Mandatory Retirement—Although neither party had made a proposal in this area, the commission recommended that operating employes be required to retire at age 70 by July 1, 1963, with a gradual reduction in the compulsory retirement age to 65 by 1967. Supplementary retirement benefits were suggested to encourage retirement of those over 65 before the 1967 deadline.

The commission noted that 22 percent of locomotive engineers were 65 years of age or over and more than 5 percent were 70 or over in 1959.

Technological Changes — Railroads should have an "unlimited right" to introduce technological changes. If these require amendment of existing rules or agreements, they should be negotiated with employes, the commission said. Failing agreement, issues should go to a special tribunal for arbitration. The same arbitration provision would be applied on proposals for changes in the size of train crews. Special benefits would be accorded employes losing their jobs because of technological or manpower changes.

Division Points—The railroads would get greater leeway in establishing division points and in eliminating existing requirements for crew changes. They would be required to compensate employes for moving expenses, loss of home values and wage loss when forced to relocate because of changes in terminals.

Fringe Benefits—It was recommended that railroads provide either lodging or a lodging allowance for employes away from their home terminals, but a union proposal for payment of away-from-home meal expenses was rejected. Seven paid holidays were recommended for some, but not all, groups of workers. The commission turned down union proposals for night work differentials and a guaranteed annual wage.

In addition, the commission urged greater leeway to management in assigning road service employes to switching and terminal work. It also recommended that the operating unions merge into one engine service organization and one train service organization and suggested that management modernize its labor relations policies and encourage supervisors to seek on-the-spot settlement of grievances.

Public members of the commission, in addition to Rifkind, were Russell A. Smith, associate dean of the University of Michigan Law School and co-director of the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations; Dr. John T. Dunlop, chairman of Harvard's Dept. of Economics; Dr. Charles W. Myers, industrial relations professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Francis J. Robertson, attorney and arbitrator.

Once Headed by Mitchell

Former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who was instrumental in helping to set up the commission, served as chairman during its first months. When he resigned to run for governor of New Jersey, Kennedy appointed Rifkind as his successor.

The commission's recommendations would mean the loss of jobs by approximately one-third of the 40,000 locomotive firemen, and the unions contend it could lead to elimination of as many as 80,000 of the 200,000 railroad operating jobs.

Sharpest union criticism was aimed at proposals to eliminate firemen on freight trains and recommendations for compulsory arbitration of future efforts by railroads to reduce crew sizes or abolish jobs because of technological changes.

The unions argued that firemen-helpers are needed as safety lookouts, to provide temporary relief for the engineer and to make running repairs on diesel units. The unions have compared the fireman's role to that of co-pilot on a plane.

Denouncing the arbitration recommendations, the unions charged: "Nothing else does more to characterize the commission's efforts as lacking in originality and practicality as its reliance on this form of compulsion.

"We have to look upon the commission's use of compulsion as admission of its inability to find a solution that would aid the collective bargaining process. Failing to provide an honorable base from which to start, the commission believes the solution lies in one arbitration board after another, compelling men to sacrifice their jobs, earnings and contract protection—all in the name of saving a terribly mismanaged industry."

$1.50 Rate Urged:

3-Point Minimum Wage Plan Backed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Citing Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg's recent report to Congress as "fresh evidence" of the value of minimum wage increases and broader coverage, the AFL-CIO Executive Council called for an increase in the federal pay floor to $1.50 an hour and extension of coverage to workers now unprotected.

A statement issued by the council at its meeting here declared Goldberg's report to Congress showed that:

- "The minimum wage improvements enacted in 1961 brought substantial benefits to millions of low-paid workers, with economic and social gain to the nation."
- "Horribly low wages are unbelievably widespread in the restaurant, hotel, laundry and other industries still not covered by the minimum wage law."

Workers in these industries, the council observed, were left "out in the cold" when Congress last year broadened the Wage-Hour Act to cover 3.6 million additional workers. And while the amendments also increased the $1 minimum hourly wage to $1.25, 10 cents of the increase was scheduled to go into effect only in late 1963, the council pointed out.

It recalled that opponents of minimum wage improvements had predicted the increases would cause "soaring inflation and widespread discharges."

"Now the secretary's report of what actually happened after the improvement shows, as in past improvements, that these charges were not borne out," the statement declared. "Prices were not pushed up and unemployment was not created."

Despite Goldberg's findings that the 1961 amendments "bolstered the living standards of the working poor and thereby contributed to the economic welfare of the nation, the council said, "the secretary's report fails to state clearly what is evident between its lines:

"The minimum wage improvements last year were too modest. A larger increase, to the full $1.25 immediately, and wider extension of coverage were needed and would have provided even more beneficial results."

The council found "shocking evidence" of the need for expanded coverage in the new wage surveys requested by Congress and just completed by the Labor Dept. These showed that earnings are less than $1 an hour for most of the 1.5 million restaurant workers and the 500,000 hotel workers and for more than 13 percent—some 60,000 workers — in laundry and dry cleaning.

Other industries in which protection is needed for large numbers of workers earning substandard wages, the statement said, include hospitals, agricultural processing and logging.

"We urge the Congress to move quickly," the council declared, "(1) to make the $1.25 minimum wage fully effective without further delay; (2) to raise the minimum wage for all workers to $1.50 an hour, and (3) to extend coverage of the minimum wage law to restaurant, hotel, laundry and other groups of unprotected workers.

"We urge these moves in behalf of the nation's needy, lowest-wage workers to aid them and their families, their communities, the economy, and our national conscience."

Action on Idle Aid Urged To Head Off 'Disaster'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has called for "immediate action" by Congress to enact the Administration's program for permanent improvement in unemployment compensation in order to prevent "disaster" for hundreds of thousands of long-jobless workers this spring.

The temporary extension of benefits enacted last year expires July 1, the Executive Council noted, and after Apr. 1 no new applications will be accepted from workers whose regular state benefits have been exhausted.

Within four months after the temporary program expires, the council warned, more than 500,000 workers who have used up their state benefits "will be left stranded with neither help nor jobs."

Calling for permanent reform of the unemployment compensation system, based on improved federal standards, the Executive Council warned that continued reliance on "temporary patchwork actions may well lead to the foundering of the entire wage insurance system."

Enactment of the Administration-backed McCarthy-King bill, the council said, would "provide benefits at the right time, in the right place, and for the right persons when they need it."

"It will also alleviate the threatened 'sudden death' in jobless help caused by the impending termination of the temporary program," the council declared.

The labor-backed bill would establish a permanent federal program of additional benefits, up to 13 weeks, for persons who have exhausted their regular state jobless benefits. During recession periods —when insured unemployment nationwide is 5 percent or more for three consecutive months—eligibility requirements for extended benefits would be lowered. Other features include:

- Gradual extension of state unemployment benefit ceilings from 50 percent of the statewide average weekly wage in 1964 to two-thirds after 1967.
- Extension of coverage to include employes of non-profit organizations, agricultural processing workers and persons employed in establishments with fewer than four employes.
- Employers would pay federal unemployment taxes on the first $4,800 of a worker's annual earnings, as contrasted with the present $3,000 ceiling. A four-tenths of 1 percent increase in the tax rate, imposed to finance the expiring temporary extension program, would be made permanent, and states meeting federal standards would be entitled to grants from the federal fund when their total benefit payments are unusually high.

The Executive Council estimated that enactment of the McCarthy-King bill would result in payment of an estimated $160 million the first year to long-term unemployed, "mostly heads of families whose jobs in many cases have disappeared due to technological change."

House Rollcall on Urban Affairs Dept.

Here is the rollcall vote by which the House defeated the Administration reorganization plan to establish a new Cabinet Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing. The vote to disapprove the reorganization plan was 264-150. Democrats backed the President's program, 137-111; Republicans voted 153-13 against it.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote for the resolution of disapproval was a wrong vote (W), while a vote against rejecting the reorganization plan was a right vote (R). Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not voting. Numerals denote district; AL—at large; NV—not voting.

ALABAMA
1. Boykin (D) W
2. Grant (D) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Rains (D) W
6. Selden (D) W
7. Elliott (D) W
8. Jones (D) W
9. Huddleston (D) PW

ALASKA
AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) W

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Trimble (D) W
4. Harris (D) W
5. Alford (D) W
6. Norrell (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clem Miller (D) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Mailliard (R) R
5. Shelley (D) R
6. Baldwin (R) R
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. George P. Miller (D) R
9. Younger (R) W
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McFall (D) R
12. Sisk (D) R
13. Teague (R) A
14. Hagen (D) R
27. Sheppard (D) R
28. Utt (R) W
29. Saund (D) R
30. Wilson (R) W

Los Angeles County
15. McDonough (R) W
16. Bell (R) W
17. King (D) R
18. Hosmer (R) W
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Heistand (R) W
22. Corman (D) R
23. Doyle (D) R
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Rousselot (R) W
26. Roosevelt (D) R

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Dominick (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) PW

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. Seely-Brown (R) W
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) W
5. Monagan (D) PR
AL Kowalski (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Cramer (R) W
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Sikes (D) W
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. Pilcher (D) W
3. Forrester (D) W
4. Flynt (D) W
5. James C. Davis (D) W
6. Vinson (D) W
7. John W. Davis (D) W
8. Blitch (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
AL Inouye (D) R

IDAHO
1. Pfost (D) W
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS
14. Hoffman (R) W
15. Mason (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Chiperfield (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Mack (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R
25. Gray (D) R

Chicago-Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. O'Brien (D) R
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
12. Finnegan (D) R
13. Church (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Coad (D) R
7. Jensen (R) W
8. Hoeven (R) W

KANSAS
1. Avery (R) W
2. Ellsworth (R) W
3. McVey (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Breeding (D) W
6. Dole (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Burke (D) R
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Spence (D) R
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R
8. Siler (R) W

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) PW
3. Willis (D) W
4. Waggoner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) W
7. Thompson (D) W
8. McSween (D) W

MAINE
1. Garland (R) W
2. Tupper (R) R
3. McIntire (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Johnson (D) W
2. Brewster (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Bates (R) W
7. Lane (D) R
8. Macdonald (D) R
9. Keith (R) W
10. Curtis (R) W
11. O'Neill (D) R
12. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
13. Burke (D) PR
14. Martin (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hoffman (R) A
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) PW
18. Broomfield (R) PW

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Nedzi (D) R
7. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Ryan (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelson (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Judd (R) W
6. Marshall (D) W
7. Andersen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R
9. Langen (R) W

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernathy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Smith (D) W
4. Williams (D) W
5. Winstead (D) W
6. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Cannon (D) W
10. Jones (D) W
11. Moulder (D) W

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Weaver (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Beermann (R) W
4. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Merrow (R) R
2. Bass (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) R
2. Glenn (R) R
3. Auchincloss (R) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) W
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Addonizio (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Derounian (R) W
3. Becker (R) W
26. Dooley (R) W
27. Barry (R) W
28. St. George (R) W
29. Wharton (R) W
30. O'Brien (D) R
31. King (R) W
32. Stratton (D) R
33. Kilburn (R) W
34. Pirnie (R) A
35. Riehlman (R) W
36. Taber (R) W
37. Robison (R) W
38. Weis (R) W
39. Ostertag (R) W
40. Miller (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R
42. Pillion (R) W
43. Goodell (R) W

New York City
4. Halpern (R) R
5. Addabbo (D) PR
6. Vacancy
7. Delaney (D) R
8. Anfuso (D) PR
9. Keogh (D) R
10. Kelly (D) R
11. Celler (D) R
12. Carey (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Ray (R) W
16. Powell (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Santangelo (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Zelenko (D) R
22. Healey (D) R
23. Gilbert (D) R
24. Buckley (D) R
25. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Cooley (D) W
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Kitchin (D) W
9. Alexander (D) W
10. Jonas (R) W
11. Whitener (D) W
12. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Short (R) W
AL Nygaard (R) W

OHIO
1. Scherer (R) A
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) W
11. Cook (D) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Moorehead (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) PR
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) W

OREGON
1. Norblad (R) W
2. Ullman (D) PR
3. Green (D) R
4. Durno (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
7. Milliken (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. Scranton (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Fenton (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Rhodes (D) R
15. Walter (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Whalley (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Van Zandt (R) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Gavin (R) W
24. Kearns (R) W
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) W
28. Moorhead (D) R
29. Corbett (R) W
30. Holland (D) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Granahan (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Nix (D) R
5. Green (D) R
6. Toll (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Vacancy
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Hemphill (D) W
6. McMillan (D) PW

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Reece (R) W
2. Baker (R) W
3. Frazier (D) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Loser (D) R
6. Bass (D) A
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) W
9. Davis (D) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) W
2. Brooks (D) W
3. Beckworth (D) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) W
10. Thornberry (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) W
15. Kilgore (D) W
16. Rutherford (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH
1. Peterson (D) W
2. King (D) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Gary (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Harrison (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) W
7. Magnuson (D) A

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) A
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Bailey (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R
6. Slack (D) W

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) W
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) A

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

How Liberalism Can Win

THE 1962 CONGRESSIONAL elections will put to the test once more the historic formula that conservatives often win the "off-year" elections by default.

An analysis of congressional elections going back to the turn of the century produces evidence a liberal tide may recede from its peak strength in presidential years to a low point in the off-year voting.

The intense drama of a presidential election brings to the polling places every four years millions who normally ignore "politics," the decisions of government that affect every phase of daily living. In the intervals they become concerned with other problems and remain on the sidelines as the important decision as to whether the conservatives or liberals will control Congress is made.

This is the problem of 1962—whether the normal off-year inertia and apathy will again be a decisive factor or whether the political tone and complexion of the next Congress will be decided by a real majority of those eligible to vote.

★ ★ ★

REGISTRATION LAWS and procedures vary from state to state. A few still have poll tax requirements; others provide for annual registration; the states with permanent registration laws display a great variation in the availability of registration places at times convenient to most working persons; residential requirements in many states are archaic in terms of the modern mobility of the American voter.

These are some of the problems that must be overcome if an important majority of American citizens is made eligible to vote in the primary and general elections.

But even with progress in this area, the massive task this year is to convince American workers, their families and friends that their participation in the congressional and state elections is critical to the nation's future.

To allow the conservative forces to win by default is to deny the vitality and effectiveness of American liberalism. To fob off participation in political affairs and decisions as someone else's business is to deny the basic tenets of a democratic system.

★ ★ ★

"POLITICS," says AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a new COPE film, "is the key to your future." The battle for the general welfare cannot be won only at the collective bargaining table or on the picket line. "It has to be fought by union members with their time, with their energy, with their convictions and with their COPE dollars," he says.

Labor is in politics, he continues, "for the same reason we're in the labor movement—to build a better life for ourselves and for all Americans. No one is really 'out' of politics; we're all affected by political decisions."

As the strongest organized force in America dedicated to the progress of the country as a whole, the AFL-CIO has a responsibility to mobilize all its resources to insure that every citizen of voting age is qualified to vote. It is discharging this responsibility in the current drive to enroll every eligible citizen as a registered voter in the party of his choice.

If these millions who usually bypass the off-year elections are registered and turn out at the polls, the nation will progress along liberal lines and the battle for the general welfare will produce victories.

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Pollsters Claim:

Too Few 'Really Understand' Great Issues Confronting U. S.

TOO FEW AMERICAN citizens really understand the great issues that we face today. This rather alarming conclusion is reached in a study conducted by the Fund for the Republic's Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. It is based on interviews with two of the nation's outstanding public opinion analysts—Dr. George Gallup and Elmo Roper.

Roper, for example, says that only 10 percent of the American people are "politically active" and he blames the situation on widespread apathy and vast "areas of ignorance."

"We show in our polls," Roper said, "that 70 percent of the American people do not know the length of the term of the United States senators; that 56 percent cannot name either of the two senators from their own home states; that they haven't the vaguest notion of what a tariff is; that Americans are all in favor of selling American goods abroad but not of buying imported goods (as though this were possible).

"So we expose areas of ignorance in American life. And once you know where the areas of ignorance are among the American people you can do a better job of educating them."

This points up the tremendous job that faces our entire educational system, labor's political education arms and other groups which have the responsibility of bringing light where there is ignorance.

Roper thinks that exposing the "areas of ignorance of the American people, their ignorance of economics, their ignorance of politics," will help to bring understanding.

"We find that ignorance is the cause of most of the 'anti' feeling in this country," he said. "People who are afraid of Jews and are anti-Semitic haven't known many Jews in the first place. In Connecticut we found that we had a minority of about 18 percent who are anti-Negro, but these people have never seen a Negro to talk to in their lives."

Gallup substantiated Roper's view that people just don't understand the issues.

"IT HAS BEEN ASSUMED that people want to be regarded as well-informed on every issue," Gallup said. 'In the 25 years we have been polling, we've never found that to be true."

He recalled some early polls on the now vital issue of reciprocal trade, "when 90 to 95 percent of the people said they did not have sufficient information on which to base an opinion. That, of course, was a case when they actually did not have enough information to make a judgment."

To those who believe that issues are the basic means of making a determination of opinion, this question and Gallup's answer are alarming:

Question: "What are the factors that seem to influence and affect opinion in this country most? Is it events? Political leaders? Religious leaders? Educators? Entertainers? The press?"

Gallup: "I don't believe this question has ever been answered, but I think statements from political leaders do not have much effect upon opinion. Events, on the other hand, have a tremendous impact on opinion. I'm always amazed at Washington correspondents who believe that some act taken by Congress will somehow exert a tremendous effect upon opinions and attitudes.

"When we go to the people, we find that very few of them even know what any given congressman has said or done. The factors that are the long-term influence on opinion in this country are education, social and economic background and religion. Those are the constants. People's basic attitudes change very little."

Organizations such as the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education have worked hard turning out voting records of members of Congress, recognizing that the votes on key issues make a vast difference in the life of individuals and the welfare of the country. The obstacles they face are tremendous.

"The thing that always amazes me is how badly informed a lot of our college graduates are," Gallup observed. "It is absolutely shocking to one in our business to see how anyone can graduate from college and be so ignorant about economic issues."

While he favors putting some requirements on the right to vote, Gallup feels that the voter with less education frequently shows at least as much understanding as his college counterpart.

Both Roper and Gallup believe that the people are often ahead of their leaders and feel that people have a "practical wisdom despite their gaps in knowledge." **(PAI.)**

Morgan Says:

'Unconventional' Warfare Plan Is Effort to Fight Fire with Fire

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST authorities on guerrilla warfare, Red China's Mao Tse-tung, warmly and openly embraces in his treatise on the subject the theory that "there is no reason to consider guerrilla warfare separately from national policy."

Morgan

In a major policy declaration, Soviet Premier Khrushchev warned on Jan. 6, 1961, that the peace-loving Kremlin would nevertheless support "wars of national liberation." This was public admission of long-existing Communist policy, which has amounted to exploitation by subversive means for party ends of all manner of local conflicts.

This strategy has been maddeningly difficult for the western powers to counteract partly because Moscow, though subsidizing the subversion, has insisted with a cold, straight face that these upheavals were strictly local affairs, with which it had no governmental connection. This hoodwinking fooled nobody but it demonstrated the infinite practical value of local Communist parties for murderous mischief-making.

But last year the Kennedy Administration began to grapple with this painful anomaly. It decided, in effect, to declare war on guerrilla warfare; to fight fire with fire. New emphasis was put on the importance of "conventional" warfare in addition to nuclear combat. Some of this warfare isn't very conventional and one of the places where the unconventional is taught is the Army's special warfare school at Fort Bragg, N. C. And to a graduating class of that school an important speech was made on June 28, 1961, by Walt Whitman Rostow, then special assistant to the President, now head of the State Dept.'s policy planning council.

"We confront in guerrilla warfare in the underdeveloped areas," Rostow said, "a systematic attempt by the Communists to impose a serious disease on those societies attempting the transition to modernization. This attempt is a present danger in Southeast Asia. It could quickly become a major danger in Africa and Latin America."

The Rostow concept of the mission of the Fort Bragg special warfare specialists was to help in the revolutionary process of fashioning independent, modern societies by helping to stamp out the disease of communism in the jungles and across the rice paddies of, say, South Viet Nam.

Now that effort is being mounted in major proportions. In a speech in Chicago, Defense Sec. Robert McNamara made it more than official. He warned Khrushchev by name that the United States was now ready to fight in a "twilight zone" between full dress combat and political subversion.

McNAMARA SAID the Army, Navy and Air Force are training men to fight the kind of battle necessary to respond to such Communist tactics as sniping, ambushing, raiding, terror, extortion and assassination. It is against such warfare that we are helping the South Vietnamese.

This concept of increased military flexibility makes a great deal of sense but it won't make any sense at all if other hard realities of the situation are not considered and dealt with. How do you carry out a land reform program, for instance, if the government you are supporting is sniping at it with political opposition? How do you train a local army in tactics to counter the Communist guerrillas if the army's heart is not in the battle? We are committed in South Viet Nam to the extent of several thousand American troops and technicians and untold millions of dollars in military and economic aid. Is this the extent of the commitment? If, despite McNamara's confidence on his return from his latest Hawaii meeting, if the situation crumbles, is it worth it to commit more men, money and materials? How many and how much?

In a pathetically confused but at the same time revealing editorial, that Chicago Tribune of the Pacific Northwest, the Spokesman-Review of Spokane, Wash., complained that "American military action against communism in a faraway nation (like South Viet Nam) is somehow inconsistent with Administration chastisement of those Americans at home who are alerting themselves to all the ways in which the Reds operate."

This editorial reflects an attitude which says, in effect, "nuts to the strange, complicated things Washington is trying to do abroad. We're going to stay home and look under the bed." This is not the prevailing national attitude but it could become so if the Administration is not more informative about its operations abroad and more candid about the problems they involve. A good concept isn't worth much if it can't be effectively activated.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

AFTER THE HOUSE VOTE overwhelmingly approving the Manpower Development & Retraining bill, the Republican leadership pointedly announced that the bipartisan backing given the measure showed that the GOP delegation in Congress was by no means "always negative" and that it welcomed a chance to prove itself forward-looking and constructive.

This is a perfectly respectable and natural reflection of political awareness of the on-rushing election season. Another reflection is a decision by Senate and House Republican leaders to draft a statement of principles, covering a canvass of major GOP groups across the country, on which party candidates could stand for the record in November.

It is perfectly clear, also, that the Republicans are gradually building up what they hope will be an effective strategy of attack upon Pres. Kennedy. It appears, as of the moment, to include these charges:

- Kennedy is attempting a dangerous encroachment on the prerogatives of Congress in his proposals for presidential authority, in future recessions, to cut taxes by limited amounts for a limited period, subject to a veto by Congress, and to spend specified sums for authorized federal local and public works without direct appropriation.
- Kennedy's foreign policy of supporting the United Nations and backing the urgency of colonial or dependent peoples toward freedom involves opposition to "friendly nations" in Europe, our oldest allies.

Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), House GOP leader, and his Senate counterpart, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), are sounding both themes.

Halleck said the public works spending idea was a "worn-out proposal" and the tax plan "preposterous." A moderate veteran Republican, Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.), also is dead opposed to the tax proposal.

* * *

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS are shrewd and experienced political tacticians.

The amount of evidence they can offer that they are "forward-looking" rather than "always negative" remains to be shown, of course.

Even on the manpower retraining bill, they held up the measure in the Rules Committee last year and agreed to support it, with modifications, only at the last minute. They voted overwhelmingly just the previous week to kill Kennedy's proposed Dept. of Urban Affairs, which will surely be established as a necessary answer to the problems of the 70 percent of our people who live in cities.

Perhaps more important will be the votes to come—if they come—on such things as the McCarthy-King bill for permanent improvement in the unemployment insurance system and on the Anderson-King bill for social security health care for the aged.

These are measures that involve the tax system, since both programs are self-financed by independent revenues, and they are stuck in the tax-writing House Ways & Means Committee.

* * *

THE ADMINISTRATION does not yet have the sure votes to clear either bill from committee. Even if it could persuade 10 of the 15 Democrats to support the measures, it would need enough of the 10 Republicans to win a majority.

The bills may be forced to the floor by Senate amendment of some other tax measure, but this will not assure passage if a solid Republican-southern Democratic coalition fights them in the House. Or if the House passes some companion bill, and the coalition blocks a conference committee with the Senate by forcing the issue back to the Rules Committee.

Election returns will depend on many things—the final record, the foreign policy situation and by all means the state of the economy next fall. It will depend also on how closely the people look at the final record in terms of strengthening the economy and promoting the general welfare—not the votes on just one or two issues.

Washington Reports:

Opposition to UN Bond Issue Seen Strengthening Red Cause

FAILURE OF CONGRESS to authorize U.S. purchase of $100 million of the United Nations $200 million bond issue would play into the hands of the Soviet Union, Sen. John S. Sparkman (D-Ala.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program carried on more than 500 radio stations.

"I think Russia would be pleased to see the UN collapse," Sparkman asserted. He is sponsor of the Administration bill in the Senate.

He pointed out that the bond issue is necessary because of failure of the Soviet Union and its satellites to support financially the special UN operations in the Congo and Gaza Strip. Sparkman remarked that the Communists were probably "trying to starve the UN out."

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), commenting on the UN's Congo operations, asserted that those who oppose these actions either do not realize the situation there or fail to face the alternative.

"As you remember, after the Congo government was established, riots broke out and the government asked the UN to send in troops to preserve order," he said. "It should also be remembered that the Belgian government met with all the leaders of the provinces, including Tshombe of Katanga, and agreed that a central government should be established. The Congo is not viable without the rich Katanga province. Also, when the secessionist movement began, the UN had to act. If it had not, the Soviet Union would have intervened."

SPARKMAN SAID that when the UN General Assembly approved the bond issue, almost the only nations which voted against it were the Soviet Union and its satellites, including Cuba.

He also said that the $200 million bond issue payments would be made part of the general UN budget, "and under the charter each country is liable for payment. If any nation is two years in arrears, it loses its vote in the General Assembly."

Cooper recalled that when the UN was set up in 1945, the late Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.) and two leading Republicans, Senators Arthur Vandenberg (Mich.) and Robert A. Taft (Ohio), "predicted that the UN would have difficult days."

"They said that we must live through this period of development and be able to take it," he said. "When we don't win every vote, I don't think it's a great example of courage or wisdom to flee and leave the whole UN to the Soviet Union."

U.S. PURCHASE of $100 million of United Nations bonds is in the best interests of the United States and the UN, Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), left, and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) agreed in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

A Lady Who Doesn't Like 'Em Talks About Sales Gimmicks

By Sidney Margolius

MAURINE NEUBERGER hasn't the slightest reluctance to wear 79-cent nylons right on the floor of the U.S. Senate. And that gleam in her hair comes from no costly TV-advertised shampoo. The tall slim senator from Oregon, who is certainly one of the most attractive legislators this country ever had, uses inexpensive tincture of green soap, as well as unperfumed theatrical cleansing cream that costs 49 cents a pound.

And when she gets back to her house in the evening, she makes her own corn-muffin mix. She knows from her own and other women's experiences how consumers often are overcharged.

In fact, recently she candidly told New York Times Reporter Charlotte Curtis that "advertising contributes to the cost of products" and that she herself is "so conscious of this that I deliberately try to buy things that are not highly advertised." To its credit, the Times printed this outspoken comment, and also what must be some of the frankest statements on other selling practices ever uttered by a U.S. senator.

Two situations Sen. Neuberger is especially determined to help correct are the high prices of drugs, and deceptive credit fees. She recently told a New York meeting sponsored by Mid-Eastern Cooperatives that in a drug store one day she waited while a poorly-dressed woman in front of her had a prescription filled. "That will be $7," the druggist said. The woman gave him five $1 bills, and then silently fished in her handbag for her remaining nickels, dimes and quarters to make up the rest of the price.

"She never uttered a word of complaint or protest," Sen. Neuberger recalled. "She just gave up all the money she had to get that prescription."

The new oral drugs used by diabetes sufferers are a revealing example of high charges for vital medicines, the senator told the consumer co-op representatives. Diabetics who can substitute the oral drug for insulin injections pay a list price of 14 cents a tablet, for which the druggist himself pays eight cents. But the cost of production, including tableting, bottling and packaging, is only seven-tenths of one cent. At three tablets a day, the typical patient must pay $150 a year for dosage with a total production cost of about $14.

THE OTHER IMMEDIATE consumer legislation, which Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) has recommended that co-op, union and credit-union members support, is the Douglas "truth-in-lending" bill.

"Recently a girl on my staff wanted to buy a used car," the senator reported. "She began to discuss the terms with the salesman. Since she works in my office where we often discuss consumer problems, she offered to pay cash if this would lower the price. She got a real hard sales pitch about easy credit, simple weekly or monthly payments, how they would carry the insurance, etc., until it became evident that they didn't want cash—the real profit on this transaction would come from the carrying charges which figured at about 32 percent.

Sen. Neuberger feels that the single most important agency protecting consumers is the Food & Drug Administration, but with characteristic candor, she said, "the FDA's program is inadequate and it is unable to take action in many areas where it feels action is warranted, because its budget is too small, the laws under which it operates need clarification, and it can't hire enough enforcers."

Among recent FDA protective actions, Sen. Neuberger cited cases of ocean water sold at $3.75 a gallon as a cure for arthritis and other illnesses and as a general pep-up tonic; orange "juice" which contained up to 50 percent water and sugar, and many instances of short weights.

"It was a particularly interesting insight to note that FDA had to seize as being short weight some 348 pounds of Welch's chocolate-covered nut caramels, manufactured by the Welch Co. of Cambridge," she reported.

Sen. Neuberger has introduced her own bill to create a Senate committee on consumer interests. The committee would deal with the relationship of prices, quality, packaging, labeling and costs of production and distribution. Its object would be to further the effective expenditure of income. The committee also would 'ride herd' on the operation of current laws and have the responsibility for developing new consumer-protection legislation. It would examine the need for more effective and central consumer representation in the federal government.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

New Hieroglyphics Replace What Used to Be the First 'R'

By Jane Goodsell

"THIS LETTER from Nancy somebody-or-other," said my husband. "Why does she say she's sorry to hear that my lips are chapped?"

"What?" I said.

"It says here," said my husband, 'I'm sorry to hear that Jim's lips are chapped. Why would somebody write you a thing like that? Besides, my lips aren't chapped."

"Let me see that letter," I said. "Where does it say that?"

He pointed, and I read where he pointed. "Why, it doesn't say that at all!" I exclaimed. "It says that she's worried for fear the pigs have flipped—or maybe it's tripped. And," I said, reading further, "she wishes us lots of Chummus Cheam."

"That's easy," said my husband. "Christmas Cheer. You ought to be able to figure that out. After all, you wished everybody a Wevy Wenny Chutvus on your own Christmas notes."

To put the situation in a nutshell (where it belongs) the art of penmanship has disappeared, leaving in its place a system of hieroglyphics that nobody can decipher,

Just the other day a woman appealed to me for help in the grocery store. "Can you figure this out?" she asked, pointing to her shopping list. "I wrote it myself, but I haven't the faintest idea what 2 bxs. ctps. means."

I shook my head. I had my own troubles, trying to decode my Sanskrit. I kept wandering around, hoping I'd recognize 2 pks. bg. rc. when I saw them.

HANDWRITING has reached such a low point that we might as well abolish it entirely, and rely on telephones, wire recorders, telegrams and printed messages. Everybody is in too much of a hurry to write legibly.

I don't blame the schools for this sorry state of affairs. Children have lovely handwriting. Well, maybe it isn't exactly lovely, but it can be read—which is more than you can say for adult handwriting.

I have a cookbook full of recipes that I'd like to try, but I can't. I don't know what 2 cps. gr. cd. ch. and ½ tp. rmy means. I've written myself a note to rtn. dr. spls. Wd. and I wish I knew what I'm supposed to do. I have a postcard from Palm Springs signed by two people named Garu and Yami, who state that the meather is lonely, there are lots of vice people in the hotel, and they wiss us.

The whole situation is, as a friend wrote me the other day, in an amful wess.

Central Bodies Urged To Mark Library Week

All state and local AFL-CIO central bodies have been urged by Federation Pres. George Meany to join in the observance of National Library Week, Apr. 8-14, by establishing a "friendly, year-round relationship" with community libraries and state library associations.

Repeating a recommendation he has made in past years, Meany reminded central bodies that today's union member has a "pressing need" to keep pace with the changes affecting his work and that a library made aware of the problem can "provide valuable tools" to help.

"The furtherance of education at all levels is among our movement's major objectives," Meany wrote.

"Education means more than formal schooling. The grade school graduate who keeps up his reading and seeks constantly to expand the scope of his knowledge has a better claim to being educated than the university graduate who stands pat on his diploma."

The AFL-CIO cooperates on a continuing basis with the American Library Association through a joint committee on library service to labor.

Counterattack Launched:

Council Authorizes Relief 'Truth Squads'

A DOUBLE-BARRELED PROGRAM aimed at countering attacks on public welfare programs by the "radical right" and strengthening labor participation at the policy-making levels of health and welfare agencies was approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Acting on the recommendations of its Community Services Committee, the Council:

- Authorized Community Service Activities Dir. Leo Perlis to organize a "truth squad" of qualified speakers to address community-wide meetings in areas where public assistance programs are "irresponsibly and falsely attacked."
- Urged the "full utilization" of retired officers of national and international unions on the boards and committees of national health and welfare agencies.

The "truth squad," which would be brought in at the request of local central labor bodies, would include speakers from both within and without the AFL-CIO.

Pointing out that opponents of public welfare "have been making speeches throughout the country defaming public relief recipients and directing many baseless charges against public assistance generally," the council declared:

"Much needs to be done to improve our public assistance programs, but these irresponsible attacks not only do not help but actually hinder all constructive efforts in this direction."

The statement on utilization of retired union officials authorized a special community service project to encourage this program and urged that unions cooperate by reimbursing retired officers for necessary travel expenses in connection with their responsibilities.

"How do you expect to be anything more than a senior vice president if that's the attitude you're going to take?"

To Study Chicago Programs:

FCC Calls Hearing On TV Complaints

The Federal Communications Commission has announced it will hold its first public hearing on the program content of local television stations Mar. 19 at Chicago as a result of complaints from labor unions and other organizations.

Robert E. Lee, a member of the seven-member commission, who will preside at the hearing, said the FCC had received a "number of complaints" over an alleged defficiency in public service programs and local programs originated by the Chicago stations.

He said the inquiry would be limited to the city's five TV stations but that radio programming may be the subject of a future hearing.

Stations involved are WNBQ, Channel 5, National Broadcasting Co.; WBBM-TV, Channel 2, Columbia Broadcasting System; WBKB, Channel 7, American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, Inc.; WGN-TV, Channel 9, affiliated with the Chicago Tribune, and WTTW, Channel 11, an educational station.

Lee said the hearings would be general in scope and that the FCC was "not looking at any license trouble or license renewal."

The Chicago local of the Television & Radio Artists recently called on the commission to determine whether licenses should be renewed for NBC's Chicago outlets, WNBQ and radio station WMAQ.

Charging that the programming of the two stations has been "almost completely devoid of any effort or intention to broadcast local live shows utilizing local talent," the AFTRA local declared:

"We submit that 'riding the network' and a steady fare of reruns and old movies, coupled with a reduction of live performers, writers, musicians and technicians to a bare-bone crew, is not in the public interest in a market area of over 5 million richly endowed with talent and cultural interests."

The FCC recently concluded three weeks of hearings on network program practices, during which officials of NBC, CBS and ABC testified that almost no local programming was done by their affiliated stations.

Strike Call Jails Hungarian Worker

Vienna—Sandor Ueveges, Budapest factory worker who advocated a strike to protest new work quotas in Soviet-ruled Hungary, has been sent to jail for four years.

Reuters news agency picked up a report from the Budapest radio that the welder was found guilty of "inciting his colleagues against the regime" by urging a strike.

Ueveges was reported to have said it would be "better to have a world war than to have to put up with this regime any longer." The regime squelched Ueveges and the strike.

LIFE AT THE CAPITOL is full of interest for 15-year-old John F. Curtis, Jr., left, of Hopkins, Minn., who spent some time early on the job as a Senate page getting friendly advice from Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.). John's father is director of organization of a Hotel & Restaurant Workers' local in Minneapolis and president of the State Culinary Council.

Johnson Plans Parley On Job Training Bias

Plans for a conference of educators and community leaders to combat discrimination in job training were announced by Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson at a recent meeting of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

"We do not accomplish anything by telling a man or a woman that they have a chance for a job when they do not have the chance to become prepared for that job," declared Johnson, who is chairman of the committee.

"Equal access to employment is only one step. "The more important step is equal access to the training that lays down the qualification for that employment."

Purpose of the conference, the vice president said, would be to seek long-range recommendations to make up for past neglect.

He said he had become "increasingly impressed with the willingness of the American people to make progress" in the field of equal job opportunity and that "the real problem is to break down old habits of thinking and old ways of doing things."

In its first nine months, the President's Committee has laid the groundwork for important achievement in the years ahead, Johnson said as he outlined a report to the President covering the period. The report also was signed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, committee vice chairman, and Assistant Labor Sec. Jerry R. Holleman, executive vice chairman.

Highlights of the committee's accomplishments as listed by Johnson included:

- The "plans for progress" program under which 51 large industrial firms employing more than 3.5 million workers have pledged "affirmative and specific" steps to end job discrimination.
- A check of the first six companies signing such pledges, which showed they had subsequently increased minority group employment at rates ranging from 47.5 percent for officials and supervisors to 13.3 percent among semi-skilled and unskilled workers.
- The opening of negotiations for similar pledges by major unions.
- Non-discrimination clauses in the joint apprenticeship programs set up by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Bricklayers with employer organizations in their fields.
- Significant breakthroughs in the employment of the first Negro production workers in a number of industrial plants, chiefly in the South.
- Establishment of an accounting system on minority group employment among 38,000 firms employing some 15.5 million workers to provide information for the future guidance of the committee.

Earlier, Johnson, Goldberg, Holleman and John Field, executive director of the committee, met with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Herbert Hill, NAACP's national labor secretary, to discuss the association's criticism that the committee was moving too slowly.

An NAACP spokesman said the meeting produced "a good response" from the government officials. Wilkins urged the Administration to move quickly and firmly against alleged discrimination involving unions, federally-certified apprenticeship programs, federally-aided employment services and the textile, airline, utility and construction industries.

Strange Customs These Robots Have

The British Post Office, which operates the telephone system, is having automation trouble, reports the Communications Workers.

Seems they have a robot named George. When the system had a power failure, George dialed "O" to raise the operator and said: "There is a power failure, send repairman."

Somehow the "O" got changed to "100" at the receiving end, but George didn't get changed. Instead of getting the operator when he dialed "O," he got Robot Charlie. And Robot Charlie answered with his instructions: "You no longer dial 'zero' for operator. Replace receiver and dial '100.'"

For the next three hours—until an unautomated repairman got in the act—George kept on dialing "O" and reporting a power failure to Charlie, who kept telling him to hang up and dial "100."

Circuit Court Okays Handbills on Boycott

New York—The 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals has overturned a Taft-Hartley Act injunction against union handbills urging customers to boycott firms doing business with a struck manufacturer.

The National Labor Relations Board, the appeals court noted, has held that such handbills are protected by the so-called "publicity proviso" of the act and are not in violation of the secondary boycott ban.

In the light of the NLRB ruling, the 2 to 1 majority found, the injunction never should have been issued by the U.S. District Court for Southern New York.

The NLRB regional director had sought the injunction on the basis of charges by the Remington Rand Univac Division of Sperry Rand Corp. that handbills distributed by Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 495 violated the act's secondary boycott provision, as tightened by the Landrum-Griffin amendments.

The IUE members, on strike at Remington since last September, service the tabulators and computing machines the company leases to other businesses. Their handbills urged the public not to patronize Remington's customers continuing to do business with the struck firm.

The appeals court noted that Sec. 10(l) of Taft-Hartley permits temporary injunctions pending a final NLRB decision if there is "reasonable cause" to believe the act has been violated.

Because of this limited purpose, the court said "a finding of 'reasonable cause' must be premised on a belief that there is a reasonable possibility of the board's sustaining the unfair labor practice charge. But previous board decisions preclude it from finding an unfair labor practice here without reversing field, and needless to say, there has been no showing there will be such a reversal."

The majority cited the NLRB's ruling last year in the Lohman Sales Co. case that strikers were protected by the "publicity proviso" when they urged the public not to buy tobacco distributed by a struck wholesaler.

Afro-Asian Labor Institute Holds Seminar

Tel-Aviv—The Afro-Asian Institute for Labor Studies and Cooperation operated by Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, has opened its third seminar with 52 students from 21 English-speaking nations.

Cyprus, with three students, is represented for the first time. Tanganyika, with eight students, has the largest delegation. Thirteen African nations and eight Asian countries have sent one or more men or women from their trade union or cooperative movements.

The faculty includes two foreign lecturers—Prof. I. Aboyada of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, and F. Howarth of the Co-operative College, Loughborough, England.

The institute was founded in 1960 and since then has graduated 120 students from 30 countries. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and E. Elath, former Israeli ambassador to the United Kingdom, are co-chairmen of the board of directors. Akiva Eger is director.

HotelWorker's Son Appointed Senate Page

John F. Curtis, Jr., 15, new Senate page and son of a Minneapolis union man, likes everything about his job in the nation's Capitol with one possible exception—reporting for school at 6 a.m.

To be on time for the first class at the Capitol Page School, John has to get up at 5 o'clock.

He's getting used to it, but "it's a change from school in St. Louis Park, Minn.," a Minneapolis suburb, John told Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), former Minneapolis mayor and longtime friend of John's father, who is director of organization for Local 458 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes and president of the union's State Culinary Council.

Young John came to Washington shortly before the Senate convened, reported to Sergeant-at-Arms Joseph C. Duke of the Senate, and was accepted as a pupil of the Capitol Page School, the District of Columbia's only four-year high school.

Five days a week he goes to school from 6 a.m. to about 10:30 in the Library of Congress. Senate, House and Supreme Court pages are enrolled in grades 9 through 12 for the school's academic program, plus typing and bookkeeping. Six teachers conduct classes in French, Latin, Spanish, mathematics, science, social studies and economics.

Senate pages sit in the chamber while the Senate is in session, run errands, deliver telephone messages and make themselves generally useful to the senators and the staff.

Where will it lead? John, Jr., isn't sure, but he believes he will have an answer during the three years he is scheduled to serve.

Pastors Told To Use Union Building Labor

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Bishop Alexander Carter of the Roman Catholic diocese of Sault Ste. Marie has directed that preference be given contractors employing union workers in future parish construction projects.

He acted after a meeting arranged by P. E. Guertin, business manager of Carpenters Local 2486, Sudbury, at which the case for union labor and wage scales was presented in the light of the recent "Mater et Magistra" encyclical of Pope John XXIII. Sudbury is in the Sault Ste. Marie diocese.

Bishop Carter spelled out the decisions he reached after the meeting and following discussions with his diocesan consultors in a letter to Guertin. They were:

"We shall do everything possible to encourage our workers to join and take an active part in their respective unions.

"I shall instruct the priests in all diocesan construction the scale of wages established by the government in conjunction with the unions must be observed.

"In all diocesan work in the future preference will be given to contractors using union labor.

"We shall remain in close contact with union leaders and will not encourage any contractor when proof is given that he refuses to hire union labor or refuses the union the right to approach his men for organizing purposes."

Guertin said that to the best of his knowledge the directive was the first by a Catholic bishop in Canada.

AMERICAN UNION members at work are depicted in a set of framed photographs presented by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, right, to George L-P Weaver, assistant secretary of labor for international affairs. The photographs, which once decorated the Washington headquarters of the former AFL, will be used in Labor Dept. exhibits at international trade fairs.

Informal Understanding Ruled Within T-H Scope

The Supreme Court has unanimously ruled that a "statement of understanding" settling a Toledo department store strike is a contract enforceable in federal courts under the Taft-Hartley Act, even though the union involved had waived bargaining rights as part of the settlement.

The high court's decision reversed the ruling of a U.S. district court —later affirmed by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals —that a suit to enforce terms of the strike settlement could be brought only in state court. The trial court was ordered to rehear the case.

The case arose from a 13-month strike and boycott by the Retail Clerks involving several Toledo department stores. The strike was settled when a citizens' committee obtained separate agreement from the union and the struck stores on a "statement of understanding." The committee itself was to arbitrate disputes over the meaning of the agreement.

When the unions won two arbitration cases calling for the return of two strikers to their prestrike jobs and establishing the right of the RCIA to communicate with employes in the stores, the companies—Lion Dry Goods and LaSalle's—refused to honor the awards.

The union sought enforcement of the agreement in district court under Section 301(a) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits federal court suits over violations of contracts between unions and employers or between unions.

The trial court held that the law gave federal courts jurisdiction only over formal collective bargaining contracts negotiated by a recognized majority representative of the employes. The court said the "statement of understanding" was not sufficient and noted, also, the union's disclaimer of representation rights.

"The words of Section 301(a) require no such narrow construction as is suggested; rather they negate it," the Supreme Court declared.

The high court's opinion, written by Justice William Brennan, said Congress had not intended to limit the law to collective bargaining contracts. It pointed out that another section authorized pre-hire agreements between unions and employers in the construction industry affecting workers not yet even employed.

"If this kind of strike settlement were not enforceable under Section 301(a)," the decision said, "responsible and stable labor relations would suffer and the attainment of the labor policy objective of minimizing disruption of interstate commerce would be made more difficult."

The court disposed of the second claim by declaring:

"Had Congress thought that there was any merit in limiting federal jurisdiction to suits on contracts with exclusive bargaining gaining agents, we might have expected Congress explicity so to provide. . . . if the federal court's jurisdiction under Section 301(a) required a preliminary determination of the representative status of the labor organization involved, potential conflict with the National Labor Relations Board would be increased . . . and litigation would be much hindered."

Workers Told To Join Union And Church

Rock Island, Ill.—Be an active member of your church and your union, labor unionists were urged at a dinner here honoring Lutheran and Catholic chaplains of the Quad-City AFL-CIO.

Church and labor groups have worked so cooperatively for social justice in this area that a religion and labor fellowship, which lapsed a few years ago, will be revived in April, AFL-CIO Religious Relations Rep. Charles C. Webber said at the dinner for the Rev. A. D. Mattson of Augustana Seminary and the Rev. William T. O'Connor of St. Ambrose College. The fellowship is a joint religion and labor study program.

Others who joined in tribute to the two clergymen were Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Pres. George Burdon of the Rubber Workers and Pres. John Heidenreich of the midwestern council of the Machinists.

Dr. Mattson is professor of Christian ethics and sociology at Augustana. Father O'Connor is professor of social sciences and philosophy at St. Ambrose.

In NLRB Intermediate Report:

'Boulwarism' Held Violation Of Good Faith Requirement

Hamilton, Ohio—A company which engaged in so-called "Boulwarism"—making its maximum offer in an early stage of bargaining and refusing to change it—has been held in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act's requirement for good-faith bargaining.

Sidney Sherman, trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, made the intermediate finding against the Miami Cabinet Division of the Philip-Carey Mfg. Co., where Auto Workers Local 689 has been on strike for a first contract since Sept. 7, 1960.

Concluding that the company "froze its position" on all bargaining issues on July 28, 1960, except for "one inconsequential concession," Sherman recommended that the NLRB order it to:

- Bargain collectively in good faith with the union and, if agreement is reached, put it in a signed contract.
- Stop discouraging membership by discriminating against union members.
- Reinstate 102 fired employes to their former positions without prejudice to their seniority or other rights, and make them whole for any loss of pay suffered.

Sherman's decision was said to be the first of the kind involving a union charge of unfair practices arising from a take-it-or-leave-it bargaining attitude. The technique was named Boulwarism for Lemuel R. Boulware, formerly General Electric industrial relations head. Another NLRB examiner has just concluded six months of hearings into a charge by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against GE for an alleged "take-it-or-leave-it" policy in 1960 contract talks which resulted in a strike.

In the case involving Miami Cabinet and the UAW, the examiner concluded that whatever justification management might claim for its practice, "its vice, as measured by the requirements" of the labor law, is that "it creates a collective bargaining vacuum."

Once management has made its offer, Sherman reasoned, it may "listen attentively to the union's arguments, but there will be no interchange of ideas or objective weighing of the merits of the union's arguments, and no re-evaluation of the employer's offer in the light of such arguments."

Union Case Prejudged

A prejudgment of the merits of a union's demands before it has concluded its presentation falls short of good-faith bargaining, said Sherman, pointing out that from July 28, 1960, to the date of the strike "there was no genuine bargaining in the sense contemplated" by the law.

Sherman cited two other aspects of the company's bargaining policy which he said were unlawful. One was requiring the union after July 28, 1960 to deal with management representatives lacking authority to liberalize the company's offer. The other was notices to strikers that if they did not return to work by Oct. 3, 1960, they would be replaced and the replacements would have "super-seniority" in future layoffs and recalls.

The UAW won an NLRB election Mar. 9, 1960, and negotiations began a few weeks later. The company offer encompassed a 9-cent package which, the examiner quoted a company official as testifying, it would have given if there was no union in the plant. Management's bargaining attitude was this, as stated by Sherman: "We didn't want the union in the plant to start with, and we aren't going to do anything to see that the union stays in the plant."

2 Students Win Morgan Essay Scholarships

Names of two college scholarship winners and eight other winners of the Edward P. Morgan Essay Contest have been announced by the ABC Radio Network, which sponsored the competition on the topic "Youth's Role in U.S. Foreign Policy."

First prize winners are Carol M. Burns, a senior at Reed College, Portland, Ore., and Gerald T. Bongard, a junior at the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.

Each will receive a $1,350 scholarship for graduate study, an expense-paid visit to New York and Washington, and a 24-volume set of the 1962 edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Judges of the competition were Chester Bowles, special adviser to the Secretary of State on African, Asian and Latin American Affairs; Sen. William J. Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.), Senate minority leader; R. Sargent Shriver, Peace Corps director, and Morgan.

ABC network stations contributed to the top scholarship money. The AFL-CIO, sponsor of ABC Radio's "Edward P. Morgan and the News," gave $500. Other cash gifts came from Furman & Feiner Advertising Agency and Morgan himself.

Sets of the "Britannica" were won by these eight semi-finalists in the contest: Nancy Essig, Ohio University, Athens, O.; Virginia S. Foster, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; Marcella Beckman, El Camino College, Lomita, Calif.; Joanne Zarzour, Marygrove College, Detroit; Mel White, Warner Pacific College, Portland, Ore.; Robert Ghent, University of Oregon; Wayne A. Benjamin, University of Illinois, and John Goldenetz, Ohio Northern University, Ada, O.

First NLRB Rulings Issued on Jurisdiction

(Continued from Page 1)

signment of work in a jurisdictional dispute as final, unless he was bound by an agreement with a union or was attempting to evade his obligations to a certified union.

The Supreme Court, however, ruled on Jan. 9, 1961, that the law requires the board to make an affirmative decision in jurisdictional disputes involving strikes or strike threats unless there is a voluntary means to adjust the issue and the employer and labor groups agree to be bound by it.

In the first three cases issued in an effort to conform with this ruling, the NLRB unanimously:

- Awarded to hod carriers rather than engineers the work of operating and making minor repairs on plaster mixers and power applicators for a plastering contractor in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. The case involved the Operating Engineers, the Laborers and Frank P. Badolato & Son.
- Awarded to electricians instead of machinists the job of operating electric overhead cranes in a large shop facility of a Richland, Wash., contractor. The case involved the Machinists, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and J. A. Jones Construction Co.
- Awarded to tobacco worker "fixers" rather than machinists the work of adjusting and maintaining automatic packing machines in a Louisville cigarette factory. The case involved the IAM, the Tobacco Workers and P. Lorillard Co., Inc.

In directing the board to make specific awards where work jurisdiction is disputed, the Supreme Court acknowledged that the Taft-Hartley Act provides no guidelines to aid the NLRB in this area.

The court, however, cited the board's "long experience in hearing and disposing of similar labor problems" and added: "experience and common sense will supply the grounds for the performance of this job which Congress has assigned the board."

In its first jurisdictional award, the Jones case, the NLRB said it could not at this stage formulate general rules but would decide each case on its own facts.

It said it would consider "all relevant factors," citing as examples "the skills and work involved, certifications by the board, company and industry practice, agreements between unions and between employers and unions, awards of arbitrators, joint boards and the AFL-CIO in the same or related cases, the assignment made by the employer, and the efficient operation of the employer's business."

LABOR'S register-and-vote program is discussed by COPE Administrative Committee and approved by AFL-CIO Executive Council at Bal Harbour, Fla. Shown, left to right, are federation Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Auto Workers Political Dir. Roy Reuther, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, and Deputy Dir. Al Barkan.

'Planned Joblessness':

U. S. Aircraft-Missile Rotation Policy Hit

A government policy of "rotating" defense orders among selected aircraft and missile companies means security for employers but insecurity for workers, two unions representing 500,000 industry employes have charged.

An employment layoff benefit plan, first negotiated by the Machinists and the Auto Workers in 1960 to cushion the shock of sudden layoffs, was a step in the right direction but has proved inadequate, the two unions asserted.

Meeting in Washington, D. C., at a Joint IAM-UAW Collective Bargaining Conference, delegates from aircraft and missile plants resolved that, in 1962 negotiations:

- Across each bargaining table the unions will insist that highest priority be given to establishing a program that will provide both layoff and termination benefits comparable to the SUB and separation pay plans common in other basic industries.

- The government should meet its responsibilities for layoffs caused by its "rotation" policy by sponsoring an industry conference between management and labor to determine the best way of meeting the problem of economic security for workers.

The conferees reported that government expenditures for aircraft and missiles determine the job security of most production workers in the industry. About 90 percent of the sales of 15 major aircraft and missile companies with IAM-UAW contracts are to the government, which finances the building of plants, provides the machine tools, reimburses the contractors for costs incurred, and guarantees or limits profits, they found.

"Defense orders appear to be rotated among that number of companies that the government desires to keep in business," a union statement said.

"For example, if the interest of the nation requires a certain standby capacity for the production of Navy fighters . . . greater than the volume of orders at any given moment, then successive Navy fighter contracts are rotated from North American to Chance-Vought to Douglas to McDonnell."

As layoffs occur at plants, "this policy also means a government-sponsored planned program of employment insecurity for the very workers whose efforts contribute to the security of others," the conference charged.

Employment dropped, the unions said, from a peak of 619,200 in April 1957 to 385,000 last October for aircraft and parts production workers. Missile production work made up for about half the loss of 234,000 jobs but few of the laid-off aircraft workers got the new jobs, IAM and UAW said. They cited these examples:

At North American Aviation's Downey, Calif., missile plant, almost 10,000 UAW-represented workers were terminated suddenly in 1957 when the government canceled the Navajo project without warning. Today in the Downey plant, NAA is again increasing its production workers from 3,000 to a reported 10,000 to carry out contracts to build the Apollo and portions of the Saturn.

At Republic's Farmingdale, N.Y., plant, the Air Force caused a 50 percent reduction in the IAM bargaining unit when it "phased out" the F-84 Thunderjet in 1957. A year lated, Republic was given the F-105 fighter contract, which resulted in a buildup of production workers to 15,500 last March. Next, a scheduled shift in planes will cut the number of production workers to about 2,500 by next December.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, summing up bargaining goals, said the only real answer is jobs growing out of planning by the "only agency that can really plan, the government"—and failing that, "we want the protection of supplemental unemployment benefits on top of unemployment compensation, as well as separation pay" when plants close.

Kefauver Lauds COPE Education

Philadelphia — The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education "provides one of the main foundation stones" for a well-informed electorate, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) declared at the 13th annual banquet of the Philadelphia branch of COPE.

A case in point, Kefauver told the gathering of more than 1,100, "is what you are doing in alerting the community to the medical and health needs of our senior citizens." The problem is so great, he said, "it can no longer be met by mere halfway measures."

Edward F. Toohey, executive director of the local COPE, reported that a recent survey showed the organization's efforts had increased the number of eligible voters in the city by some 70,000. He described the current citywide registration drive as a year-round campaign.

Other speakers included Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), Gov. David Lawrence (D) and Philadelphia congressmen.

UNION MEMBERS FROM 16 STATES attend the 13th legislative institute of the Textile Workers Union of America in Washington, D. C., as union also announced the first negotiated wage increase in this year's contract negotiations. Above, delegates hear Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R. I.) discuss legislative issues. TWUA's Washington representative, John W. Edelman, is seated at Pell's left.

84 in IBEW Win $96,000 In Shutdown

York, Pa. — An arbitrator has awarded $96,000 in separation pay to 84 former employes of the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.

The 84, members of Local 1944, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were laid off when the Bell System sold its toll office here in June 1961 to the York Telephone & Telegraph Co. The IBEW claimed they were entitled to separation pay under the contract but Bell refused on the ground that the employes were promptly rehired by the York company.

Arbitrator Donald A. Crawford ruled that the contract clearly obligated Bell to give separation pay. He pointed out in a 30-page opinion that the employes were laid off and not given "reasonably equivalent" employment by their new employer.

Twelve of the IBEW members will receive more than $3,000 and one will get more than $8,000.

Wool-Worsted Increase Hailed as Breakthrough

Boston—The Textile Workers Union of America has negotiated wage and vacation improvements in an agreement with the Wyandotte Worsted Co. that the union hailed as the first breakthrough in 1962 negotiations with the woolen and worsted industry.

Management of four company plants offered, and union members have approved, a proposal to raise wages 7 cents an hour effective May 7 and to pay for any contract holiday falling in a regularly scheduled vacation period.

The raise was the first won by TWUA since the spring of 1960, when a similar 7 cent boost went into effect. The agreement with Wyandotte is expected to have an impact on union negotiations with 75 other woolen and worsted plants employing an additional 19,000 union-represented workers.

Wyandotte plants are in Pittsfield, Mass., Waterville, Me., Rochester, N. H., and Central Village, Conn.

The new agreement provides that wages of 1,200 workers will go up 7 cents an hour on the first work day after the April 30 reopening date in the contract. Minimum rates will go from $1.50 an hour to $1.57 an hour for mill workers and from $1.885 to $1.955 for weavers.

The holiday clause is the equivalent of an additional paid holiday and boosts the negotiated "package" to about 8 cents an hour, TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka said. Union and management agreed also to make a joint study of the present life-medical insurance plan with a view to improvement.

The pact was the first since TWUA delegates representing 65,000 workers voted last month at New York conferences to seek new contracts or contract clauses with wage increases and improved fringe benefits from 265 northern textile firms.

All-out National Effort Seen Needed To Meet Problem of Unemployment

The pressing problem of unemployment and job displacement arising out of automation can be solved only by an all-out national effort, with emphasis on government economic programs, Nathaniel Goldfinger, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, has declared.

Collective bargaining can "soften the blows" of automation by providing such cushions as supplemental unemployment benefits or severance pay, Goldfinger observed on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program broadcast by the Mutual radio network.

"But collective bargaining, in itself, cannot solve this problem," he declared. "Basically, what we need are national programs and government programs, as well as collective bargaining efforts."

He called for, as the first requisite, a "much more rapid rate of economic growth than we have had in recent years" to provide a sharp increase in opportunities for employment.

Secondly, Goldfinger declared, "we have to adjust to the specific problems of automation" through such measures as a manpower retraining program, improved unemployment compensation for the temporarily jobless, and a system of relocation allowances for workers in distressed economic areas.

As examples of automation's inroads on employment, he cited the decline between 1953 and 1960 of 1.5 million production and maintenance jobs in manufacturing industries, 900,000 jobs in farming, 400,000 in railroads, 200,000 in mining.

Thus, he noted, in seven years 3 million jobs "disappeared" in key parts of the economy without a sufficient increase in other employment opportunities to compensate for the loss.

Interviewed on the radio program by Joseph Loftus of the New York Times Washington bureau and Donald Farwell of the Bureau of National Affairs, Goldfinger commented on the Kennedy Administration's objective of reducing joblessness to a rate of 4 percent by mid-1963:

Goal Not Sure

"What we in the AFL-CIO are afraid of is that we may not achieve that limited goal. "We have to work hard to bring unemployment down."

"If we don't get an increase in the rate of economic growth, we will have to move much more rapidly than we have in the past towards a reduced workweek."

He cited as one approach the federation's proposal for a flexible standard workweek under the wage-hour law, which would maintain the 40-hour week during periods of prosperity and reduce the standard to something less—"perhaps down to 38 or 37 hours"—during times of high unemployment.

"A new machine poses the possibility of great advances, but it also poses some awful problems for human beings in terms of displacement, in terms of changing job classifications and all kinds of possible difficulties," he observed.

"I would say—and this is the position of the trade union movement generally — that automation can and should be a socially useful thing. We hope it will be, but it depends on whether we as human beings, as a society, adjust to the changes that automation makes necessary. And, thus far, we have not been doing a very good job in adjusting."

He added:

"It is our belief that we should be building more schools—more elementary and secondary schools, more college facilities — and also that we should be moving in the area of medical care, of hospital construction and so on. In other words, we should be using to a greater extent than we have been our great productive facilities for socially useful ends."

Pamphlets on Cancer Distributed by Unions

AFL-CIO unions have distributed 1.5 million educational pamphlets about cancer in an effort to save lives through early detection and treatment of the disease.

Michael Johnson, director of labor activities for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation—an affiliate of the American Cancer Society—said the pamphlets have been ordered by international and local unions, auxiliaries, and even by union officials in other nations who have seen news stories in the American labor press.

The three pamphlets—Cancer Facts for Women, Cancer Facts for Men, and What Most People Don't Know About Cancer—may be ordered without charge from the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, 521 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Johnson said the pamphlet distribution is part of the foundation's effort, with the American Cancer Society, to save the lives of an estimated 2.5 million workers who would otherwise needlessly succumb to cancer.

House Passes Jobless Retraining Bill

Two-Year Program Would Aid 400,000

A labor-backed program to retrain unemployed workers in skills designed to help them get new jobs moved close to final passage as the House voted 354-62 for a bill aimed at providing vocational or on-the-job training for more than 400,000 workers during the next two years. The program carried the Administration's "top priority" label.

The House bill must be reconciled in conference with a broader, four-year program passed by the Senate last year, but quick agreement on a compromise is expected.

To win support in the House, the bill's floor managers accepted a substitute version agreed on by both Democratic and Republican leaders, and introduced by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), sponsor of the original measure. Only a small hard core of the conservative coalition that has blocked much of Pres. Kennedy's program opposed the measure on the rollcall vote.

In other congressional developments:

- The House Rules Committee put off action on appointment of conferees to meet with the Senate to agree on federal aid to colleges. Conservative members reportedly sought to obtain a pledge that House conferees would stand firm against a Senate provision for scholarship grants to 200,000 talented, needy students.
- The House Ways & Means Committee reached agreement on a tax revision program, scheduled for formal approval on Mar. 6.

House action on the retraining bill came nine months after Kennedy had asked a joint session of Congress to enact a program "to replace those skills made obsolete by automation and industrial change with the new skills which the new processes demand."

Although the Senate passed the Administration's four-year, $655 million program last August, the measure was blocked in the House Rules Committee until last month, even though the House Education & Labor Committee had pared the program down to two years and $263 million to win broader support.

Both bills give priority in training to unemployed workers—including workers in farm families with less than $1,200 annual income—but restrict training subsistence allowances to unemployed heads of households who have had at least three years of employment experience.

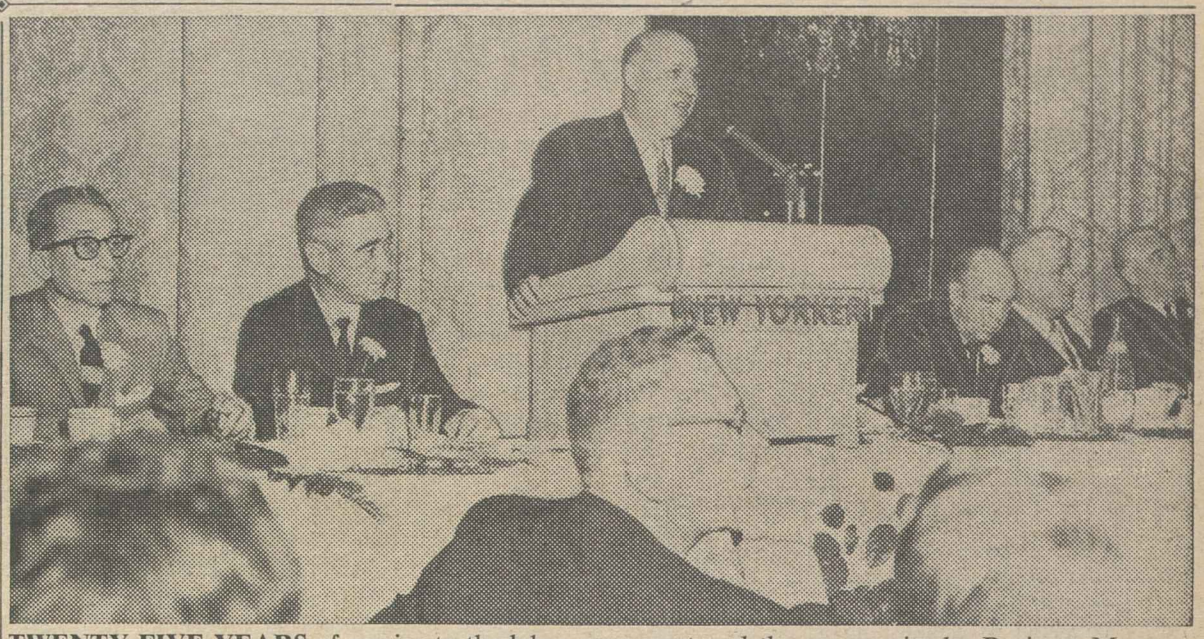
The Senate bill, but not the House version, makes the exception that 5 percent of the total training allowance fund can be earmarked for youths over 16 but under 22. The House bill limits the youth program to testing, counseling and referral.

Keyed to Benefits

Training allowances in both bills could not exceed the average weekly unemployment compensation benefit in the states, except that an individual who would have been entitled to unemployment benefits higher than the average if he were not in training can receive the higher amount. The maximum duration of payments is 52 weeks.

The four-year Senate program requires that states provide matching funds in the third and fourth years of the program. The House-passed bill requires matching state funds during the last six months of the two-year program.

One Republican-sponsored provision of the House-passed bill, not contained in the Senate measure, declares that selection of individuals for training and their placement "shall not be contingent upon . . . membership or nonmembership in a labor organization."



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS of service to the labor movement and the community by Business Manager Michael Sampson of Utility Workers Local 1-2 in New York were recognized at a testimonial dinner attended by 1,000 persons. From left are Sampson, Sec.-Treas. Harold Rigley of Local 1-2, UWUA Pres. William J. Pachler, UWUA Sec.-Treas. Andrew J. McMahon; Bernard Gallagher, vice president for industrial relations of the Consolidated Edison Co., and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO.

Top Musicians To Lead AFM Student Group

East Lansing, Mich.—Six prominent musicians have agreed to conduct student orchestras at the annual Congress of Strings summer scholarship school sponsored by the Musicians at Michigan State University here.

The 100 youngsters, chosen in community auditions conducted by Musicians locals throughout the United States and Canada, will play under the batons of Mishel Piastro, former conductor of the Longines Symphonette; Erich Leinsdorf, music director of the Boston Symphony; John Barnett, musical director of the National Orchestral Association; Robert Shaw, director of the Robert Shaw Chorale; Josef Krips, conductor of the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra; and James Robertson, conductor of the Wichita Symphony.

In addition, the students—all between the ages of 15 and 22—will have prominent musicians from leading orchestras as permanent instructors. Dr. Paul Oberg, chairman of the University of Minnesota music department, will be dean of the special faculty.

The Congress of Strings was originated four years ago as a public service project by the Musicians to discover and encourage talented young players of stringed instruments.

Bank Offers NILE School Scholarships

Parkersburg, W. Va.—The Wood County Bank here is offering a $1,000 scholarship to one of three residential study institutes to be held at universities this summer under auspices of the National Institute of Labor Education.

Julius Stern, president of the bank, announced that the scholarship will go to a member of either the AFL-CIO Central Ohio Valley Union Council in Parkersburg or the Southeastern Ohio Labor Council in Marietta, Ohio.

The financial institution, which has a reputation in the area as "the working man's bank," also sponsors several other labor educational programs in the valley.

Clement Dowler, former business agent of Parkersburg, Local 9, Textile Workers Union of America, and ex-president of the Central Ohio Valley council, was one of 50 unionists who attended the first series of NILE institutes last summer. He is now a TWUA representative.

This year's institutes will be held from June 18 to Aug. 24 at Cornell University, the University of Michigan and the University of California at Berkeley. Applications to attend one of the institutes must be endorsed by the candidate's international union, his local, or by his state or district labor body and must be filed by March 31 with NILE, Room 310, 1730 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Clayman Named To Funds' Board

New York—Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has been elected to the board of directors of United Community Funds & Councils of America, which serves 2,200 united funds, community chests and welfare councils.

Clayman has been active in the labor movement since 1943, when he was named general counsel of the Ohio State Council of Industrial Organizations. After that he served as secretary-treasurer of the former state Industrial Union Council until its merger in 1955, special assistant to the president of the Clothing Workers, and legislative representative for the Ohio State AFL-CIO.

During his Ohio service he was a volunteer worker for the United Fund of Franklin County (Columbus).

2 Eastern Cities Enact Strikebreaker Curbs

Newark, N. J., and Manchester, N. H., have become the nation's second and third cities to restrict the use of strikebreakers. Wilmington, Del., previously had enacted such an ordinance.

The drive for anti-strikebreaking laws has been pushed by unions in the printing trades and newspaper fields, where teams of professional strikebreakers have frequently been imported by employers as a union-busting weapon. Six states have enacted anti-strikebreaker laws and legislation is pending in a number of other legislatures.

Newark's new ordinance, adopted unanimously by the city council with the active backing of Mayor Leo P. Carlin (D), makes it unlawful for "any person, firm or corporation" to recruit workers to take the jobs of striking or locked-out employes.

Penalty for violation is a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1,000, with imprisonment at the discretion of the court for up to 30 days.

The Manchester ordinance, sponsored by Alderman Thomas Enright, a member of the Stereotypers, prohibits third parties to a labor dispute from recruiting strikebreakers.

In New York, meanwhile, the State AFL-CIO has renewed a major drive for anti-strikebreaker legislation in the wake of charges by the Typographical Union that strikebreakers have been imported to replace newly organized ITU members at two newspapers in the Utica area. Union members on the Herkimer Telegram and the Little Falls Times have been on strike since Jan. 10.

An anti-strikebreaker bill is reported close to final enactment in Alaska, where the Senate last year voted unanimously for passage. A strengthened bill has now passed the lower house, 38-2, and the measure is in conference.

SEG Pact Eases Welfare Eligibility

Hollywood, Calif. — Liberalized eligibility requirements for health and welfare benefits have been negotiated by the Screen Extras Guild.

Effective April 1, extras will be eligible for benefits under the SEG plan if their combined earnings in SEG and Screen Actors Guild jurisdictions total at least $1,000 a year. An extra who earns $1,000 exclusively in acting work during a qualifying period will continue to be eligible for benefits under the SAG plan.

By combining earnings for eligibility purposes, the new requirements will extend coverage for the first time to at least 125 extras who in the past have had some earnings under SEG and some under SAG, but not enough under either jurisdiction to qualify for either plan.

Potters Give $1,500 To Rutgers Institute

New Brunswick, N. J.—The Potters have contributed $1,500 to the building fund campaign of the labor unit of the Rutgers Institute of Management & Labor Relations. Union Pres. E. L. Wheatley said the gift is the maximum permitted by his union's constitution and bylaws.

Major Areas With 6% Idle Move Up in February

The number of major labor market areas with unemployment of 6 percent and over edged upward again in February, the government has reported.

The Labor Dept.'s monthly report on 150 major areas showed 62 areas with "substantial unemployment," compared to 61 in January and 60 in both November and December. The all-time high was 101 last spring; in January 1960, before the nation moved into recession, there were 31 such areas.

The report attributed four of the five reclassifications of major areas to midwinter cutbacks in seasonal industries. Baltimore, the exception, moved into the 6 to 8.9 percent jobless group mainly because of aircraft layoffs and a dip in shipbuilding.

A separate grouping of smaller areas had eight areas added and three removed, boosting the total to 204 smaller areas with "substantial unemployment." There were 107 such areas in the pre-recession January 1960.

UAW On Strike At Allis-Chalmers

Milwaukee—A walkout of 11,000 Auto Workers members at Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. plants in six states started on schedule when a midnight contract deadline passed without an agreement.

Negotiations continued at a downtown hotel after a day's recess suggested by Federal Conciliator William Rose. The union hopes for an early settlement of issues still in dispute, UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse said.

The main plant is at West Allis, Wis. Also affected are plants in LaCrosse, Wis., Gadsden, Ala., Cedar Rapids, Ia., Springfield, Ill., La Porte, Ind., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Meany Says Workweek Cut 'Must' to Meet Need for Jobs

Labor Force Unchanged:

Jobless Rate 5.6%; Long-Term Idle Up

By Robert B. Cooney

The employment picture showed "further improvement" in February, the Labor Dept. has announced, as job gains rebounded from January's bad weather and short-term unemployment declined.

The labor force, however, indicated continued stagnancy in its failure across the past several months to increase over its size of a year earlier. The civilian labor force — those at work or actively seeking work—totaled 70.3 million in February, unchanged from a year ago.

The summary job report for February showed that unemployment declined by 120,000 over the month to 4.5 million. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment dropped to 5.6 percent from 5.8 percent; it was the lowest rate since July 1960. A year ago the jobless rate was 6.9 percent.

Long-Term Swell

The long-term unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—had their ranks swelled by 200,000 to 1.4 million, termed "the usual increase for these months." This group includes 700,000 persons seeking jobs but "out of work for more than half a year."

The long-term jobless total of 1.4 million matches the total hit in February 1959; it has been exceeded for the month only by the 1.6 million of 1961. Low for the month was the total of 246,000 in 1953.

The Administration views the 1.4 million long-term jobless total of February as "pretty high," in the words of Labor Dept. manpower expert Seymour Wolfbein.

The employment total for February jumped by 700,000 to 65.8 million, "showing better than seasonal gains following the unusually bad weather of the January survey week," the report said. Farm jobs, construction work and other outdoor activities fell sharply at that time.

2.2 Million on Part-Time

"Included among the employed in February," the report continued, "were 2.2 million non-farm workers on part-time for economic reasons, 100,000 more than in January but 1 million below the February 1961 level."

The failure of the labor force to expand in line with the continuing increase in the population first attracted attention a few months ago. The annual rise had been about 1 million a year in the late Fifties and this was expected to increase further in the 1960s.

The Labor Dept. is attempting to uncover specific reasons. Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg last December tentatively said that many people seem not to be actively seeking work because the job market has been tight.

He broke down the missing one million this way: older people at or nearing the retirement age took that option sooner than they otherwise might have; housewives and other supplemental wage earners did not enter the job market; the armed forces increase absorbed some younger jobseekers; the farm-to-city trend slowed down as city jobs proved unavailable.

SHORTER WORKWEEK is a "must" in any approach to the unemployment problem, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stressed in an opening-day address to the 8th national legislative conference of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept. Meany is shown at the speaker's rostrum as he was greeted by Dept. Pres. C. J. Haggerty, right.

Crafts Push Legislative Program

By John M. Barry

The shorter workweek is a "must" if the nation is to provide jobs for millions of workers now unemployed and for millions more due to join the labor force in the Sixties, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 8th national legislative conference of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Terming unemployment "the No. One domestic problem of this nation," Meany said labor did not have the complete answer.

"But it is quite obvious," he declared, "that if we go on producing more and more with less and less people, then we must—positively must—reduce the workweek without any reduction in the income of the American worker."

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the department criticized the Kennedy Administration's request for a stand-by public works program to combat "future" recessions as "too cautious an approach" to the unemployment problem. He said the nation must attack the problem "boldly and courageously, not wait to counterpunch."

With unemployment still hovering near the 5 million mark, Haggerty said, "the question is, are we going to put America back to work and how—by a wait-and-see, stand-by policy or by positive action now?

Goldberg Cites Gains

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg reviewed the Administration's record of winning improvements in the wage-hour law, temporary extension of unemployment insurance benefits and a manpower development and retraining measure. He predicted that by the end of the 87th Congress, "we will . . . have emerged with the most constructive body of social and labor legislation

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Last Quarter Up 22%:

1961 Profit Reports Point to Record Year

Zooming corporate profits in the fourth quarter of 1961 may lift total profits for the year to a record-smashing level when final reports are in. Fourth-quarter reports alone reveal a soaring 22 percent increase over the same period a year ago—the sharpest increase for any fourth quarter in history with the exception of the Korean War period.

Despite chronically high unemployment throughout the year, 1961 profits thus may top the record of $46.8 billion chalked up in 1959. The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimated earlier that the profits figure would hit $46.1 billion, the second highest in history.

The Wall Street Journal's quarterly survey of 530 corporations, disclosing the 22 percent jump over the final three months of 1960, goes on to say:

"If their (the 530 corporations) gain was typical for all corporations in the United States, whose earnings in the fourth quarter were put by the government at an annual rate of $21.4 billion after taxes, the nationwide figure for the latest quarter would be a rate of $26.2 billion."

In before-tax figures this is estimated at $52.5 billion.

The zoom in profits is attributed by economists to sharply increased productivity as well as stepped-up production resulting in increased profit margins. Of 33 industries listed by the Wall Street Journal only four failed to show increases in profits over the fourth quarter of 1960.

As for 1962, the business paper says its survey "suggests profits in

(*Continued on Page 2*)

U.S. Subsidy to Strikebound Airline Called 'Flagrant Abuse' of Privilege

The use of federal subsidies by Southern Airways to cover strikebreaking costs in its long dispute with the Air Line Pilots is "a particularly flagrant abuse" of the line's operating privileges, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

In a letter to Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger, who is heading a government inquiry into federal policy questions involved in the strike, Meany commented:

"This employer has not only used federal funds for the recruitment, training and employment of strikebreakers, but has also demonstrated the most callous and arrogant disregard for federal statutes which impose upon him the responsibility to respect the rights of employes to organize and bargain collectively, to make and maintain agreements, and to maintain a safe and reliable service."

Rep. Frank Kowalski (D-Conn.) also wrote Feinsinger urging that the whole area of federal subsidies to struck firms be "carefully reappraised."

The Feinsinger hearings, now in recess, are expected to resume later in March. At a pre-hearing conference, Feinsinger said he would investigate all phases of the 21-month-long strike and government policy questions it raised with reference to the Railway Labor Act, which regulates collective bargaining in the airline industry.

Among the questions on the agenda outlined by Feinsinger was: "Should a local service carrier be permitted to use public funds such as subsidies to absorb the special costs of carrying on a labor dispute, including the cost of recruiting and training replacements for employes engaged in a lawful strike?"

Meany recalled that he had twice previously set forth, in letters to the Civil Aeronautics

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Bus Strikebreaker Runs Down Woman

Miami, Fla. — Ronald F. King, 31, is still working as a strikebreaker in the walkout of the Street-Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes against Miami's bus lines while awaiting an inquest into the death of Mrs. Mary Boudreau.

Mrs. Boudreau, 33, was struck while standing on the sidewalk by a bus driven by King on his third day at work for the struck company. She suffered a fractured skull and died a few days later.

UPP Marks 5th Birthday of Unification

Albany—The United Papermakers & Paperworkers, formed five years ago in the first merger of a former AFL union and a former CIO union, celebrated the anniversary by cutting a birthday cake and announcing the marriage had produced wage increases of more than a quarter billion dollars for the union's 140,000 members.

UPP Pres. Paul L. Phillips, cutting the cake in union headquarters here, recalled that the union was hailed as a "pioneer" at the unity convention. He deplored the fact that similar mergers of labor organizations had not followed.

"This is not true of management," said Phillips. "New mergers (of corporations) are being announced daily. As these huge firms grow ever larger, the problems of unions also mount, requiring an ever greater degree of unity and militancy of labor leaders and members."

Phillips and Executive Vice Pres. Harry D. Sayre said the UPP's success in winning wage increases was accomplished in spite of periods of depression in 1958 and 1960. During the same five years, UPP supported 76 authorized strikes and paid out $2 million in strike benefits.

Despite the benefit payments, the defense fund balance is well over $1 million, Sayre said.

A BIRTHDAY CAKE IS CUT on the fifth anniversary of the merged Papermakers & Paperworkers by four top officers. Left to right at ceremonies in UPP headquarters in Albany, N. Y., are Vice Pres. Robert Bargeron, Executive Vice Pres. Harry D. Sayre, Pres. Paul L. Phillips and Sec.-Treas. Al E. Brown. The union was formed in the first merger of a former AFL union and a former CIO union following the 1955 merger of the parent bodies.

4th Quarter Profits Soar; Record Near

(Continued from Page 1)

the current three months may equal or exceed those of the fourth quarter and will show an even larger percentage gain from a year ago than that of the fourth quarter."

The CEA estimated in the President's Economic Report that profits for calendar 1962 would rise by $10.5 billion to reach $56.5 billion.

The trend in profits during 1961, when unemployment remained virtually unchanged at about 7 percent of the labor force, showed a first quarter decline of 22.4 percent from the previous year's first quarter; a second quarter decline of 3.7 percent; a third quarter gain of 9.3 percent; and a fourth quarter jump of 22.5 percent.

For the first three months of the current year, auto, steel and drug firms expect even larger gains than in 1961, the Journal says, and at least 10 industries expect sales and earnings to rise.

Jamaicans Assured On Immigration Policy

The United States can be expected to extend to Jamaica, when it attains full freedom next August, the same immigration policy that now holds for other independent Western Hemisphere countries, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recently assured Jamaican officials in Kingston.

Immigration into the U.S. from free Western Hemisphere nations is not restricted by quotas. Jamaica has a population surplus.

Meany went to Jamaica as the guest of the government headed by Premier Norman Washington Manley. Manley is head of the Peoples' National Party which is supported by the National Workers Union of Jamaica, an affiliate of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers and of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Accompanied by Dir. Michael Ross of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs and Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi, Meany discussed three major issues with Manley, Minister of Labor Jonathan Grant and Minister of Education Florizel Glasspole, formerly NWUJ leader.

These were immigration policy, the allocation of a sugar quota to help Jamaica dispose of some of its 70,000-ton surplus; and an increase in the number of British West Indies workers recruited for seasonal farm work in the U.S.

He discussed AFL-CIO help in training labor leaders with a NWUJ committee which included Pres. T. Kelly, Vice Pres. Michael Manley and Gen. Sec. George Skinner, and invited Skinner to Washington to establish contacts with Alliance for Progress officials.

He conferred also with the leader of the political opposition, Sir Alexander Bustamante, and his top aides.

At a press conference Meany declared the AFL-CIO fully supports the Kennedy Administration's policy toward Cuba, including the trade embargo, because of the Communist Castro regime.

He stressed the AFL-CIO's belief that every possible aid should be given to underdeveloped nations and said that if organized labor was interested in helping countries in Asia, it would be even more interested in U.S. assistance to "our neighbors" in the West Indies.

In answer to a question about the treatment of Jamaican and West Indian farm workers in the U.S., Meany said the AFL-CIO is dissatisfied with the conditions under which both West Indian and American farm labor has to work. He denied reports that American farm workers are better treated than those from Jamaica and the West Indies.

New Steel Talks Slated In Response to Kennedy

Both sides in steel industry contract talks—the Steelworkers and the management of 11 major firms—have agreed to the request of Pres. Kennedy that they resume their negotiations, suspended a week ago. The talks were scheduled to start again in Pittsburgh Mar. 14.

Efforts to reach an agreement on new contracts began Feb. 14, the earliest starting date in history. Present agreements, reached in Jan. 1960 after a 116-day strike, expire June 30.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald had reported earlier that, after more than two weeks of "earnest effort," no understanding had been reached "on either the economic or the non-economic issues" of major importance.

Pres. Kennedy told a press conference Mar. 7 that he had requested both sides to resume collective bargaining and said that the temporary recess in negotiations might have enabled the negotiators to "reappraise their positions."

"The best way to achieve a desirable settlement in the public interest is through free and responsible collective bargaining," Kennedy said. "An early labor settlement consistent with price stability in steel would be in the public interest, as well as in the interest of the parties themselves."

Ontario Drive Set For Israel School

Toronto, Ont.—The newly-formed Ontario Histadrut Trade Union Council has embarked upon a campaign to raise $25,000 for the establishment of scholarships at the Afro-Asian Institute in Tel Aviv operated by Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation.

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress is honorary chairman of the council, with Pres. David Archer of the Ontario Federation of Labor as chairman and Canadian Dir. Larry Sefton of the Steelworkers co-chairman. Business Agent Al Hershkovitz of the Toronto Fur Workers Union is secretary.

The Afro-Asian Institute is a workers' college for the training of labor leadership in the newly-emerging African and Asian nations and offers semi-annual courses. Co-chairmen of its board of directors are Pres. George Meany of the AFL-CIO and E. Elath, formerly ambassador of Israel to the United Kingdom.

Split on Party Lines:

Kennedy Program Backed in Congress

The Joint Congressional Economic Committee has endorsed Pres. Kennedy's economic program as a method of closing the "large gap" between our "economic performance and our economic potential."

The nation's immediate goal, said the committee, "should be a reduction of unemployment to about 4 percent as soon as is practicable without inflation" and a longer-range goal in the Sixties of 3 percent.

The committee's report on the President's Economic Report specifically endorsed his proposals for strengthening the unemployment compensation program and stand-by legislation to authorize public works and reduce taxes.

The majority also supported in general the President's proposal to grant tax credit to industry for investments in new plants and equipment and called for prompt and favorable action on more funds for the U.S. Employment Service, creation of a Youth Conservation Corps and federal aid to education.

It noted that Congress had already acted favorably on two other measures—manpower retraining and amendment of the Welfare Plans Disclosure Act. Conference committees have reached agreement on both bills.

The report endorsed the President's new trade legislation but said it did not go far enough in its adjustment assistance provisions by failing to provide assistance to communities as well as to firms and workers.

The AFL-CIO has urged immediate action on public works and tax reduction rather than stand-by powers and has opposed the tax credit proposal. The federation's Executive Council at its recent meeting termed the Administration's program "overly timid" and called for a more "aggressive" program in light of the present "alarming" economic situation.

Party Division

Support of the President's program was along party lines with nine Democrats in the majority and six Republicans in the minority. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) did not participate in the report.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) dissented from portions of the majority report, opposing stand-by legislation on tax cuts and public works as well as the tax credit for investment proposal. He differed also with the majority's views on the President's 1963 fiscal budget.

The Republican minority said the President's report was guilty of "downgrading of the contribution of the free enterprise system" in its claims for the role of the Administration in the recovery from the 1960-61 recession, and it said that the President and the majority of the committee "are fundamentally wrong" in their search for a solution to the unemployment problem.

The GOP members declared that the majority was "looking backward" for a solution to the unemployment problem with a program geared to expanding demand when the problem lay elsewhere. They stressed structural unemployment in the economy as a basic factor, and pointed to the failure in anticipated growth in the labor force and the "lost" 700,000 Americans who presumably left the labor force in the past year because of lack of job opportunities.

They opposed also the tax credit plan, urging major tax reform to "remove impediments to investment," and declared further that the President's proposal was "an uneconomic and costly giveaway."

The majority report expressed "particular dissatisfaction" with Federal Reserve Board monetary operations in the past year, declaring it has not permitted a sufficient expansion of the money supply and that it has "done little more than abandon 'bills only' in name only." The majority urged the FRB to make substantial shifts of government securities from short-term to long-term.

It urged also a lowering of the board's discount rate, with Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) noting that he would prefer to say at this time that the discount rate should not be raised. The discount rate affects interest rates generally; a lowering of the rate would drop current rates or keep them from rising.

The committee report noted that new trade legislation will not in itself solve the pressing balance-of-payments problem, and that "vigorous and immediate steps" must be taken to obtain "fair concessions" from the countries of Western Europe. It proposed that European nations enjoying surplus payments should increase aid to underdeveloped nations and that NATO nations should increase their contributions to the alliance.

It called also on the Dept. of Justice to increase its efforts to eliminate existing monopoly power, for a study of market domination by a few large companies in specific industries and for a larger federal role in proposed mergers.

In terms of the President's budget, the majority report questioned whether it "will not prove too restrictive," noting that by diverting funds from spending to potential savings it "may well choke off recovery before a high level of employment is reached."

The solution to the problem of high and continuing unemployment, the majority declared, requires "first and foremost" the creation of an expanded demand for goods and services sufficient to achieve full employment, and secondly an increase in education, skills and mobility of the labor force "to reduce the structural and fractional unemployment that will remain even when employment is high."

The report generally approved of the wage and price guidelines set out in the Council of Economic Advisers' report, declaring that "the availability of objective standards governing wage and price actions will facilitate mutual understanding and cooperation in removing inflationary barriers to economic growth."

Right to Strike Urged in Turkey

Istanbul—The tripartite Turkish Council of Labor, at its first meeting since 1954, recommended to the government ratification of the Intl. Labor Organization convention on freedom of association and removal of most restrictions on the right to strike.

The council acts as an advisory body to the government. Labor is represented on it by a delegation from Turk-Is, the Turkish trade union federation affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Under its recommendations, the restriction on the right to strike would be continued for employes of essential services affecting health and safety. The rights of civil service and public workers were to be made the subject of specific legislation.

The recommendations are being incorporated in a bill for presentation to Parliament.

New York Drivers Out:

'Arrogant' Bus Line Fought on Layoffs

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—The Transport Workers called 6,700 busmen out on strike against the Fifth Avenue Coach Lines when a new management laid off 29 workers with long seniority, announced plans to lay off another 1,500 or more workers and canceled pension payments for some 900 retired employes.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) promptly denounced the "arrogant action" of Harry Weinberg, new chairman of the bus company's board, and his associates for "deliberately precipitating" a strike to "blackjack" the city into allowing a fare rise.

The mayor asked the state legislature to permit the city to:

- Terminate the right of Fifth Avenue Coach Lines and a subsidiary, Surface Transit, Inc., to use city streets in Manhattan and the Bronx.
- Start condemnation proceedings to buy company equipment and real estate, and to run the lines through the city Transit Authority until a sale to another private owner.

The union said the strike was a "fight for survival" on its part. It set up picket lines and sent a caravan of 20 busloads of members to Albany to support Wagner's request for the seizure legislation.

Weinberg is a transit operator who has won control of city bus lines recently in Scranton, Honolulu, and Dallas. His attorney in the current dispute with Wagner and the union is Roy M. Cohn, one-time chief counsel of the Senate Investigating subcommittee under the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.).

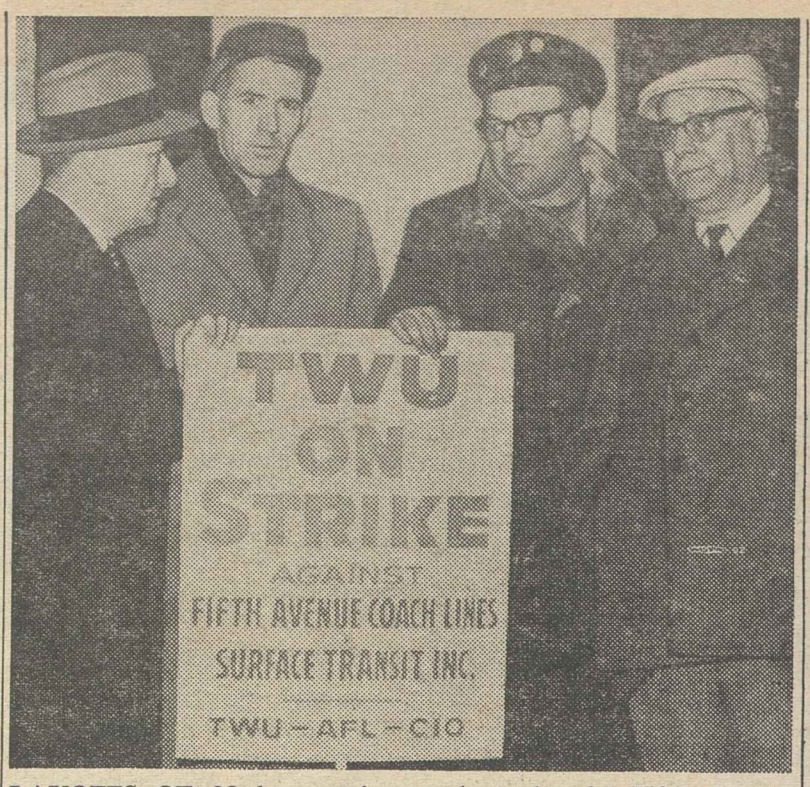
Weinberg and a group of stockholders won control of the company two weeks ago and started putting "economies" into effect in the face of a union warning against arbitrary action.

Members of the union's Local 100 went on strike when layoff slips were handed to 29 workers assigned to light-duty jobs for reasons of health. Senior man among them was Armand Catti, 62, who had 42 years of service and was within two years of pension age.

Five days after the walkout started, an agreement was reached with the Westchester Street Transportation Co., another subsidiary line. Some 300 strikers, assured that their pension rights were not in danger, returned to work on 27 routes with union approval.

Wagner issued a statement saying Weinberg, in addition to precipitating the strike, had "threatened drastic reductions in services to the public and obviously was engaged in a contrived campaign of rule or ruin."

The mayor said he was convinced the people of the city would "vastly prefer this temporary inconvenience to a series of strikes and crises" that would recur if the city attempted to deal with Weinberg.



LAYOFFS OF 29 long-service employes by the Fifth Avenue Coach Lines and stopping of all pension payments to former employes brought a strike of 6,400 Transport Workers and picket scenes. Among those ousted were Armand Catti, right, with 42 years of company service. Others pictured, from the left, TWU Sec.-Treas. Matthew Guinan, George Mayberry, 12-year employe, and Jay Stricker, 16 years.

Lyon Named To Rail Board By Kennedy

A. E. Lyon, executive secretary of the Railway Labor Executives' Association since 1945, has been appointed by Pres. Kennedy to the Railroad Retirement Board and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. Lyon replaces Horace Harper, who retired last month, as the labor member of the tripartite board.

The RLEA announced the election of Donald S. Beattie to succeed Lyon as executive secretary. Beattie, 40, has been research director of the Locomotive Engineers and headed the joint research committee of the five rail operating unions during recent hearings before the Presidential Railroad Commission.

As a member of the Railroad Retirement Board, Lyon will help

A. E. LYON
Named to Railroad Retirement Board

administer the retirement act which he has played a key part in improving over the years.

He started his rail career in 1919 as a signal helper on the Southern Pacific, became general chairman on the line for the Railroad Signalmen in 1924 and rose to the presidency of the brotherhood in 1934.

Lyon served for five years as vice chairman of the RLEA before his election to the full-time post of executive secretary. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation.

Beattie, who started as a maintenance of way laborer on the Erie Railroad, worked successively as a fireman and a locomotive engineer. He is a graduate of Cornell University's School of Industrial & Labor Relations and has been his union's research director since 1951.

Meany Raps 'Subsidy' Of Air Strike Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

Board and to Pres. Kennedy, the AFL-CIO position on subsidies to struck airlines. He noted that the federation's convention last December had reiterated "emphatic opposition" to federal subsidization "of assaults by management upon the rights of employes."

The federation, he said, "has been greatly concerned with the injury incurred by its affiliates and their members when the government extends financial support, by means of subsidies, to the strikebreaking activities and expenses of anti-labor employers who seek to deprive employes of the basic rights guaranteed to them under federal law. . . . I cannot believe that such a use of the taxpayers' money constitutes sound or enlightened public policy."

Meany expressed the hope that the Feinsinger hearings would produce "an effective remedy for these abuses" as well as a settlement of the Southern strike.

Partisan Role Hit

Kowalski told Feinberg that the Southern Airways situation was another instance of government participation in labor disputes, through subsidies, "in a very partisan manner." The continuation of the practice, he said, is "unthinkable."

The Connecticut congressman last fall revealed the claims of the United Aircraft Corp. in seeking reimbursement from the Navy for added labor costs incurred in hiring, training and paying overtime to strikebreakers during and after a Machinists' strike.

The ALPA struck Southern on June 5, 1960 after more than a year of negotiations and exhaustion of all procedures under the Railway Labor Act. Subsequently, an apparent settlement reached through the efforts of federal mediators fell through when the company insisted that the striking pilots forfeit seniority and grievance rights on their return to work.

Ireland, Turkey Aid New ILO Institute

Geneva—The governments of Ireland and Turkey have advised the Intl. Labor Organization that they will make contributions to the endowment fund of the ILO's new Intl. Institute for Labor Studies.

Raises Won For 23,000 At N. Y. Bell

New York—Wage increases for 23,641 plant employes of the New York Bell Telephone Co. have been negotiated by the Communications Workers in a contract-reopener agreement marked by numerous town and job upgradings.

The agreement—last of a round of 1961 CWA reopening negotiations that began last May—brought pay increases of $2 to $3 a week for plant craft workers and $1.50-$2.50 for clerical workers. Previously benefited by CWA wage reopeners were some 328,000 other Bell workers.

Other gains in the New York settlement included a cut in the number of wage zones from six to five, a reduction in differentials between wages paid in different zones and the upgrading of 98 towns in upstate areas.

The settlement is the largest cents-per-hour increase in Bell plants, and brings the basic New York City craft top rate to $136.50 a week, the CWA negotiators said. The contract with New York Bell plant, which came into the CWA in an NLRB election last year, calls for another wage reopener in a year.

CWA announced also that it has won bargaining rights for two groups of General Telephone Co. workers in Alabama and Georgia in elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The elections involved 575 workers.

Nunn's UAW Show Back in Cincinnati

Cincinnati—The Auto Workers' radio program Eye Opener, featuring the commentary of Guy Nunn, will be carried again by Station WLW here after being off the air since last September.

The station's original decision to drop the commentary had led to sharp UAW protests. In Congress Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) charged that the cancellation represented a "dangerous threat to freedom of communications."

A joint statement by the station and the UAW announced that the program, which is heard in a number of cities where UAW members live, will be carried by WLW from 6:15 to 6:45 a.m., daily. The announcement said that the arrangement results from "negotiations and careful analysis by the interested parties and will result, we believe, in serving the best interests of the community."

ILGWU Stoppage Ends Piecework 'Chiseling'

New York—A work stoppage by 25,000 union dressmakers has squelched "chiseling" on piecework rates by some 400 jobbers without serious interference with the production of spring styles in time for Easter shopping.

The dressmakers in "contract" shops in seven states stopped work Mar. 5 when employers failed to produce "settlement" sheets listing the piecework rate under the contract agreement between the Dressmakers Joint Council of the Ladies' Garment Workers and employer associations.

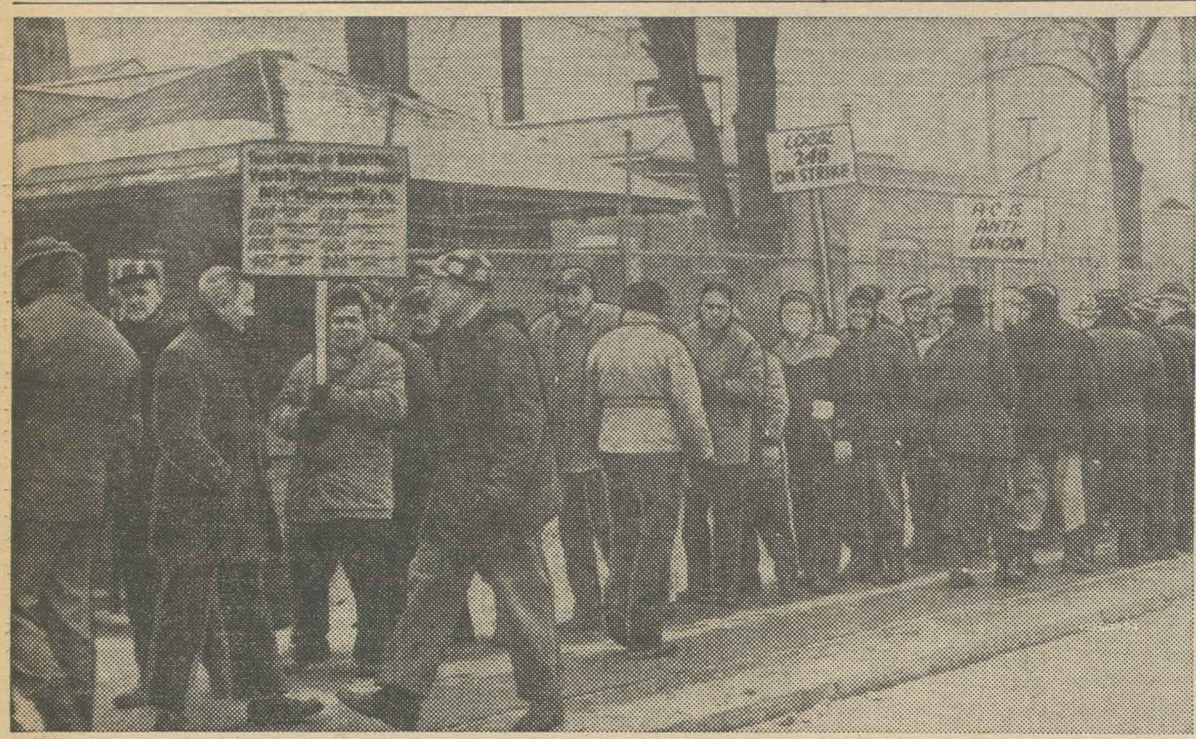
Within 24 hours, Joint Council Manager Charles S. Zimmerman said, 44 of the 80 tardy jobbers had settled the new rates for each garment and all but about 20 had complied with the contract by the second day. Some 11,000 workers returned to 180 shops after a day of being off the job.

There was no picketing, except for one day at one shop in Pennsylvania. Other shops affected are in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Delaware.

The stoppage involved dress operators employed by some 80 jobbers who "farm out" work under contract to 400 shops scattered around New York and nearby states. Under the agreement with the union, contractors are required to pay piecework rates negotiated every season for every style of garment. The custom has been for settlements to be made by the jobber and the union in New York City.

Zimmerman had warned all associations Feb. 7 to notify their members that ILGWU workers are not obliged to work on garments where the piecework rate has not been worked out with the union.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE to the community won the Alton, Ill., Junior Chamber of Commerce award for Buddy W. Davis, right, president of Steelworkers' Local 3643 and president of the Alton-Wood River Area United Fund. Chairman Robert Chappell of the award committee is shown presenting a plaque citing Davis for his work with the Red Cross, PTA, American Legion and other community groups.



AGREEMENT on new contract terms covering these workers at the West Allis, Wis., plant of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. ended a strike of Auto Workers that began Feb. 26. Both national and local-issue agreements were ratified by UAW Local 248 at West Allis and Local 401 at LaCrosse, Wis., but negotiations continued on local issues at four other plants, with picket lines maintained, in the strike of 11,000 implement workers. Agreement was reached also at Springfield, Ill.

UAW, Allis-Chalmers Agree on National Pact

Milwaukee—The Auto Workers have reached an agreement with the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. on national terms of a new 32-month contract but picket lines were retained at several of the company's seven struck plants while negotiations continued on local issues.

The national agreement covers both wages and employment security—the latter including pensions, vacations, insurance, and supplemental unemployment benefits affecting about 11,000 workers. Improved arbitration procedures also were covered.

Two of the seven UAW locals which went on strike Feb. 26 ratified the national agreement and a second agreement affecting wages and local working conditions—Local 248 at West Allis, Wis., a suburb of Milwaukee, and Local 401 in La Crosse. The two plants reopened March 5. Third to settle was the local at Springfield, Ill.

Pensions Raised

The national agreement calls for wage hikes of 2.5 percent or six cents an hour, whichever is greater, starting this month, and identical raises on Jan. 1, 1963 and Dec. 1, 1963. Starting May 1, pension benefits will be increased from $2.50 a month to $2.80 for each year of service, and the increase will be applied to all employes who retired since the old contract expired Nov. 1, 1961.

The union and management also agreed to a 25 percent increase in separation pay, and improvements in vacations, health and life insurance with survivor options. SUB benefits were set at 62 percent of gross pay, and the maximum period for collecting benefits was raised from 39 weeks to 52.

Other plants involved in the strike and negotiations are in Gadsden, Ala., Pittsburgh, Pa. Cedar Rapids, Ia., and La Porte, Ind. The Terre Haute plant, also under UAW contract, will be closed this year and the union will negotiate a shutdown agreement.

OEIU Locals Chartered in Puerto Rico

San Juan, P. R.—The Office Employes have chartered two locals as the union's Puerto Rican organizing campaign, launched four months ago, yielded its first fruits.

The charters went to a group of about 100 steamship industry workers and to another made up of 165 clerks in miscellaneous trades. Employers include the Waterman Steamship Lines, with which a contract has been signed; Banco Obrero, Sea-Land Services and PRIDCO, known internationally as Fomento.

The charters were presented to Locals 392 and 395 at a meeting of the officers with OEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin in Ladies' Garment Workers Hall here. Coughlin lauded the role played in the organizing drive by AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Agustin Benitez, who formerly was in charge of organizing Spanish-speaking workers in New York.

"Agustin Benitez has made and is making," said the OEIU president, "an important contribution to the cause of free trade unionism in Puerto Rico."

The Waterman contract includes wage increases which produced rates ranging from $62.50 to $125 for a 37.5-hour week; union shop and check-off clauses; 19 paid holidays; two weeks of vacation after one year, three weeks after five years and one month after 15 years; sick leave cumulative to 80 days a year; hospitalization, major medical and group life insurance; pensions; a Christmas bonus; job security and severance pay.

Offers Unsatisfactory:

New York Teachers Set Action Deadlines

New York—The United Federation of Teachers, bargaining agent for 40,000 teaching employes of the public schools, has set Mar. 14 as a deadline for current negotiations with Supt. John J. Theobald and the Board of Education.

Rejecting all current bargaining offers as "unsatisfactory," the union has called its delegate assembly to meet on that date for a recommendation to be made to a general membership meeting Mar. 21.

After that "anything can happen" if an acceptable first contract is not agreed to, union leaders said.

A negotiating committee headed by Pres. Charles Cogen has reported that the board is bargaining in good faith but that its wage offers have been unsatisfactory for these reasons:

- They are insufficient to meet the minimum needs of teaching employes.
- Neither the board nor Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) has made any commitment that even if the union's demands are granted, the money will be available to meet them.

Two months of bargaining have produced an agreement between the union and school officials on non-salary items—improvements in working conditions and some "fringe" items—to be included in the new city budget. But the agreement does not cover the salary schedule to go into the budget if the mayor approves.

The Board of Education, at the request of the union, delayed presenting its budget request to the mayor while bargaining talks continued. The practice has been to finish drawing up the budget during the last week in March, and to make no changes after that except under extreme circumstances.

One of the UFT's 80 contract proposals was for a $68.8 million "down payment" on a new salary schedule. The superintendent first offered an increase costing $18 million, then raised it in successive steps to $25 million, less than half the UFT request.

After that the committee held a two-hour discussion with Board of Education members and learned that the board had set no limit on the salary "package," but received no acceptable offer. The union reported all offers have been "iffy"—if the state provides enough supplementation, if the mayor can see his way clear, if other factors are favorable.

The union salary committee made these points: The UFT will not settle for a mere promise of a budget request but wants a "hard money" figure; the "package" figure finally agreed on must have Wagner's approval; failure to reach an agreement will damage the school board's teacher recruiting campaign.

The UFT—Local 2 of the Teachers—won the right to bargain for all teaching employes after a struggle of more than two years' duration. The struggle included a short walkout in 1960, a successful referendum on whether the teachers favored collective bargaining, and another referendum last December in which the UFT got 60.5 percent of all votes cast. The vote was UFT 20,045, Teachers Bargaining Organization 9,770, the unaffiliated Teachers' Union 2,575, no union 662, void or blank 67.

Bargaining started Jan. 2, and more than 25 meetings have been held. The union wants an agreement that will provide a salary schedule ranging from $6,000 to $12,000 a year in 13 steps, and give every employe a raise of $500 this year. It also seeks improved teaching conditions, a training program, and other steps to make teaching in New York more rewarding.

Labor Film Singled Out For Teachers

The AFL-CIO film "Land of Promise" was cited as "film of the month" in the February issue of Social Education, a national teachers' magazine.

"This reviewer liked it," wrote William H. Hartley. "It has fire, spirit and a sense of conviction that this land of ours is a good one, worth working for and well worth improving. . .

"One reason we liked the film was for its enthusiasm for America. Part of this enthusiasm is transmitted by the stirring folk music which serves as a theme."

Although the film frankly "presents labor's point of view," Hartley noted, it does so openly; "high school and college students . . . will be stimulated to further study and discussion by this film."

"Land of Promise" was originally produced for Labor Day showing on television. It was seen on the ABC network in 1960 and an updated version was aired by many independent stations a year later. The 30-minute film, produced by Joel O'Brien Productions, Inc., can now be rented through the AFL-CIO Film Division.

Massachusetts, Alaska Raise Wage Floors

Massachusetts became the third state to match the federal government's $1.15-$1.25 minimum wage floor and Alaska moved further ahead of the nation by pegging its state minimum 50 cents above the federal level as governors of both states signed bills passed overwhelmingly by the legislatures.

The Massachusetts law boosts the state's statutory minimum from $1 to $1.15 as of May 3, and to $1.25 per hour on Sept. 3, 1963. Industry wage boards, as at present, are empowered to establish higher minimum wages in various fields.

The bill, signed by Gov. John A. Volpe (R), was passed by the House 219 to 3 and breezed through the Senate 34 to 2. It brought Massachusetts in line with Connecticut and Washington, which last year matched the federal government's two-step $1.25 wage floor.

The Alaska minimum wage bill, which had passed the House in the first session of the legislature last year, was approved by the Senate and signed by Gov. William Egan (D).

It requires employers to pay not less than 50 cents an hour above the federal minimum wage. Thus the previous state minimum of $1.50 an hour became $1.65 immediately and will advance to $1.75 when the federal minimum wage goes to $1.25. If the federal minimum should be again raised, the state wage floor would automatically be advanced to maintain the 50 cent differential.

Payton of TWUA Given New Post

Boyd E. Payton, former director of the Textile Workers Union of America for the Carolinas, has been reassigned as the union's Upper South director with headquarters in Room 323, Mills Bldg., 704 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Payton was among the TWUA leaders jailed in the course of the union's long strike at the Harriet-Henderson Mills in Henderson, N. C. He was paroled last August after Gov. Terry Sanford (D) commuted his sentence and the sentences of all other union officials and members still held after a court conviction depending heavily on testimony of a since-discredited witness.

FIRST PUERTO RICAN CHARTERS installed by the Office Workers were presented to officers of two locals at ceremonies in Ladies' Garment Workers Hall, San Juan. Left to right are OEIU Rep. Herbito Ortiz, Sec.-Treas. Mary Cuadra and Pres. Enrique Coto of Local 395, AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Agustin Benitez, OEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin, and officers of Local 392: Pres. Rodriguez, Executive Board Members Betancourt and Rodriguez, Sec. Miguel Pecunia and Treas. Milton Carrillo Torres.

Meany Sees Workweek Cut as 'Must'

Underscores Nation's Job Needs At Building Trades Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

since the great days of the New Deal."

He denied recently published reports that differences of views on some matters represented a "falling out" between the labor movement and the administration.

"You expect government to act like government," he commented, ". . . and we expect unions to act like unions."

House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) told the more than 3,500 delegates to the conference that while he "strongly favored" proposed federal standards for unemployment compensation, "immediate consideration" must be given to extension of the temporary benefit program, due to expire in April, to avoid a gap that would mean "an awful lot of hardship."

Following the opening day addresses, the delegates, who came to the four-day meeting from all parts of the nation, were scheduled to press the department's legislative program in visits to their representatives and senators on Capitol Hill. Final day of the conference was set aside for reports and review.

'Real Threat' Cited

In stressing the need of a shorter workweek without reduction in pay, Meany noted that each of four recessions in the past decade had started from a higher base of unemployment than the previous one, leading to the continued jobless rate of 5.8 percent in January.

"Unless we make a rapid improvement in that figure, that is the base figure from which our next recession will probably start," he warned.

If the work force could not assimilate an average annual growth of 820,000 workers in the 1950s, he declared, "it is quite obvious that we will not assimilate 1,350,000"—the average estimated for the 1960s—"unless we take some radical measures."

"This is a real threat," the federation president asserted. "This is something we have got to meet."

He described as "a lot of nonsense" the arguments that a shorter workweek "would stand in the way of progress" and that "these things will take care of themselves in the long run."

"It is not a question now of progress," Meany said. "It is a question of maintaining a stable economy."

The recent growth of automation, he said, poses a much more difficult problem than did technological improvements in the past.

Automation in American industry has advanced further in the past five years than it did in the previous 100 years, he observed, citing the example of the basic steel industry where, Meany said, 10 percent fewer workers turn out 10 percent more steel than was the case five years ago.

"We are not opposed to machinery lifting the burden of human labor, making life a little better," Meany declared, ". . . but we are opposed to machinery when it imposes misery on thousands and hundreds of thousands of people by casting them permanently on the industrial scrap heap.

"So, when we start to find the answer, I am sure that we must find it in a shorter workweek. . . .

"I would like to see the workweek in America short enough so that it will provide full employment for all Americans who are able and willing to work. If this means 35, 34, 33, 30 hours or less, so be it."

Haggerty Comments

Haggerty, commenting on major aspects of the department's legislative program, said:

- Enactment of a federal school aid bill would help eliminate "split shifts" and "firetrap" school buildings, "revitalize our democratic way of life and reinforce our national defense program."
- The Anderson-King bill to provide health insurance for the aged through the social security system is an "inevitable" reform that would be a great boon to retired persons.
- Equal employment opportunity legislation is "absolutely necessary" to end discrimination in employment practices.
- Proposed amendments to the Davis-Bacon Act to include certain fringe benefits in determining prevailing wages for federal construction projects would protect workers and employers alike from "cutthroat competition of non-union contractors."
- The proposed amendment to the 8-hour day law would require time and one-half payments after 40 hours a week as well as after 8 hours a day and would "end the practice of unfair contractors working their crews 56 hours a week without overtime."
- The department intends to "press forward" its support of legislation to permit common situs picketing and to continue discussions with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. to resolve differences over the measure.

McCormack predicted "no difficulty" in obtaining passage of an on-site picketing bill if labor unites behind it.

He also said that if the Anderson-King bill could attract two Republican votes on the House Ways & Means Committee, he was "confident" the committee would report the bill out. Even without GOP support, the speaker said, he was "optimistic" the committee would "get a bill out."

Regarding federal aid for public school construction, McCormack maintained his position favoring help for private schools also, but said he would support a bill providing public school construction funds even if it did not contain aid for private schools.

And So Have a Lot Of the Unemployed

Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D-Mich.) told the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.'s legislative conference that some members of Congress "have about run out of patience" on the unemployment problem.

"Unless somebody comes up pretty soon with a better answer," McNamara declared, "we are all going to be for a shorter workweek. This is one way to get people back to work."

Goldberg Hits Talk of 'Falling Out' with Labor

People who think there has been a "falling out" between labor and the Kennedy Administration are dead wrong, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Legislative Conference.

Only people who "don't know the facts of life" would imagine there is a "falling out" just because federation Pres. George Meany "says on occasion that he doesn't agree with the Secretary of Labor" on certain points of view, Goldberg continued.

Only people "who don't understand the labor movement" would have the "peculiar notion" that there is a breach between labor and the Administration any time labor "asks that more be done than the Administration proposes" or even "speaks up in criticism" of some program the Administration has endorsed, he said, adding:

"Let me say very plainly to this audience what you know: that we in the Administration understand you expect government to act like government. . . . On the other hand, I will say for our Administration that we expect unions to act like unions."

The secretary spoke out after his no-strike admonition of Mar. 3 to a meeting of New York's United Federation of Teachers had been publicly challenged by the UFT's Pres. Charles Cogen.

His Building Trades speech also followed criticism by Meany of a recent Goldberg address before the Executives Club of Chicago, suggesting that in major contract negotiations the Administration might do more than mediate between a union and employers but also seek to "assert and define the national interest" in pushing for non-inflationary settlements through collective bargaining.

Meany at a news conference rejected the idea that the government should "assert a national policy," saying that this would be "infringing on the rights of free people in a free society" by telling "both sides what they should do."

Goldberg's speech before the New York teachers, praising the United Federation for winning collective bargaining rights, also declared that as public employes the UFT must settle disputes "by means other than strikes."

Receives Dewey Award

Receiving the John Dewey Award for his help to the UFT before he entered Kennedy's cabinet, Goldberg said the relation of the government to its employes' unions required that "there be no interruption of government service."

Cogen promptly responded from the floor that the UFT would "take seriously any advice" Goldberg might offer, but that in cases of "extreme urgency" the UFT reserved "the right to take whatever action we deem necessary."

The UFT was successfully established when a brief strike in 1960 resulted in mediation and city fact-finding that paved the way for collective bargaining and establishment of the union's right to represent the teachers. The UFT is now seeking a first contract.

In his speech before the Building Trades conference, Goldberg emphasized that the Administration did not "want a captive labor movement in the United States."

"We want a vigorous active labor movement, and we welcome the outspoken attitude of the labor movement because we believe strongly and sincerely in a free labor movement."

ONLY "AGGRESSIVE ACTION" by Pres. Kennedy in taking the issue to the people will bring the public support needed to push through social security health care for the aged, Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) told a Rubber Workers' legislative institute in Washington, D. C. Without such Kennedy action, the chances are dim, he added. Thirty Rubber Workers attended the first of the union's three scheduled institutes.

Kennedy Push Needed On Bill, Senator Says

If Pres. Kennedy went to the people with an "all-out appeal," they would respond by effectively pressing Congress to adopt a bill providing social security health care for the aged, Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) declared before a Rubber Workers' legislative institute.

Without such "aggressive action," Metcalf said, the prospect is that "nothing, or very little, will come of this high priority legislation." He warned the institute that the pending Anderson-King bill on health care, backed by the Administration and the AFL-CIO, "is stuck in committee."

Thirty Rubber Workers from New England to Alabama received briefings from Metcalf and several members of the House during the five-day institute. It was the first of three set by the Rubber Workers during the second session of the 87th Congress. A similar Canadian institute is being conducted March 11-16 in Toronto.

The institute members visited their home-state and home-district members of the House and Senate in addition to attending their briefing sessions.

Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.), a freshman legislator and former organizer for the Ladies' Garment Workers told the Rubber Workers that "labor is in danger and that the key objective should be to organize the unorganized."

Gonzalez urged the students to dedicate themselves as "evangelists in bringing fellow workers into the union movement. If we can't win this fight in behalf of working people, we can't win the fight for freedom."

Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.) told the institute that 15 million Americans are still living in homes that "hogs shouldn't live in," and blamed private real estate interests who, he said, pin a "socialism" label on public housing programs.

The Alabama congressman, a ranking member of the House Banking Committee, also lashed extreme right-wing groups, declaring the battle against communism will be won "not by right-wingers but by liberal minded people."

Other speakers included Rep. Frank Kowalski (D-Conn.), Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va.) on the unemployment problem and Victor Reuther, director of the Washington office of the Auto Workers.

SAG Warns Members On Set 'Misbehavior'

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild has warned "a few" of its members they will be subject to trial under union procedures for misbehavior on television and movie film sets.

The warning appeared in an editorial in the union's official publication, Screen Actor.

"We are not discussing any case in which an actor has a legitimate career dispute with a producer," the editorial said. "We are talking about cases in which an actor doesn't show up for work on time, or takes two hours for lunch when he is only supposed to take one, or is busy on the telephone when the assistant director calls him for a take, or had a few too many nips out of the bottle, or has just been too busy to learn his dialogue."

SAG made it clear that only a few actors had been guilty of such conduct and said it was reluctant to publicize the situation in an editorial which also said:

"But complaints regarding this problem have increased to the point where something must be done. Interestingly, it is not only producers who are complaining. Actors themselves have expressed to the Guild their concern about this matter, for the actions of the minority reflect on the overwhelming majority who do credit to the profession."

The union said some producers had advised the Guild they would henceforth file charges with SAG against performers guilty of "overt, deliberate misbehavior on the sets." If that occurs, the editorial warned, such actors would be brought to trial before a board of SAG members.

February's Job Report

THE LABOR DEPT.'s latest report on unemployment carried a glimmer of optimism that the high tide of unemployment is continuing to recede. This is welcome news taken by itself. But when placed in the context of developments over the year and in relationship to developments after previous recessions, the report raises as many questions as it answers.

Briefly, the report notes a drop from 5.8 to 5.6 percent of the labor force unemployed and a drop from 4.7 million to 4.5 million in the actual number of unemployed as of mid-February.

But it shows also that the number of long-term unemployed increased over the previous month; that the number of part-time workers increased 100,000 over January; and that the total civilian labor force, while increasing by about 600,000 over January, is almost the same as it was 12 months ago.

This is the "case of the missing million." All projections on the growth of the labor force show an expected increase of about 1 million persons from February 1961 to February 1962. For the past few months there has been no change in the civilian labor force figure on a 12-month comparison basis. Where are these new workers?

Labor Sec. Goldberg has candidly admitted this is something of a mystery and announced a study would be made to determine the whereabouts of the missing addition to the work force. The study presumably is still under way, but Goldberg had indicated previously that earlier retirement, a drop in farm workers and other factors, including a 300,000 increase in the Armed Forces might have something to do with the case.

Pending the results of the department's study, the simple fact remains that an expected million persons are not in the labor force—defined as working or actively seeking work—and therefore not counted. It must be presumed that they are not in the labor force because they have little or no expectancy of finding employment.

If this group were counted as in the labor force and distributed among the employed and the unemployed, the percentage of joblessness would be much higher.

There is also the question of how fast the nation is pulling out of the 1960-61 recession in terms of unemployment. A look at the record reveals that the 5.6 percent figure for February is the highest unemployment rate for any postwar recession 12 months after the low point of the recession. Twelve months after the end of the 1957-58 recession the jobless percentage was 5.2; after the 1954-55 recession it was 4.3 percent; after the 1949 recession it was 4.1 percent.

Add this to the increase in the number of long-term unemployed and the chronically high rate of unemployment that has plagued the nation for the past several years becomes clearer.

★ ★ ★

THERE IS NO INVOLVED PROBLEM when it comes to analyzing corporate profit figures; they're moving up, zooming to new highs, and on the basis of incomplete but strongly indicative reports, 1961 may set a new all-time mark.

That's for 1961. The first three months of 1962, according to the authoritative Wall Street Journal, will show an even sharper increase, and there is every indication that the $10.5 billion increase in profits for 1962 anticipated by the Administration will come to pass. For this same period the Administration hopes to bring the unemployment rate down to 5 percent.

The February job report holds a warming ray or two but it will take a great deal more heat to get rid of the chilly grip of unemployment on the nation's economy.

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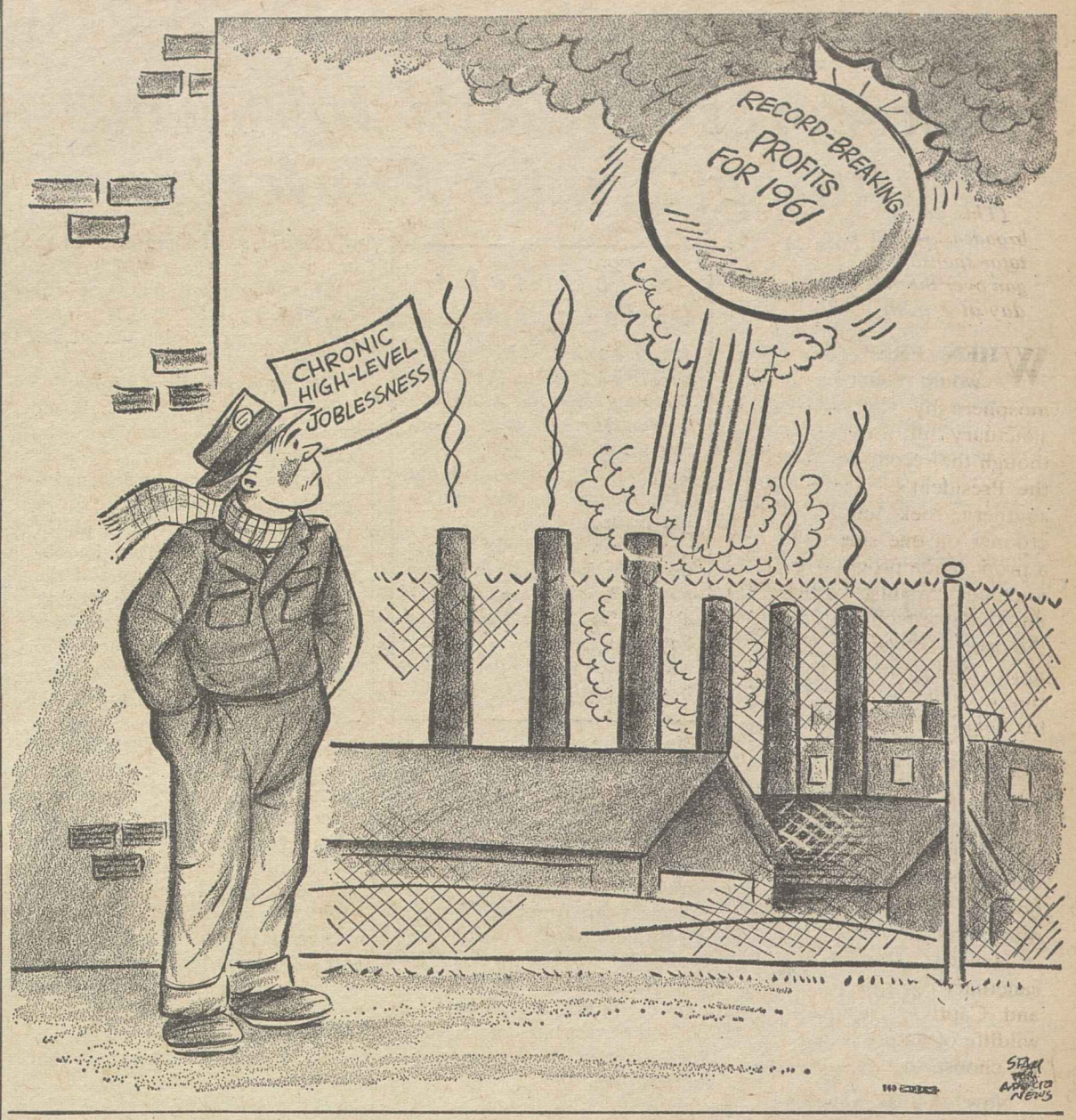
Ground Observer



Becu Declares:

An Enemy Who Smiles While He Subverts Is More Dangerous

(The following is excerpted from an address by Omer Becu, general secretary of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to a meeting of the New York City AFL-CIO Central Labor Council.)

TODAY THE FREE trade unions are confronted by an enemy, perhaps even more dangerous than the Nazi-Fascist armies which sought to impose their dictatorship over the free world.

I say that this is a more dangerous enemy because he knows how to smile while he subverts, how to look pleasant while he explodes nuclear bombs, how to promise peace while he threatens war and engages in undeclared wars and how to speak in the sweet accents of freedom while he blights that freedom wherever he is.

For us in the free trade union movement, Communist totalitarianism is the grave menace we have known almost from its inception. We have understood the gravity of this menace because free trade unions have been the target of international communism from the day Lenin took power. By every tactic, stratagem and maneuver, they sought to create a power base in every country of the world by subverting the free workers and their trade unions.

Perhaps as important as the Polaris submarine, or the deterrent significance of your thermonuclear armory or even the heroic flight into space of Col. Glenn is the fact that the American labor movement understands that free trade unionism can never compromise with totalitarianism—whether Communist or fascist—without suffering irreparable injury. A democratic government may necessarily engage in summit conferences, in negotiations, in all kinds of arrangements with Moscow. In the maintenance of peace, there is no reason why such confrontation should be excluded from diplomacy.

But a free trade union movement would imperil its moral reason for existence were it to deal with totalitarian labor fronts which afflict millions of workers from East Berlin to Peking.

That is why the ICFTU has steadily refused to engage in so-called cultural exchanges with Moscow, with Belgrade, with Madrid or with any government which enslaves workers and trade unions. For us it would be a betrayal of these millions of workers behind the Iron Curtain who cannot be brainwashed but who await a day when they will be free again.

I am thinking of the workers in East Germany who in 1953 rose up against Communist tyranny, the workers of Poznan in Poland, the workers in Hungary, and who can say where else, who risked lives and freedom in an attempt to break their Communist chains. It is little known that one of the first things the workers of Budapest did during the glorious days of the Hungarian revolution in 1956 was to apply for membership in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Moscow knows that if ever it permitted a free election in its vast imperialist empire, it would be the end of that empire. It knows it so well that when the workers of East Germany began voting for freedom with their feet, Moscow had to build this inhuman monstrosity, a wall, to cage them.

THAT IS WHY THE ICFTU has decided to hold its seventh world congress in free Berlin next July, to demonstrate our solidarity with the persecuted peoples behind this wall and behind the Iron Curtain. We want free trade unionists from all the world to see the documented record of what totalitarianism means while its propagandists tell us that Moscow is busy "liberalizing" itself.

In struggling against totalitarianism, we are also aware of the sins in our own backyard. We must face the fact honestly and uncompromisingly that Angola and South Africa are evils we ought to be able to do something about. The free trade union movement has from its inception fought colonialism. We are pledged to fight this evil in our midst until the colonial peoples are liberated. And one of the most effective ways of ensuring that the freedom from colonialism will not be fictitious is by helping the struggling trade unions in these less developed countries to stand on their own feet.

The free trade union movement insists that helping the developing nations embark on the road to political and economic maturity does not exclude free institutions and particularly the free trade union movement. In fact, the surest way of preventing the post-colonial growth of a people is by continuing colonial oppression under the guise of independence, but this time under a native dictator. There has been far too much admiration for strongmen in the new states of Asia and Africa and too little sympathy for their victims.

Morgan Says:

Kennedy Nuclear Test Decision Exposes Irony of Modern Man

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EST.)

WHEN PRES. KENNEDY announced we would resume nuclear testing in the atmosphere my wife and I happened to be in a bird sanctuary off the Gulf Coast of Florida. Although the reception on my radio was not good—the President's voice wavered between a twangy southern rock and roll crooner on one side and a propaganda program in unctuous Spanish from the Cuban revolution on the other—it was not the most inappropriate setting in which to listen to his heavy, reluctant message.

Morgan

There was, for one thing, the accidental symbolism in the sound of the President's calm but sad New England accent trying to insert some notes of reason between the madness of jukebox music and the florid phrases of Castro's pitchman in Havana. And there we ourselves were in that sanctuary comprised of the small islands of Sanibel and Captiva, curiously juxtaposed between the wildlife of nature and the wild frantic life of what we choose to call civilization.

Now on that warm evening through the sputtering radio came the numbing news that we must step back onto man's fiendish escalator of self-destruction. It had to come because when all the other explanations are peeled away the basic fact remains that mankind has not yet learned to tame its own destructiveness any better than—or rather, as well as—it has learned to deal with the ferocity of natural storms.

Indeed the deeper we probe into the earth, the farther we soar into space and the more we learn of the mysteries of the universe, the more sophisticated, so-called, our knowledge becomes of systems of warfare to destroy entire populations. This is the towering irony of humanity as we hurtle on through the 20th Century.

Pres. Kennedy grasped the cutting edge of the irony when he said how exceedingly he regretted the necessity of balancing the hazards of radioactive fall-out from resumed atmospheric tests to even one additional individual's health "against the hazards to hundreds of millions of lives which would be created by any relative decline in our nuclear strength."

Nobody is more keenly or bitterly aware than the President of how perilous is the security given by nuclear strength or of how much more imperiled that security becomes if the nuclear powers continue the endless spiral of the arms race. It is an endless spiral because, under the circumstances, neither side wants to settle for parity; only superiority will do. And so the race continues. Yet out of this whirling insanity flashes a tiny, weak gleam of hope. "The fact," as Mr. Kennedy said, "that both sides have decided to resume testing only emphasizes the need for new agreement, not new argument."

THERE WILL BE new argument and already there is the strident harangue of counter-propaganda. But behind the bluster there is still reason to believe that the Soviet leaders do not want to blow up the planet any more than we do, that whereas the hydrogen bomb, according to the happy augury of the scientists, may no longer be the ultimate but only the penultimate weapon, the Soviets may be willing to settle for that as ghastly enough of a threat to civilization if we are.

The rub comes in how to settle on that and then on what terms to disarm from there down. For us this may be the hardest operation of all but we must prepare ourselves for it now or we will surely muff the chance at a beginning on disarmament if that chance comes.

Awful as the threat of nuclear war is to contemplate we still find it easier to think in terms of warfare than in any other terms. This does not mean we should disarm alone or go it alone on a test moratorium. The folly of either is obvious. The President made the only decision he could have made under the circumstances: to test but keep talking.

In the talking we may have to give some ground from old concepts. London dispatches indicated the U.S. and Britain may go to the Geneva disarmament conference with a less rigid position on a system for inspection and control of nuclear tests partly because new techniques have developed long-range detection devices making on-the-spot inspection less vital. This presumably could ease Soviet fears that inspection teams would be used for political espionage.

The Administration may fear a hue and cry, especially from some congressmen against anything less than "rigid" inspection and control as too risky. It is risky. But we must remember that the riskiest course of all is the continued escalation of the nuclear arms race itself.

Washington Reports:

Congress Making First Move In Decade to Ban Bias on Job

"IF A MAN CAN'T GET A JOB on an equal basis with his fellow men, and if he is unable to obtain promotions on the basis of merit alone, then this type of discrimination affects him more directly and more acutely than any other denial of civil rights," Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) described his federal fair employment practices bill as "the first attempt in roughly 10 years, on the part of the legislative branch, to do anything about securing what has become known as fair employment opportunities. By that we mean the opportunity to seek a job without being discriminated against because of age, race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry."

Goodell said that the commission to be set up if the bill passes would attempt "to keep track of discrimination in promotion. We think this is equally important as preventing discrimination in getting a job."

Roosevelt pointed out that discrimination in promotion is one of the factors holding the earning power of Negroes below that of white workers. Although 22 states have FEP laws, federal legislation is necessary to cover interstate commerce, he said.

"As an example, the New York state agency went after the airlines to see that they employed stewardesses without regard to color," Roosevelt reported. "They succeeded in one instance in getting one Negro stewardess hired on one airline. She isn't working on that job anymore. She got tired of being the one example. And New York has not been able to enforce the law in regard to any of the other lines because they say they are in interstate commerce. The federal government has to take jurisdiction."

GOODELL SAID testimony showed that many employers would welcome the law. It would enable them to say: "I have to do this [hire Negroes and promote them on merit] because this is the law, and if I don't comply, I'm going to have all sorts of repercussions descend on me."

Roosevelt declared the law would affect unions as well as management.

"It specifically refers to apprenticeship programs," he said. "The bill would prohibit any kind of discrimination within a union—either in membership or in any practices in which the union has a voice in influencing employment. And the unions have supported this bill."

Both congressmen hoped the bill will be cleared by the House Rules Committee and win strong support from the Administration. "If the bill gets to the floor, I think it has an excellent chance of passing," Roosevelt asserted.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

YEARS AFTER the AFL-CIO and its predecessor federations began urging Congress to provide for the strictest protection of the billions of dollars due to workers under employe welfare and pension plans, a bill to provide exactly that protection has neared the point of passage. It may be worth while to recapitulate what delayed the measure.

Senate subcommittee hearings—first under the late Republican Sen. Ives of New York and then under Democratic Sen. Douglas of Illinois—began in 1954 to lay bare the skullduggery, waste and actual theft to which welfare and pension plan money was exposed.

The swift expansion of such programs, largely as a result of union contract demands for protection of workers against the natural hazards of sickness and old age, is a relatively late development. By the time anyone realized the temptations such accumulations of money involved, what loopholes for self-enrichment were opened, what dangers were created for the careless or inexperienced or incompetent, the problem was a big one.

Douglas and Ives moved from exposing the evils to the drafting of legislation designed to protect the full interest of the workers in the benefits designed for them.

* * *

THE AFL-CIO took the viewpoint at once that what was needed was a federal law requiring complete financial reports to the government, so that responsible officials could examine the reports and uncover anything improper or inadequate in the integrity of the welfare plans.

So did Senators Douglas and Ives, making the move a bipartisan one in the political area, and they sponsored a bill on which hearings were held, and the legislation was then redrafted to take account of wise suggestions.

Yet suddenly opposition developed. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers tried to get exemption from the reporting requirements of all pension and welfare plans administered solely by employers. The insurance industry lobbied to get the bill watered down.

Ranking union officials gave full support to Senators Douglas and Ives, who were joined in 1958 by then Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts as a co-sponsor of the measure, and the bill finally cleared the Senate on an 83-to-0 roll call.

Then the lobbying attacks began all over again in the House.

The insurance companies, the NAM and the CofC intensified their drive to reduce coverage. The House Labor Committee delayed hearings for weeks, until the adjournment of Congress in an election year was in sight.

* * *

THE BILL was finally passed—but it had been so compromised in House committee that it was little more than a gesture.

Criminal penalties had been removed. The Secretary of Labor, designated as the responsible government official to receive reports, was deprived of authority to regulate the kind of reports. He was denied the authority to initiate investigations, to take timely and effective action to punish violators.

Former Pres. Eisenhower when he signed the measure said he did so with reluctance, because the bill was so weak, and he served notice that he would demand a strengthened law.

It has taken nearly four years and a new President, whose attitude toward the program is just what Eisenhower's was, to get action. A joint Senate-House conference committee has worked out a strong version of separate bills passed by each house, final approval is assured and Mr. Kennedy will sign it. We are at last back to where we would have been—where labor wanted protection of welfare and pension money to be—had the original Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill been passed.

Isn't it a strange thing that there was such violent and prolonged opposition to a simple measure protecting the rights of workers to pension and welfare money due to them as deferred wages?

DISCRIMINATION in employment opportunity is one of the most serious forms of civil rights violation and must be prevented by a federal FEPC law, Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.,), left, and Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Door-to-Door Salesmen Mulct Workers with Inflated Prices

By Sidney Margolius

DOOR-TO-DOOR installment selling of a wide variety of goods from religious articles to chord organs has become big business. Some 3,000 firms now have about 1.5 million salespeople out selling everything from cosmetics to home organs. Often the chief customers are modest-income working people. The prices they pay for goods bought this way often are two and three times that charged by stores for the same items.

Take the new cap-type hair dryers which have a hood and hose to supply hot and cool air. Heavy TV advertising has made such hair dryers currently the biggest sellers of any small appliance, and the door-to-door installment sellers have latched on to them as their chief current promotion. The canvassers charge anywhere from $19.95 to $24.95 for the same or similar hair dryers that stores sell for $10 to $12. To help them get this high price, they package the hair dryers in suitcase or hatbox-type carrying cases so they look more expensive.

The same high markups are charged for many other goods sold by house-to-house canvassers. Moderate-income people are generally the chief targets because they are easygoing buyers and most sympathetic to salesmen who come to the door. Too, the cost is disguised by the installment terms. The salesmen emphasize that the item costs "so much a week."

The salesmen also use what are known in the trade as door openers and account openers. Sometimes the door openers are free samples of cosmetics or housewares. But the account openers most widely used by installment door-to-door firms are religious articles. These often are elaborately-framed pictures or plaques. Sometimes they have an electric light over a reproduction of a Biblical scene or figure, or may be offered with a Bible as a "free" premium or part of the package. The door-to-door sellers charge from $10 to $30 for such pictures and plaques, and some firms report they are among their biggest sellers. Another big door-to-door seller is electric clocks framed with religious pictures for $25.

Not only are some of these "account openers" themselves high priced, but once you open an account with a door-to-door installment firm, its salesmen will be after you to buy many other goods.

Among other widely-sold door-to-door lines are vacuum cleaners ($70 cleaners are sold for $130 and some models run as high as $220); stainless-steel cookware (which canvassers find they can sell at a higher markup than aluminum); radio and phonograph equipment; various electric appliances and dinnerware sets.

Door-to-door firms especially push melamine (plastic) dishes. They often get $59.95 for a 45-piece service of melamine. You can buy such services at regular stores for $29.95 in solid colors. The canvassers charge as much as $69 for a 53-piece service of Bavarian china. Retail stores sell such sets for $30-$35.

In general, door-to-door firms mark up their goods 2.5 to 3 times the wholesale price. If they pay $6.65 for a set of cheap dishes, they charge $16.95 to $19.95. The salesmen get 25 percent commission, and collection and bad-debt costs are reported to take another big bite of 30 percent. Thus, about half of the price you pay goes for just selling the merchandise to you and collecting the payments.

In comparison to the margin of 60 to 67 percent of your dollar taken by door-to-door firms, ordinary retailers take 22 to 40 percent. Some of the more conservative door-to-door sellers selling cosmetics, toiletries and housewares take 55 percent, which is still more than many of the conventional retailers charge for goods of similar value.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Dr. Jekyll Has Nothing on Kids In Quick Shift of Personality

By Jane Goodsell

EXPERIENCE DOESN'T necessarily improve a parent's job proficiency and technical know-how. I, for instance, have been a mother for quite some time, and I still can't tie a sash that isn't lopsided, and I'm a failure at removing slivers from fingers and toes.

Still, my years of experience haven't been entirely in vain. I now realize that it's impossible to understand my children because, as soon as I think I have them figured out, they turn into somebody else.

Take my first-born, Ann, for example. I had her typed as a serious, earnest little girl with a passion for order and efficiency. I had no reason to think she wouldn't stay that way.

So it came as quite a shock when she turned into a flibberty-gibbet who lost her shoes and forgot her lunch and didn't do her homework. In fact, it came as such a shock that I went right on thinking of her as an earnest little girl who, for some reason or other, wasn't acting like herself. She was probably maladjusted and it must, somehow, be my fault.

Now I know better. I realize that children stop acting like themselves all of a sudden, and there isn't any reason why. Or maybe there are warning signs that a more observant parent would notice, but I'm continually getting caught by surprise.

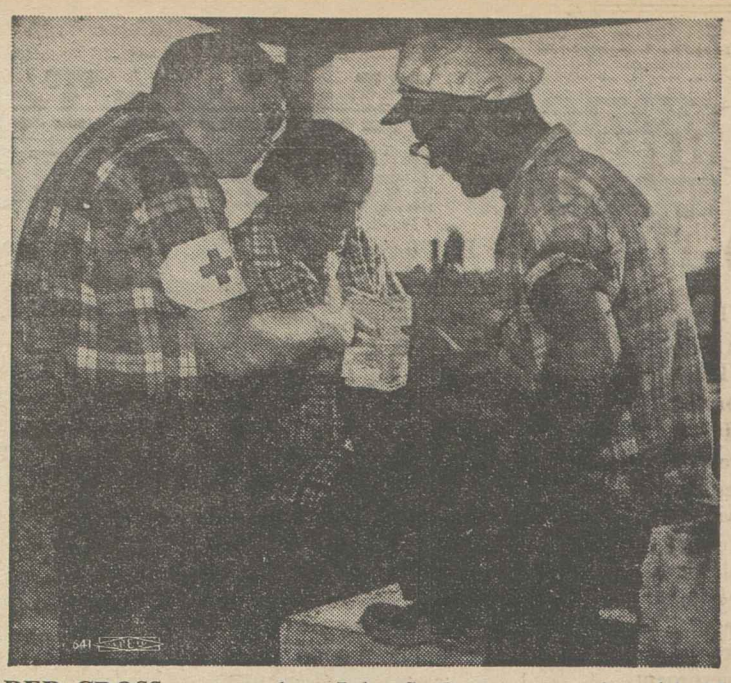
Take my second-born, Katie. One day she was a little chatterbox of a tomboy, who never combed her hair and never stopped talking. Her passion in life was playing kick-the-can in the street. The next day (I swear it happened overnight) she was a full-fledged teenager who spent hours closeted in her room putting up her hair. She quit talking except on the telephone, and she answered me with uh-huhs.

THESE TRANSFORMATIONS are hard to get used to. We adults are stable creatures who change slowly, if at all. This may or may not be an advantage, but it isn't wise to assume that all change is for the better.

Take my third-born, Molly. I had her typed as the easy-to-get-along-with child who did what Mommy said. She was affectionate, amiable and eager to please. Imagine my shock when she turned into an obstinate, tyrannical little demon who said "no" on principle, and swore like a top sergeant.

Then, just as I was getting used to her that way and trying to toughen my own personality to cope with hers, she switched roles again. This time she turned into an elfin little creature who wafted through the house on tippy-toe, pretending she was a fairy princess and singing imaginative little songs.

What it takes to be a parent is flexibility. Enough flexibility to watch, without batting an eyelash, as Dr. Jekyll turns into Mr. Hyde, who becomes Little Eva, who becomes Betty Crocker, who becomes Tuesday Weld, who turns into . . . well, there's no telling who I might be living with tomorrow.



A RED CROSS case worker, John S. Owens, consults with Mrs. Mary Ruth Taylor and her son, Sherman, on Red Cross plans to help them recover from the ravages of Hurricane Carla.

'Doing the Job of Mercy:'

Red Cross Campaign Endorsed by Meany

AFL-CIO PRES. George Meany has extended the "heartfelt endorsement" of the federation to the 1962 campaign of the American National Red Cross.

"This has been a good year for relations between our organizations," said Meany in a letter to Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, ARC president. "More AFL-CIO men and women than ever before are working with their Red Cross chapters, through our community services program."

Meany cited the importance of such Red Cross services as blood banking, first aid, safety, and home nursing, then added:

"Of increasing interest to us in the labor movement is the role of the Red Cross in the international field. We are glad to know that, through this mechanism, America can help victims of the Congolese disorders; the Angola refugees; the stricken in Morocco; and in the hundreds of other places where the world's people are in want and need."

He said the AFL-CIO extends its "heartfelt endorsement to the Red Cross without stint and with the knowledge that all of us are the Red Cross and all of us are doing the job of mercy together." He also urged central bodies to invite local Red Cross representatives to attend their March meetings to report on their programs.

Meany is serving as National Fund vice chairman during the March Red Cross campaign. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Wm. F. Schnitzler and Vice-Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky are on the national board of governors.

New milestones in the development of Red Cross-AFL-CIO relations were highlighted in the annual labor-Red Cross report of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Leo Perlis, CSA director, said trade unionists are now serving all four area offices of Red Cross as liaison with AFL-CIO CSA.

"With complete coverage in these offices and at the national level," he pointed out, "we stepped up our work in year-round program development."

The most dramatic example of labor-Red Cross cooperation came when Hurricane Carla, the major disaster of the year, swept the Texas coast. Even before the storm hit, Red Cross and AFL-CIO community services committees held day-long disaster workshops training over 1,000 AFL-CIO members in disaster relief.

When 300,000 Texans left their coastal homes in the largest mass evacuation in the nation's history, unionists helped to accomplish the exodus without panic or hardship to a single person. After the storm hit, CSC representatives worked with Red Cross in the $6 million job of helping those in need.

Here are other highlights of labor-Red Cross cooperation during the past year:

- Over 50 Red Cross chapters developed blood programs as a direct result of union activity and support. A typical example is Lorain, Ohio, where an eight-year union drive resulted in a Red Cross blood program for all of Lorain county.
- Seven regional blood conferences, jointly sponsored by the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and Red Cross, were held across the country for the improvement and expansion of the blood program.
- An encouraging increase in direct involvement of trade unionists in Red Cross first aid training was noted in the report.
- The labor press received special mention from Red Cross leadership for its "excellent coverage" of newsworthy union-Red Cross events.

Labor's Economic Review:

Capital Investment Budget Held Vital for U. S. Fiscal Planning

The housewife trying to stretch a paycheck has—and needs—only one type of budget, a simple listing of planned expenses against the amount of money available.

The federal government, with multi-billion dollar expenditures, income and investments, needs a more sophisticated system of bookkeeping to reflect with accuracy the nation's fiscal position.

It needs, but doesn't have, a budget system which makes the necessary distinction between expenditures which represent the "housekeeping" costs of operating the government and providing for the national defense, and those expenses which are in the nature of capital investments—whose dividends will contribute to the wealth of the nation and the future income of government.

An article in the February issue of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO monthly magazine, examines the federal budget and explains why there is a growing demand for a separate "capital budget."

Prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research for the Labor's Economic Review feature of the magazine, the article tells why the apparently technical question of budget preparation has become a major political issue.

Without any differentiation between ordinary expenses and capital spending, the obsession with a "balanced budget" can stifle programs which would contribute to the nation's economic growth and more than repay the initial cost over the long run. The Federationist article notes:

"Failure to use the potential of a modern national budget strengthens the position of individuals and groups which oppose federal spending for economic growth and stability and who have been, in the main, successful for more than a decade in stopping or watering down vitally needed programs in the public sector. Their most effective rallying cries are those of fiscal irresponsibility, deficit spending, unbalanced budget or crushing national debt."

Anyone who has attempted to interpret the mammoth document known as the annual federal budget is aware that it is an almost impossible task to separate the figures representing capital expenditures from current expense items.

The Federationist article points out that Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt first proposed a capital budget in 1940, that the first Hoover Commission report in 1949 recommended a separate capital budget, that the 1960 Democratic Party platform called for this budget reform and that capital budget bills have been sponsored by the four Democratic members of Oregon's congressional delegation—Senators Wayne Morse and Maurine Neuberger and Representatives Al Ullman and Edith Green.

Despite the Democratic platform pledge, the Treasury Dept. has hedged, notifying Congress that it plans a study of the issue "as soon as more pressing requirements permit" and asking that Congress defer action.

"This footdragging," the article declares, "has delayed but will not derail a push in the next Congress to enact a sound, workable capital budget bill."

The capital budget, conservative critics nothwithstanding, is no radical innovation in governmental or private business circles. Some 16 states employ to some degree capital budget classifications, as do most of the nation's largest cities. Private firms customarily differentiate between investment and current expense items in order to determine assets, liabilities and corporate indebtedness. A number of foreign countries have long used capital budgets to give more accurate pictures of their financial condition.

The AFL-CIO analysis makes this point:

"A capital budget approach which separates government management of assets from disbursement of funds for operating expenses will provide the executive with the means of directing national resources, both human and natural, to meet the many unmet needs for public investment.

"Equally important, it will provide a fiscal book of accounts capable of acting as a guide to formulation of sound and progressive monetary and taxation policies."

20 Canadian Unions In White Collar Drive

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian union movement has launched a massive campaign to recruit 500,000 new members among white collar workers. Its goal is to bring collective bargaining to the growing number of workers in office buildings and service industries.

Twenty major unions affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress met here to plan the campaign.

A steering committee was appointed to work out preliminary strategy. The committee includes: Mike Rygus, Canadian vice-president of the Machinists; Burris Ormsby, co-director of the White Collar Department of the Steelworkers; William Lowe of the Office Employes; David Wade of the Retail Clerks.

A CLC executive member will be appointed later.

A special agency within the CLC Dept. of Organization will also be set up to assist in directing the general campaign.

The Ottawa meeting agreed that the campaign should not be an overnight blitz but a slow experimental process of developing new methods of approach and communication with the white collar workers.

To succeed, said one spokesman, the union movement must examine its old techniques and time-hallowed traditions and develop a brighter public image with trained, sophisticated organizers. A study of the attitudes and ambitions of white collar workers will also be undertaken.

After the preliminary committee reports, tentatively at the CLC convention in April, a formal committee of all the unions in the field will be organized.

Automation and technological change have had great impact on the make-up of the Canadian labor force, said one committee spokesman. However, only 75,000 of 540,000 white collar workers are organized, according to a government survey of 20,000 employes.

Many unions represent some office and technical workers, but never before in Canada have they decided to coordinate their organizational efforts in a general campaign for members among office workers, sales personnel, technicians and professional workers.

The new goals include workers in trade, finance, insurance, transportation and some segments of the service industries such as teachers, nurses, government employes, as well as the clerical work force of the manufacturing industries.

MEXICAN LABOR PAPER EDITORS, visiting the United States under State Dept. auspices, hear an explanation of the makeup and content of Equity from Dick Moore, right, editor of the actors' union's monthly publication. Moore was invited to address the group by Leon Stein, editor of Justice, publication of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers, in whose office the discussion took place.

NEWLY-ELECTED AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall, center, is welcomed to the Executive Council session at Bal Harbour, Fla., by Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Hall, president of the Seafarers, filled the vacancy left by the recent death of William A. Calvin.

L. S. BUCKMASTER, left, who resigned as an AFL-CIO president at the close of the federation's Executive Council meeting at Bal Harbour, Fla., receives the best wishes of Pres. Meany on his retirement and thanks for his continuous service on the council since the merger. He formerly was president of the Rubber Workers.

Fired IBEW Strikers Win Jobless Benefits

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has reversed a lower court and upheld the claim of a group of workers who had been denied unemployment compensation on the ground they were discharged because of an illegal strike.

The decision upheld the State Bureau of Employment Security and the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review, both of which had found that the claimants, members of Philadelphia Local 2005 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, had not been discharged for joining in the walk-out and therefore were eligible for benefits.

At the same time Justice Herbert B. Cohen, in an opinion for the Supreme Court, sharply criticized the Superior Court for not following the principle that findings of the Board of Review, if supported by the evidence, are conclusive. The findings, he asserted, in fact, were "well supported by the evidence contained in the record."

The case grew out of the discharge of two employes by the Progress Manufacturing Co., which had a contract containing no-strike and arbitration clauses with Local 2005. The entire force struck Oct. 17, 1958. The discharges were reduced to suspensions, and the firm indicated it would arbitrate if the employes would return by Oct. 20. Only a few reported on that date, and the company rejected a union suggestion that the suspended workers be reinstated pending arbitration.

On Oct. 21 the plant ceased operations. Three days later all employes received two company notices—one that each was suspended because of participation in the walkout, the other instructing that an enclosed card be signed and returned if the employe was interested in going back to work. All employes returned the cards. Recalls began Oct. 28 and by Nov. 4 had grown to 750. On Nov. 10 the rest—the claimants in the jobless aid case—received notices of discharge.

Participation in an illegal work stoppage in Pennsylvania disqualifies an unemployment compensation claimant, hence the stress on the reason for discharge.

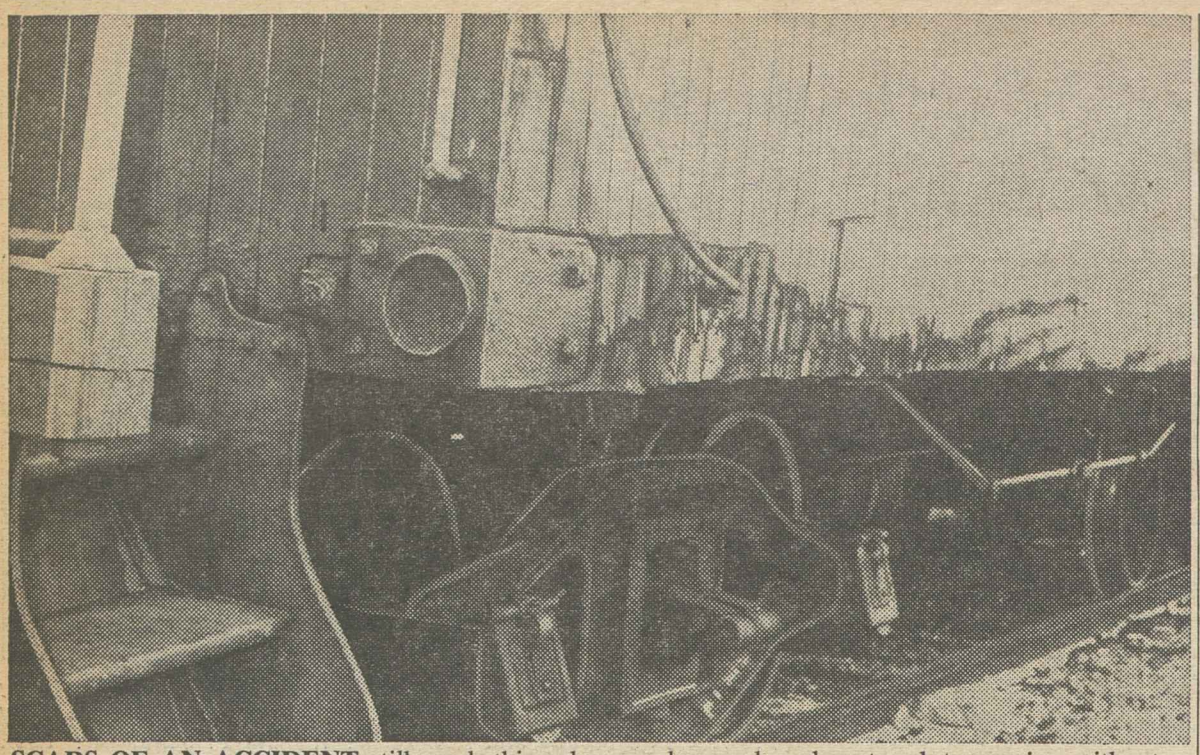
The lower court took an "unrealistic" view in determining that the claimants were discharged for participating in the strike, Cohen said in his opinion. He explained:

"The company suspended all employes indiscriminately for the illegal work stoppage and then indulged in a procedure of evaluating the qualifications, ability and work record to determine who should be retained and who should be discharged.

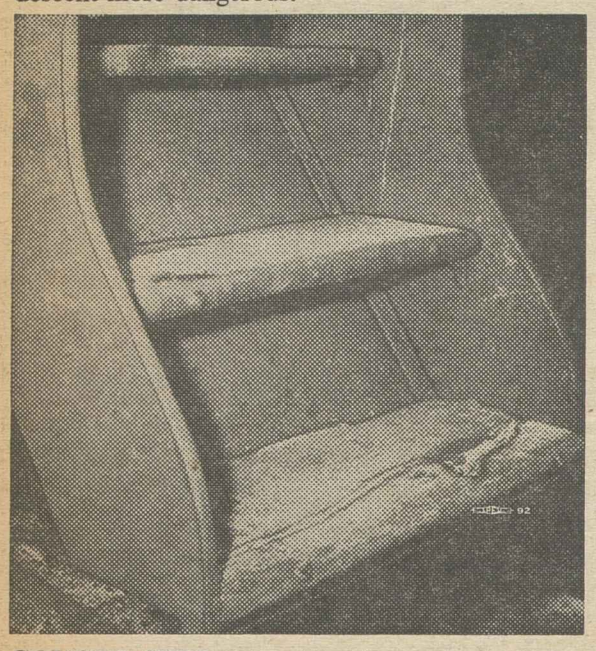
"It was this valuation and not the illegal work stoppage that determined the discharge."

Football Game Halts As Political Protest

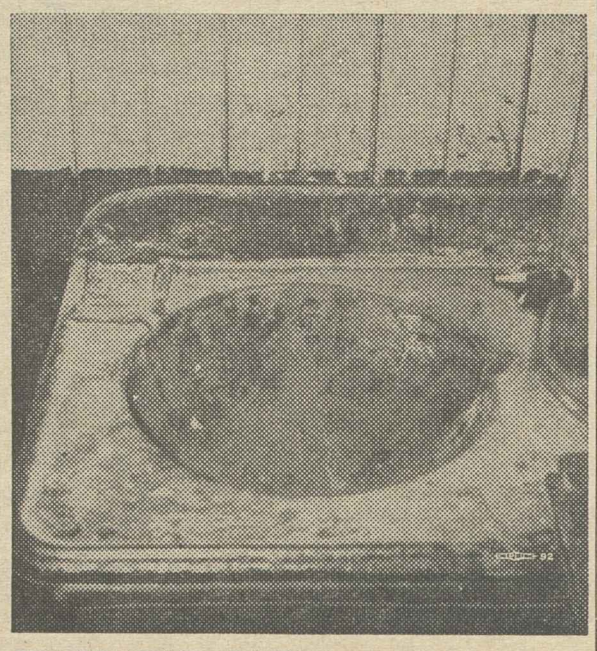
Coimbra, Portugal—Rival football teams from Coimbra and Lexoes stopped play in the middle of a game here in protest against the arrest by political police of 14 students who had been charged with anti-state activities.



SCARS OF AN ACCIDENT still mark this caboose, damaged and restored to service without a face-lifting. On the side, right, is a bent "grab iron" which trainmen say makes swift ascent and descent more dangerous.



GOUGED STEP, advertising its need of repairs, is one of most obvious safety hazards.



FILTHY WASH BASIN is provided in caboose for use of train crews.

Rail Unions to Huddle; Long Negotiations Seen

Chicago—Rail operating unions have begun a series of strategy sessions in preparation for what one union president predicted would be a long period of "hard-nosed negotiations" over work rules, jobs and wages.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen made the statement to nearly 300 top union officers and staff members called together to discuss the union's position in the wake of a presidential commission's recommendations which would abolish the jobs of most of the union's members. The commission report has been rejected by all five operating brotherhoods.

Rail management officials proposed that negotiations begin on Mar. 20, but union officials indicated they will suggest a later date, and set Mar. 21 as the date for their own first joint strategy session.

"We intend to protect the right of our members to do the work as long as it is there," Gilbert declared. Declaring that talk of a strike is "premature," he said the union will seek "a peaceful equitable settlement" through negotiations.

The four other operating unions—the Trainmen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers and Conductors—have all scheduled meetings of their officers and chairmen to discuss their procedures.

Meanwhile, in other developments:

- Pres. Kennedy appointed a three-member Emergency Board to investigate a wage dispute between 11 unions representing 600,000 non-operating employes and the nation's railroads.

The unions have asked a 25-cent hourly wage increase and six months' advance notice of abolition of jobs or cuts in the work force. Management has proposed wage cuts for laborers and semi-skilled workers and no increase for other crafts.

- The Locomotive Engineers added their formal dissent to those previously voiced by operating unions to the presidential commission's report.

A. F. Zimmerman, the union's representative on the commission, sent Pres. Kennedy a statement denouncing the majority recommendations as "vicious and brutal." He said they would result in "lower wages for most employes, longer hours and a poorer, less reliable, less efficient service to the public."

The rail operating unions emphasized that the presidential commission report was not binding on the parties and Pres. Kennedy pointed this out also in a statement issued after receipt of the report. The President expressed the hope that negotiations between the parties will resolve issues in dispute.

Steel Fabricators Accept Basic Pact

Hamilton, Ont. — Employes of nine fabricating plants of the Steel Co. of Canada in Ontario and Quebec have accepted the terms of the three-year contract which recently gave 9,000 members of Steelworkers Local 1005 at the company's basic steel plant here a 21-cents-an-hour package of wage, pension, insurance and medical care benefits.

BRT Asks Cabooses Fit For Humans

Cleveland, Ohio—A caboose is a combination office and "home away from home" and should have a few more comforts than a cattle car, members of the Railroad Trainmen have testified at a hearing held here by the National Mediation Board.

Many cabooses used every day by railroaders are so uncomfortable and so unsafe, BRT members on New York Central Lines-East and NYC-West charged, that they asked BRT Pres. W. P. Kennedy to set a date for a walkout. Kennedy picked Feb. 16 but the mediation board delayed it for at least 60 days and assigned Mediator Arthur J. Glover to hear the facts and make a recommendation.

BRT witnesses told Glover that many cabooses are rickety antiques with kerosene lights, battered steps and handrails, poor springs, draughty windows, and soot-covered furniture. They lack protection against lurches, jerks and sudden stops of long-train, high-speed equipment pulled by fast Diesel locomotives, crew members testified.

Union general chairmen and two vice presidents—W. J. Weil and Q. C. Gabriel—asked for:

- Steel cabooses on every freight train.
- Safety belts, hand stanchions and shatterproof glass.
- Screens, storm windows, electric markers and overhead lights; electric refrigerators to keep food from spoiling.

Witnesses said the railroad put some steel cabooses into service 15 years ago, but they did not begin to fill the need and already are out of date on today's long, fast freights.

Supreme Court Rules:

U.S. Labor Law Held Binding in State Suits

State courts must apply federal labor law when deciding suits over violations of labor-management contracts, the Supreme Court has specifically ruled.

The decision was the latest in a series clarifying the high court's finding in its 1957 Lincoln Mills case that the Taft-Hartley Act required federal courts to fashion a body of federal labor law for the enforcement of union-management contrast.

Two weeks ago, in the Dowd Box case, the court ruled that its Lincoln Mills decision did not bar state court proceedings over violations of such contracts.

In a new case, involving a suit by Lucas Flour Co. of Seattle, Wash., against a local of the unaffiliated Teamsters, the court now confirms the implication in its Dowd decision "that state courts should apply federal law in exercising jurisdiction over litigation" brought under the Taft-Hartley Act because of alleged contract violations.

Particularly significant from labor's point of view, according to union attorneys, is that with federal law controlling, the decisions of state courts in such suits are clearly subject to review by the Supreme Court.

Lucas Flour sued the Teamsters, seeking damages for business losses incurred as a result of a strike by the union over a dismissal. The company argued that the strike violated the contract in that the dispute was subject to binding arbitration under terms of the agreement. A trial court awarded damages of $6,501.60 and the Supreme Court of Washington affirmed the judgment.

Justice Potter Stewart's opinion on behalf of the U.S. Supreme Court held that the state supreme court was in error when it applied state law in reaching the decision, but said the decision itself was correct because federal law, too, would have found a contract violation in the strike.

Justice Hugo Black dissented, arguing that the contract arbitration clause did not in fact compel arbitration of the disputed firing and that the union thus was free to strike over the issue.

On the question of which law—state or federal—governed in the suit, Justice Stewart wrote:

"It was apparently the theory of the Washington court that, although Lincoln Mills requires the federal courts to fashion, from the policy of our national labor laws, a body of federal law for the enforcement of collective bargaining agreements, nonetheless the courts of the state remain free to apply local rules when called upon to enforce such agreements.

"This view cannot be accepted. The dimensions . . . [of Taft-Hartley] require the conclusion that substantive principles of federal labor law must be paramount in the area covered by the statute. Comprehensiveness is inherent in the process by which that law is to be formulated under the mandate of Lincoln Mills, requiring issues raised in suits of a kind covered by Section 301 to be decided according to the precepts of federal labor policy. . . .

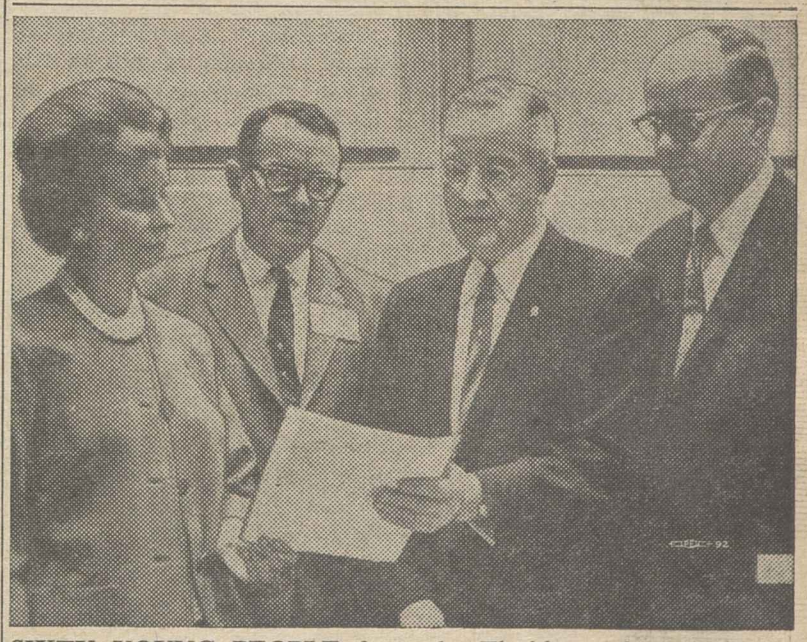
"The possibility that individual contract terms might have different meanings under state and federal law would inevitably exert a disruptive influence upon both the negotiation and administration of collective agreements. . . .

"The ordering and adjusting of competing interests through a process of free and voluntary collective bargaining is the keystone of the federal scheme to promote industrial peace. State law which frustrates the effort of Congress to stimulate the smooth functioning of that process thus strikes at the very core of federal labor policy."

On the question of whether the Teamsters strike was indeed a contract violation, as a matter of federal labor law, the opinion said:

"The collective bargaining contract expressly imposed upon both parties the duty of submitting the dispute in question to final and biding arbitration. In a consistent course of decisions, the Courts of Appeals of at least five federal circuits have held that a strike to settle a dispute which a collective bargaining agreement provides shall be settled exclusively and finally by compulsory arbitration constitutes a violation of the agreement.

"The National Labor Relations Board has reached the same conclusion [in the W. L. Mead case]. We approve that doctrine. To hold otherwise would do violence to accepted principles of traditional contract law. Even more in point, a contrary view would be completely at odds with the basic policy of national labor legislation to promote the arbitral process as a substitute for economic warfare."



SIXTY YOUNG PEOPLE from the Florida conference of the Methodist Church recently visited the Capitol and AFL-CIO headquarters with three adult guides. Shown on their visit, from left, Edith Goodwin, associate director, and Rev. Warren W. Willis, director of youth work for the conference, Lakeland, Fla.; Rev. Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO religious relations representative; and Dr. Kenneth Watson, executive director of the Religion & Labor Council of America, who welcomed the delegation.

2,000 Hear Meany Pledge Support:

Letter Carriers Salary Rally Sparks 'Operation Catch Up'

By David L. Perlman

More than 2,000 Letter Carriers at a three-day salary conference greeted with cheers and a brass band speakers who supported their current pay-raise drive and heard with friendly skepticism government officials who defended what the union has termed the Administration's "trickle-down" pay "reform" proposal.

The Letter Carriers, meeting in Washington, D. C., also tramped through a driving snowstorm to knock on the doors of congressmen and senators from their home states.

The loudest cheers went to:

- AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when he pledged labor's "full support" to the pay drive, which the union has dubbed Operation Catch Up, and when he termed low salaries paid postal workers "a source of shame" to the nation.
- Letter Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty, who said postal workers "don't want to wait until 1965" and need "to get away from the caboose on the economic train." The Kennedy "reform" proposal would give most postal workers pay increases of approximately 7.5 percent beginning in 1963 and spread across three years.
- Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D.S.C.) of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee and Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.), the first of 49 congressmen to sponsor the union's bill for an immediate raise of more than 14 percent.

The delegates warmly welcomed Administration spokesmen including Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., and applauded the Administration's improved employe-management relations policies for government workers.

They were polite but cool to official explanations of the Administration pay program and the conference vigorously reaffirmed the union's Catch Up program. The resolution was drafted by a committee made up of one delegate from each of the 47 states represented.

Declaring that present wage scales are "from two to four years behind increases in pay in outside industry," the resolution said the Administration's proposed increase is "much too small" and is based on an "arbitrary and capricious" definition of "comparability" with employes in Grade 5 of the classified civil service.

Kennedy's "Wisdom" Praised

Pres. Kennedy's "wisdom and foresight" in taking the initiative toward a pay increase were praised, but the amount proposed was termed "far short" of what is needed to maintain high standards of government service. In some cases, the union declared, the increase for letter carriers would amount to only $25 a year after six years.

Meany, in his keynote address, said he has "no disagreement" with recommendations for substantial increases for high-ranking government employes made by the Presidential Pay Panel on which he served.

"Indeed I applaud them," he stated. "But I dissent most vigorously from those recommendations which do not provide an adequate increase for postal workers and lower-paid classified employes."

There is no alternative to "moonlighting"—the holding of a second job by a worker—"when he can't earn enough in his first job," the federation president warned.

The government, he said, should pay wages "that set an example for private industry." It would be cheaper in the long run, the AFL-CIO president said, "to pay good wages and keep good people."

Goldberg, introduced by Doherty as the "best qualified" secretary of labor the nation has had, praised the union for being "gracious enough to invite management to come in and talk to you."

He said the rally demonstrated the "depth of conviction" of the union members in their pay demands and their support of the position taken by their leaders.

Rally Union's Biggest

Doherty called the rally the biggest ever sponsored by the union. Speaking of its political effect on Congress, he noted that "every person in this hall"—all working letter carriers—"knows how to ring doorbells and knock on doors."

The conference was the first of a series of government union mass legislative rallies scheduled for this spring, including one set by the Postal Clerks.

LETTER CARRIER Edward Kline, who walked 325 miles from Cuyahoga Falls, O., to the outskirts of Washington, D. C., to dramatize Operation Catch Up, his union's pay raise campaign, is introduced to delegates to the Letter Carriers' salary conference by Pres. William C. Doherty. Union members in towns and cities along the way were hosts to Kline during his 10-day hike.

'Work' Forces Seen Fighting Co-ops Next

Oklahoma City—Attempts to outlaw the union shop in Oklahoma will be followed by attacks on farm co-ops and marketing agreements, a state Democratic leader warned here.

Sam Battles, a former state Democratic Party chairman, urged Oklahoma Democrats to fight an initiative petition being circulated in an attempt to place a so-called "right-to-work" constitutional amendment on the ballot in the November elections.

"This proposal is opposed to every social and political reform the Democratic Party stands for," Battles declared. "They attack labor now, next in line will be farm co-ops, milk producers associations, soil conservation districts and the Rural Electrification Administration."

Battles charged that Oklahoma Republican leaders, who have endorsed "right-to-work," are "being used by the National Association of Manufacturers and John Birch Society extremists."

"The one and only motive" of the "right-to-work" sponsors, Battles charged, is "to make more money for the big industrialists by taking it away from Oklahoma's workers."

Kennedy Trade Plans Called Spur on Jobs

Pres. Kennedy's trade expansion proposals would benefit 8 to 10 workers whose jobs depend on exports for every worker injured by a resulting increase in imports, AFL-CIO Economist Bert Seidman declared on Labor News Conference, the federation's public service radio program broadcast weekly by the Mutual network.

Seidman noted that a recent Labor Dept. study had found that the jobs of 3.1 million American workers depend directly on exports. On the other hand, he said, "somewhere in the neighborhood of 400,000 workers may have lost their jobs from the increase in imports since 1954."

The value of goods exported over the past seven years rose by $7.2 billion, he said, while the value of imports went up $4.5 billion. Even this obvious favorable factor doesn't tell the whole story, observed Seidman.

"In the first place, imports create jobs in the United States for workers who transport the imports, for workers who are engaged in the marketing of imports or in the processing of these imports," he pointed out. "Secondly, there are many imports—such as coffee, bananas, some metal products and others—which are not competitive with any production in the United States."

Acknowledging that some unions dissent from the AFL-CIO stand in favor of the President's trade program, Seidman commented that their view "is in the minority" and is not shared "by the overwhelming number of unions or members of the AFL-CIO."

The federation and most of its affiliates, he said, support trade expansion "from the standpoint of the needs of the labor movement as a whole and, more important, from the standpoint of the needs of the country as a whole."

He emphasized, however, in response to questions from Lee Cohn of the Washington Evening Star and John King of the New York Journal of Commerce, that the AFL-CIO regards the trade adjustment features outlined in the President's proposals as "an integral part of the overall program." These would provide income allowances for workers and aid for businesses adversely affected by a rise in imports.

He said, too, that the higher productivity of American workers in relation to labor in other countries would help maintain high wages in U.S. industry and still leave the nation in a position to compete effectively

Nevertheless he called for "hard negotiations" with the European Common Market countries to persuade them to open up their markets to Japan and the less developed countries, which have in the past relied on the United States as a prime customer for their goods.

LABOR MINSTREL Joe Glazer enthralls a group of Washington area children with his folk singing and guitar playing at a benefit for children of migratory farm workers. The concert was sponsored by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Workers Education Local 189 of the Teachers, and the National Consumers League. Glazer, former education director for the Rubber Workers, is a labor information officer with the U.S. Information Agency.

Board Revives Former Rule on Truck Drivers

The automatic severance of truck drivers from plant-wide bargaining units, on petition of the unaffiliated Teamsters or any other union, will no longer be the policy of the National Labor Relations Board, the board has decided in a 3-2 decision.

The board majority voted, over the objection of members Boyd Leedom and Philip Ray Rodgers, to return to the policy in effect several years ago of severing from a plant group only units which are "sufficiently distinct functionally to warrant separate representation."

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members Gerald A. Brown and John H. Fanning voted to dismiss the petition of Teamsters Local 7 for a unit of truck drivers and shipping department employes, or "any other unit deemed appropriate," at the plant of the Kalamazoo, Mich., Paper Box Corp. The ruling means that Local 518, Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, will continue to represent all plant employes, as it has since 1945.

The three board members, affirming an earlier intermediate ruling by Hearing Officer Iris H. Meyer, concluded that two drivers at the paper box plant spend about half their time as drivers but also do production and shipping work and exchange duties with other workers.

Asserting that the previous policy of the board was not consistent with the purpose of the Taft-Hartley Act, the board voted to change the current rule in such cases and to consider each application on the basis of work performed and not on job titles.

Welfare Reports, Retraining:

Conferees Agree on 2 Key Kennedy Bills

Two major Kennedy Administration legislative proposals moved close to final passage as House-Senate conference committees reached agreement on a compromise worker-retraining bill and a compromise bill to stiffen the financial reports required of employe welfare plan administrators.

The House was scheduled to act first on the welfare plan bill and the Senate to act first on the manpower development and retraining program. Both measures were assured of approval in both houses and Pres. Kennedy's signature would make them law.

In other actions in Congress:

● The House Ways & Means Committee neared final approval of an Administration-sponsored measure to make major reforms in the nation's welfare system by placing greater emphasis on rehabilitation rather than relief.

The committee before formal action approved an amendment —not requested by Kennedy—to raise by $160 million a year the federal contribution to states for aid to the disabled, blind and aged.

Total cost of the program was estimated at $326 million a year. Health, Education and Welfare Sec. Abraham Ribicoff had told the committee that the Administration's own rehabilitation program would raise welfare costs in early years but decrease them thereafter.

● The Senate Post Office Committee opened hearings on a House-passed bill to raise postal rates. Committee Chairman Olin Johnston (D-S. C.) indicated that the bill would be modified and that it would not be approved until salary increases for postal workers were taken up.

The bill drastically tightening the 1958 law requiring reports to the government on the finances of employe welfare and pension plans was strongly backed by the AFL-CIO as well as recommended by the Administration.

The 1958 law, heavily watered down in the House before passage, required administrators of welfare plans to file reports with the Labor Dept. but gave the government almost no power to deal with abuses or uncover them.

The new bill provides for reports and enforcement similar to those offered in the original measure sponsored in 1958 by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and pushed through the Senate by Kennedy, then chairman of a labor subcommittee.

It will allow the Secretary of Labor to prescribe reporting forms, require fully-detailed reports, investigate failures to comply with the law and enforce the requirements in court.

It establishes federal criminal penalties for embezzlement from employe welfare plans, for making false statements in reports to the government and for offering or accepting bribes or kickbacks.

Knocked out in the compromise bill was a House-passed amendment that would have barred Labor Dept. employes who are members of AFL-CIO unions from working in the office supervising welfare plans. A substitute was approved to prevent a member of a union from supervising reports filed on a welfare plan benefiting other members of the same union.

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) was sponsor of the bill in the Senate, Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) its sponsor in the House.

The manpower development and retraining bill, a measure high on the list of Administration priorities, sets up a three-year program under which the federal government assumes a direct responsibility for the retraining of jobless workers who have lost employment chances either because of shifts in industry or the obsolescence of their skills.

The AFL-CIO gave full support to the program.

The federal government will pay training allowances and some expenses to an estimated 1 million jobless workers. Payments will be equivalent to each state's weekly unemployment compensation benefit.

Rules for Trainees

In most cases, workers to be retrained must be heads of families 21 years of age or older and must have been unemployed for three years. But 5 percent of the money —estimated at a total of $435 million—is reserved for training those 19 and 20 years old who cannot get jobs because they quit school prematurely.

The bill directs the Labor Dept. to study the impact of automation on jobs and devise programs for training and retraining procedures under the measure. The program will be wholly financed by the federal government the first two years; in the third year, states must put in matching funds.

The bill was sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.).

Meany on Planning Group For White House Parley

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been appointed to a subcommittee of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy to plan a tripartite White House conference on the national economy.

Other members of the group are Under Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, chairman; Under Sec. of Commerce Edward Gudeman; Elliott V. Bell, publisher of Business Week; Dr. George W. Taylor of the Wharton School of Finance.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg said the subcommittee already has held its first meeting and hopes to complete arrangements for the conference, including a date and agenda, by the time the President's Advisory Committee next meets, Apr. 3 and 4. At that meeting, Goldberg said, the full committee also expects to complete action on the report of its subcommittee dealing with "free and responsible collective bargaining and industrial peace."

Purpose of the White House National Economic Conference, approved by Pres. Kennedy last month, is to bring together leading representatives of labor, management and the public to exchange views in an effort to reach "the broadest possible understanding."

WINNERS OF Edward P. Morgan essay contest on youth's role in foreign policy meet with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on visit to federation's headquarters. Left to right, Gerald T. Bongard, Meany, Carol M. Burns, and Morgan.

Canadian Legislator Bolts NDP

Ottawa, Ont.—Hazen Argue, who was beaten last summer for the post of national leader of the New Democratic Party but told the founding convention "I will never let you down," has bolted to the Liberal Party.

Argue, chosen leader of the NDP caucus in Parliament, moved his seat to a position between the Liberals and the Conservatives. Bert Herridge, representing the Kootenays in British Columbia, was elected his successor for the NDP.

Meantime, his former constitutents and supporters attacked him. The executive committee of the Assiniboia district in Saskatchewan, which he has represented in Parliament, has asked him to resign. His next-door neighbor in Ottawa, Executive Vice Pres. William Dodge of the Canadian Labor Congress, charged him with "political opportunism."

Argue quit the NDP with a charge that it is dominated by a small labor clique, an allegation that other party leaders—both labor and non-labor—have denied.

Douglas Fisher, NDP member of Parliament from Port Arthur, Ont., said in the House of Commons that Argue had received $5,000 from the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation, out of which the NDP grew, and that most of it was union money. Between 1958 and 1961, Fisher added, he was "at the heart" of the CCF and CLC leaders who worked at forming the NPD.

"In all that time and at all those meetings," Fisher said on the floor of Parliament, "other members of this committee cannot remember a single substantial objection raised by [him] about labor representation, labor affiliation, or labor finance in the party."

Argue, backed by Socialists, in his campaign for the NDP leadership, was defeated at the convention by Thomas C. Douglas, then premier of Saskatchewan.

Knowles a Candidate For House Nomination

Ottawa, Ont.—Executive Vice Pres. Stanley Knowles of the Canadian Labor Congress has announced his candidacy for the New Democratic Party nomination for Parliament from Winnipeg (Man.) North Center, which he had represented for 16 years as a member of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation.

Washington Talks Sway Prize Essayists' Plans

Two college students whose thoughtful comments on youth's role in U.S. foreign policy won top awards in the Edward P. Morgan Essay Contest are taking a new look at their plans after meeting with Pres. Kennedy and top leaders in government, public affairs and labor.

Carol M. Burns, who was considering going to journalism school after her graduation from Reed College at Portland, Ore., now thinks she will seek instead an immediate job in the news field and use her $1,350 graduate scholarship prize for advanced study at a later date.

She made her decision after being the guest of Morgan at a dinner attended by New York Times Washington Correspondent James Reston and Assistant Sec. of State Harlan Cleveland, a former newspaperman.

Gerald T. Bongard, a junior at the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minn., had planned to teach philosophy. But that was before he met George C. McGhee, the State Dept.'s under secretary for political affairs.

"Have you considered going into the foreign service?" McGhee asked him.

Bongard hadn't. But by the time he left McGhee's office, he was considering it very seriously.

The nationwide essay contest was conducted by the ABC radio network, which carries Morgan's daily news commentaries. Network stations contributed to the scholarship awards and the AFL-CIO, which sponsors the Morgan program, gave $500.

Highlight for the two winners was their meeting with Pres. Kennedy at the White House—a two-way conversation in which the President expressed satisfaction that there was less talk these days about "apathy" towards world affairs and government on the part of young people.

Gifts from Kennedy

Kennedy gave each winner an autographed copy of his book To Turn the Tide and in addition signed a copy of Profiles of Courage which Bongard brought with him to the White House.

On the way out, the two students had an unscheduled chat with Vice Pres. Johnson.

Earlier the youngsters had visited the AFL-CIO building and met with Pres. George Meany. Their luncheon companions at the Capitol were Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Maurine B. Neuberger (D-Ore.). U.S. Information Agency Dir. Edward R. Murrow made an unscheduled stop at their table.

They met, also, with Peace Corps Dir. R. Sargent Shriver and with representatives from their home areas, including Rep. Joseph E. Karth (D-Minn.), Rep. Julia B. Hansen (D-Wash.), and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), plus Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) and Sen. Foreign Relations Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), both judges in the contest. The third judge was Chester Bowles, special assistant to the secretary of state.

Highlight of their New York visit was a meeting with Ambassador to the UN Adlai E. Stevenson and other members of the U.S. mission to the United Nations.

3-10-62

'Token' Pay Hike Labeled 'Gimmick'

A charge that a small wage increase announced by southern nonunion textile mills was a device designed to "fend off union organization" has been made by Nicholas Zonarich, organizational director for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The increase announced by some employers was about 5 percent. It was the third in four years given after the Textile Workers Union of America and the IUD had distributed close to 1 million organizing pamphlets outside southern mills and had run full page ads in mill city newspapers.

Zonarich called the increase "substandard" and only "a small down payment on what the southern industrial worker" is really owed.

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Fast Jobless Pay Reform 'Essential', Kennedy Says

Jobs Rise Shows Gain In Factories

The Labor Dept. singled out factory job gains and a pickup in the workweek as "the outstanding features" in what the department called a "sharply improved" job situation in February.

A week earlier, the summary job figures showed a gain in employment—partly a rebound from January's bad weather which cut down outdoor work—and a decline in short-term unemployment.

The detailed job report showed that factory employment, rising over the month by nearly 100,000 on an adjusted basis to a total of 16.5 million, returned to a level a little better than December's. The factory sector nevertheless lagged behind in job recovery from the 1960-61 recession.

The factory workweek, which fell in January, rose by 18 minutes to 40 hours in February, highest for the month since 1957, the report said.

The Labor Dept. report observed that the 1.2 million job loss during the recession had been recovered in terms of total figures. Pinned down to specific sectors, areas like finance and service and government at all levels grew throughout the recession and continue to do so.

The report threw this light on the factory sector:

"Of the major industries which experienced employment cutbacks during the recession, only trade has regained its May 1960 level.

"Manufacturing is about 450,000 jobs shy of that point even after regaining about 600,000 jobs during the recovery period; in construction, mining and transportation, employment has continued to drop even during the general recovery period."

The job total in construction, mining and transportation was reported as 100,000 below that of May 1960. When manufacturing is included, the report added, "the unrecovered job losses since the Spring of 1960 total 900,000." The gain of over 1 million in other sectors offsets this loss as far as total figures are concerned.

As reported in the earlier summary report, unemployment declined in February by 120,000 to 4.5 million. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate dropped to 5.6 percent from 5.8 percent, the lowest point since July 1960.

The detailed report showed a rise of 250,000 on non-farm payrolls to a total of 54.7 million for February. This represented a return to the pre-recession peak.

New York Bus Seizure Is Delayed

New York—The strike by 6,700 Transport Workers against the Fifth Avenue Coach Lines entered its fourth week as Republican leaders in the state senate postponed action on legislation to permit city seizure and operation of the bus company.

The senate delay on the bills, two of which have been passed by the assembly, meant that resumption of service on the line may be put off until Wednesday, Mar. 21.

The city Transit Authority, which would operate the buses under the legislative package proposed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D), has said it will take at least 48 hours after final action on the bills before it can start operations again.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill, at a mass rally of strikers and

(Continued on page 3)

IN A WHITE HOUSE VISIT, former Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.) gets Pres. Kennedy's pledge to speak May 20 in New York City at a mass rally of the National Council of Senior Citizens. Forand, chairman of the council, was sponsor in the last Congress of a bill to establish social security health care for the aged. The council, swelling in membership to the hundreds of thousands, is backing the Anderson-King bill now pending in the House Ways & Means Committee.

Rep. King in Rebuttal:

AMA Blasted for 'Scare Technique'

Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) has charged the American Medical Association with engaging in "a scare technique" and "a calculated attempt to distort the meaning" of the Anderson-King bill, designed to provide health insurance for the aged through the social security system.

In a point-by-point rebuttal of AMA testimony opposing the bill before the House Ways & Means Committee, King condemned as "ridiculous" and "irresponsible" the organization's contention that the measure would be a step toward socialized medicine.

[Pres. Kennedy told his Mar. 14 news conference that the Administration will make an all-out drive for passage of the Anderson-King bill this year.

Asked if his acceptance of an invitation to address a New York rally on behalf of the health care bill is "part of an all-out Administration effort," Kennedy replied:

"That is correct."

He predicted that the issue will "definitely" come to a vote in the Senate and is "hopeful" of House action before the end of the session.]

"The core of the principal 'philosophical' argument that the AMA tries to make . . . is that this bill is part of some master plan that somebody (unnamed) or some group or groups (unnamed) has devised with the aim of setting up a socialized system of medicine in the United States," said King, who is co-sponsor of the measure with Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.).

"It little matters what villains the AMA has in mind," the California congressman continued, "for this bill is no more a part of a plan to establish socialized medicine than were the disability benefit provisions of the law, which the Congress wisely enacted in spite of the cries of wolf that were heard far and wide from AMA representatives."

Before inserting his response to the AMA criticism into the record, King reviewed for the House the history of the organization's opposition to other social security and welfare advances, recalling that in 1939 the Journal of the AMA attacked the principles of old age and unemployment insurance as "a weakening of national caliber, a definite step toward either communism or totalitarianism."

AMA Record Cited

He recited, also, the record of the AMA's stands against disability insurance under social security, federal grants for maternal and child welfare programs, elimination of the means test in the crippled children's program and even—during their early years—voluntary health insurance plans such as Blue Cross.

This history, King declared, "is the proper setting in which to consider the association's present op-

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Prods Congress on Long-Range Plan

Calling permanent improvement of the unemployment compensation system "essential" to the nation's prosperity, Pres. Kennedy has renewed a request to Congress for speedy action on the program.

In an "especially urgent" message, Kennedy warned that jobless workers face "hardship and suffering" unless Congress acts. The Administration's McCarthy-King bill, a top item on the AFL-CIO's legislative program, was sent to Congress last June, and has been stalled in committee ever since.

Kennedy said that permanent improvement, rather than another "stopgap" measure, is necessary to replace the expiring program of temporary extension of unemployment benefits approved last year.

After Mar. 31, the President emphasized, no new applications for extended benefits can be accepted from jobless workers who have used up their regular state benefits.

A similar warning was sounded by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a Feb. 23 statement which declared that hundreds of thousands of long-jobless workers face "disaster" this spring unless Congress acts.

Kennedy, throwing White House weight into the drive for permanent legislation, said "wider coverage, extended benefit periods and increased benefit amounts" are needed as a matter of equity and as a long-term "stabilizing" factor in the economy.

Payments 'Often Too Low'

Benefits now paid under state unemployment compensation laws, Kennedy said, "are often too low in relation to lost wages to enable the worker to meet his basic and non-deferrable expenses."

The Administration bill, awaiting action in the House Ways & Means Committee, would:

- Provide incentives to states to

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Labor Asks Changes in Davis Act

Labor and the Administration have asked Congress to amend the 31-year-old Davis-Bacon Act to include fringe benefits in setting prevailing wage rates for government-financed construction, and to amend the 70-year-old 8-Hour-Day Law to require payment of overtime rates after 40 hours a week.

Both proposals were strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO in testimony before a House Labor subcommittee, headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), sponsor of the two bills.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller told the subcommittee that since the enactment in 1931 of the Davis-Bacon Act, which applies only to money wages, there has been a "dramatic growth" in fringe benefits such as health, welfare, pension and insurance plans.

Employers who do not provide fringe benefits, and thus have a lower labor cost, are given a competitive advantage over "fair" employers, Biemiller noted. Like-

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House Tax Bill Backed Pending Senate Revision

The AFL-CIO has urged the House to support the tax bill reported out by the House Ways & Means Committee so that "further improvements" can be made in the Senate to produce a "balanced tax bill."

Federation Pres. George Meany announced that the AFL-CIO Executive Committee had called for passage of the bill after a detailed examination of the changes made in the measure in committee in the past two weeks.

The statement declared that actions to improve "the foreign income tax provisions of the bill encourage us to believe that similar improvements in other aspects of the bill will be made in the Senate."

It added, however, that the request for support by the House "does not in any way imply that we are satisfied with the bill. . . . During the course of the Senate committee hearings and before the final vote by the Senate we will seek to insure that the unfavorable balance in the bill is reversed."

After the Senate has acted and a conference committee has put together a final bill "the AFL-CIO will carefully re-examine" the measure "to determine whether the good outweighs the bad by enough to warrant our support," the statement said.

The bill, reported by the Ways & Means Committee by an 18 to 7 vote after nearly a year of hearings and meetings, will close some tax loopholes, partially improve others

(Continued on Page 3)

SAFETY was the topic that engrossed more than 3,000 delegates to the eighth national conference of the President's Conference on Occupational Safety in Washington, D. C. Here delegates from unions are addressed by George T. Brown, deputy director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards and former assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Safety Conference Asks More Labor-Management Cooperation

More labor participation and more labor-management cooperation are essential to save human lives and limbs, the President's Conference on Occupational Safety has concluded.

More than 3,000 delegates, including 250 representatives of union organizations, attended the eighth national conference in Washington, D. C. After three days of reports and discussions these major facts stood out:

- The accident rate for workers in manufacturing has been dropping steadily since that sector of the economy began receiving the most attention from labor, management and government.
- Accidents in the non-manufacturing sector are increasing. The accidental death toll among farm workers—the least unionized group of workers—is the highest of any American occupation.

This year's conference had more labor participation than ever before, according to Executive Sec. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Committee on Occupational Safety, an assistant to federation Pres. George Meany. Major papers were read by officers of six international unions.

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson welcomed the delegates in the name of the President, and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg delivered the keynote address. Among the conclusions listed in the delegates' report to Pres. Kennedy, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, were these:

Construction: This industry is the largest employer of labor in the nation, having passed agriculture as an employer in the late Forties.

The duration of most contracts is insufficient to enable even the safety-minded contractor to train his work force adequately in safety practices.

A panel of three experts, including Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allan of the Carpenters, concluded that advanced planning for safety before the start of construction must originate with top management; safety education at all levels must include apprenticeship training; many unions now participate in joint safety committees; in some states little or no safety legislation exists.

Railroads, Stevedoring: A panel which included Joseph Leonard, safety director of the Longshoremen, and Al H. Chesser of the Railroad Trainmen, who is chairman also of the Railway Labor Executives' Association's safety committee, said adequate training of workers must accompany the advances made in the handling of materials in the transportation industries.

The group recommended more research on design and operational factors; more fact-finding on accident causes, controls and methods; more labor-management cooperation; more definitive laws and regulations.

Public Employment: One of the panelists was Pres. Arnold S. Zander of the State, County & Municipal Employes. Accidents have risen to a "shockingly high level" in this field, it was reported—10 percent higher in federal service since 1950, 76 percent higher in state and local government service.

Among the recommendations were these: a stepped-up process of collecting and analyzing accident statistics; development of a master plan for accident prevention like those in the California state and Cleveland city governments; development of safety training programs.

"Participation of employes and of organized labor can make a great contribution to successful safety programs at all levels of government," the delegates said.

5 Other Sections

Other workshops dealt with safety research, agriculture, trades and services, off-the-job safety, and the health professions. Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists was a panelist in the workshop on off-the-job safety.

Vice Pres. Al E. Brown of the Papermakers & Paperworkers summed up conference findings with this safety formula: cooperation, joint effort and joint planning at all levels.

AFL-CIO Wins Reversal Of Tax Ruling on Unions

The Internal Revenue Service has revoked a 1958 ruling that had threatened the tax-exempt status of unions which pay sickness, death and other welfare benefits as a matter of membership right.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter reporting the IRS action to presidents of federation affiliates, said the service's 1958 ruling had posed a "serious threat" to tax exemption of unions with established systems of such benefits in consideration of union dues and other payments.

He recalled that IRS had contended such benefits bore no relation to the purpose of a labor union and were designed to improve the conditions of individual members, not union members as a group in relation to employment.

This ruling, Meany declared, "was unfairly grounded upon a narrow and erroneous concept of labor organizations and the reasons that brought about their tax-exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code."

Revocation of the ruling, he reported, came after the AFL-CIO through its general counsel, J. Albert Woll, filed an opposing brief urging that the ruling be withdrawn. Additional information on the subject, Meany said, is available from Woll's office.

NLRB Files Test of Texas 'R-T-W' Law

A test of whether Texas' so-called "right-to-work" law bars an exclusive union "hiring hall" arrangement permitted under federal law has been initiated by Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Rothman has issued a complaint against the Houston, Tex., chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America alleging that the employer group violated the Taft-Hartley Act when it refused to bargain with Hod Carriers Local 18 on the union's request for the hiring hall arrangement.

Although the union's proposed clause specifically stated that union membership or nonmembership would not be a factor in supplying workers for job vacancies, the AGC chapter refused to discuss the proposal, insisting that the state's "work" law made such a clause illegal.

On this basis the management group won an injunction from a state court against a strike over the issue. The local then filed an unfair practice charge with the NLRB.

Question Raised

Rothman said the union's charge has raised the question of whether a non-discriminatory hiring hall, which the Supreme Court has ruled to be a mandatory subject of collective bargaining, would nevertheless be outlawed by virtue of the Texas "right-to-work" law.

He noted that the NLRB already has ruled that such a hiring arrangement is not an "agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment."

Year-Round Attack Urged:

Hit Social Evils at Root, Meany Advises

San Francisco—Hundreds of thousands of volunteers who raise funds for social welfare agencies each year should be "enlisted" for the duration against the causes of social problems, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the national conference of the United Community Funds & Councils of America.

"We muster an army every year, and we demobilize it after a month or two," Meany declared.

The AFL-CIO president's address was read to the conference by Thomas L. Pitts, executive secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who heads the federation's Community Services Committee, was program chairman for the conference, which brought together more than 1,000 community leaders from the United States and Canada.

Meany told the conference that more money and more staff is not the entire answer to "the long waiting lists at mental health clinics, family agencies and child welfare services."

"Social problems have social causes," he emphasized. "In order to attack the causes, instead of simply trying to prescribe for their results, there must be continuing full-time, coordinated effort on a community-wide scale."

Meany cited the AFL-CIO program of union counseling on health and welfare problems as one means of year-around participation in community social programs.

United Fund organizations, he declared, should seek out and train for all-year voluntary work:

- "People who want to understand the juvenile delinquent, the criminal, the parents who neglect their children.
- "People who want to provide help, not punishment, for troubled individuals.
- "People who want to prevent such tragedies from ever happening."

'Eliminate Distress'

The joint goal of labor and social agencies, Meany said, is "service that seeks to eliminate the sources of human distress, not merely to relieve it."

He warned that too often agencies set up to deal with social problems "get to be preoccupied with the operations of the agency rather than the problems that made the agency necessary."

The United Fund, he said, is "an indispensable piece of machinery. But it takes human hands to make it work; the hands of informed, involved, committed people, not just to raise money but to make sure that the money serves its purpose."

Union Veterans Honored For Public Housing Role

Two veteran trade unionists were among 10 persons honored as "architects of public housing" at the 31st annual meeting of the National Housing Conference in Washington, D. C.

Presented scrolls at a banquet ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Housing Act of 1937 were Boris Shishkin, AFL-CIO civil rights director and secretary of the federation's Housing Committee, and John Edelman, Washington representative for the Textile Workers Union of America.

Other recipients were Leon Keyserling, Catherine Bauer Wurster, Ernest J. Bohn, Oscar Stonoroff, Alfred Kastner, Lee F. Johnson, Laureen Winlack and Marion B. Howden.

In a major address to the conference, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther set forth a broad program to alleviate the nation's housing ills. He urged:

- Mobilization of public support for Pres. Kennedy's proposed Cabinet-level Dept. of Urban Affairs & Housing, recently rejected by Congress.
- Efforts to reverse the population trend away from the cities, which he acknowledged had been stimulated in part by the automobile.
- Federal support of research programs in the area of housing needs and problems.
- Establishment of new metropolitan geographical units to broaden the tax base and help end "the decay" of central cities.
- "A more rational, socially responsible land utilization policy in order to get rid of land speculation."

Terre Haute Gets Church-Labor Unit

Terre Haute, Ind.—Members of the Ministerial Association here and the Vigo County AFL-CIO voted to sponsor a Religion & Labor Fellowship after hearing the nationwide program explained by Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations.

After addressing separate meetings of the two groups, Webber met with 12 area clergymen and nine union representatives at a luncheon to launch the program.

Formal invitations to the fellowship's first meeting have been sent out by the Rev. Tom McCracken, president of the Ministerial Association, and County AFL-CIO Pres. Burton Mains.

Walter L. Mitchell Named IUD Officer

Walter L Mitchell, president of the Chemical Workers, has been named a vice president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. At a recent meeting at Miami Beach, Mitchell was chosen to fill a vacancy on the IUD executive committee.

Bottle Blowers Gain Job Transfer Rights

Miami, Fla. — Production and maintenance workers in the glass container industry have been guaranteed intercompany job transfer rights in cases of layoffs or plant closing under a nationwide contract negotiated here by the Glass Bottle Blowers.

The three-year agreement, first industrywide contract covering the 32,000 production and maintenance workers, follows the pattern set in earlier negotiations covering 8,000 skilled machine operators.

GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton said the contract also provides wage increases and improvements in pension and welfare benefits.

Strikers Challenge 'Sale':

Referandum Due In Miami Bus Deal

Miami, Fla.—Striking Dade County bus drivers have apparently gained the first step in their campaign to overturn the county's so-called "purchase" of privately-operated transit lines through what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called a "fantastic financial scheme."

County Attorney Darrey Davis, at a meeting of the Dade County Metropolitan Transit Authority (Metro), publicly acknowledged that examination so far of the 25,000 petition signatures obtained by the strikers indicated the issue would be forced to a referendum. He said the vote probably will be held on May 8, the county's first primary day.

Sale of financier William D. Pawley's Miami Transit and Miami Beach Railways companies to the county was the underlying cause of the walkout, Jan. 29, by 750 members of Local 1267, Street, Electric & Motor Coach Employes.

With agreement from the county commissioners to take over the lines and pay $7.7 million in 5 percent tax-free municipal bonds, Pawley refused to bargain with the union when its contract expired last Nov. 10, the strikers charged.

When the county announced its take-over of the bus lines on Feb. 9, it invited the strikers to return to work under civil service "working rules" which, the local points out, exempt such basic grievances as dismissals and reductions in pay from any consideration. The county has refused to bargain with the union on the claim that state law prohibits it from doing so.

Strikebreakers Hired

With the ranks of the strikers firm, union spokesmen recalled, the county then launched an all-out campaign to break the strike and began a crash program to "train" strikebreakers hired as drivers.

John M. Elliott, international president of the union, termed the county's actions "shocking."

"Never in history has a political entity which is subject to restrictive control of a private party played such a sorry role in a strike against that private party," Elliott declared.

He pointed out that the county had given Pawley nearly twice the book value of the bus properties, but that the financier still retains effective control of the lines. Under the trust agreement, Elliott noted, Pawley retains the right to approve the trustee, co-trustee, consulting engineers, management officials and even the certified public accountants hired to audit the books.

Meanwhile, the union president continued, "Pawley will sit back and collect his 5 percent tax-free interest over the next 15 years with none of the risks of running an operation in private enterprise."

Termed 'Fantastic Deal'

It was this arrangement that Meany, addressing a giant rally Feb. 20 in support of the bus strikers, described as "the most fantastic financial scheme I have ever heard of."

"I would call it a 'deal' rather than a 'sale,'" Meany declared. "It is a bold and cynical plan to give Mr. Pawley all of the gravy and none of the risks."

Meanwhile, Local 1267 is pressing a public boycott of the bus lines, which has also been stimulated by a rash of accidents involving buses driven by strikebreakers. Instead of the normal two to four weeks of training, a local spokesman observed, Metro has been giving the strikebreakers three days of indoctrination.

The bus accidents, which the local says have risen to as many as 12 a day, include one fatality. Mrs. Mary Boudreau, 33, was struck by a bus while standing on the sidewalk and died a few days later. The strikebreaking driver of the bus, Ronald King, 31, was back on the job the next day.

"DON'T BUY SEARS" campaign is pressed by three members of the Retail Clerks at a San Francisco outlet of the chain. RCIA has urged union members to repledge their support of the boycott, now nearly two years old, until Sears gives meaningful recognition to the right of its employes to join unions and agrees to negotiate in good faith where the union has been designated bargaining representative.

Job Transfer Rights Won in Autolite Pact

Toledo—A transfer clause permitting Electric Autolite Co. workers to "follow the job" to a new location with all rights intact is a feature of a three-year agreement between the company and the Auto Workers.

The agreement, reached 25 minutes before a strike deadline, covers 5,000 office, clerical and production workers in 16 units of Autolite plants in eight states and the province of Ontario. It represents a new high mark in job security, according to UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, who headed the union negotiating committee at the finish.

The transfer clause permits a worker to move to any organized or unorganized company plant if his job is transferred. The clause acquired more than average importance because of recent reports that the Toledo plant may be moved, the union said.

Other improvements in the contract are wage increases of four cents an hour each year, and better insurance, pension, and supplemental unemployment benefits.

Autolite produces spark plugs for the auto, aircraft and marine industries. Main plants are at Toledo and Fosteria, O., Syracuse and Niagara Falls, N. Y., Bay City, Mich., and Sarnia, Ont.

Denver Metal Trades Defeat Rival Raid

Denver — The Denver Metal Trades Council beat back a raid by District 50 of the unaffiliated Mine Workers and won a National Labor Relations Board election among 1,481 eligible employes at the Rocky Flats, Colo., plant of the Atomic Energy Commission, operated by the Dow Chemical Co.

The NLRB tally of votes was Metal Trades Council 826; Mine Workers 540; no union 33, void 1, challenged 1.

Delay on Bus Seizure Prolongs 5th Ave. Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

their supporters, accused the state GOP leaders of "dragging their feet" on the condemnation bills. He told the overflow gathering of nearly 4,000 at Manhattan Center that the union bus drivers would be better off under city operation of the Fifth Avenue Lines than under the present management of Harry Weinberg.

Support for the strikers was pledged at the rally by Louis Hollander, chairman of the State AFL-CIO executive council, and Harry Van Arsdale, president of the City Central Labor Council.

TWU Sec.-Treas. Matthew Guinan led a demonstration of some 3,000 union members the next day, picketing the New York City office of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller in protest over the legislative delay.

Fifth Avenue Coach Lines serves all of the Bronx, most of Manhattan and parts of Queens.

Pensions Cancelled

TWU members struck the company when new management under Weinberg laid off 29 workers with long seniority, said it planned to lay off 1,500 more and canceled pension payments for some 900 retired workers.

Mayor Wagner quickly initiated condemnation proceedings, charging that the company had provoked the strike to "blackjack" the city into approving an increase in the 15-cent fare.

Meanwhile, the company, through its general counsel, Roy M. Cohn, filed a $37.5 million damage suit against the TWU and Quill charging that the union had "wrongfully, wilfully and wickedly" struck in violation of its contract. Union officials respond that management itself abrogated the contract through the layoffs and denial of pension payments.

House Tax Bill Backed Pending Senate Revision

(Continued from Page 1)

and "completely ignores" additional areas, the AFL-CIO said.

The federation estimated that if the bill is enacted as reported it will result in a net revenue loss to the Treasury of $750 million.

A major feature of the measure is a tax credit to reduce business tax bills by as much as 8 percent of what they spend for new equipment. The statement noted that "the AFL-CIO has never supported this proposal" and that the committee's version of the President's plan provides even greater leeway for business.

The measure includes some new restrictions on what business expenses are eligible for tax reductions, provides for a 20 percent tax withholding on dividends and some kinds of interest income, stiffens tax treatment of overseas earnings by U.S. corporations and would increase taxes on savings and loan associations.

The recent meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council withheld decision on the tentative committee bill pending further meetings on the foreign income tax provisions. A number of changes were made by the committee in line with AFL-CIO proposals.

Originally the bill provided that all income earned overseas would be deferred for tax purposes unless reinvested. The committee changed this so that all income would be subject to immediate taxation unless reinvested in an underdeveloped nation, or by a manufacturing subsidiary in itself.

The federation's statement urged that these two exemptions be removed but that the bill provide for continued exemption of income earned by a foreign subsidiary only in a less-developed country.

The federation's statement said also it will urge the Senate to improve the bill by repealing the dividend credit and exclusion provision added to the tax code in 1954, by strengthening the expense account provision through returning to Pres. Kennedy's original proposal and by removing the provision which makes lobbying expenses deductible.

Short of repealing the investment tax credit, the AFL-CIO called for a duration of three to four years and restricting the credit to industries directly involved in international trade.

Before voting to report the measure, the Ways & Means Committee defeated on party line votes of 15 to 10 Republican attempts to eliminate the dividend and withholding section, the provision for tax treatment of overseas operations of U.S. firms and to substitute increased tax deductions for depreciation in place of the investment credit.

The measure is before the House Rules Committee where it is expected to be granted a traditional closed rule given all tax measures which will bar floor amendments and allow only a vote to recommit the bill to committee.

Mediator Denounces Hotel Management

Toronto, Canada—City Controller Herbert Orliffe, a mediator for 25 years, has abandoned his efforts to settle the 11-month Royal York Hotel strike with a ringing denunciation of a management that does not want to end the walkout.

"I cannot help but feel that management could, if it really desired to, end this strike by taking back all the strikers subject, of course, to showing cause in respect to any individual it refused to take back," wrote the mediator.

The hotel, owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, has offered to rehire 50 percent of the remaining 485 strikers over 13 months. It would select the strikers it would rehire and when they would return to work.

Controller Orliffe maintained that no person with any faith in democratic principles would accept a position which he described as "a complete blacklisting without stating whom or why."

He said refusal to rehire strikers without giving any reason was contrary to British justice and he suggested the hotel agree to arbitrate the rehirings of persons it objects to.

"If you cannot substantiate your position, surely in all justice you should accept them back into employment," he wrote.

He said a hopeless situation had been produced by the management position of protecting strikebreakers and the Hotel & Restaurant employes union's "principle of humanity" in refusing to abandon fellow workers.

The hotel once accepted a proposal of Ontario Labor Minister William K. Warrender that it rehire 90 percent of the strikers, but the strikers rejected this, too, and the hotel reverted to its 50 percent offer.

Strike Started Last April

The union's 1,188 Royal York members struck Apr. 24, 1961 for a 2.5-cent wage increase. The hotel, with 500 strikers eventually returning to work and 600 strikebreakers recruited through CPR facilities, continued to operate.

However, five other CPR hotels have been served with wage demands identical to those at the Royal York by the Canadian Brotherhood of Rail, Transport and General Workers. The union also served contract demands on six Canadian National Railways hotels and one that is jointly owned by CPR and CNR.

Porters Seek 40-Hour Week On Railroads

New York—The Sleeping Car Porters have asked the Pullman Co. and railroads operating their own sleeping cars for a 40-hour workweek or a 173-hour month, which the union estimates will provides jobs for approximately 700 furloughed long-service workers.

At present Pullman porters and attendants work a basic 205-hour month and do not receive overtime pay until after 240 hours.

Union Pres. A. Philip Randolph said discontinuance of passenger trains, mergers and other consolidations have resulted in an approximately 50 percent cut in the work force. Many laid-off porters, he said, "cannot look forward to ever working on the railroads again."

Randolph said the union also will seek to negotiate a job stabilization rule providing that reductions resulting from technological change will be accomplished only through "normal attrition" and not layoffs, and providing job and pay protection for workers whose jobs are affected by mergers.

'Ev and Charlie'

IT IS DIFFICULT to believe that Republican members of Congress support the callous, partisanship-at-any-price leadership of Sen. Everett M. Dirksen and Rep. Charles Halleck on health care for the aged through social security.

Their response to Pres. Kennedy's message asking for legislation at this session of Congress was a brusque, cold reply that the measure would not be adopted.

This sort of performance may be fine for the routines of the "Ev and Charlie" show; it is hardly the posture of responsible leadership facing up to one of the major domestic problems of our day.

There are a number of Republicans on the Hill who show a great concern for the problem of providing medical care for our older citizens and they are investigating a number of approaches.

There is a heartening trend also of conservative members of both parties toward the social security financing approach, especially after an examination of the essential failure of the Kerr-Mills legislation.

Against this thoughtful re-examination by legislators and a growing demand throughout the nation for action, the "Ev and Charlie" performance strikes a sour note of blatant, unreasoning opposition.

Metcalf Nails a Lie

THE "BIG LIE" TECHNIQUE is the mark of the demagogue and the dictator. It relies on complete fabrication of a statement or spurious document and a repeated, insistent emphasis of the single point.

This technique has made a new appearance in the United States recently with the rise of the radical right. The technique follows classic lines—fabricate a statement, attribute it to a world figure, and use it to defeat a liberal program.

Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) has exposed the latest application of the "big lie" that has been cropping up in mail on Capitol Hill. Extreme rightists have been sending letters containing a supposed statement by Nikita Khrushchev that goes like this:

"We cannot expect the Americans to jump from capitalism to communism, but we can assist their elected leaders in giving Americans small doses of socialism, until they suddenly awake to find they have communism."

Metcalf's investigations have turned up overwhelming evidence that the statement is a complete and absolute fake. The Library of Congress told the senator an intensive search of Soviet records unearthed no such quotation. He received the same answer from the Senate Internal Security Committee.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation replied to his inquiry that there was no record that the quotation was authentic. The Central Intelligence Agency said "to the best of our knowledge, we believe the quotation is spurious."

Metcalf reported his findings to the Senate, concluding that the whole business was "a lie used to perpetrate a greater lie," that Americans who stand for liberal programs are Communists. He continued:

"I say that whoever created this quotation and those who, knowing it to be spurious, nevertheless disseminate it, are cut from the same cloth as Communists and Fascists."

Sen. Metcalf has performed an outstanding public service in exposing this latest manifestation of neo-fascism inherent in the radical right in America. It should serve as a warning to the nation that to achieve its destructive ends, the extreme rightists will use the "big lie," the phony quote and any other vile weapon that can be used to undermine democracy and freedom.

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The Old Man and the Sea

NCWC Booklet Shows:

Hysteria of Far Right 'Crusades' Effectively Aids Communists

(The following is excerpted from the booklet Communism: Threat to Freedom, published by the National Catholic Welfare Conference):

COMPARED WITH THEIR ACTIVITIES and influence 20 years ago, Communists today are weak and impotent. Yet in the 1960's strong reaction against domestic communism is sweeping the land. Well-financed and attended crusades, which would have been manna from heaven in 1946, are increasingly evident. Speakers and writers for such groups are vigorously fighting problems that were mostly solved by 1950.

In many parts of the country, hysteria and suspicion are becoming increasingly evident. A virulent form of disunity is weakening us in the world struggle against communism, and performing this disservice in the name of militant anti-communism. Many Americans are confused and bewildered by the whole trend.

Their basic problem is frustration and even fear. They have seen the Soviet Union apparently gaining in its struggle to communize the world. Those who would have Americans concentrate on a minor threat of domestic subversion and ignore subversion and Communist pressures in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America are misleading the American people. Whatever their motives, they are effectively aiding the Communist cause.

They are most effective when they can quote "experts" to bolster their cause. There are three types of "experts" whose credentials should be scrutinized with care. They are former agents of the FBI, former informants for the FBI, and persons who have had first-hand contact with the Communist Party, either as members or victims.

Many of the more vocal anti-Communist groups have connected communism with social philosophies they find unpopular. Many, for example, use the argument expressed by a former high government official in late 1961. It runs this way: liberalism is the same as the welfare state. The welfare state is socialism. And the Communists say that they are Socialists. Hence, liberalism is communism.

THIS STATEMENT is bad logic and worse history. As logic, it would make the encyclical of Pope John XXIII, *Mater et Magistra* (Christianity and Social Progress), a defense of communism. The encyclical advocates or does not reprove many specific items rejected by extremist groups (the use of the income tax to equalize burdens, aid to underdeveloped nations, government action to smooth out economic change, social insurance, aid to agriculture, housing subsidies, etc.).

The violent and bitter struggle for racial equality in the United States has often prompted charges that Communists were behind these activities.

Actually it is an amazing fact that the Communists have had little success among the Negroes.

In fact, Negro leaders and the overwhelming majority of Negro people have rejected Communist influence and have insisted that they are true Americans. Whenever Communist influence is detected by the NAACP or CORE it is promptly removed.

Protestant churches, especially the National Council of Churches, have also been a target for attack. Behind these attacks one usually finds opposition to the "social Gospel" or to alleged modernist trends in organized Protestantism. Communist influence among the Protestant clergy today is virtually nonexistent.

Groups opposed to the United Nations often use alleged Communist infiltration or even control as a weapon in attacking this organization. Some of these opponents are basically isolationist and using the Communist charge as a handy weapon.

The labor movement and certain labor leaders have also been the targets of special pleaders. Yet the former Congress of Industrial Organizations wing of the labor movement expelled its Communist unions well before the general public became excited about the problem.

Offenses charged to Communist infiltration also include fluoridation of water, promoting mental health and organized peddling of smut. Yet our organized dental profession supports fluoridation of water. The medical profession endorses sound mental health programs. And organized pornography is a commercial venture.

The menace of communism is much too real and much too worldwide for the American people to tolerate and support distortions such as those outlined above. Simple honesty and respect for truth should be adequate reasons for avoiding these efforts. But they are more than dishonest, they are also divisive.

If carried far enough, these movements would paralyze American diplomacy. When every discussion with the Communist powers is considered a sign of weakness or even treason, then we are left with only two stark alternatives: surrender or war. Common sense should tell us we should seek some middle course between these extremes.

Morgan Says:

Nature Won't Stay Unspoiled Without Louder Public Outcry

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IF THE GENERAL PUBLIC can stop messing up the landscape with pop bottles, empty beer cans, candy wrappers, orange peels and other assorted valuables long enough to listen, it should pay more attention to the special message on conservation which Pres. Kennedy sent Congress. What he said, in effect, was that we must protect our natural resources not only for ourselves but from ourselves.

Morgan

In the mass, let's face it, we are a nation of squanderers. We waste more things in this country than most other nations have at hand to use. American ingenuity has made the U.S.A. a paradise of packaged merchandise and we have promptly strewn the packaging from border to border and coast to coast.

Blessed with more riches than perhaps any other people in human history, we have greedily consumed this largesse and wantonly discarded the unused excess. How many factories, in the past, have despoiled how many rivers? How many forests have been destroyed by fires sparked by carelessness or gutted by unscrupulous lumbering practices? How much has the motor car befouled our very atmosphere and scarred the landscape with asphalt and the vulgar, hideous and unending helter-skelter of outdoor advertising signs?

Fortunately, the forces of conservation, public and private, have been waging for generations a relentless fight to save the country from its own inhabitants. The battle is by no means won but there have been some hopeful developments of late and the President's far-sighted message is only one. The state of Pennsylvania, for example, has embarked on a $70 million program to conserve its recreational and other natural resources amidst the pressures of a bulging population, and even some industries are responding positively to it.

But in Indiana the situation is reversed. Despite the specific endorsement of the White House—reviewed by the President at his Mar. 7 news conference—the support of some 100,000 public-spirited Hoosiers, including steel workers, auto workers, other trade unionists and members of conservation groups, efforts to save the Indiana dunes along Lake Michigan from commercial exploitation are being defeated. Why? Because a powerful band of Indiana politicians and businessmen thinks the construction of two steel mills and a harbor in the area is more important than preserving the fast-disappearing outdoors for millions of citizens crowded into the megalopolis of Chicago.

In Florida, the fascinating inhabitants of the beautiful Everglades National Park are about to have their natural rhythm of existence disrupted by the proposed establishment of a rocket engine plant and testing site near Homestead, Fla., just a few miles from the eastern boundary of the park. Nothing definite has been settled yet and there is fierce competition for government contracts but so far Aerojet-General Corp. seems to have the inside track, with an option on 75,000 acres of land in the area.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE is worried not only over what the rocket booms would do to the Everglades' alligators, crocodiles, deer, otter, snowy egrets, blue herons, white ibises, roseate spoonbills and other exotic creatures. It is worried too about losing the park's already critically scarce natural water supply by seepage and drainage of roads and canals.

Aerojet spokesmen scoff at these dangers as exaggerated, declare that sheep graze placidly at one of their California test sites and that seagulls have become veritable pests around the launching pads at Cape Canaveral. Interestingly, however, there has been no major public discussion of the issue and rangers are only partly mollified though they have had some "reassuring" talks with Aerojet.

Still, it is a little hard to imagine how the roar of rocket engines producing up to five million pounds of thrust compared to the 800,000 pounds that put Col. Glenn in orbit, or how the smells and water pollutants generated on such a site could contribute much to the improvement of Everglades National Park or the comfort of its customers, the public.

It may be correctly argued that in this dizzy age rocket engines are more important than a bird's nest. But it was one of the major implications of the President's conservation message that a much more careful balance must be struck between our industrial and other needs and the needs of a bursting population to refresh itself on the unspoiled areas of nature that continue to shrink. It is in this frame that the Florida, Indiana and similar dilemmas elsewhere should be settled, but they won't be unless there is a louder, angrier public outcry for conservation than there has been in the past.

Washington Reports:

Foreign Aid Praised for Its Role In Helping Keep World at Peace

WHILE OUR FOREIGN AID program often is disappointing and "we fret about it, nevertheless we have to keep in mind that our world has been kept at peace, and that these developing countries—most of them—are going forward as democracies with some hope for the future."

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) made this comment as he and Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.) discussed the 1962 foreign aid program on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

Pres. Kennedy is asking increased foreign aid this year, for a total of $4.8 billion, which includes military assistance and supporting assistance to countries in which U.S. defenses are based, the congressman emphasized.

The increased amount, said Reuss, "is due to our additional responsibilities in Latin America, with its Alliance for Progress program," and to the proposed expansion of the Peace Corps.

Fulton pointed out that although there was widespread criticism of the Peace Corps when it was started in 1961, "some of the critics of last year are today the strongest supporters. We began with 50 teachers in Ghana and will have 5,200 volunteers on board by the end of August 1963. I think the Peace Corps has been a wonderful example of how Americans can help our poor friends and neighbors."

Reuss, who went on a study mission to Latin America last year, said that he found the Food for Peace and the Peace Corps programs were doing remarkably well.

"THE FOOD FOR PEACE people were giving powdered milk to kids up in the Andes mountains who had never had an adequate diet," he reported. "Child mortality is frightfully high there and you had the feeling that in this aid we were showing, in a most tangible way, the very best about our country.

"In Chile, the Peace Corps in action was an inspiring sight. Here were young Americans, most of them just out of college, in their early twenties, living in the impoverished countryside with the Chilean peasants."

Fulton pointed out that much of the Food for Peace comes from our surplus farm stocks, and that with this food "we can't use, we assume our responsibilities to starving families in India."

He said that the Alliance for Progress program will be carried out through the various nations of the hemisphere working "in cooperation as we did in the Marshall Plan."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CONGRESS AND THE COUNTRY are now moving into what will undoubtedly be one of the two or three major battles of this session—the battle over Pres. Kennedy's proposal for a bold new trade policy designed to expand exports while accepting whatever additional imports are required through international free world tariff-cutting.

The tariff is the oldest political issue in American history. It goes back to Alexander Hamilton's effort to build up "infant industries" by protective tariffs in the face of the American farmer's need to export food and fibers.

We have seen, as recently as 1930, how the high-tariff witch-doctors tried to restore prosperity after the great stock market crash by building up tariff walls in the Hawley-Smoot Act, and we saw the consequences.

More than 1,000 economists warned Pres. Hoover that the Hawley-Smoot bill would bring world-wide retaliations, that the effect would be deadening on our export industries, that there would be no restoration of prosperity and jobs but merely a deepening of our economic troubles. Hoover signed the bill—and the warnings of the economists were vindicated.

Hawley-Smoot made the tariffs on foreign goods so high that many were virtually excluded—and the retaliations came tumbling fast after each other. The dislocation of normal channels of world trade was followed by major bank failures, by spreading international joblessness. Historians do not agree on the precise incident which sparked the economic collapse of the western world, but they agree unanimously that Hawley-Smoot high-tariff mumbo-jumbo was a total failure as a cure for United States recession.

* * *

OUR TARIFFS have gradually been cut, since 1934, through Reciprocal Trade Act agreements. Now new factors have arisen—the expanding economic unity of western Europe, the necessity for developing nations to find markets for goods they can manufacture during the transitional period when they inevitably produce "soft" goods such as textiles rather than heavy goods such as steel.

A stream of Kennedy Administration officials already have testified in favor of the President's proposal for the "bold" new trade policy—a program allowing gradual but very substantial international reduction of tariffs between the United States and other countries.

The European Economic Community (the Common Market of six western nations) soon will move toward a huge tariff-free trading area with a population bigger than ours and an integrated economy growing faster than ours.

Great Britain and other western nations are moving toward association with the Common Market countries. We face an economic competition for our export trade such as we have never faced before.

* * *

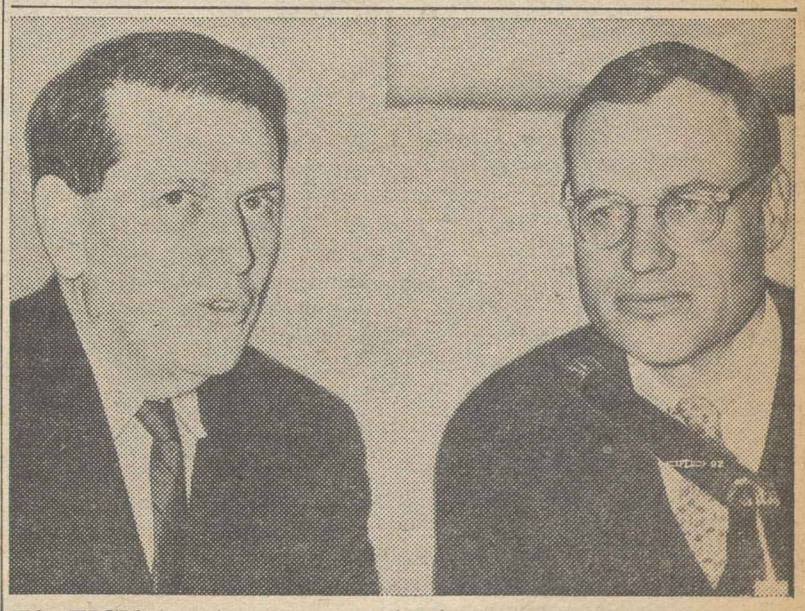
LABOR SEC. Arthur J. Goldberg spelled out before the House Ways & Means Committee the effect of the Common Market on American workers and their jobs unless we establish a cooperative policy of mutual tariff-cutting.

Despite nonsensical charges that American manufactures have been priced out of the world market, we actually sell billions of dollars more in exports than we accept in imports.

If we cut off all imports, Goldberg said, the equivalent value of production here would require 800,000 to 900,000 jobs—but the same number of jobs, or more, already are supported by imports of such products as coffee and tin this country does not produce at all or in quantity.

Our export trade supports some 3.1 million jobs directly, in farms and factories, in production, transportation and marketing. "We can hardly expect our friends overseas to remain good customers for American exports if we decided to cut off their exports to us," he observed. And to improve our balance of payments position, we need to sell more.

Industries and workers individually injured by reduced tariffs have a right to expect assistance in meeting problems created by national policy. Such assistance is provided in the President's program.



FOREIGN AID is necessary today because "we are no longer an isolationist nation," and the new nations are democracies with a hope for the future, Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.), left, and Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) agreed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

LABOR AND GOVERNMENT leaders greeted AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and party on a recent visit to Jamaica. Left to right are: seated, Dir. Michael Ross of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Meany; Florizel A. Glasspole, minister of education; Jonathan Grant, minister of labor; standing, S. W. Mowatt of the labor ministry; Harold F. Edwards, chief liaison officer, British West Indies Central Labor Organization; Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative.

Health Bill Co-Author Rebuts 'Socialized Medicine' Scare

(Continued from Page 1)

position to health insurance for the aged."

The congressman's rebuttal went into specific detail to refute a number of charges against the bill. To the AMA's intimation that the financial plight of the elderly was being exaggerated, King cited Census Bureau figures showing that about half of all persons over 65 have annual incomes of less than $1,000.

To the suggestion that proponents of the plan had underestimated costs, he responded with an analysis by Robert J. Myers, chief actuary of the Social Security Administration, showing that the AMA had used the wrong figures in reaching its conclusion.

King fired his strongest volleys at AMA contentions that the bill would lead to federal control of hospitals and to loss of individual freedom for patients and doctors.

He noted that a section of the bill giving the secretary of health, education and welfare authority to set "such other conditions" as necessary for health and safety of patients had been described by the AMA as "the means by which federal officials can regiment and control all providers of the services covered."

"How strange this argument," King commented. "I cannot believe that the individual doctors this association claims to represent have the same feelings about the conditions in the bill—the conditions that preclude participation by institutions that are fire-traps or present other serious hazards to the safety or health of their patients."

Standards Seen 'Reasonable'

King noted that Dr. Frank S. Groner, president of the American Hospital Association, had agreed in testimony that the bill provided "reasonable" standards for hospital participation, as the AHA had advocated. The congressman recalled that the AMA had cited no instance of federal regimentation of the health professions under other programs, such as the Food & Drug Act and water pollution safeguards.

"What reason is there to assume that the government would now quite suddenly adopt arbitrary methods?" he asked. "I can only believe that the AMA is deliberately trying to frighten the uninitiated and the uninformed."

As for the charge that the federal government is seeking to encroach on personal freedom, King retorted that the bill actually preserves individual freedom "not only for physicians but also for hospital administrators, for nursing home proprietors and managers, for the aged who would benefit from this bill, and for the individual members of what we call the public.

"I would take no credit from the physicians of this country," he continued. "They have my highest respect and my deepest gratitude.

"It is preposterous, however, to suggest that provisions that would enable people to prepay, through the accepted social security system, some of the costs of the health care that they will need in old age might impede, or in some way interfere with, the efficiency of the medical profession.

"The physician in this country is a well-trained, highly skilled, humane expert in medical care. He does not, I believe, profess to be an expert in economics or insurance, though the AMA representatives pose as such experts. He does not look upon himself as a Solomon whose business it is to advise people how they should go about paying their medical bills, though the AMA does.

"He does not always share the views of the AMA; however, because he may fear AMA sanctions" he sometimes must ask that his position not be made public."

Keep Letters Coming, Building Trades Urged

Amendments to improve both the Davis-Bacon Act and the Eight-Hour Law stand a good chance of enactment by Congress if local union members are loud and firm in their demands for the changes, delegates were told at the 8th national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Andrew J. Biemiller, the federation's legislative director, said he had "high hopes" for passage of bills to include fringe benefits in prevailing wage determinations under Davis-Bacon and to add a 40-hour weekly limit to the Eight-Hour Law.

Biemiller added, however, that continuing communication between union members and their representatives and senators "after you get back home" will play an important part in the success of these and other aspects of the department's legislative program.

Building Trades Pres. C. J. Haggerty also urged the 3,500 delegates to translate the encouragement they found in Washington into grass roots campaigns directed to their congressmen "who listen very carefully to your pleas and your remarks."

Sen. Thomas A. Kuchel (R-Calif.) congratulated the building trades on their voluntary no-strike pledge in missile site construction and declared that this expression gives the federal government the responsibility of bringing Davis-Bacon up to date to wipe out inequities.

"I simply do not agree with those who fear that if we open up Davis-Bacon in order to bring it into conformity with the industrial relations practices of the second half of the Twentieth Century we jeopardize the whole prevailing wage concept," said the senator, a co-sponsor of the amendment with Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) called for "a real push" to win enactment of federal standards of unemployment compensation as provided in the McCarthy-King bill, which he has co-sponsored in the Senate.

The measure, he said, is particularly important to industrial states like New Jersey.

"We have been losing far too many industries, far too many jobs, because in other parts of the country low standards have made it possible to go there at a cheaper rate," Case declared.

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) suggested that the delegates not only "look their congressmen in the eye and put them on the spot" but that they check voting records and bring direct political pressure to "insure the election of people who support the programs you want."

Reprints Available Of King on AMA

Copies of Rep. King's rebuttal of the AMA testimony opposing the Anderson-King bill, as reprinted in full in the Congressional Record, are available on request from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of social security for the federation, has described the piece as "an encyclopedia of use to anyone involved in the fight for health care for the aged."

In First 10 Months:

Redevelopment Aid Given 82 Projects

The Area Redevelopment Administration so far has approved federal expenditures of $8.2 million for projects creating 4,688 new jobs and providing training and subsistence for 6,100 unemployed workers, ARA Administrator William L. Batt, Jr., announced at a Washington press conference.

In a full-scale review of the agency's first 10 months of operations, Batt reported that locally conceived plans for economic improvements had been received from 475 areas (including 18 Indian reservations)—more than half of those eligible for federal aid—of which ARA has approved 343.

All told, 852 areas and 49 Indian reservations now are eligible for assistance under the act as rural depressed areas or urban centers of chronic unemployment. They have 18 percent of the labor force, but 27 percent of the unemployed in the country, and their rate of joblessness averages 8.3 percent against 5.6 percent nationally.

The 82 specific projects approved as of the first week in March, Batt said, include nine industrial loans involving 1,663 new jobs and seven public facility loans and grants which will create employment for 2,925 workers.

Also included in the total are 49 training and retraining projects which "in a very real sense" will mean employment for the workers involved, the ARA administrator observed.

He estimated that the agency would approve an additional 100 projects and commit the remaining bulk of its $170 million budget by the end of the fiscal year.

Projects Under Way

Now being processed through ARA's "pipeline" are projects involving 38,000 more jobs, Batt reported. In addition, he said, 260 more projects are being developed at the local level and 331 others have been referred to various federal agencies for handling under existing programs.

Asked about criticisms that the ARA has been slow in getting projects under way, Batt acknowledged that there had been delays, but said the agency was "exploring every means" of speeding up procedures in its own offices and in other agencies administering various services under the ARA program.

He noted, too, that action on eligible projects depends to a great extent on local initiative in drawing up overall economic development plans and securing community participation and financing.

On the whole, however, local response to the program has been "measuring up very well" and has covered a broad national area, Batt commented.

"We take a long hard look at everything," he said, "because every project we approve now sets a precedent."

He reported that ARA so far has rejected about 50 proposed projects involving some $24 million because they were incompatible with the employment-building purposes of the act, did not provide adequate local participation, or involved a company's shift of operations from one area to another, aid for which is specifically barred under the act.

Batt announced also that the ARA's 25-member National Public Advisory Committee had recommended at a recent meeting that the training aspects of the program be directed primarily toward local development of skills required for proposed new industries.

This, he said, is an effort to mesh the training activities with those authorized under the three-year manpower development and retraining program recently passed by Congress, where the emphasis is expected to be on supplying skills to meet shortages already existing in communities.

Maximum expenditure for training authorized under the ARA is about $14 million a year, whereas the much broader manpower development bill carries an authorization of $485 million across three years.

Roy Reuther to Head Registration Drive

The AFL-CIO's special 1962 register-and-vote campaign will be directed by Roy Reuther, director of the Auto Workers' Citizenship Dept. and administrative assistant to UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The selection of Roy Reuther to head the registration and voting drive, launched by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month, was announced by James L. McDevitt, director of the federation's Committee on Political Education.

Reuther will be on leave of absence from his UAW duties in order to head the AFL-CIO's concentrated 1962 campaign to overcome traditional off-year election apathy by stimulating registration and voting among union members, their families and their friends.

The nonpartisan drive will be financed by $250,000 in AFL-CIO funds plus requested contributions by federation affiliates of 3 cents per member and further contributions by state and city central bodies.

McDevitt pointed out that labor's registration drive of 1960, initiated only about two months before the election that year, resulted in a sharp increase in the number of registered voters.

More than 20 million Americans of voting age failed to register, nevertheless, and more than 37 million failed to go to the polls, McDevitt pointed out.

In the face of an historical drop-off in voting in off-year elections, the AFL-CIO register-and-vote campaign will be concentrated primarily in areas across the nation where union members live.

Registration lists will be checked and personal visits, posters, sound trucks and other informational devices will be used to reach non-registered citizens of voting age. A new COPE film, People and Politics, has been prepared in three segments that can be used separately or as a unit.

The November elections involve the entire U.S. House of Representatives, 37 members of the 100-member Senate and more than two-thirds of the state's 50 governors, as well as thousands of members of state legislatures and hundreds of thousands of local officials.

Reuther has been active in the labor movement since 1927 and has had extensive experience in political education and election campaign activities.

Report from the Caribbean:

Free Labor Seen Victor Over Dominican Republic Leftists

Democratic trade unionists in the Dominican Republic are winning "a clear victory" in a struggle with pro-Castro leftists for control of the island country's labor movement, Andrew C. McLellan, associate inter-American representative for the AFL-CIO, reported on his recent return from the Caribbean.

Evidence of the victory, he said, is shown in the rapid disintegration of the Frente Obrero Unido Pro - Sindicatos Autonomos (FOUPSA), which lifted hopes for a free trade union movement following its establishment in the post-Trujillo period but later was captured by left-wing extremists.

By contrast, the Bloque de FOUPSA Libre (BFL), established last month at a national assembly of democratic unionists, has burgeoned to a membership of some 70,000 and is now the dominant labor center in the republic, McLellan reported.

The shift in Dominican labor sentiment away from the extreme left is exemplified, he said, in a recent decision by 13 unions in San Francisco de Macoris to leave FOUPSA and affiliate with BFL.

The struggle for trade union democracy began, McLellan said, when Augusto Rodriguez Guerrero was ousted as FOUPSA president by a secret meeting of the organization's executive engineered by General Sec. Sanchez Cordova just as Rodriguez was moving to replace Cordova, whom he considered to be pro-Communist.

The 5,000-member chauffeurs' union led by Robinson Ruiz Lopez, and other trade unionists allied with them, then organized the first national assembly of the BFL on Feb. 11 with more than 100 delegates representing all regions of the republic, McLellan reported.

Violent Campaign Launched

The statement of democratic principles adopted by the assembly had a strong appeal for responsible elements of the country, he said, but in the period following the meeting a violent campaign was launched against the Bloque by the Communist apparatus.

In street fights and demonstrations over the next week, staged chiefly by students, McLellan recalled, Rodriguez and another labor leader were injured, the U.S. flag was burned and coffins labeled "McLellan" and "Somerford" were borne by a mob to the U.S. embassy. Fred Somerford is labor reporting officer for the U.S. consulate general. He and McLellan both were accused by the leftists of interfering in Dominican labor affairs and McLellan was attacked as "a capitalist lackey."

The AFL-CIO representative had been in the island for several months administering federation aid supplied to FOUPSA in its early stages and helping to set up a trade union education program to overcome the years of denial under Dictator Rafael Trujillo.

The turning point, McLellan observed, came in a dramatic manifesto issued by Bloque leaders which lamented the street violence, cited the threat of anarchy and appealed to the consciences of responsible Dominicans. If democracy was being denied to the trade union movement, the communique asked, what chance had a viable, effective democratic government of taking root in the republic?

The choice confronting the Dominican people was underscored, McLellan noted, when supporters of the Cuban Communist dictator, Fidel Castro, destroyed the country's sugar cane fields by fire, causing a loss of some $3 million to the Dominican economy. The cane fields had been taken over by the government following the assassination of Trujillo, and their destruction meant severe hardships for workers whose income depended on the sugar crop.

These incidents, McLellan said, led to growing acceptance of the Bloque as "the true spokesman for free trade unionism in the Dominican Republic" and a parallel rejection of extreme elements in FOUPSA and "the entire Communist apparatus."

Legal Recognition Due

He noted that the secretary of labor already has advised Bloque leaders that he would grant legal recognition to the organization, necessary under Dominican laws for a union group to function effectively.

Perhaps the most significant sign of the Bloque's success to date, McLellan noted, is the "positive program" of trade union education launched with the joint support of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and a number of international trade secretariats which have assigned representatives to aid the developing labor movement in the republic.

"The program," McLellan said, "is proof that teamwork between an organization like ORIT and the ITS missions can be highly effective."

Two regional labor education programs already have opened, he noted, under the direction of Jose Marmolejo, a Dominican trained at the University of Puerto Rico Labor Institute, and two others are planned as soon as additional technicians can be recruited.

"The importance of the program," McLellan said, "must be viewed in the light of 32 years of experience under Trujillo, when no one was allowed to learn anything. We have natural leaders in the Dominican Republic who do not have sufficient background and orientation to conduct a meeting. But all that is being changed."

ILO Re-elects Morse, Votes Budget Boost

Geneva, Switzerland—David A. Morse of the United States was re-elected to a new six-year term as director general of the Intl. Labor Organization by the ILO's Governing Body at a meeting here.

The vote was unanimous, 37 to 0, with three abstentions. The Soviet Union and Rumanian delegates abstained without explanation. The delegate from Ghana abstained with the statement that he was lacking in instructions from his government.

Morse's re-election came after he had withdrawn a previous notice that he would retire to resume life as a private citizen in the U.S. A former under secretary of labor in the Truman Administration, Morse has served as the ILO's director general for a decade and will now continue in a term expiring in 1968.

Highlights of the lively four-day ILO session, participated in by 20 government delegates and 10 each representing workers and employers, included:

- Adoption of a report calling on Portugal to remove "vestiges" of forced labor in her African territories.
- Approval of a $13.6 million budget for 1963.
- A start toward the setting up of an advanced training center for industrial workers in Italy.
- An eight-hour warning strike by the ILO's 1,000-strong headquarters staff, resulting in a pledge of salary increases, unspecified in amount but retroactive to Jan. 1.

The worker delegates pressed hard to get an immediate pay increase for the ILO staff, which was sought by the union for about half its members — the typists, stenographers, maintenance workers, telephone operators and other low-ranked categories.

Their effort was blocked by employers in alliance with a majority of government delegates. Morse himself backed the 12-to-18 percent increases demanded as equitable and sound."

Irked by having already been put off for over a year, the staff staged its one-day strike in a bid to get immediate action.

The employer and some government delegates attacked the staff for having held up the session by the work stoppages. But Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate and a member of the Governing Body replied:

"I thank God that this is an organization whose employes have the right to strike and have the courage to exercise that right when they feel that they have no other way of redress."

Retroactivity Voted

When voting to decide at its next session in May the size of the pay increase to be given, the Governing Body specified that the new pay scale would be retroactive to the start of the year.

Morse's re-election assures a continuing of direction in the ILO, which he has headed without interruption since 1948.

Morse was given the go-ahead signal on the project for an international training center to develop the skills of industrial workers who cannot get the necessary instruction at home.

Milan, the big industrial city in northern Italy, has offered to pay the cost of converting for the center the Palace of Labor that was one of the features of the International Labor Exhibition held there last year.

The "vestiges" of forced labor were found by a three-man committee of jurists that the ILO appointed to investigate a complaint by Ghana against Portugal.

Vigorous Action Asked

After an on-the-spot survey and several hearings, the committee called in its outspoken 390-page report for more vigorous governmental action in Portuguese Africa to guarantee the effectiveness of anti-slave labor legislation.

The committee generally cleared the Portuguese government of any intention not to live up to its ILO pledges. Nevertheless the investigators said that better government labor inspection and other services were needed to assure that the recruitment of workers for private companies did not border on forced labor methods.

Both Ghana and Portugal accepted the Committee's report.

AMENDMENT OF DAVIS-BACON Act to include value of fringe benefits in determining area prevailing wages for federally-financed construction was urged by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, right. He is shown discussing the measure with House Labor Subcommittee Chairman James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), sponsor of the labor-backed bill.

Updating of Davis-Bacon Urged at House Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)

wise, he said, "local building tradesmen who have elected to take wage increases in the form of benefit programs in order to provide for their families" are deprived of work.

The Roosevelt subcommittee also heard these witnesses:

- Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. pointed out that approximately 10 percent of the construction worker's "real wages" are now in the form of fringe benefits. He noted that a growing number of states with prevailing wage laws now require the value of fringe benefits to be included in determining area wage scales.
- Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg declared that amendments to the two laws are "long overdue" and have the "wholehearted support" of the Administration.

He said legislation to protect prevailing wage conditions "cannot be effective" unless it includes fringe benefits. "Otherwise, the evils which Congress sought to overcome when it passed the Davis-Bacon Act may again become commonplace."

- A U.S. Chamber of Commerce spokesman, Lee E. Knack, appearing in opposition, flatly advocated repeal of both Davis-Bacon and the 8-Hour Law. The CofC also demanded a congressional investigation of the Labor Dept.'s administration of Davis-Bacon and said that if the law isn't repealed then the prevailing wage rates set by the Secretary of Labor should be made subject to judicial review.

Biemiller pointed out that the Davis-Bacon Act was designed "to protect prevailing living standards of building tradesmen and to prevent disturbance of the local economy." Its original sponsors were both Republicans, he noted, and "the principle of the law has been extended under both Democratic and Republican Administrations."

Until the cost of fringe benefits is included in prevailing wage determinations, the AFL-CIO spokesman declared, "we are increasingly likely to return to the unconscionable conditions" which Davis-Bacon was designed to correct.

"Contractors who do not have welfare programs for their employes can come into a local area and, simply because their labor costs are lower, undercut already established fair employers who do contribute to these programs for their employes."

Goldberg and Labor Dept. Solicitor Charles Donahue both attacked the CofC proposal for judicial review of the department's wage determinations, labeling such a system "unworkable." The department has to process 46,000 determinations a year, they pointed out, and if the rates were subject to court review no contractor would know how to bid.

Haggerty said that because of the absence of a 40-hour ceiling under the 8-Hour Day Law "there has arisen in many areas an unfair practice under which contractors have worked building tradesmen eight hours a day, seven days a week, for a total of 56 hours a week without paying overtime."

The bill sponsored by Roosevelt, Haggerty said, would "plug this glaring loophole in the present law."

TWUA Says 12 Companies Broke T-H Act

Charges that 12 South Carolina firms have violated the Taft-Hartley Act by refusing to allow their 12,000 unorganized workers to communicate with union representatives have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board by the Textile Workers Union of America.

Named in the TWUA complaint filed with the NLRB office in Winston-Salem, N. C., were the Abney Mills, Amerotron Co., Burlington Industries, Cone Mills, Deering-Milliken, Maverick Mills (White Horse division), Mayfair Mills, Riegel Textile Corp., Spring Mills, J. P. Stevens & Co., United Merchants & Manufacturers, and Wellman Combing Co.

H. S. Williams, TWUA regional director, said workers have a qualified right under T-H to receive pro-union communications while on company property. Under South Carolina law, it is illegal to distribute communications on or at the entrance to public highways. The union for that reason wrote letters to each of the 12 companies asking permission to communicate with the workers on company property.

When the request was denied, Williams filed the charges. The companies' refusal, he said, was in violation of the federal law. Williams called the South Carolina statute "another restriction on workers' rights."

First Major Bill Passed:

New Retraining Law Signed by President

A massive retraining program, aimed at equipping a million jobless workers with new skills, has swept through final passage in Congress and was promptly signed into law by Pres. Kennedy.

The labor-backed measure, which carried the Administration's "top priority" label, was the first major legislation passed by Congress this year. It marked the first large-scale federal government effort to salvage manpower lost to the nation through automation, technological changes and inadequate education.

The three-year program—a compromise between a Senate-passed four-year measure and the two-year bill voted by the House—goes into effect July 1.

Unemployed heads of households will be the chief beneficiaries of the $435 million in federal retraining funds and the matching state funds required in the third year of the program.

If found qualified for retraining in skills for which there is a demand, they will be eligible for up to a year of school or on-the-job training and for subsistence payments based on the level of unemployment benefits in their states. Lesser amounts would be paid to on-the-job trainees who earn wages and additional subsistence and transportation allowances are authorized for persons required to live away from home while in training.

Up to 5 percent of the retraining appropriation may be used for youths of 19-21, whose subsistence allowances would be limited to $20 a week.

In other major congressional developments:

● The House voted final approval of strengthening amendments to the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act after rejecting a GOP effort to recommit the bill because a conference committee had deleted a clause which would have barred Labor Dept. employes administering the program from belonging to AFL-CIO-affiliated unions. The recommittal move was rejected, 217-182. Quick Senate approval was expected.

● House hearings opened on the Administration's trade bill to give the President broad new tariff-cutting powers in return for tariff cuts abroad on U. S. goods. Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told the Ways & Means Committee that foreign trade now provides employment for four million Americans and that every additional $1 billion in exports would create about 150,000 new jobs. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was scheduled to testify Mar. 19 as the first public witness for the bill.

● Pres. Kennedy asked Congress to appropriate $4.88 billion for economic and military foreign aid, including $660 million in loans for social and economic development in Latin America under the Alliance for Progress program. The amount was nearly $1 billion more than Congress appropriated last year.

● The first skirmish on civil rights was scheduled in the Senate as Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) bypassed the Judiciary Committee to force a vote on a constitutional amendment abolishing poll taxes in federal elections. While a halfhearted filibuster was possible a similar proposal won Senate approval by a 72-16 vote in 1960.

A bipartisan liberal effort is expected to seek to ban the poll tax by statute rather than constitutional amendment.

In another move, three Democratic and three Republican senators joined in sponsoring bills to carry out recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission on voting rights, education, housing, employment and administration of justice.

Meanwhile a House Judiciary subcommittee is holding hearings on both a poll tax constitutional amendment and the Administration's bill to abolish "unreasonable" literacy tests which have been used to restrict voting rights.

● The House defeated through recommittal a bill to expand its size to 438 so as to accommodate the three seats awarded Hawaii and Alaska without cutting down the representation of other states.

● Federal aid for medical education—a labor-backed Administration proposal—was approved by the House Interstate Commerce Committee. The committee substituted a student loan fund for a scholarship grant provision, but provided that half the amount of the loan need not be repaid if the student goes into the public health field or sets up practice in an area where no doctors are available.

● **A Senate vote to authorize the United States to purchase $100 million of 25-year United Nations bonds was postponed in the face of a Republican move to substitute a short-term loan.**

● A bill to curb patent monopolies on prescription drugs, license drug manufacturers and require tests of the efficiency of new drugs was sidetracked by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill, by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), was the outgrowth of a two-year investigation into drug prices and had won 3-2 subcommittee approval.

Advisory Unit Supports Kennedy Trade Program

A public advisory group on U.S. tariff negotiations has given a strong endorsement to Pres. Kennedy's proposed new trade legislation, declaring that America must "continue to move forward boldly to reduce further barriers to trade among the free nations."

The public advisers, representing labor, industry and agriculture, were named to counsel with the U.S. delegation to the recent international tariff conference at Geneva, Switzerland. Members of the advisory group included AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, head of the Clothing Workers, and Bert Seidman, economist with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

In their report to Pres. Kennedy, the advisers praised the negotiating skill of the U.S. delegation and said the agreements reached "should help to open further foreign markets" for the U.S.

They emphasized that "broader powers" must now be given to the President in order to remove trade barriers within the free world, specifically with the European Common Market.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE Award is given AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, right, on behalf of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation by Gen. George C. Kenney, foundation president, Schnitzler, a member of both national and District of Columbia ARF boards, was praised for "outstanding service and support in the fight against the nation's number one crippling disease."

More Funds Urged for Wage Cheat Crackdown

The AFL-CIO has asked Congress to vote more money than the Administration has requested to crack down on "chiseling" employers who pay their workers less than the federal minimum wage.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told a House Appropriations subcommittee that the Administration's request for an increase of $500,000 in the budget for the Labor Dept.'s wage-hour and public contracts division was "unduly conservative."

He pointed out that last year's rise in the minimum wage and extension of coverage had made the enforcement job "substantially larger and more complex."

Schnitzler also asked the subcommittee, headed by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), to go above the Administration's request in appropriating money for apprenticeship training and for technical assistance and information programs of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports.

In the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare budget, handled in the same money bill, the AFL-CIO asked for above-budget appropriations for hospital and nursing home construction. Noting that Congress last year appropriated more than the amount the Administration had requested for the National Institutes of Health, Schnitzler said he hoped that "once again this committee will exercise its leadership in this direction."

Labor, he said, has "consistently taken the position that the only legitimate limitation of appropriations for medical research should be the availability of professional resources to use such funds productively."

Schnitzler praised the "sound and constructive" progress made by the two departments and by the National Labor Relations Board during the past year, but emphasized that "more adequate and aggressive" government programs are needed in many areas of "important human needs."

Backs Food & Drug Increase

He strongly endorsed an Administration-requested 31 percent increase for the Food & Drug Administration as a "minimum" and said the agency should get all the funds it needs "to assure the safety and cleanliness of the nation's supply of food, drugs and cosmetics."

He termed the Labor Dept.'s budget estimates "modest and eminently reasonable" and warned that the problem of obsolete job skills "threatens to become more acute in the future as the rising rate of automation collides with the estimated increasing rate of growth of the labor force."

In supporting a requested $1.13 million increase in the NLRB budget, Schnitzler pointed to a rising case load and said the labor board's success in speeding decisions on representation and unfair labor practice cases has encouraged a greater use of the board's services.

Jobless Pay Bill 'Urgent,' Kennedy Says

(Continued from Page 1)

raise their jobless benefit ceilings by steps to two-thirds of the statewide average weekly wage.

● Extend coverage to an additional three million workers.

● Establish a permanent federal program of up to 13 weeks of additional benefits for those who have exhausted state benefits, with eligibility requirements lowered during periods of high unemployment.

● Finance the program by taxing employers on the first $4,800 of a worker's annual earnings as contrasted with the present $3,000 ceiling.

Kennedy estimated that 150,000 workers will exhaust their state benefits in April and that the exhaustion rate is expected to exceed 100,000 a month during most of the remainder of the year.

"We cannot abdicate our responsibility to these workers," the President declared, stating that many of them are jobless because of automation or other technological developments.

Noting that despite a "heartening decline" in unemployment, there were still more than 4.5 million jobless workers "who need help" in February, Kennedy declared:

"The serious crisis which compelled congressional action last year has not abated for these workers, but the protection provided by the law will shortly expire unless Congress acts."

He termed the McCarthy-King bill a "vital part" of the Administration's program "to assure sustained prosperity and to strengthen our manpower base."

Member-Hero Wins BLFE Safety Award

A 27-year-old locomotive fireman, who risked his own life to rescue a four-year-old boy from the path of a moving freight train, will receive his union's annual safety award at a banquet in Washington, D. C., on Mar. 27.

Richard J. Hansel, employed by the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines, was named Locomotive Fireman of 1961 by a panel of judges including Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Rupert L. Murphy, National Safety Council Pres. Howard Pyle, Cleveland Press Editor Louis B. Seltzer, Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin, and Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

Hansel's alertness and bravery saved the life of Johnny Keane, who was playing on the Penn-Reading tracks in Pennsgrove, N. J., on Nov. 16, 1961, and froze with fear when a 57-car freight train came roaring down at him.

The engineer set the emergency brakes, hoping to stop the train. When Hansel saw that the train could not be stopped in time, he jumped from the locomotive cab, stumbled momentarily as he hit the ground, and then raced ahead of the slowing train.

Hansel, who had played high school football, threw a flying tackle which carried both the child and himself to safety as the train rolled by.

Winner of the BLFE's monthly safety award in December, Hansel will receive $500 as winner of the union's fourth annual award and have his name engraved on the D. B. Robertson trophy, named after the late president of the union.

3-17-62

Civil Rights Unit Reviews '62 Program

The AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, in a day-long meeting in Washington, moved forward on a wide front to implement the policy and program adopted by the AFL-CIO convention in December.

In highlights of the meeting, the committee:

● Discussed plans to create additional civil rights advisory regional groups on the West Coast and in the New England and Rocky Mountain states areas.

● **Furthered plans for a conference of union officers and staff to coordinate and strengthen civil rights activities of affiliated unions.**

● Received a briefing from Assistant Labor Sec. Jerry R. Holleman on the work of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Holleman is executive vice-chairman of the group.

● Welcomed Laborers' Vice Pres. Robert E. Powell as the newest member of the committee.

The committee, under the chairmanship of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, also continued its processing of cases on the compliance docket and reviewed the advances flowing from expanded apprenticeship programs in California and New York.

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Kennedy's Trade Program Given Solid Labor Backing

City Seizes 5th Avenue Bus Lines

New York—Some 5,600 striking Transport Workers have returned to their jobs on bus routes of the Fifth Avenue Coach Lines seized by the city under State Supreme Court condemnation orders. But the union has intensified picketing of company installations not involved in the seizure and employing the remaining 1,100 strikers.

The city acted promptly to take over the bus line's properties after Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Quinn issued the condemnation orders Mar. 21. Enabling resolutions had been passed 36 hours earlier by the state legislature.

Before issuing the orders, Judge Quinn denied a company bid to block the condemnation as unconstitutional.

The Transit Authority said it hoped to have service completely restored by Saturday, Mar. 24. It had already set up a special division to operate the bus lines, as authorized in one of the state legislature's three resolutions.

The city takes over 38 of Fifth Avenue's 48 Manhattan routes, plus all of the operations of a subsidiary corporation, Surface Transit, Inc., which covers the entire Bronx and part of Manhattan.

Maintenance Workers First Back

Maintenance employes were the first to return to work on the seized routes. They were followed by operating personnel as the buses became available for service.

The company holds "perpetual franchises" for the other 10 Man-

(Continued on Page 2)

UNION-MADE NECKWEAR promotion campaign was launched by the Clothing Workers with Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, wife of the Vice President, sewing a union label into a tie in the plant of C. Steber & Sons, New York. Left to right are ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Mrs. Johnson and Isidore Steber, head of the firm and president of the New York Neckwear Manufacturers Association. In the background are union workers.

Rights' Plan Advocated:

End of Voting Curbs Backed by AFL-CIO

Administration proposals to abolish unreasonable literacy tests and poll taxes as qualifications for voting have been endorsed by the AFL-CIO before a House Judiciary subcommittee with the specific warning that elimination of voting restrictions "cannot and must not be a substitute" for broad and effective legislation to "eliminate discrimination and segregation in the fields of education, jobs and housing."

The federation position, presented by Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, was stated to the House as the Senate moved through a torrent of oratory toward a vote on a constitutional amendment to abolish poll taxes—now imposed by five states—as a requirement for voting in federal elections.

More than two-thirds of the Senate members have co-sponsored the poll tax amendment of Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.), assuring passage whenever hard-core opponents end their filibuster and permit a vote.

A sharper, more closely contested battle is expected next month, when Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) has promised to bring to the floor the Administration's bill to eliminate state literacy tests for voting rights for persons with a sixth-grade education. That bill also would permit Spanish-

(Continued on Page 2)

Strikebreaker Curbs Stalled in New York

Albany, N. Y.—A bill to keep professional strikebreakers out of New York State has passed the lower house of the legislature, 82-34, but the bill remained blocked in Senate committee as the session headed into its final week.

A large delegation of Typographical Union members came to Albany to seek the votes needed to pry the bill out of the Republican-controlled committee, and the State AFL-CIO called for a statewide telegram and letter campaign directed at Senate leaders, committee members and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R). The governor has not taken any position on the issue.

The legislation, similar to curbs imposed by a number of other states, has bipartisan sponsorship. It was backed in the Assembly by 59 Democrats and 23 Republicans. Thirty-four Republicans opposed the measure, with 33 absent.

The bill prohibits third parties to a labor dispute from furnishing strikebreakers and prevents companies involved in labor disputes from replacing strikers with "any person who customarily and repeatedly offers himself for employment" as a strikebreaker.

A state committee which investigated the use of professional strikebreakers by newspaper publishers had urged protective legislation in a 1959 report. The need for action has been further spotlighted, State AFL-CIO officials said, by the use of "imported strikebreakers" at two Herkimer County newspapers.

Readjustment Aid Termed 'Essential'

Strong support for the Kennedy Administration's trade expansion program has been given by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who at the same time urged modifications to strengthen the bill's trade adjustment features.

Meany was the first public witness before the House Ways & Means Committee, which is conducting four-week hearings on the bill giving the President broad powers to negotiate multilateral tariff reductions, including gradual elimination of some tariffs, in an effort to expand U.S. exports.

Kennedy's program, Meany declared, meets the need for "a fundamental revision of our country's trade policy" that will bring labor and the nation as a whole "far more than we lose."

He emphasized that labor's support for the program is inextricably tied to the trade adjustment features of the Administration bill. These are designed to ease the adverse effects of increased imports on workers, farmers and businessmen.

"We regard these two features of the bill—trade liberalization and the safeguards against injury, especially adjustment assistance—as inseparable," Meany asserted. "We would not support additional safeguards without trade liberalization; and we would not support trade liberalization without the additional safeguards."

He called attention specifically to two features labor regards as "imperative"—readjustment allowances and retraining for workers displaced by a rise in imports. Both, he said, represent "the very minimum that could be suggested."

Sets 65 Percent Allowance

The bill provides a maximum of 78 weeks training and allowances of up to 65 percent of a worker's average weekly wage or 65 percent of the average weekly wage in manufacturing, whichever is lower.

In addition, the AFL-CIO president urged that the bill be changed to:

- Give additional protection to part-time workers by eliminating the ceiling on their combined earnings and allowances, now set at 75 percent of their previous average earnings.
- Provide earlier retirement for older workers affected by imports as a substitute for the "pitifully inadequate" provision of 13 additional weeks of allowances for workers over 60 not in training. Retirement benefits, Meany said, should be payable "preferably at age 55" and should be equal to the social security payment the worker would be eligible for at 65, even if this means separate financing.
- Remove the 90 percent limit on loan guarantees to business firms hard-pressed by import com-

(Continued on Page 4)

Board Hits Sperry on T-H Charge

Lake Success, N. Y.—Federal mediators pressed for a settlement of a week-long strike by engineers and technicians at the Sperry Gyroscope Co., hampered by management's refusal to recognize the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers as bargaining representative.

Sperry clung to its position despite a unanimous ruling by the National Labor Relations Board, issued the day the strike for a new contract began, that the company had violated the Taft-Hartley Act by sponsoring a decertification petition among the engineers.

The NLRB upheld and broadened a trial examiner's finding that Sperry instigated the decertification move after the unaffiliated Engineers Association, representing 3,500 employes at 11 plants, had voted to affiliate with the IUE in May 1960. The EA subsequently was chartered as IUE Local 445.

Moreover, the NLRB found that the leader of the decertification attempt was a supervisor and that by acting through him, Sperry had committed a further violation of the federal labor law by directly

(Continued on Page 3)

New Sessions Held On Steel Contracts

Pittsburgh — Representatives of the Steelwokers headed by Pres. David J. McDonald and spokesmen for 11 major basic steel producers resumed negotiations here this week in an effort to reach agreement on a new contract well in advance of a June 30 deadline.

One evening meeting was held and a subcommittee was set up but developments in the negotiations were not made public. Industry negotiators are headed by R. Conrad Cooper, U.S. Steel Corp. executive vice president for personnel.

Minton Hails 'New Concept' In Bottle Pact

Miami, Fla.—Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers has hailed the union's new contract with the glass container industry as opening the door "to an important new concept" of collective bargaining.

A major feature of the new three-year agreement, which covers 32,000 production workers in 61 plants, is an industry-wide job security clause that gives employes laid off because of plant closings or production cutbacks a first chance at openings in other plants throughout the country.

Minton said the provision represents a "breakthrough" for production workers. It parallels an earlier agreement covering some 8,000 skilled machine operators.

The contract settlement, reached after three weeks of negotiations with the Glass Container Manufacturing Institute, also provides 3.5 percent annual increases in wages and fringe benefits for each of the agreement's three years.

The new job security clause will enable a displaced worker to retain all seniority and fringe benefit rights if he fills a vacancy in another plant owned by the same employer elsewhere in the country. If the employer has no vacancies in other plants, the displaced worker will be given preferential hiring consideration by other firms.

The contract also provides that companies unable to fill job vacancies will ask the union to refer applicants.

The Wives of Windsor Help Picket Chrysler

Windsor, Ont.—Members of the auxiliary of Auto Workers Local 444 joined their husbands on the picket line in zero weather at the Chrysler Corp. of Canada plant here to hearten them in their strike against a proposed work speedup.

Failure to agree on work standards has blocked a new contract and settlement of the walkout, now in its fifth week. The company has sent letters to the 3,000 hourly workers asserting it had offered the union a "package" similar to that the UAW had negotiated with Ford and General Motors, but UAW Canadian Dir. George Burt declared that Chrysler failed to meet rest period standards of the other agreements.

Meany Salutes Unions On Algerian Cease-Fire

The cease-fire in Algeria was hailed as "the first step toward a resounding victory of the ideal of self-discrimination and independence" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a cable to the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA).

"This achievement will be a shining light and an encouragement to others," he declared. "It will accelerate the freedom movement there where workers are still oppressed, and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions will do everything in its power for it to succeed."

UGTA Gen. Sec. Ali Yahai replied that Algerian workers were "very impressed" by the message.

"Thank you for your constant solidarity," he added. "We are assured of your support for the strict carrying out of the agreement and the realization of total independence for Algeria."

The Algerian labor movement had been in the forefront of the struggle for liberty and many of its members gave their lives to the cause of freedom during the seven-year struggle. Meany looked behind the rejoicing to pay tribute to them.

"The workers of the U.S.A. greet the Algerian trade union federation, UGTA, and pay homage to the innumerable martyrs who have died and suffered for the cause of Algerian freedom, and recall the part played by the UGTA in this struggle," he said in the cable.

"Their sacrifices have not been in vain. The free workers of the world have stood by their side in the past and will continue to do so in the future."

D.C. Jobless Pay Hiked To 50% Average Wage

A major overhaul of the District of Columbia's unemployment insurance program won quick acceptance by Congress following sudden agreement on the measure in a House-Senate conference committee.

With White House approval deemed certain, the bill will bring the first improvement since 1954 in benefits for jobless workers in the nation's capital. If Pres. Kennedy signs the measure before the end of March, it will become effective Apr. 1.

Key provision of the conference agreement, taken from the Senate bill sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), would increase the maximum weekly benefit to 50 percent of the average weekly wage in the District, with provision for annual adjustment.

This would raise the ceiling immediately to $47 a week, against the present $30 maximum, which matches the Arkansas benefit as the lowest in the nation.

The compromise measure also would increase the maximum duration of benefits to 34 weeks, up from 26. The present law sets a limit on total benefits of one-third of a jobless worker's base-period wages up to 26 weeks. The conference committee's formula meshes provisions of the House and Senate bills to set a ceiling of one-half of base-period wages up to 34 weeks.

J. C. Turner, president of the Washington AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, expressed gratification that the conferees had agreed on a flexible weekly maximum, adjustable annually to the average wage level. Eight states now have similar percentage ceilings, strongly advocated by the AFL-CIO.

"This kind of automatic adjustment," Turner said, "will give protection to the District's unemployed without depending on repeated requests to Congress to increase benefits."

Turner and AFL-CIO representatives have been pressing for improvements in the D.C. unemployment insurance law for several years.

In another significant area, the conferees rejected a provision of the House bill, backed by Washington employers, which would have denied benefits to workers disqualified for quitting their jobs, misconduct, or refusal of suitable work. Instead, the compromise retains present provisions denying benefits for four to nine weeks after the act leading to disqualification.

Textile Agreement Workable, ACWA Told

The recently-negotiated international agreement on cotton textile and apparel imports is "workable" despite some "serious shortcomings," Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky has reported to his union's executive board.

Potofsky praised Pres. Kennedy for efforts to safeguard the textile industry and said he was encouraged by the Administration's "apparent determination" to administer the agreement "strictly."

Kennedy Proposals on Voting Curbs Backed

(Continued from Page 1)

speaking Americans to qualify on the basis of literacy in that language—a provision aimed at disqualifications now required by law in New York.

Meiklejohn, testifying for AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, declared in the federation's statement to the House subcommittee that the literacy test bill must be considered "against the background of wholesale denial of voting rights to minority groups."

Noting that the House has pending both a bill to abolish arbitrary literacy tests by law and a constitutional amendment to carry out the same purpose, the statement declared that the AFL-CIO "definitely prefers" legislation.

"We see no legal necessity for resort to the device of a constitutional amendment to abolish or limit discriminatory literacy tests for voters in federal elections," it emphasized.

Testifying in support of the poll tax constitutional amendment, the AFL-CIO termed poll taxes and property qualifications "anachronisms" and declared:

"Our form of government requires the widest possible availability of the right of suffrage for all citizens, without discrimination of any kind whatsoever."

Elimination of the poll tax alone without additional civil rights legislation, however, "would amount to only a small step," the AFL-CIO declared.

Meanwhile in a new move in the civil rights area, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy asked Congress to toughen federal laws against police brutality.

The Justice Dept. proposal, based on recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission, would make it a federal crime for state and local police officers to use beatings or "summary punishment" in an effort to force confessions.

The present maximum punishment of a year in jail and a $1,000 fine for an official who violates a citizen's civil rights would be raised to five years and a $5,000 fine if the victim is actually injured and a life sentence if the victim dies.

Kennedy Signs Bill:

Fund Safeguards Given New 'Teeth'

The AFL-CIO's long campaign to put "teeth" into a 1958 law safeguarding employe pension and welfare plans climaxed in victory when Pres. Kennedy signed sweeping amendments to the statute, hailing them as an "extremely important" protection for millions of workers and their families.

The new program gives greater enforcement and investigative powers to the Secretary of Labor and sets stiff criminal penalties for refusal to report fraud and embezzlement.

Final passage—by voice vote in the Senate and by a 284-108 vote in the House—came after House conservatives were defeated in an effort to take a "backdoor" slap at the President's recent order on recognition of government employe unions.

When the bill had first come up in the House, Rep. John M. Ashbrook (R-O.) succeeded in tacking on an amendment which would have barred Labor Dept. employes administering the act from belonging to any union affiliated with the AFL-CIO. With only a sparse attendance on the floor, the Ashbrook amendment carried 106-79.

House-Senate conferees knocked out this restriction and substituted language designed to eliminate any actual conflict of interest without restricting union membership. A conservative effort to upset the conference report and retain the Ashbrook amendment failed in the House on a 218-182 rollcall.

Goldberg Pledges Enforcement

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg hailed final passage of the measure and pledged "immediate steps" for "vigorous and impartial enforcement" of the strengthened law.

The amended law, which applies to welfare plans and funds administered by employers, by unions or jointly, gives the Secretary of Labor authority to prescribe reporting forms to be used by administrators. Previously use of a standard form was optional which, the AFL-CIO told Congress, made it easier for an administrator "who decided to withhold some of the information . . . to escape detection."

The Secretary of Labor is given subpoena power to investigate a fund for "reasonable cause" and to seek a civil injunction against misuse of a fund. Criminal penalties of up to three years in prison and a $10,000 fine are provided under the amendments for offering, accepting or soliciting bribes or kickbacks, and up to five years imprisonment for embezzling or making false statements in reports.

A 13-member advisory council is set up, to include representatives from labor, management, the insurance and investment fields and the general public.

Annual reports will normally be required only from plans involving 100 or more participants—the present cutoff is 25—but the Secretary of Labor may require reports from smaller plans. Bonding requirements are set at 10 percent of funds handled, with a $1,000 minimum and $500,000 normal maximum.

The new language brings the disclosure law close to the original labor-backed measure—of which then-Sen. Kennedy was a co-sponsor—which passed the Senate without opposition in 1958 but was drastically weakened in the House.

Panel to Study Dispute at TWA

New York—Pres. Kennedy has invoked emergency fact-finding procedures under the Railway Labor Act to block a strike by the Flight Engineers against Trans World Airlines, which the union had scheduled for Mar. 21.

Members of the three-member emergency panel created to investigate the dispute during a 60-day "cooling off" period were to be announced later.

Meanwhile, the union continued negotiations with Pan American World Airways here, but authorized its members on the line to strike any time after 7 a.m., Mar. 23. The government's emergency authority already had been exhausted in the Pan Am bargaining, a union spokesman said. Sitting in on the talks were Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., a member of the National Mediation Board, and Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger, a presidential adviser on airline labor matters.

Issues in both disputes involve flight crew complements on jet aircraft, wages and other working conditions.

New York City Seizes 5th Avenue Bus Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

hattan routes, but the city has announced plans to set up competing service by Apr. 2. It has pledged, in any event, to restore the remaining strikers to the payroll by that date.

The TWU struck the Fifth Avenue line when, under the new management of Harry Weinberg, the company fired 29 long-service employes, announced plans to cut 1,500 more from the work force and stopped pension payments to 900 retired members of the union.

Accusing Weinberg of deliberately provoking the walkout in an effort to wring from the city an increase in the bus fare from 15 cents to 20 cents, Mayor Robert F. Wagner pressed quickly for state action to permit a city take-over.

Wagner told Weinberg he was "through" as far as New York was concerned and should "abandon any hope" of further transit operations in the city.

Weinberg, who won control of the company a litle more than a month ago, had argued the layoffs and pension cutbacks were dictated because the firm faced a $6.6 million loss this year unless it was allowed to boost fares.

Accountants for the city, however, said the company's books indicated a profit of $781,000 for the year under the present fare if Fifth Avenue had maintained operations.

Through its counsel, Roy M. Cohn, a director of the firm, Fifth Avenue has brought suit for $37.5 million in damages against the TWU, charging that the strike violated its contract. Union spokesmen, however, say the contract was abrogated by the dismissals and denial of the pension payments set forth in the agreement.

TWO Pres. Michael Quill has announced the union will take court action to force Fifth Avenue to amortize pension benefits for employes now retired and to reimburse union members for the estimated $800,000 a week in wages lost during the walkout. The city has guaranteed the pension payments during the litigation.

Long Aluminum Strike:

Broken Pledge Puts Pickets on 3 Shifts

Sheffield, Ala.—Three shifts of pickets are keeping a grim vigil around the closed plant of one of the country's least-aptly named employers, the Union Aluminum Co., in a determined effort to force the management to live up to a promise made in 1945.

The pickets are members of the Aluminum Workers. They have maintained their sometimes icy rounds since Nov. 16, with the collapse of negotiations for a first contract based on a National Labor Relations Board election victory seven months earlier.

Not a single strikebreaker has crossed the line since then, and not an aluminum window has come out of the plant of the country's largest manufacturer of that popular piece of home equipment. The firm's products, which are marketed nationally under the UALCO brand name, have been placed on the unfair list and the AWIU is asking for financial help to see the struggle through to victory.

The story really goes back to 1945, when some business agents for unions in what was then the AFL Intl. Council of Aluminum Workers, driving through Sheffield, spotted a handful of men making aluminum windows by hand in an old warehouse.

They went to see the owner, William King, and talked to him about union representation for his employes. He said he was just out of the service, had started operations on borrowed money and if the union "will just give me a chance to get on my feet, I'll be glad to work out a contract with you."

In 1948, when he moved to a modern aluminum building occupying half a city block and had 50 employes, using modern equipment, they thought he had got on his feet.

'Forgot' His Promise

So Pres. Claude Mitchell of AWIU Local 200 in Sheffield went to see him and reminded him of his 1945 promise. King replied that he wanted no union in his plant.

When the union started an organizing drive, the company responded with firings. Enough signatures were obtained for an NLRB vote but the firm's tactics prevailed and the election was narrowly lost. The union filed unfair labor charges and succeeded in winning several thousand dollars in back pay for four fired members.

The Iron Workers tried to organize the plant, and suffered a like fate. The AWIU went back in 1956 and the story was the same as in 1948.

By 1958 the firm had so prospered that it had some 350 employes who worked in five buildings at wages so low they asked the union to come in. A third election was lost.

But this time the union stayed on the scene—partly out of justice to the fair employers it had under contract who were paying standard wages. A campaign began to gather force in 1960 and an election was held in April 1961—and this time the AWIU won by four votes. The margin stood up under employer assault, and although only 292 employes had cast ballots, 304 workers signed union cards and paid dues.

The strike followed weeks of unsuccessful bargaining.

Stahl Cites Low Pay

"These employes have suffered for 15 years under the most deplorable sweatshop conditions imaginable," said AWIU Pres. Eddie R. Stahl.

"They have not had an increase in pay since 1955 except when the company was forced to raise the pay of several employes in order to comply with the minimum wage law.

"As of Oct. 23 (1961) company records show that 30 employes were receiving only $1.15 an hour and some 225 employes were receiving $1.33 an hour, and some few leadmen received the magnificent sum of $1.40 and $1.50 an hour."

Many of the more than 300 strikers are destitute or close to it. The AWIU executive board has asked all AWIU locals to send 50 cents a member to help. Gifts may be sent to the Aluminum Workers Local Strike Fund, c/o Claude Mitchell, 501 Alabama Ave., Sheffield, Ala.

METROPOLITAN LIFE Insurance agents, backed up by members of the Insurance Workers with other insurance firms, demonstrate before Metropolitan's home office on New York City's Madison Ave. in protest against what union's Local 5 calls company "stalling tactics" in negotiations. Pres. Mortimer Gellis says agents are determined to win "living wage" or strike when contract expires Mar. 31.

Rail Unions Take Strike Votes As Work Rule Talks Resume

Members of four rail operating unions have been asked to arm their negotiators with strike authority as unions and management prepared to resume direct negotiations on work rules and pay on April. 2.

Meetings of general chairmen of the Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen, Conductors and Locomotive Engineers, rejecting a Presidential Rail Commission's recommendations, have scheduled nationwide strike votes. The fifth operating union, the Switchmen, termed the commission recommendations "not acceptable" in present form and said the union's negotiators already have strike authority.

Heads of the five unions, at a meeting in Cleveland, agreed to management proposals for resumption of direct negotiations next month. They made it clear that they do not consider the negotiations limited to the presidential commission's report.

The commission's recommendations would eliminate the jobs of most locomotive firemen, make sweeping changes in existing pay and mileage rules, and require arbitration of a wide range of disputes, including future crew changes resulting from technological developments. Its proposals offer cushioning effects in terms of extended severance and retraining pay.

A joint letter to the management negotiators said the unions are prepared to resume talks on the basis of the original proposals of both unions and management—dating back to 1959.

The five union chiefs said they will personally head the negotiating team.

Meanwhile, in Chicago, a Presidential Emergency Board continued hearings on the demand of nonoperating unions for a 25-cent wage increase and a job stabilization program. Railroad management has countered with proposals for wage cuts for some groups of workers.

'Horse & Buggy' Management

In testimony before the emergency board, Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks declared that railroad management is "still back in the horse and buggy days." He said rail executives "lack the will and the desire and the imagination to do a modern up-to-date industrial relations job."

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, who heads the "non-ops" negotiating committee, cited drastic slashes in rail employment in recent years and charged that employes "have been treated pretty much as machines" with no consideration for their welfare.

Michael Fox, president of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., said that while technological changes have reduced employment, they have also "greatly increased the responsibility of the employes retained."

Sperry Decertification Move Held T-H Breach

(Continued from Page 1)

participating in a move to oust the union.

The board ordered the company to halt these activities and to post copies of the order in its plants for 60 days.

Sperry has petitioned the board for a representation election among the engineers, but the NLRB decision in the unfair practice case expressly prohibits such a vote until the company complies with the "cease and desist" order and the 60-day period for posting copies of the order has expired.

Meanwhile, Federal Mediation Dir. William E. Simkin called company and union officials to Washington for separate talks in an effort to solve the dispute.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey, who is participating directly in the meetings, said the NLRB ruling against Sperry was "a complete vindication" of the union's position and substantiated its view that "the present cessation of vital defense production at Sperry is entirely the result of the company's union-busting activity."

Prior to the strike, Carey offered to extend bargaining 10 days beyond the Mar. 14 expiration of the existing contract and to undertake "intense negotiations" under the auspices of federal mediators. He offered, further, to make any resulting agreement contingent on a settlement of the representation question raised by management.

Sperry, however, rejected the offer, persisting in its challenge of the union's bargaining rights.

In response to questions from Carey, NLRB representatives at the mediation sessions in Washington said there was no question as far as the board is concerned that the Engineers Association is the recognized bargaining representative for Sperry's engineering and technical employes.

The board spokesmen also agreed that nothing now stands in the way of negotiations between the company and the union.

Two other IUE locals, representing production and clerical workers, have refused to cross the engineers' picket lines at the Sperry plants.

GOVERNMENT MEAT INSPECTORS, members of the AFL-CIO-affiliated Government Employes, became the first group to win exclusive bargaining rights under Pres. Kennedy's executive order on employe-management relations. The recognition agreement is signed by Under Sec. of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy. Seated are AFGE Pres. James A. Campbell, left, and Agricultural Research Service Administrator Byron T. Shaw. Standing, left to right, are Assistant Agriculture Sec. Joseph Robertson; Dr. C. H. Pals, director of the meat inspection division; Personnel Dir. Carl Barnes; Assistant Dir. Robert L. Hill, and Frederick Wilde, representing the union's Joint Council of Meat Inspectors.

UAW's Lee Named Postal Service Aide

Wichita—Malcolm R. Lee, regional director here for the Auto Workers and chairman of the county Democratic committee, has been named assistant to the new director of the Wichita regional post office, in charge of employe relations for 21,500 postal employes in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

MORE JOBS, NOT LESS, are likely to result from the Kennedy Administration's trade expansion program, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the House Ways & Means Committee. Meany, shown here with Andrew J. Biemiller, the federation's legislative director, was the first non-government witness at hearings on the President's bill, sponsored by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), committee chairman.

Perlis Hits Apathy on 'False' Welfare Charges

Waterbury, Conn.—Attacks on public assistance programs are not so serious as "the silence of our decent but indifferent citizens" in the face of such attacks, Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO director of Community Services Activities, told the Rotary Club here.

The widely-publicized assaults on welfare programs spreading out of incidents in Newburgh, N. Y., Perlis continued, are not so serious as "the apologies of our decent but frightened professional social welfare people."

Followed Critic

Perlis spoke here just a week after an address to the same group by Joseph McD. Mitchell, city manager of Newburgh and a principal critic of welfare programs.

The AFL-CIO spokesman was authorized at the recent federation Executive Council meeting to organize "truth squads" of qualified speakers to address community-wide meetings in areas where public assistance programs have been "irresponsibly and falsely attacked."

Discussing the principle underlying public assistance laws as well as the need for changes to emphasize rehabilitation, Perlis told the Rotary Club:

"I am for both relief and rehabilitation. I say it is the state's responsibility to people in need to meet their need on the basis of need, regardless of the cause of that need."

For some people, he continued, relief and public assistance must be provided "now and until the end of their days, without ifs, ands, buts and apologies."

In every state, Perlis declared, these are basic needs:

- A single category of general assistance—"with federal aid and federal standards."
- A public relief program and a public works program, "separate but cooperating with one another."
- A state director of public welfare of cabinet rank and the establishment of citizen's advisory committees.
- "The deeply felt conviction that we are our brother's keeper."

S. H. Dalrymple Dies; 1st URW President

Sherman H. Dalrymple, founding president of the Rubber Workers and a one-time vice president of the former CIO, died in his apartment in Downey, Calif., on Mar. 16. He was 73.

The "sincere condolences" of the AFL-CIO were sent the family by Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

A native of Walton, W. Va., who had served with the Marines in Europe during World War I, Dalrymple first became interested in trade unionism while working in the oil fields of his native state.

At the B. F. Goodrich Tire & Rubber Co. plant in Akron, Ohio, in the early 1930s, he helped organize FLU No. 18319. When the union became URW Local 5, he became its first president, and at the first URW international convention in 1935 was elected president, at the same time serving as CIO vice president.

He traveled widely in this country and Canada on organizing campaigns, and while attempting to unionize Goodrich employes in Gadsden, Ala., in 1936, he was attacked and beaten so badly that months in a hospital were required for his recovery.

Retired in 1945

He retired as URW president and CIO vice president in 1945. Active in the fight to rid the CIO of Communist influence, he was chairman of its Social Security Committee and a member of its Organizing and Legislative committees. During World War II he was a member of the Labor Policy Advisory Committee of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Surviving are a sister, Mrs. Ethel Grady of Spencer, W. Va.; a niece, Mrs. Wanda Smith of Akron, and a stepdaughter, Mrs. Helen L. Canfield of El Monte, Calif. Funeral services were held in Whittier, Calif.

Job Adjustments 'Inseparable':

Meany Gives Strong Support To Kennedy Trade Program

(Continued from Page 1)

petition, or increase it to no less than 97 percent.

- Set the maximum interest rate on such loans no higher than "the lowest unsubsidized rate that represents the cost of money to the government," usually less than 3.5 percent as opposed to the 4 percent specified in the bill.

"With these changes, we believe the trade adjustment assistance program will comprise a workable and invaluable adjunct to a liberalized trade program," Meany observed.

He expressed the belief that the cost of the assistance program "will not reach vast proportions" and noted that a similar program adopted by the European Common Market countries had been used only sparingly despite drastic tariff reductions.

Meany also recommended that the trade bill include provisions to promote international fair labor standards as a "key consideration" in tariff negotiations. He suggested the possibility of obtaining commitments in the course of negotiations and of establishing review and complaint procedures through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

A statement by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who also testified before the committee, renewed the appeal that assistance provisions of the bill be improved for those who "might otherwise suffer hardship in the course of readjustment to new conditions" and that the measure include "a clear policy" supporting the negotiation of international fair labor standards.

Agreements leading to better labor conditions in other countries, Reuther said, would result in higher living standards throughout the free world, thus broadening the market for both U.S. and foreign-made goods.

He, too, urged special consideration for older workers displaced from their jobs as a consequence of rising imports. In addition, he called for an increase in the ceiling on benefits and their duration when "suitable job opportunities are not available."

With such improvements, the bill would have "the wholehearted support" of the Auto Workers, Reuther said.

The bill as a whole, Meany said, if "properly implemented, will offer to American enterprise a far greater opportunity to expand its markets around the world; and it therefore holds out the prospect of more jobs for American workers, as well."

He noted that the measure is "very similar" to the trade program outlined in a resolution of the 1961 AFL-CIO convention.

"It is significant, I think, that some representatives of the unions that have been under the greatest pressure from imports, such as the textile unions, rose to support this resolution," Meany observed. "They felt that if this kind of program had been undertaken some years ago, many of the difficulties they have faced could have been avoided."

Reciprocal Program Praised

He recalled that the AFL-CIO had in the past repeatedly urged continuation of the existing reciprocal trade program. He praised that program for its accomplishments, but declared:

"It is no longer enough for Congress to extend, to amend and to patch up the reciprocal trade legislation that has been on the books since 1934. Times have changed, the world has changed, and this country's trade policy must be changed to meet these new conditions."

The concept of "no injury" on which the reciprocal trade program was based, he observed, did not realistically recognize that imports do take jobs away from American workers and injure some businesses, "even though the loss may be small in comparison to the compensating benefits."

Meany noted that, in contrast, the present Administration bill "honestly accepts what has always been true" and attempts to offset the adverse effects of imports through its trade adjustment features. For this reason, he said, labor supports the measure "with special enthusiasm."

If instead of expanding trade, "we built a Chinese wall around ourselves," he continued, the United States would lose $5 billion a year in business, representing the difference between the $15 billion worth of goods currently being imported and the $20 billion exported.

Cites 10-1 Job Ratio

There are 10 jobs in this country related to exports for every job that might be lost because of our imports, he noted, citing Labor Dept. statistics showing that 4 million jobs depend on trade, against the best available compilation of 400,000 adversely affected by imports.

Labor does not contend that doubling foreign trade would wipe out unemployment, Meany observed.

"But we do say—and the figures prove—that a healthy increase in foreign trade, accompanied by the safeguards in this bill, and with the additional terms we have recommended, would mean more employment, not less," he declared.

As for the charge that U.S. labor is pricing itself out of the market, "obviously we are not," Meany pointed out, "when we can sell 59 percent more goods to western Europe than we buy from there; when we can sell 73 percent more in Japan than we buy; when we can outsell, around the world, every other exporting country."

While American wages are high, so is the productivity of American workers, he observed, and unit labor costs are lower here than in almost any other country.

"I have no apology to make for high wages in the United States; those high wages are based on performance, and every progressive employer knows it," he declared.

Wage Gap Closing

Meany noted, moreover, that workers in other countries are closing the wage gap with American labor, partly through the help the AFL-CIO has given their unions.

"We did not undertake the task of helping these unions in order to protect the competitive position of the United States," he commented, "but rather in keeping with our belief that free, democratic unions are an integral part of a democratic society. If the result is an elevation of wage standards throughout the free world, we are happy on that basis alone."

In response to questioning, Meany said higher wages are particularly needed in Latin America. Unless standards are improved there, "I am afraid we will lose the workers to communism," he observed.

He said that "under no circumstances" would he favor expanded trade with Soviet-bloc countries under the Administration bill, declaring that anyone who thought the United States could benefit from increased trade or cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union was "living in a fool's paradise."

Concluding his formal presentation, Meany said the trade expansion program would enable the United States to meet its responsibilities "in the struggle for the preservation of human freedom" and help it demonstrate that "man's stake in the free way of life is for his material benefit as well as his spiritual salvation."

Heller Hits Ancient Labor Cost Canard

New York—"No shibboleth in economics is harder to down than the idea that high-priced American labor cannot compete with low-priced foreign labor," Walter W. Heller, chairman of Pres. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, observed in a lecture at New York University.

"It is not wages per hour, but labor costs per unit of output, that determine our ability to compete," Heller emphasized.

"We are not pricing ourselves out of world markets," he declared, pointing out that the United States sells $20 billion worth of goods abroad each year.

Beirne, Doherty Visit West Berlin

AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and William C. Doherty were scheduled to visit West Berlin Mar. 24-25 and convey to the people of the city the AFL-CIO's determination that West Berlin "shall remain free."

The federation vice presidents were to stop in West Berlin en route to Frankfurt for the executive committee meeting of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Intl.

Federation Pres. George Meany, in a letter to Willi Richter, head of the West German trade union movement, wrote that Beirne and Doherty will take the opportunity to see the situation in West Berlin first hand, "including the wall of shame that has been erected to cut off access from East Berlin to free Berlin."

Doherty is president of the National Association of Letter Carriers and Beirne heads the Communications Workers of America. Both unions play active roles in the PTTI.

College Buys Books In Name of AFL-CIO

Newark, N. J.—The Newark College of Engineering is purchasing a number of labor books for its library in appreciation of the AFL-CIO's program of providing speakers for its student body.

Robert Kiehl, chairman of the college's Dept. of Professional Development and Industrial Relations, has written Federation Pres. George Meany that each book will contain a plate showing the AFL-CIO as donor of the volume.

The library program grew out of a talk by Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, to the college's 325 senior engineering students. His talk covered an evaluation of the industrial engineering profession.

Text of Meany's Trade Act Testimony

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee in support of the Kennedy Administration's proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962:

MR. CHAIRMAN, we support the program this bill [H.R. 9900] would establish. And we support the bill itself, with certain modifications.

We believe the time has come for a fundamental revision of our country's trade policy. It is no longer enough for Congress to extend, to amend and to patch up the reciprocal trade legislation that has been on the books since 1934. Times have changed, the world has changed, and this country's trade policy must be changed to meet these new conditions.

There is widespread misunderstanding of the real meaning of free trade—or to put it more precisely, freer trade. Contrary to what is charged by the opposition, no one is suggesting that we should let all sorts of foreign goods, in any quantity whatever, come pouring into the United States, with no restrictions and safeguards of any kind. Certainly there is nothing in the bill you are now considering that would bring about any such result.

This program, properly implemented, will offer to American private enterprise a far greater opportunity to expand its markets around the world; and it therefore holds out the prospect of more jobs for American workers, as well.

It is true that one objective of the bill is to reduce tariffs. But that is part of a larger objective—to stimulate trade in general, exports as well as imports.

In this legislation there are safeguards at every stage. We have the Tariff Commission reporting on the probable effects of tariff reductions before they are even negotiated. We have the specific injunction against further reductions on goods now protected under the "escape clause" of the old law . . . the step-by-step application of new tariff reductions, generally over a five-year period . . . "extraordinary relief"—in effect, the old escape clause in a new form . . . a national security provision, taken intact from the old law . . . presidential discretion, coupled with statutory limitations, to make sure we won't be stuck with a bad bargain.

And we have trade adjustment assistance.

In some respects H.R. 9900 represents a more conservative approach than the old reciprocal trade law—even though it is potentially more liberal in terms of trade expansion. The old law was founded upon a very appealing concept—the concept of "no injury."

Now I am not, by any measure, belittling the achievements of the reciprocal trade program.

* * *

LET ME ALSO point out that the blind adherence to this respected theory of "no injury" has handicapped the United States in developing a truly realistic attitude toward the question of foreign trade.

Yes, imports do take jobs away from American workers—even though the loss may be small in comparison to the compensating benefits.

Yes, imports do bring about the contraction or collapse of certain business enterprises, even though many more may be destroyed by other forces.

Because the present bill honestly accepts what has always been true, we support it with special enthusiasm. We, and the nation, as a whole, will gain far more than we lose.

Currently, this country is importing $15 billion worth of goods a year, and exporting $20 billion worth of goods a year. In short, if we built a Chinese wall around ourselves, we would lose $5 billion a year in business.

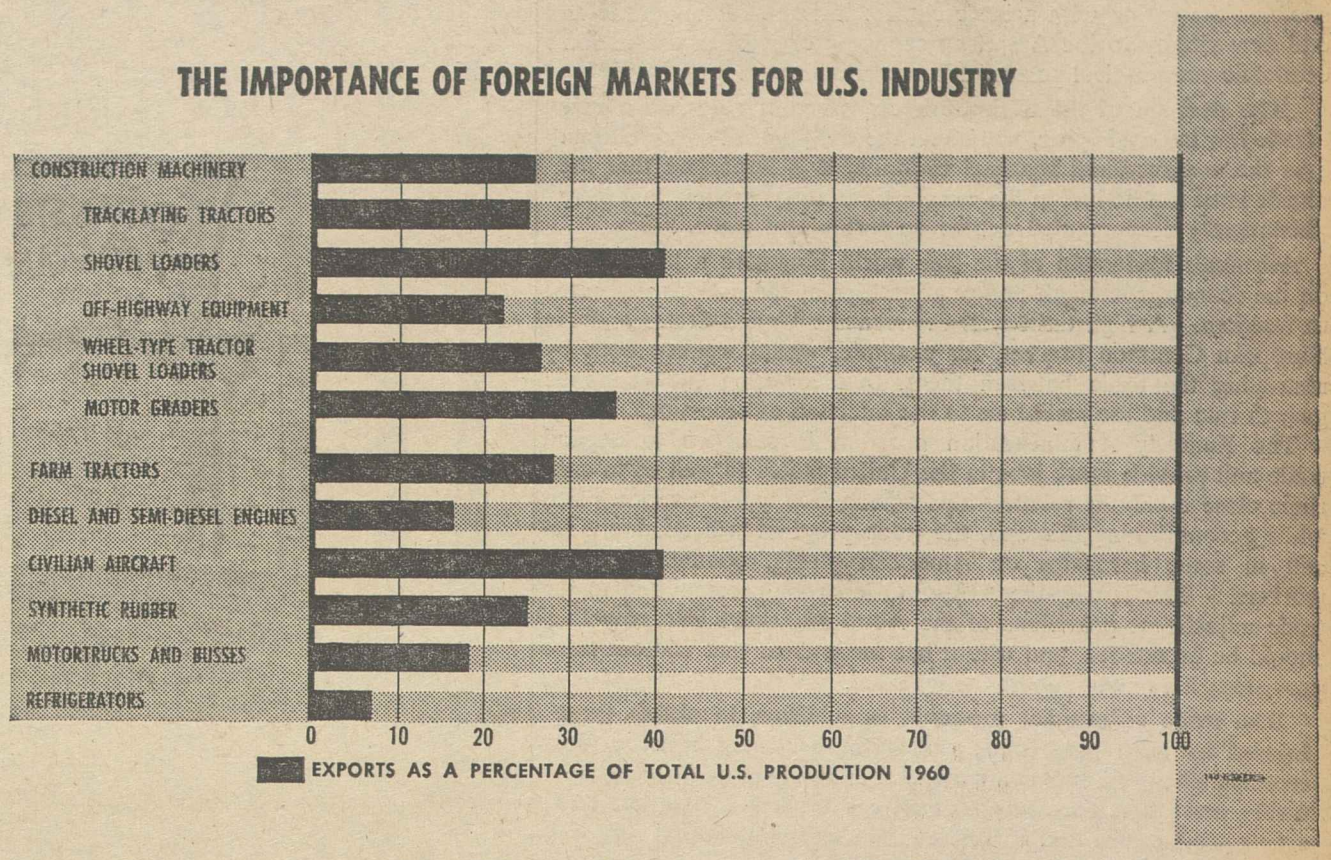
What's more, we need the things we import. Maybe we don't need Volkswagens. Maybe we don't need Italian shoes. But we do need manganese, tin, bauxite and other raw materials. We enjoy having coffee, bananas and dates. To get what we need and what we enjoy, we have to open up our own markets to other products.

But as I said before, these decisions are not painless. The unemployed shoe worker in Massachusetts, the jobless auto worker in Michigan, may find little consolation in the principle that free trade is good for the country.

That is why a trade adjustment assistance program is absolutely essential to a successful foreign trade policy. And as we have said repeatedly, it is indispensable to our support of that policy.

* * *

ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE would accomplish three significant things. It would promote the national interest in expanded trade. It would safeguard the interests of companies and workers who might otherwise suffer from lower tariffs on the products they make. And it would strengthen both our domestic economy and our world competitive position by helping companies and workers to increase their efficiency, either in their present field or a new one.



Trade adjustment assistance is a positive approach to the problems—the injuries—that imports cause. In our opinion, it is preferable by any standard to the negative and futile approach of high tariff barriers.

We call your attention specifically to two provisions affecting workers which we consider to be imperative. They are:

- The readjustment allowance of 65 percent of a worker's average weekly wage, or 65 percent of the average weekly wage in manufacturing—whichever is lower—is not really adequate. It is certainly the very minimum that could be suggested.

However, we think that additional protection should be provided to part-time workers. The bill currently limits allowances to part-time workers, setting a ceiling on their combined earnings and allowances amounting to 75 percent of their previous average earnings. In our opinion, the combination of part-time earnings and allowances should be permitted to equal a worker's average wage in the past.

- In some instances the 78-week limit on the duration of training allowances may prove too restrictive. A training program that really prepares workers for jobs in new, technologically advanced industries cannot always be completed in a year and a half. Therefore, we would consider that the 78-week limitation is an irreducible figure.

In one area, we feel the bill drastically needs improvement. I refer to the provision for 13 additional weeks of readjustment allowance for workers over 60 who are not in training. This provision is pitifully inadequate. We would urge instead that older workers affected by imports be eligible for earlier retirement, preferably beginning at age 55. Workers who retire should receive at age 55 or whenever they retire the equivalent of the social security payment they would have received if they retired at 65.

We also believe improvements are needed in the assistance available to business firms affected by imports. Specifically, we suggest the following changes.

- The bill limits guarantees on loans to a maximum of 90 percent of the required capital. This means that firms hard-pressed by import competition will somehow have to put up the other 10 percent. We believe this is unrealistic and that the guarantee should be a full 100 percent. However, if the committee feels it is desirable to require a company to put up something, it should be a token amount such as 2 percent or 3 percent.
- The minimum interest rate on loans should not be higher than the lowest unsubsidized rate that represents the cost of money to the government. I understand this is usually less than 3.5 percent rather than the 4 percent specified in the bill.

With these changes, we believe the trade adjustment assistance program will comprise a workable and invaluable adjunct to a liberalized trade program. Let me say again that we regard these two features—trade liberalization and the safeguards against injury, especially adjustment assistance—as inseparable. We would not support additional safeguards without trade liberalization, and we would not support trade liberalization without the additional safeguards.

As you have heard from Sec. of Labor Goldberg, at least 4 million jobs depend on trade, directly or indirectly. According to the best figures we can compile, no more than 400,000 jobs have been adversely affected by the goods coming into this country.

* * *

LET ME NOW SAY something about wages. There is no question that American wages are the best in the world. As president of the AFL-CIO, I make that statement with pride.

Our American wages are the highest in the world because our American workers are the most productive in the world. And because we have the most productive workers, the unit labor cost is lower in the United States than in almost any other country.

We can compete with anyone, because we have the skill and the know-how to do it. I have no apology to make for high wages; those high wages are based on performance, and every progressive employer knows it.

Obviously we are not, as the saying goes, "pricing ourselves out of the world market" when we can sell 59 percent more goods to Western Europe than we buy from there; when we can sell 73 percent more in Japan than we buy; when we can outsell, around the world, every other exporting country.

Moreover, all the evidence indicates that the wage gap itself is narrowing, and will continue to narrow. As other free countries achieve prosperity, their labor movements press with increasing vigor for a greater share for workers. We in the AFL-CIO have had a part in helping these unions to take their proper part in their respective countries, and we are sure they will fulfill their proper functions.

We have an immediate interest in promoting the principle of international fair labor standards. We are motivated, not so much by the threat of low wages to this country's competitive position—for as I have indicated, we are perfectly able to compete—but by our dedication to abolishing the exploitation of workers everywhere on earth.

We recommend, therefore, that the pending bill include provisions that improvement of labor standards should be a key consideration in tariff negotiations, and that establishment of international machinery to improve fair labor standards in world trade should be a major objective of the United States.

* * *

I WILL NOW CONCLUDE with this observation. Our country has, whether we willed it or not, become the leader in the struggle for the preservation of human freedom. That leadership imposes upon us obligations our forefathers never envisioned.

In this struggle the economic well-being of the free nations, our own included, is of paramount importance. We must demonstrate that man's stake in the free way of life is for his material benefit as well as his spiritual salvation.

If an expanded trade program meant nothing but problems for the United States, yet promised a stronger surge of freedom elsewhere, we would still have to consider it seriously.

Fortunately, in our view we are are not faced with such a desperate choice. We believe we can have more trade and more prosperity; more trade and more jobs. This won't come about automatically, but it can come about if we work at it. And the way to work at it, we think, is the bill before you, with the improvements we have proposed today.

We commend this program to you and we trust that for the security of the United States and the strengh of the democratic cause, you will give this measure your approval.

The Choice on Trade

THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION'S trade program, now in the hearing stage before the House Ways & Means Committee, presents the nation with a basic choice: increase foreign trade and add new vitality to the American economy or weaken the nation's economic and political posture at home and abroad.

The decision of the 87th Congress, when it votes on a new trade law later this year, will affect the daily life of every citizen. As the congressional hearings continue, it is important that the basic issue not be lost in the complexities and emotions that have historically accompanied debate on tariffs and trade.

America's leadership of the free world hinges to a large extent on the economic strength and relationships of the nations dedicated to freedom. A high tariff wall between the United States and the European Common Market, for example, would weaken both by restricting the trade between them, thus lowering the economic growth rate and the resistance to the infection of recessions.

The Kennedy Administration program is designed to expand trade and provide more jobs in the United States as well as to continue close economic relationships among free world nations. But while accomplishing this end, the trade program will no doubt result in some hardships on American plants, communities and workers. This is why the AFL-CIO is strongly committed to the trade adjustment provisions of the Administration's bill, why they should be broadened, and why it has made clear that without these provisions it cannot support the measure.

The trade adjustment program, in addition to aiding those injured by tariff reductions, will have the direct effect of increasing efficiency in plants grown lax in the shadow of protective tariffs, and where necessary redirect a plant and its workers into a new product line that will be efficient and competitive.

These are the issues confronting Congress and the nation as varied groups present their views to the Ways & Means Committee. These issues must be kept in focus so that an expanded trade program will emerge from this congressional session as a major weapon to maintain the economic strength and freedom of the free world.

The Soiled Record

THE FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES Committee has completed its report on the 1960 presidential election and turned up a shocking assortment of hate-mongering material.

About 1,000 different pieces of anti-Catholic material were printed and distributed during the campaign—millions of booklets, letters, leaflets and general broadsides.

The committee found that about one-third of these argued the question of church and state and ended up opposing Pres. Kennedy. These pieces attempted to state a position honestly and rationally from their own point of view.

The other two-thirds, however, ran the gamut of half-truths, biases and prejudices, with 25 percent of this group containing outright lies.

The committee described 5 percent of the material as "vile," the kind that was unsigned and unidentified despite legal requirements. This "literature" was dirty and vicious and aped the line of anti-Catholic material used by the Communists.

It is to the nation's sorrow that there were men in America—they do not deserve to be called Americans—who would write, print and pay for the distribution of this filth. They have soiled in a very real sense our national institutions.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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More Trade Means More Jobs

Jewish Committee Declares:

We Need Knowledge, Strength, But Extremists Preach Fear

The following statement on the ultra-right was adopted by the executive board of the American Jewish Committee at a recent meeting.

A NATION'S STRENGTH is measured not only by its military power, natural resources and wealth, but above all by the quality of its citizens. Americans have usually enjoyed high morale, growing out of traditional American optimism, a conviction that decency and right will ultimately prevail in the world. This optimism is now challenged by the threat of nuclear destruction and the growing might of the Soviet Union.

Most Americans have responded to these world problems with courage and intelligence. They are prepared to live for an indefinite time in political tension and uncertainty, steering a course between war, which would mean universal destruction, and surrender to Soviet pressure, which would mean national suicide. Americans have responded warmly to the President's call: ". . . ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

But there are some who preach fear and despair. They are unwilling to accept the responsibilities of mature citizens to carry the burdens of free world leadership. They are not conservatives, responsibly concerned to preserve what is good in the old and reject what is bad in the new. There is no evidence that these men are prepared to make the sacrifices Pres. Eisenhower described in his farewell address: ". . . those which enable us to carry forward steadily, surely and without complaint the burdens of a prolonged and complex struggle—with liberty the stake."

We recognize the right of all citizens to be heard on any issue. But the extreme rightists, no less than the Communists, go beyond this prerogative; they sow fear and dissension, spreading distrust of friend and neighbor. Ultra-rightists cry "Communist" at everyone and everything they disagree with—be it support of the United Nations, economic aid to undeveloped nations or the Supreme Court of the United States. One extreme rightist has gone so far as to assert that "Dwight Eisenhower is a dedicated, conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy."

These extremists are not confined to any political party or group, or to any geographical area. It was Pres. Eisenhower himself who described them as "super-patriots." Eisenhower stated: "We need patriotism honestly practiced by all of us, and we don't need these people that are more patriotic than you or anybody else." Pres. Kennedy said of them that "they do not trust the people. They find treason in our finest churches, in our highest court and even in the treatment of our water."

INDISCRIMINATE NAME-CALLING and smearing of public officials, private citizens and even religious leaders are weapons long used by the Communists, past masters of the strategy of infiltration, capture and subversion. The purpose is to replace our rules of fair play and our free exchange of ideas with secrecy and subterfuge. Indeed, some of the extreme rightists boast of it.

In customary Communist style, they pack meetings and outnumber, outshout and outlast their opponents; they create disguised front organizations to snare the innocent and trap the unwary; they are relentless in defamation and harassment. Do these men think that taking a leaf from the Communist book will preserve our liberties? Do they think that the corruption of America's civic morality helps defend what we most cherish?

In times like these, we need conscientious citizens, eager to keep informed and ready to understand the increasingly complex affairs of our national and international situation. We need open minds, free discussion and vigorous debate. Our way of life demands the best civic education and the most responsible community action.

The American people should be given the opportunity to learn from all—Republicans, Democrats, independents, liberals and conservatives. Honest debate informs, educates and invigorates us. We need knowledge and strength for the great tasks before us, dedication to the preservation of freedom and democratic processes.

Morgan Says:

The Far Promise of Peace Is A Little Nearer Now in Algeria

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

PEACE IS STILL a far promise in Algeria but the awful uncertainties ahead should not be allowed to stunt the greatness of the achievement of a cease-fire. Senseless and savage as the war has been, sane and courageous men on both sides have finally reached a truce that should be a new beginning for both France and the sprawling North African country she can no longer hold.

Morgan

Perhaps it would not be improper to salute and say a silent prayer for the men and women, French and Algerian, who must now risk their lives to see that the cease-fire works. The loneliest job of all will belong to a tall, dark Frenchman, Christian Fouchet, who has been named high commissioner, representing the highest authority in Algeria in the interim period.

Frenchmen who know him describe him as a man of great personal courage and a Gaullist of absolute loyalty to the President—qualities that will be taxed to the utmost in an atmosphere where too much brutal bravado has been disguised as courage and loyalties shredded by terror.

These weeks may well be the worst and most dangerous as the hydrophobic Secret Army Organization, already beaten, tries to intensify its madness in desperate hope that de Gaulle and the cease-fire both can be overturned. A number of high officials and influential civilians from de Gaulle down have been marked for assassination by the outlawed OAS.

There is, of course, a narrow chance that the terrorists could reverse their fortunes with another coup, should major defections in the armed forces develop, but the likelihood seems to be that the terrorists will be a party to their own undoing.

Even though they still dominate areas of Algeria, notably the western city of Oran, the very extremes of their brutality, blackmail and cold-blooded murders have goaded both French and Algerian nationalist officials with the realization that they must hasten a peace to avoid anarchy. The fact that the Moslem population has not been stampeded into mass counter-violence so far is considered a hopeful sign.

One wonders what lessons there are to be learned from the monstrous futility of nearly seven and a half years of war in Algeria. Apart from the painful picture of the killing and the suffering, one's imagination boggles at the constructive things that might have been done with the equivalent of the more than a billion dollars a year which these hostilities have cost France.

SEVEN BILLION DOLLARS can still buy a good quantity of the good things of life and much more than that may have to be spent now before Algeria can enjoy a viable economy. In a moving little book about the realities of Algeria, sociologist Germaine Tillion wrote four years ago of the shocking conditions of the Algerian masses in an area as big as Alaska and Texas combined.

"Algeria is as impoverished as it is immense," she said, "and there are enormous disparities in the people's level of development. The inhabitants number between nine and ten million of whom the majority (just over eight million) subscribe to the Moslem religion, whereas the rest (just over one million) do not. . . . With its outdated methods of cultivation, the country is capable of feeding (only) between two and three million people." So here is a land which should have been receiving massive infusions of aid and which instead has been at war for almost a decade.

One lesson of Algeria then must be the blind extravagance of man's hatred for man. For at the bottom of the trouble lie the pride and prejudice of the million Europeans, Frenchmen who are not really French, the colons who have settled the best land and, for the most part, prospered but who have refused to see the passionate handwriting of nationalism on the walls of Africa and Asia. The Algerians (Nationalists) for their part have been both impatient and cruel and the scene became one of the belated death agonies of colonialism—the minority with the technical advantages of education, skills and wealth clashing with a majority who both resented their superiority and wanted the advantages they had.

The emergence of a new national order is never painless but in the case of Algeria, with its acrid mixture of racial hatreds, a French army trying to recapture lost glories, the rivalries and ruthlessness which have brought a major suppression of civil liberties to metropolitan France itself, this experience has been—and still is—excruciating. It seemed utterly hopeless—almost—of solution.

Now there is hope and the far promise of peace is a little nearer and if this can happen in the human wasteland of Algeria, men of goodwill can take heart in the face of the seemingly insoluble problems that confront them everywhere.

Washington Reports:

Atomic Experts Think Russians Tested Anti-Missile Missile

"OUR EVALUATION of the Russian nuclear tests indicates that they were testing an anti-missile missile device of some sort. There is no way to pinpoint how good it might be or what actually it might be. But they are working on it, and working on it very seriously."

So warned Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.), member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations. On the program with Price was Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.).

Price said the United States has not had such tests yet, "but I am hopeful that in the series of tests soon to come we will test what we now have in the way of plans for such a missile."

"It's been said—authoritatively and I think very correctly—that no one yet knows how good an anti-missile missile can be produced, but we do know that whoever produces one first will have a tremendous edge and will have scored a great technological break-through."

O'Konski said that protesters who have been demonstrating in front of the White House and elsewhere against U.S. renewal of atomic tests are "misguided."

They are "sincere people, but they don't realize that we have to carry on tests in the interests of survival. They don't know that we have no choice but to keep ahead," he declared.

O'Konski thought the demonstrators are a small minority, "but this is a free country and we can't prevent their expressing free speech."

NEITHER PARTICIPANT was hopeful that the Soviet Union would accept Pres. Kennedy's proposal of a nuclear test ban treaty that would eliminate the necessity of U.S. renewal of tests.

Price reported that he was one of a group of congressional leaders of both parties who met with the President before his report to the people on the necessity of test renewal.

"We were briefed on what he was going to say, and there was complete agreement among us with the President," asserted Price.

O'Konski declared himself of the opinion that the Soviet offer to cooperate with the U.S. in outer space projects indicates that we are "ahead of them in this field." Both feared that the Soviet offer was "tied to what they believe will be of advantage to them."

"We suggested outer space cooperation several years ago," Price recalled. "I think that if we expect much from their offer now we will be disappointed."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SOMETHING APPROACHING a full-blown southern filibuster shaped up on the Senate floor as debate moved into its eighth day on the proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax. Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana invoked day-and-night sessions and threatened Saturday sessions. Yet a filibuster on a poll tax amendment is spurious on its face.

Sponsor of the amendment is Sen. Spessard Holland of Florida, ordinarily a recognized card-carrying member of the southern bloc that now is needling him. Indeed, in the past Virginia's dedicated states' righter, Sen. Harry F. Byrd, has been a co-sponsor of the Holland amendment. He says he has now changed his mind, but it is unlikely that anything other than a tactical issue is involved.

The thing on which the southerners would really stand and fight would be a bill to abolish the poll tax by simple statute, rather than the cumbersome machinery of constitutional amendment. A serious filibuster may come, a little later, on the bill Mansfield has promised to compel a presumption of literacy for voting purposes, in every state, for adults who can show a sixth-grade education.

The principle the southerners seek to save, on such matters, is the pretense that Congress lacks the power to lay down reasonable voting standards in federal elections. They want to salvage and sustain a doctrine that only the separate states can constitutionally set registration and voting rules—and that if the federal government is to act, it must do so through constitutional amendment.

* * *

MOST CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYERS disagree with his dogma. More than 20 years ago the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Louisiana vote thieves in a Democratic primary election involving federal offices. They were prosecuted and convicted for violation of federal statutes asserting the equal rights of citizens, and their skulldruggery at the ballot boxes was held a punishable violation of equal rights in elections.

Encouraged by this decision, the House on several occasions passed bills to abolish the poll tax by simple statute. Each was blocked in the Senate by a filibuster or the threat of a filibuster, on the plea of the southerners and some allies that the Supreme Court was wrong in the Louisiana case and that the poll tax could be outlawed only through the amendment process—requiring a two-thirds vote of each house and ratification by three-fourths of the states.

There are 11 states of the old Confederacy. If their legislatures declined to approve such an amendment, only three more states would be needed for them to defeat a poll tax proposal even after Congress had acted.

* * *

THE POLL TAX is an archaic device, used now in only five states, that is as unjustified a restriction on voting rights as the property qualification familiar in the early days of the nation. We are a modern democracy and the expanding tradition of modern democracy in all western countries is to recognize the unqualified right of law-abiding citizens to an equal voice in choosing their government.

Abolition of the tax through a constitutional amendment would probably establish no precedent—despite southern hopes—that Congress could regulate federal elections in the states in no other way. The thinking of the Supreme Court seems to move in the opposite direction.

There are literacy rules in many states that are applied restrictively to check, discourage or prevent voting by Negro citizens. A New York requirement that a citizen must be able to read and write in English barred many thousands of Puerto Ricans, fluent in Spanish and well-informed on public affairs by Spanish-language newspapers, from voting in New York City in 1960. New York law in this instance is more restrictive than Louisiana's rule, which recognizes literacy in Spanish or French as well as in English.

The civil rights battles of the 1962 Congress have barely begun, despite the Senate southern poll tax filibuster.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS in nuclear weapons forced the U.S. to plan to resume its own tests, Rep. Alvin O'Konski (R-Wis.), left, and Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.), member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

23-Inch TV for $170, Thin-Wall Refrigerators Make News

By Sidney Margolius

THE BUYS of the month are televison sets and refrigerators. Manufacturers have broken through with more price reductions on TV sets, and are making available deluxe refrigerators of the new thin-wall type for under $200 for the first time.

But the problem of the month, requiring careful shopping with Easter ahead, is shoes. This is a family's biggest clothing expense. Shoe prices have climbed for almost a year, in comparison to other clothing costs which are almost exactly the same this year as last.

There is helpful news for car seekers. Used car prices are receding from recent very-high tags as heavy sales of 1962 models increase dealers' stock of trade-ins. Prices of tires also have been reduced this spring.

Here are tips on buying family needs this month.

SHOES: One of the most important factors in buying shoes is proper fit, not only for comfort and foot health, but for longer wear.

It's vital that you insist on broad-toe shoes, especially for youngsters despite the dubious narrow-toe style which has appeared even in children's shoes.

Some moderate-price mass-volume stores which offer good values do not always take the time, or have the trained personnel, to fit shoes carefully and properly. You need to know how to check fit yourself, especially since children often aren't much help in informing you how well shoes fit.

But the most expensive shoes are not necessarily a good choice for children either. Some families buy costly shoes and then bring in the children for new shoes only twice a year. Children should be fitted three or four times a year. Expensive shoes often have special fitting features, like special arches, which may be necessary for children with problem feet but usually are not for most youngsters.

Shoes, whether for children or adults, should conform to the natural shape of the foot. You need a half-inch of space beyond the toes of a correctly-rounded broad-toe shoe (even more for the pointy styles, which usually require a half-size larger), and a quarter-inch of space at the sides. The broadest part of the shoe should come at the end of the little toe. When your child tries out new shoes, observe whether the heel seat grips his heel snugly and without slipping—but also without binding.

Usually a "combination last" is best for providing adequate toe room but a snug heel fit.

IN JUDGING QUALITY of shoes, which does not necessarily depend on price, look for high-grade calfskin, preferably. You can tell good-quality leather by examining it to see if it is firm but soft and pliable, and closely grained. Bend the leather back to observe the grain.

Look also for a genuine leather sock lining (the strip of material cemented inside the shoe), and for a slightly-flexible toe box and heel counter (the stiffening material used at the toe and the back of the shoe to support the outer leather). The toe box and counter should give a little when you press it, but immediately resume its shape.

In having shoes repaired, note whether the repairer uses wood lasts as is necessary for good repair. Poor repair can decrease a shoe by as much as half a size.

TV, REFRIGERATORS: Motorola has startled the television industry by bringing out a 23-inch set with a list price of $170. This is $30 less than the manufacturer's previous price. Since the usual retail discounts bring down the cost to $140 or less, this is the lowest price at which this size set has been made available.

Earlier this year several leading manufacturers reduced prices of 19-inch TV sets to new low list prices of $140—$115 or less after discounts.

The new thin-wall refrigerators, which are becoming available at lower prices this year, use foamed insulation to provide greater capacity with the same exterior dimensions.

FOOD: Pork is cheaper this year; beef is still reasonable (relatively) but going up, and lamb is more expensive. But the real food buys are turkey and eggs. Storage holdings of turkey are at a record high level. Prices of eggs have been low all year and April is the flush month, with prices lowest of the year. Thus eggs are really this spring's food bargain, usable in many ways to stretch higher-cost meat.

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LOCOMOTIVE FIREMAN Richard J. Hansel, who rescued 4-year-old Johnny Keane from the path of a freight train last November, shows the youngster the safety plaque his union awarded him. Hansel has been named Locomotive Fireman of 1961 and will be honored at the union's annual banquet in Washington, D. C.

ILGWU Editor Looks Back:

Triangle Fire Tale Is Story of Horror

"I SAW A SCENE I hope I never see again. Dozens of girls were hanging from the ledges. Others, their dresses on fire, were leaping from the windows.

The speaker was New York Police Capt. Dominick Henry, described as "a man inured to suffering by years of police work in a tough, two-fisted era." He was recalling the Triangle fire which in 1911 snuffed out the lives of 146 Triangle employes, most of them young women.

A storm of protests over the needless tragedy swept the nation, leading eventually to a major sweatshop reform.

Many of the facts relating to the Triangle Shirtwaist fire are familiar but it has remained for a labor editor to present the fire through the eyes and emotions of those caught up in it.

The book, **The Triangle Fire,** by Leon Stein, editor of Justice, publication of the Ladies' Garment Workers, has just been released ($4.50, J. J. Lippincott, New York).

Stein reconstructed the story of the fire from interviews with survivors, exhaustive research of newspaper files, and testimony in various court cases that grew out of the tragedy. He brings back to life the mad panic, the frightening last moments of the girls and men who either jumped to their deaths in panic or were consumed by fire on the eighth and ninth floors of their loft factory.

Stein recaptured the spine-tingling horror felt by witnesses:

"The crowd watched one girl on the ledge inch away from the window through which she had climbed as the flames licked after her. As deliberately as though she were standing before her own mirror at home, she removed her wide brimmed hat and sent it sailing through the air. Then slowly, carefully, she opened her handbag.

"Out of it she extracted a few bills and a handful of coins—her pay. These she flung into space. The bills floated slowly downward. The coins hit the cobblestones, ringing as she jumped."

Who was to blame? The Triangle owners, the Asch Building owner, the fire inspectors, the State Labor Dept.? Stein recounts the case for and against each but, above all, he somehow reaches in to bring forth the misery and anguish of the survivors, the victims and their friends and relatives and the cries of protest that leaped across the land.

There was a lack of sprinklers . . . blocked exits to the fire escapes . . . the inability of even the most powerful fire hoses to reach above the sixth floor . . . the heroism of the elevator operators who could not make their final ascent.

A factory commission of nine members was established. For four years it held public hearings, investigations to try to avoid a repetition of this horror. A member of the commission, who 20 years later was to become Secretary of Labor, was Frances E. Perkins.

"Out of that terrible espisode," she said, "came a self-examination of stricken conscience in which the people of this state saw for the first time the individual worth and value of each of those 146 people who fell or were burned in that great fire. And we saw, too, the great human value of every individual who was injured in an accident by a machine.

"There was a stricken conscience of public guilt and we felt that we had been wrong, that something was wrong with that building which we had accepted or the tragedy would never have happened. Moved by this sense of stricken guilt, we banded ourselves together to find a way by law to prevent this kind of disaster."

From Soup to Nonsense:

The Wedding Stories Will Say 'Sweethearts from Childhood'

By Jane Goodsell

THE COURSE of true love:

First Grade: "Billy Smith is the worst boy in the whole class. He can't even add two and two, and he talks all during rest period."

Second Grade: "Billy Smith had to stay after school today for throwing spitballs. He's a very bad boy."

Third Grade: "My dress is all dirty because Billy Smith tripped me and made me fall down at recess. I hate him!"

Fourth Grade: "Billy Smith can wiggle his ears."

Fifth Grade: "Billy Smith talked back to the teacher and he had to go to the principal's office. The teacher says he's a bad influence on the whole class."

Sixth Grade: "Guess who Susie Hogan likes? Billy Smith! Can you imagine! He's much littler than she is, and his ears stick out."

Seventh Grade: "Billy Smith gave Margie Carpenter a box of candy for Valentine's Day. Margie Carpenter of all people! Why, she's the dumbest girl in the whole seventh grade. All she ever does is run after boys!

Eighth Grade: "Billy Smith took Nancy Adams to a movie, and he put his arm around her. I don't see how she can stand him. He wears braces on his teeth, and his shoes are always untied."

Ninth Grade: "Half the girls in the freshman class have a crush on Bill Smith. Personally, I can't understand what they see in him. He's a terrible show-off and just because he's on junior varsity, he thinks he's a big shot."

Tenth Grade: "Getting elected president of the sophomore class was the worst thing that could have happened to Bill Smith. He always was conceited, and now he acts like everybody ought to bow down to him or something."

ELEVENTH GRADE: "Bill Smith walked home from school with me, and he asked me to go to the junior prom with him. If he thinks I'm going to fall for him like all the other girls just because he's on the football team and a member of Dukes, he's got another think coming. Anyway, I'll bet he only asked me because he and Susie Anderson had a fight, and he wants to make her jealous. He's so juvenile!"

Twelfth Grade: "Imagine me going steady with the captain of the football team, president of the student body and absolutely the neatest boy in the whole school, Bill Smith!"

In Labor's Economic Review:

New Policies Urged To Spur Recovery

Unless the federal government abandons "inadequate" economic programs and comes up with new policies and measures, the post-recession pickup "will probably begin to run out of steam by the spring or summer," AFL-CIO economists have predicted.

Employment and unemployment have improved "very slowly—much more slowly than in upturns from previous postwar recessions," they note, and add:

"A slower pace of upturn in the second half of the year will leave unemployment at high levels—after only very slow improvements since the recession low-point. There is a danger that high unemployment will persist through the year and into 1963."

These views are emphasized in Labor's Economic Review, a feature of the current AFL-CIO American Federationist, prepared by the Dept. of Research.

The study points out that in the 11 months after the recession hit bottom in February 1961, employment increased only eight-tenths of 1 percent. In the same period after the low point of the 1958 recession, jobs went up 2.6 percent; after the 1954 recession, they rose 4.4 percent; and after the 1949 recession the upturn was 3.9 percent.

Employment's counterpart—unemployment—likewise has declined at a slower rate than after other postwar recessions, the researchers observe.

In the 11 months following the low point in February 1961, joblessness declined only 16.3 percent,

In the 11 months after the 1958 recession low point, unemployment dropped 21.5 percent; after the 1954 recession, 30.3 percent; and following the 1949 recession, 41.5 percent.

Production Pickup Rapid

Production, on the other hand, "has increased at a relatively rapid pace" between the recession low point in the first quarter of 1961 and the final quarter of the year, Labor's Economic Review points out.

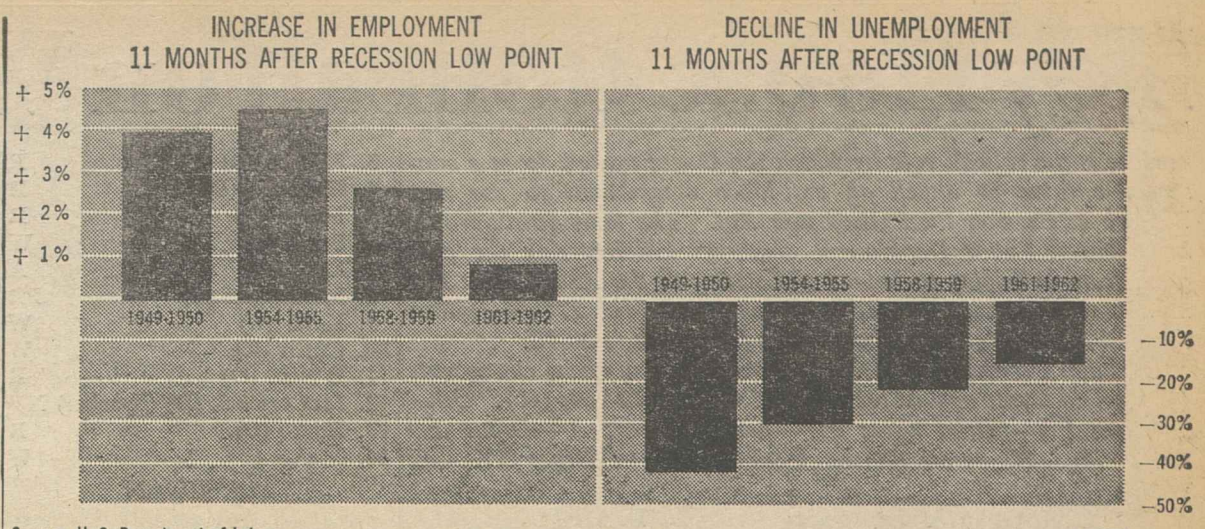
In addition, there has been an "extraordinary rise" in productivity—output per man-hour—as a "unique feature" of recovery from the latest recession.

"During the pickup from the 1960-1961 recession," the Federationist article declares, "manufacturing employment has . . . picked up very slowly. But this time there have been rapid productivity advances in other parts of the economy as well. Job opportunities in other parts of the economy, outside of manufacturing, have likewise increased at a very slow pace or, as in construction, have continued to decline. Only employment in state and local governments has risen somewhat more rapidly than in the past."

The jump in productivity means that unit costs have been declining, and with prices relatively stable "profit margins on each sales dollar have been widening," the economists report, and since sales also have risen, "business profits have been shooting up."

A federal program to reinforce the fight for full recovery from the recession, the article says, should include:

- Enactment of Pres. Kennedy's request for stand-by public works programs and its immediate application to the present situation.
- Enactment of a modified form of his proposal for stand-by authority to cut income taxes during periods of recession.
- Enactment of his proposed reforms in the unemployment insurance system.
- Adoption of comprehensive programs of federal aid for education, urban redevelopment and housing.
- **Substantial improvements in wages, salaries and fringe benefits to provide the basis for growing consumer markets.**
- Development of procedures, through collective bargaining and legislation, to reduce working hours as automation spreads.



Source: U. S. Department of Labor

CLC Rakes Prime Minister for Ignoring Canadian Labor Views

Ottawa, Canada—Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and his Conservative cabinet have been bluntly accused of deliberately ignoring the voice and views of organized labor on national issues.

The charge was placed before the cabinet by a strong 250-member delegation from the Canadian Labor Congress in its annual presentation of its views to the government.

"Time after time," said the CLC, "on the question of appointments to royal commissions and to consultative and other bodies, organized labor has been either completely by-passed or the selection of trade union representatives has been such as to lead to no other conclusion than that it was based on political considerations."

The Congress said it does not pretend to be neutral in its outlook, holding views on many issues that affect its members or are a matter of public interest—just as any other interest group. The brief added:

"Our grievance is that, while you have shown every willingness to recognize and to call upon other interest groups, you have shown no such willingness where organized labor is concerned."

The brief, delivered by CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin, said organized labor was ignored—not even consulted — in appointments to the Royal Commission on Health Services and to the special committee of inquiry on unemployment insurance.

"This act of omission on your part drove home to us better than anything else the fact that the opinions of the Canadian Labor Congress and of organized labor in general are of little or no significance to you in the determination of your policies," it asserted.

No Need for Labor

When the CLC complained, it was told "in very peremptory language" that there was no need for a labor representative on the special inquiry committee on unemployment insurance and that such a representative would inject sectional interest into its work.

"Presumably there is no sectional interest involved when the medical, dental and nursing professions are represented on the Royal Commission on Health Services," said Jodoin, adding:

"We cannot help but conclude that the failure to consult labor for nominees to various commissions, boards and agencies and the appointments made without consultation (such as certain appointments to the National Productivity Council) indicate a deliberate policy of by-passing the CLC wherever possible."

The brief suggested that the government's attitude might be related to the CLC action in helping found the New Democratic Party.

"If this is so, it is hardly a plausible reason. The Congress has no apologies to make for its actions, which followed convention decisions. It has every right to take such action."

To make the record clear, the brief added: "The Congress is not, nor does it intend to become, an affiliate of any political party."

In reply, Labor Minister Michael Starr, speaking for Diefenbaker and the cabinet, said the government—and only the government—had the right to say who is appointed to public office.

Claims 49 Named

"The government cannot bind itself to accept all CLC recommendations and only CLC recommendations," he said, claiming that at least 49 appointments from labor ranks had been made since 1957 to federal agencies.

The 12,000-word CLC presentation to the government spelled out the views of labor on a wide range of topics, including the economic situation, social security, labor legislation, broadcasting, immigration, taxation, housing and international issues.

On the economic situation, it said unemployment remains very heavy. "Even with the upturn in production, it remains true that our economy is just not growing fast enough to provide jobs for all the people who are looking for them."

Planning Aids Growth, IUD Study Declares

Free world nations which have used economic planning to stimulate their economies have achieved a growth rate substantially higher than the United States and Canada, according to a study made by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

During the 1953-1960 period, the European Common Market countries showed a growth rate of 45 percent and Japan's economy grew 77 percent, as compared with 22 percent in Canada and 19 percent in the United States, the study showed.

On a per capita basis, U.S. output grew only 6 percent over the seven years, Canada's only 1 percent, while the Common Market had a per capita growth of 36 percent and Japan 63 percent.

During this same period, unemployment rates in most European nations dropped sharply—in Germany from 7.5 to 1.2 percent—while joblessness rose from 2.9 percent in 1953 to 5.6 percent in 1960 in the United States and from 2.6 percent to 7 percent in Canada.

The IUD study found that the U.S. "needs to take some lessons from Western Europe" on the management of its economy. It found these nations far more willing to use fiscal policy as a weapon against recession and economic stagnation and to incur budget deficits when needed to spur the economy.

"National economic planning has been employed successfully in these countries to help set forth the nation's needs, to help avoid the waste of the nation's human and industrial resources, and to assist the private economy in realizing its full potential," the IUD declared.

Newsman Named to Commission on Women

Roger Sheldon, a former chairman of the Labor Press unit of the Washington Newspaper Guild, has been appointed information officer for the recently-established President's Commission on the Status of Women, Executive Sec. Katherine Ellickson has announced.

A graduate of Louisiana State University, Sheldon has been a magazine editor and writer with Merkle Press, Inc., which specalizes in labor publications.

ABC Network Wins Praise on Essay Contest

The ABC radio network "in encouraging young people to think through their role in foreign policy, is performing a fine public service," Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) commented in a letter praising the network for the Edward P. Morgan Essay Contest which emphasized the role of youth in governmental affairs.

Morgan is sponsored by the AFL-CIO each week-day evening in a news and commentary program which originates usually from Washington at 7 p. m. Eastern time.

The two winning essays in the contest, selected from 1,000 entries, were written by Carol Burns, senior at Reed College, Portland, Ore., and Gerald Bongard, junior at the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) said in an address on the Senate floor that "the topic selected for this year's competition, 'Youth's Role in U.S. Foreign Policy,' is particularly apt and provocative in this age of young people and young nations."

Congratulatory letters came from Vice Pres. Johnson; Sec. Abraham Ribicoff of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare; Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), and Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.),

NEW YORK LABOR'S Miss Union Maid—Ruby Gordon of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 6—poses for photographers aboard the Santa Rosa, cruise ship in which she will visit countries such as the West Indies, Jamaica, Venezuela and Haiti. Miss Gordon won her title in the annual contest sponsored by the Greater New York Union Label & Service Trades Council. She is a waitress at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Key House Rollcall on Welfare Plan Act

Here is the rollcall vote by which the House turned down a conservative drive to attach an anti-labor amendment to the new Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act. The amendment would have barred Labor Department employes administering the program from belonging to unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO. The motion was defeated 218-182. Democrats voted 176-56 against the anti-labor proposal; Republicans favored it, 126-42.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote for recommittal was a wrong vote (W), while a vote against recommittal was a right vote (R). Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large; NV—not voting.

ALABAMA

1. Boykin (D) A
2. Grant (D) A
3. Andrews (D) A
4. Roberts (D) A
5. Rains (D) A
6. Sheldon (D) W
7. Elliott (D) R
8. Jones (D) A
9. Huddleston (D) A

ALASKA

AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA

1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R

ARKANSAS

1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R
5. Alford (D) PR
6. Norrell (D) A

CALIFORNIA

1. Clem Miller (D) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Mailliard (R) R
5. Shelley (D) PR
6. Baldwin (R) R
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. George P. Miller (D) R
9. Younger (R) W
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McFall (D) R
12. Sisk (D) R
13. Teague (R) W
14. Hagen (D) R
27. Sheppard (D) PR
28. Utt (R) W
29. Saund (D) R
30. Wilson (R) W

Los Angeles County

15. McDonough (R) W
16. Bell (R) W
17. King (D) R
18. Hosmer (R) W
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Heistand (R) W
22. Corman (D) R
23. Doyle (D) R
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Rousselot (R) W
26. Roosevelt (D) R

COLORADO

1. Rogers (D) R
2. Dominick (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT

1. Daddario (D) R
2. Seely-Brown (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R

AL Kowalski (D) R

DELAWARE

AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA

1. Cramer (R) W
2. Bennett (D) R
3. Sikes (D) W
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) PW
8. Matthews (D) W

GEORGIA

1. Hagan (D) W
2. Pilcher (D) W
3. Forrester (D) W
4. Flynt (D) A
5. James C. Davis (D) W
6. Vinson (D) W
7. John W. Davis (D) W
8. Blitch PW
9. Landrum W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII

AL Inouye (D) R

IDAHO

1. Pfost (D) R
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS

14. Hoffman (R) W
15. Mason (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Chiperfield (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Mack (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R
25. Gray (D) R

Chicago-Cook County

1. Dawson (D) A
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. O'Brien (D) R
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
12. Finnegan (D) R
13. Church (R) W

INDIANA

1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) R
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA

1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Coad (D) R
7. Jensen (R) A
8. Hoeven (R) W

KANSAS

1. Avery (R) W
2. Ellsworth (R) R
3. McVey (R) W
4. Shriver (R) A
5. Breeding (D) PR
6. Dole (R) W

KENTUCKY

1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Burke (D) R
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Spence (D) A
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R
8. Siler (R) W

LOUISIANA

1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) PW
4. Waggoner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) A
7. Thompson (D) A
8. McSween (D) W

MAINE

1. Garland (R) W
2. Tupper (R) R
3. McIntire (R) W

MARYLAND

1. Johnson (D) R
2. Brewster (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) W
7. Lane (D) A
8. Macdonald (D) PR
9. Keith (R) W
10. Curtis (R) W
11. O'Neill (D) R
12. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
13. Burke (D) R
14. Martin (R) W

MICHIGAN

2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hoffman (R) A
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) R
18. Broomfield (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit

1. Nedzi (D) R
7. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Ryan (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA

1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelson (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) A
5. Judd (R) W
6. Marshall (D) R
7. Anderson (R) A
8. Blatnik (D) R
9. Langen (R) W

MISSISSIPPI

1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Smith (D) R
4. Williams (D) W
5. Winstead (D) W
6. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI

1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Cannon (D) R
10. Jones (D) R
11. Moulder (D) A

MONTANA

1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA

1. Weaver (R) PW
2. Cunningham (R) R
3. Beermann (R) W
4. Martin (R) W

NEVADA

AL Baring (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Merrow (R) R
2. Bass (R) W

NEW JERSEY

1. Cahill (R) R
2. Glenn (R) A
3. Auchincloss (R) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) R
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) R
10. Rodine (D) R
11. Addonizio (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R

NEW MEXICO

AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) R

NEW YORK

1. Pike (D) R
2. Derounian (R) W
3. Becker (R) W
26. Dooley (R) W
27. Barry (R) W
28. St. George (R) W
29. Wharton (R) W
30. O'Brien (D) R
31. King (R) W
32. Stratton (D) R
33. Kilburn (R) W
34. Pirnie (R) W
35. Riehlman (R) R
36. Taber (R) W
37. Robison (R) W
38. Weis (R) R
39. Ostertag (R) R
40. Miller (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R
42. Pillion (R) W
43. Goodell (R) W

New York City

4. Halpern (R) R
5. Addabbo (D) R
6. Rosenthal (D) R
7. Delaney (D) R
8. Anfuso (D) PR
9. Keogh (D) R
10. Kelly (D) R
11. Celler (D) R
12. Carey (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Ray (R) W
16. Powell (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Santangelo (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Zelenko (D) R
22. Healey (D) R
23. Gilbert (D) R
24. Buckley (D) R
25. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Bonner (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Cooley (D) PW
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Kitchin (D) A
9. Alexander (D) W
10. Jonas (R) W
11. Whitener (D) W
12. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA

AL Short (R) W
AL Nygaard (R) W

OHIO

1. Scherer (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) R
11. Cook (D) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Moorehead (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON

1. Norblad (R) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Durno (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA

7. Milliken (R) R
8. Curtin (R) R
9. Dague (R) W
10. Scranton (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Fenton (R) R
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Rhodes (D) R
15. Walter (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Whalley (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Van Zandt (R) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Gavin (R) W
24. Kearns (R) W
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) W
28. Moorhead (D) R
29. Corbett (R) R
30. Holland (D) R

Philadelphia

1. Barrett (D) R
2. Granahan (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Nix (D) R
5. Green (D) R
6. Toll (D) R

RHODE ISLAND

1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Rivers (D) W
2. Vacancy
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Hemphill (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE

1. Reece (R) W
2. Baker (R) R
3. Frazier (D) R
4. Evins (D) R
5. Loser (D) R
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) W
9. Davis (D) A

TEXAS

1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Thornberry (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. Kilgore (D) W
16. Rutherford (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH

1. Peterson (D) R
2. King (D) R

VERMONT

AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA

1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Gary (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Harrison (D) PW
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) R

WASHINGTON

1. Pelly (R) R
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) R
7. Magnuson (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Bailey (D) W
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R
6. Slack (D) R

WISCONSIN

1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING

AL Harrison (R) W

Advisory Council Created:

Kennedy Asks Legislation On Consumer 'Bill of Rights'

Pres. Kennedy has proposed to Congress a "bill of rights" for American consumers and has asked for major new legislation dealing with drugs, food, cosmetics, business mergers, television sets and interest rates.

He announced a directive, in line with a campaign pledge, for creation of a Consumers' Advisory Council to assist the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and a directive requiring a special assistant for consumer liaison in every government agency dealing with matters affecting the buying public.

In a message to Congress, and in a summary recorded for television and radio broadcast, the President said the consumer should have:

- "The right to safety—to be protected against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to health or life.
- "The right to be informed—to be protected against fraudulent, deceitful, or grossly misleading information, advertising, labeling, or other practices, and to be given the facts he needs to make an informed choice.
- "The right to choose—to be assured, wherever possible, access to a variety of products and services at competitive prices. . . .
- "The right to be heard—to be assured that consumer interests will receive full and sympathetic consideration in the formulation of government policy, and fair and expeditious treatment in its administrative tribunals."

Many of the President's proposals are contained in bills presently before Congress, including drug legislation sponsored by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and the "truth in lending" bill by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).

Kennedy said consumers and physicians should have "assurance from an impartial scientific source" that any drug on the market is "safe and effective" and that the accompanying promotional material "tells the full story—its bad effects as well as its good."

Prescription drugs, he said, should be identified by a simple common name so that the purchaser can buy those he needs "at the lowest competitive price."

Declaring that thousands of women have suffered injuries to their eyes, skin and hair because of "untested or inadequately tested beauty aids," the President said legislation is needed to require that cosmetics be "tested and proved safe" before marketing.

He said the "incomplete" inspection of meat, now restricted to meat products moving across state lines, is "a threat to human health."

In other areas, the President:

- Urged enactment of the Douglas "truth in lending bill" to require full disclosure to installment buyers of the actual amounts of credit charges. He suggested that the program be put under the Federal Trade Commission, rather than under the Federal Reserve Board, as the bill now proposes.
- Backed legislation to require manufacturers of television sets to equip all new receivers for both very high frequency (VHF) and ultra-high frequency (UHF) channels so as to encourage development of "an effective and genuinely competitive nationwide television service, with adequate provision for local outlets and educational stations."
- Urged strengthening of anti-monopoly laws, including a requirement for advance notice of contemplated business mergers, and asked that the FTC be empowered to issue temporary cease-and-desist orders against allegedly unfair competition pending final decisions.
- Promised recommendations on "truth in packaging" legislation to be developed in cooperation with a congressional subcommittee headed by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), which has been investigating misleading packaging and labeling.

The President also announced that he has directed the Post Office Dept. to undertake a pilot program of displaying government consumer protection pamphlets at 100 selected post offices to give them wider distribution.

MAYOR JAMES H. J. TATE of Philadelphia signs his name at the top of the first petition in the Philadelphia COPE campaign for 300,000 signatures urging Congress to pass the Anderson-King bill providing health aid for the aged under social security. Standing is Executive Dir. Edward F. Toohey of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

House Beats GOP Move To Slash Welfare Bill

The House has passed and sent to the Senate a labor-backed Administration bill providing greater rehabilitation help for public welfare recipients and continuing the temporary program of grants to dependent children whose fathers are unemployed. The bill also provides added federal funds to train social workers and to set up child care centers for working mothers.

House passage on a 369-69 rollcall vote came after defeat of a Republican-sponsored recommittal motion on an almost straight party-line division of 232-155. **(See House rollcall on page 10.)**

The Republicans sought through recommittal to eliminate an increase in the maximum federal share of state grants to the aged, blind and disabled from the present $66 to $70 a month. The $4 increase had been added to the original Administration bill by the House Ways & Means Committee.

States could use the added federal money either to increase welfare payments or to reduce the amount paid from state funds. Old age assistance payments currently range from a monthly average of $34.47 in Mississippi to $116.93 in Connecticut.

The House-passed bill fell short of labor and Administration goals in two areas:

- The committee bill, considered by the House under a "gag" no-amendment rule, omitted an Administration provision prohibiting states from imposing a residence requirement of more than one year for public assistance beneficiaries and providing a federal "bonus" for states which completely eliminate residence requirements.

The House bill, however, includes tighter standards along lines suggested by the AFL-CIO on the type of work to which welfare recipients could be assigned as part of the rehabilitation process.

In addition to specifying that persons on welfare rolls cannot be used to displace regular employes or do work which would normally be performed by them, the bill requires that employment be on projects of a type which "has not normally been undertaken in the past by the state or community.

AFL-CIO testimony supporting the Administration bill declared that the emphasis on useful rehabilitation represents a "thoughtfully constructive approach" which contrasts with the "misguided efforts" of those claiming "simple, short-cut solutions" to "complex social problems."

- While the Administration had sought to make permanent the expiring one-year program of aid to children of unemployed fathers, the committee version extended the program for five years.

Swiss Labor Story —No Strikes in '61

Geneva—Switzerland's labor and management set an unbeatable record in 1961 when not a single strike was recorded—an achievement union members attribute to the strength of their labor movement.

The previous low mark was reached in 1957, when 71 employes of three firms struck for a total of 740 hours. The high for the last 16 years was established in 1946, when 15,000 workers in 443 enterprises walked out for about 185,000 hours.

Religious, Civic Groups Join Union Rap at NBC

Chicago—Sharp criticism levied by the Television & Radio Artists against program policies of Chicago's NBC television station has been backed by similar complaints from religious and civic groups at Federal Communications Commission hearings here.

AFTRA's Chicago local charged that Station WNBQ has done "an insufferably bad job" in serving the community, drastically reducing local, live programs. Raymond Jones, executive secretary of the local, said the NBC network, by taking all available good viewing time for programs originating in New York and California, "has specialized in killing shows, moving them out of Chicago, stifling local talent and cultural development."

The radio and television director for the Chicago Catholic archdiocese, John S. Banahan, said public service religious programs on the NBC station were broadcast "from the smallest, most inadequate studio in Chicago" with but a single camera and no floor director.

"Such primitive production is not the result of poverty," he said, but is caused by "lack of concern" for this type of public service programming.

The hearings are an inquiry into efforts made by Chicago television stations to determine the "needs and interests" of area residents.

Typical of criticism levied at network control of the bulk of Chicago's television fare was the statement of Robert Ahrens, director of the city's Adult Education Council, that "a table and a microphone at 8:30 a.m. on Sunday will no longer do" to serve local educational and cultural interests.

The AFTRA spokesmen, Jones and Attorney Sanford I. Wolff, noted that the union has asked FCC hearings on the renewal of licenses of the Chicago NBC affiliates. Since AFTRA's action, Jones said, NBC "began to show signs of life" and increased live programs originating in Chicago.

He pointed out, however, that a comparison made in January of a week's programming by the four television stations showed WNBQ with only 7 percent local live broadcasts compared with 12 percent, 17 percent and 26 percent for the other stations.

Jones charged that NBC spent less than any other commercial TV station in Chicago for performing talent during 1961 and employs fewer people than the other stations. This, he asserted, enables the network station to "increase already swollen profits."

The other television stations and networks are "not ideal," Jones emphasized, but "they look so much better because NBC is so outrageously bad."

Labor Attacks Plan Favoring Space Contractors on Patents

Any inventions made by a contractor during the lifetime of an agreement with the federal government should be patented in the name of the United States, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller has told the House Subcommittee on Science & Astronautics.

Biemiller testified against proposed amendments to the Aeronautics & Space Act which would establish a rule that patents growing out of NASA research and development would belong to the private contractor unless the national security or the general welfare were found to require otherwise.

He pointed out that under both the Space Act and the Atomic Energy Act, the federal government has held the patents and the contractor "receives a non-exclusive, royalty-free license, and the patent is available for use by other concerns through cross-licensing."

"This policy has been effective," he said, "in preventing monopolization by private business of invention and patent rights arising from government contracts in atomic energy and space programs. At the same time, progress in development has proceeded rapidly through the use of private contracts in accordance with this policy."

Biemiller declared enactment of the proposed changes would "substantially weaken competition" in the field and would consequently "inhibit the rate of technological advance."

If exclusive patent rights were given contractors in addition to the "great advantage" derived from the experience in space research, he asserted, "the field would become virtually inaccessible to future competition."

"The AFL-CIO believes that public money obligated to achieve a national goal should be directed toward attaining that goal, toward enlarging and strengthening the boundaries of free private enterprise, and toward the diffusion of the social and economic fruits of the program among the people as a whole in the widest possible degree," he added. "Public money should not be used as a foundation for private monopoly."

International Labor Training Parley Set

Workers Education Local 189 of the Teachers in cooperation with American University is sponsor of a two-day conference on international labor training Apr. 7 and 8 at the university in Washington, D. C.

The conference will deal with the role of labor in sensitive world areas and the standards for selecting and training students to visit the United States. Participants will include the Dept. of Intl. Affairs and the Dept. of Education of the AFL-CIO and representatives of unions, the government and universities.

Funds Still Needed:

Labor Dept. Projects Set on Job Training

The Labor Dept. plans a top-priority project to get the newly-enacted manpower retraining program into full swing by this summer, pending actual appropriations by Congress.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg named a veteran career official, Dr. Seymour L. Wolfbein, to direct the retraining planning. Wolfbein heads the Labor Dept. Office of Automation & Manpower and has had a key role in the retraining programs carried out under the Area Redevelopment Act.

The new manpower act authorizes $5 million for planning purposes for the balance of the present fiscal year, with a $100 million authorization, starting July 1, for the first year of the three-year program. These are maximum figures and actual funds available will depend on a separate appropriation bill.

SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN
Named to head retraining program

Wolfbein said he does not consider the new program "a magic wand" for the pressing probiem of long-unemployed workers whose jobs have disappeared through automation, technological changes or plant closings, but as "the best answer we've had so far."

His job will be to survey and link up areas in which job openings can be expected for unemployed workers with the aptitude and willingness to train for these jobs.

He anticipates plenty of willing applicants, he indicated. In the area redevelopment program, there have seldom been less than two or three applicants for every training opportunity, he pointed out.

Once job opportunities are identified and applicants lined up, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has the responsibility for contracting with the states to provide training at either public or private vocational schools.

Still to be named is a National Advisory Committee—a 10-member group from labor, management, agriculture, education and the public. In addition the bill recommends establishment of labor-management-public committees "on a plant, community, regional or industry base" to advise and assist on local training programs.

RETRAINING BILL, aimed at equipping jobless workers with new skills, is signed by Pres. Kennedy at a White House ceremony. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, third from right, stands with Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, partially obscured by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg. Others shown, from left, are: Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R-Pa.); Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), partially obscured; Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.); Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.); Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), and Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), House sponsor of the bill, shown leaning over the President's desk. Also present, not shown in picture, was AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

New York State COPE Steps Up Vote Drive

Albany—The New York State Committee on Political Education has split the state into subdivisions for a statewide drive to register union members, their families and their friends and to "beat the gerrymander" enacted by the Republican-controlled legislature.

"This will be our answer to the gerrymandering of congressional districts New York has undergone—the most outrageous act of debasing our citizens' vote in the history of the state," said State COPE Chairman Louis Hollander. "We must get out everyone who isn't registered and get him to register."

The gerrymandering job done on the voters, Hollander charged, will bring about "a heavy reactionary Republican representation in Congress," which he said is contrary to the wishes and interests of New York's people. State AFL-CIO leaders are convinced that this can be blocked only if the voters themselves can be induced to register and vote.

A series of regional and subregional preparatory meetings has been held and one congressional district has been organized. Hollander, COPE Sec. Harold J. Garno and Mrs. Betty Doto, women's activities director for the state COPE, attended all.

The organized congressional district is the new 33rd, composed of Chemung, Tompkins, Tioga and Broome Counties. Seventy union representatives attended the organization session in Machinists' Hall, Ithaca. First steps were taken to set up a women's subcommittee and an operating subcommittee was organized which expects to get off to a start at a meeting Apr. 3 in the Binghamton Labor Temple.

A similar meeting will be held in April in Jamestown for the new 38th Dist., which embraces Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Steuben and Schuyler Counties. Next on schedule are Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island, where area unions will form a subregional COPE committee to organize the registration drive.

IBEW Affirms Strike Ban at Missile Bases

Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has directed all international vice presidents to "take all steps necessary" to see that the "vital work" of union members at missile bases "goes forward . . . without interruption."

His telegram was based on newspaper reports that some IBEW members at a missile base in the Cheyenne, Wyo., area have been threatening to stop work in a dispute over wages in a contract under negotiation.

"As the international president I have made a commitment that there shall be no stoppages of the nature reportedly threatened in the news story from Cheyenne," he said. "This commitment I entend to keep."

The IBEW, he also said, "is standing by its commitment to the government that there will be no unauthorized strikes or stoppages of this character" at missile bases.

"Please see that this is made clear to anyone inside or outside of the brotherhood who raises any question on this report," he said in his telegram to the vice presidents.

"Unfortunately, recent legislation has given some people the idea that they are no longer subject to the discipline of the international brotherhood and its constitution. A District Court decision attempting to stay the power of the international office to deal with an unauthorized strike shows further how this legislation may be interpreted. Despite these attempts to disrupt the necessary constitutional discipline of the brotherhood, your international president is determined that it shall be upheld."

Peace Corps Seeks Craftsmen for Africa

The Peace Corps is looking for building trades mechanics for projects in two of the new African nations, Gabon and Somalia, it has announced.

Gabon, in West Africa, has requested brick and stone masons, cement and concrete finishers, roofers, carpenters, sheet metal workers and construction vehicle mechanics to help in a high-priority school building program.

Peace Corps volunteers, working with local labor, not only will help construct buildings for education but will teach their skills to Gabonese nationals and promote sanitary living standards. The U.S. agency plans to assign teams of 10 Americans and 20 to 30 Gabonese to build units consisting of a three-class school and three houses for teachers. Teams will move from site to site as each unit is completed.

Somalia, on the African east coast, was created from former British and Italian colonies. It seeks general construction workers, civil engineers, draftsmen and city planners for a United Nation's low cost housing project in Mogadiscio. The 2 million inhabitants are largely nomadic, and it is felt that the development of housing will assist in stabilizing the population and create job opportunities.

Volunteers will live under camp conditions, much of the time in tents, in most of the areas where they will work, the Peace Corps stated. Leave may be taken in Libreville, where permanent quarters for this purpose will be rented.

Peace Corps volunteers must be at least 18 years old and U.S. citizens. They are paid $75 for each month of service, a total of $1,800, at the end of a two-year tour of duty. They receive allowances for food, housing, transportation, medical care, clothing and other expenses.

Application forms are available at all post offices or by writing to the Peace Corps, Washington 25, D. C.

8-24-62

Kentucky Lifts Limits On Jobless Benefits

Louisville—The Kentucky legislature raised the state's ceiling on unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits, passed a congressional redistricting bill and strengthened the state's prevailing wage law in the final weeks before adjournment.

One casualty of the session was a labor-backed anti-strikebreaker bill which had passed the House, 70-3. It died in the Senate Rules Committee.

The legislature raised maximum unemployment benefits from $37 to $40 a week in a bill backed by the state AFL-CIO but opposed by employer groups. Eligibility requirements were tightened by a denial of benefits to workers voluntarily quitting their jobs until after an intervening period of employment. The workmen's compensation ceiling was raised from $36 to $38 a week.

The redistricting bill, required by the loss of one of the state's eight congressional seats as a result of the 1960 census apportionment, combines the districts of two veteran Democrats, Rep. Brent Spence and Rep. Frank Chelf. It passed the House 81-13 and won 31-6 approval in the Senate.

Spence, liberal 87-year-old chairman of the House Banking & Currency Committee, represents the more populous industrialized northern section of the state, including Covington and Newport. Chelf's south central district is largely rural.

Left untouched in the redistricting was the state's most populous congressional district, metropolitan Louisville. Its 611,000 population puts it more than 40 percent above the average for the state. The district is rated marginal—represented by Democrat Frank W. Burke since 1958, but Republican from 1946 until 1958.

Louis Hollander Picked For Page One Award

New York—Louis Hollander, chairman of the executive committee of the New York State AFL-CIO, was announced as the recipient of a 1962 Page One award of the Newspaper Guild of New York.

Hollander was honored for "half a century of devoted service to the labor movement and the community." Archibald MacLeish, retiring Harvard professor and former Librarian of Congress, was chosen for the public affairs award and writer Upton Sinclair for the award in letters. The honors will be bestowed at the guild's Page One Ball in the Hotel Astor Apr. 27.

Meany Urges Observance Of Armed Forces Day

Officers of national and international unions, state and local central bodies and directly affiliated local unions have been urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to take the "fullest possible" part in Armed Forces Day observances May 12-20, and to encourage union members to attend.

In letters sent to all affiliates, Meany said Armed Forces Day falls on May 19 this year, and during the period of May 12 to May 20 there will be "open house" observances at military installations.

As Americans, he said, we are "keenly aware of the vital need for a strong, modern defense establishment," and as civilians we can "contribute to the high morale of the men in uniform by demonstrating our appreciation of their services."

High Court Raps 'Rural Gerrymander'

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Kennedy Works Program Urgent Need, Meany Says

Agreement Hopes High:

Steelworkers Meet On Pact Progress

Pittsburgh—Members of the Steelworkers executive board and the Wage-Policy Committee have been called to weekend meetings in Pittsburgh to receive reports on progress toward the framework of a new contract.

The call was issued by USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, who also summoned to Pittsburgh the approximately 450 members of the bargaining committees representing 11 individual basic steel producers. The USWA executive board and Wage-Policy Committee were to meet Mar. 31, the full-scale negotiating committees on Apr. 1.

Top negotiators headed by McDonald and R. Conrad Cooper, an executive vice president of U.S. Steel, had indicated earlier they were making progress toward an understanding on national issues. Company-by-company negotiations are scheduled to begin Apr. 2.

Union spokesmen stressed that no agreement had been concluded and that a conclusion was not possible until the Wage-Policy Committee acted on any tentative proposal and then, company-by-company agreements were reached.

Cooper said the negotiations had reached the point "where we have defined the outlines of an area in which we hope and believe that it may be possible to work out an agreement."

"However," he emphasized, "no agreement has been concluded. "Ahead of us now is the difficult task of working out such an agreement."

This view was borne out by the fact that negotiators met for three hours that night and scheduled a full day of bargaining the next day.

House OK's Tax Bill, 219 to 196

The House of Representatives gave Pres. Kennedy a smashing victory when it approved the first major tax revision bill since 1954 after first killing a Republican motion to send the measure back to committee.

The bill, passed on a rollcall of 219 to 196, went through a few hours after the President called on all House members who believe "in spreading the tax burden fairly" to support the Administration-backed measure.

The vote followed two days of intensive debate and maneuvers and sent the bill to the Senate, where Finance Committee hearings are scheduled next week.

The Administration's victory was signaled when the House rejected the motion to recommit, which included instructions to strip from the measure a tax investment credit program and a provision to withhold taxes on interest and dividend

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DOCTORS SUPPORTING Pres. Kennedy's proposal for health insurance for the aged under social security are shown as they called at the White House. The President said he hoped their backing would "stimulate careful thought by doctors across the country." Shown with Kennedy are, from the left, Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn of Hudson, N. Y., spokesman for the group; Dr. Alfred Gellhorn (rear) of New York; Dr. Martin Cherkasky of New York; Dr. Benjamin Spock of Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

Ribicoff on Kerr-Mills:

Present Health Aid Called Inadequate

By John M. Barry

An analysis clearly implying that the Kerr-Mills Act has proved inadequate as a substitute for a social security health plan has been sent to the House Ways & Means Committee by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham Ribicoff.

In a letter to Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), Ribicoff declared that to rely solely on existing public assistance legislation, including Kerr-Mills, "would not only fail to cover many aged persons in need, but would also be very costly in general revenues."

"The legislation could, and in my judgment should, be a supplement to the type of protection which would be afforded under the Administration's proposals for health insurance for the aged through social security," Ribicoff said.

The Ways & Means Committee already has held hearings on the social security health care plan, as embodied in bills sponsored by Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. Mex.).

Doctors' Group in Favor

Meanwhile support for the Anderson-King Bill gathered momentum through formation of the Physicians Committee for Health Care for the Aged Through Social

(Continued on Page 2)

House Unit Told Jobs Still Lag

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Kennedy's new program for immediate public works construction is urgently needed to prevent the nation's recovery from recession from "sputtering to a halt," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has told Congress.

The recession "is still with us," the federation president emphasized in testimony before the House Public Works Committee.

He told the committee that the country stands in need of two Administration proposals—a stand-by $2 billion program to be triggered when economic indicators signal a future recession, and an immediate $600 million program channeled into areas of existing heavy unemployment.

Kennedy proposed the $600 million program, an addition to the previously requested stand-by authorization, in a letter acknowledging that the nation's economic performance during the past two months "has fallen below expectations."

He wrote the House committee and its Senate counterpart that programs to relieve "prolonged large-scale unemployment in hundreds of communities . . . should not be de-

(Continued on Page 12)

Food Rises Boost CPI To New High

Paced by an unseasonal rise in food prices, the government's consumer price index moved to a record high in February, ending a four-month period of virtually no change.

Average prices paid by consumers, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, showed a three-tenths of 1 percent increase to a new high of 104.8. The sharpest increase was six-tenths of 1 percent in food prices.

The new index means that goods and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period moved to $10.80 in February, compared to $10.50 in January. The previous high was $10.60 in September 1961.

In a companion report, the

(Continued on Page 12)

UAW Offers Plan to Transfer Production Workers to Offices

Detroit—A seven-point program aimed at spurring a shift of blue-collar workers to white-collar jobs has been laid before the heads of 20 major firms in the automobile, aircraft and agricultural implement fields by the Auto Workers.

In a letter explaining the proposal, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther called it "workable" and declared it is "morally right, financially advantageous and socially desirable."

"It is a means of meeting your company's responsibilities to your workers that at the same time opens the road to substantial reductions in cost," he wrote. "It contributes toward the national objective of upgrading the labor force and improving the occupational adaptability of workers."

The program has its roots in the steady drop of industrial production jobs and the parallel increase—in most cases—of office and technicians' jobs.

To carry it out, the union suggested:

- That each company declare, as a matter of policy, that qualified production workers will be given preference over non-employes in filling white-collar vacancies.
- That all production employes, whether at work or on layoff, be offered an opportunity to apply for white-collar jobs in which they are interested. ("It would be helpful, in this connection, if information could be given to your production workers advising them of the quali-

(Continued on Page 4)

TEACHERS DEMONSTRATE in rain before New York City Hall. Later at a mass meeting they demanded early settlement of contract negotiations with the city and voted by secret ballot, 7,255 to 240, to strike Apr. 10 unless solid acceptable terms are offered.

Study Shows Present Health Aid Inadequate

(Continued from Page 1)

Security, with headquarters in Washington.

The committee of 27 doctors, with Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn as spokesman, was part of a larger group of physicians which visited Pres. Kennedy Mar. 27 to express support of his health care program and its use of the social security system "as the most practical and sound method of financing health benefits for the great majority of the aged."

Esselstyn, who is president of the Group Health Association of America and medical director of the Rip Van Winkle Clinic, Hudson, N.Y., said 75 percent of the group of 41 doctors signing the statement to the President were members of the American Medical Association, which has campaigned vigorously against the Anderson-King Bill.

In the group were two Nobel prize winners, Dr. Arthur Kornberg and Dr. Dickinson Richards, and a 1959 winner of the AMA's distinguished service award, Dr. Michael E. DeBakey.

Among other signers were Dr. Benjamin Spock, professor of child development at Western Reserve University, whose book on infant and child care is a stand-by for young mothers; Dr. William A. Sawyer of the University of Rochester School of Medicine, medical consultant to the Machinists; and Dr. Frederick D. Mott, executive director of the Community Health Association, Detroit, which the Auto Workers helped establish.

The group includes members of both major political parties and represents general practitioners, scientists, health administrators, educators and specialists in many fields.

Esselstyn's announcement of the formation of the Physicians Committee said that under existing legislation, "all but the extremely wealthy still live under the constant fear that unpreventable and unpredictable medical disaster will strike and destroy them financially."

Report Based on Study

"It is the consensus of the members of the Physicians Committee, based on their deep and intimate knowledge of medical care problems," the statement continued, "that health care for the aged through social security is the most sound and practical method of financing health benefits for this group of elder Americans, whose number is growing at a rate of 3,000 a day.

"It will be our objective to enlist broad support from physicians for these basic tenets, and to acquaint the public with our views."

Ribicoff's letter to Mills accompanied an 83-page report on the first year of experience under the Kerr-Mills Act, based on a study by the Bureau of Family Services.

The act, which became effective Oct. 1, 1960, increased federal funds allotted to states for medical care services under their existing old-age assistance programs (OAA) and authorized a new program of medical assistance for the aged (MAA) to cover persons unable to pay their own medical bills but with incomes too high to qualify them for relief.

The bureau's study shows that fewer than 1 percent of the nation's aged are receiving medical care under MAA, yet the cost of the program is expected to reach an annual rate of $215 million by the end of this fiscal year.

By last October, the study found, only 21 jurisdictions—19 states plus Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands—had established MAA programs, with wide variation in the kind, duration and amount of service provided.

Only six states gave some care in all five major areas: hospitalization, nursing home care, physicians' services, prescribed drugs and dental care.

Payments under the program last October were at an annual rate of $164 million and were being made to 66,000 persons in 16 states.

Fired Workers Get $150,000 In Puerto Rico

The National Labor Relations Board has approved a back pay settlement of $150,000 by a Puerto Rico newspaper to 87 employes discharged unlawfully five years ago for engaging in union activities.

By consent of the parties, the owners of Editorial El Imparcial, Inc. and Distribuidora Expreso, Inc., a subsidiary, will make a down payment of $50,000 and the balance in monthly installments of $5,000 each.

The company and its subsidiary publish one of Puerto Rico's largest newspapers at Santurce, and distribute it all over the island. Involved in the five-year labor dispute was Graphic Arts Local 1959 of the Longshoremen. The union won an NLRB representation election among printshop employes and drivers, and struck Feb. 6, 1957, when no contract settlement was reached. Management fired 92 employes and later refused the union's unconditional offer to return to work.

The dispute has been marked by these developments: June 9, 1959, the NLRB ordered management to reinstate the employes and give them lost pay; May 3, 1960, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the board order; Feb. 23, 1962, the parties agreed on back pay terms; Mar. 13, the board approved the terms.

TWUA to File Appeal of Darlington Mill Ruling

The Textile Workers Union of America has announced it will appeal to the National Labor Relations Board from Trial Examiner Lloyd Buchanan's dismissal of reopened charges against Deering, Milliken Inc.

The union had sought to make both the company and its chief stockholder, Roger Milliken, responsible for lost wages it claims are due employes of the Darlington Manufacturing Co., Darlington, S. C., which was closed in October 1956 after a TWUA victory in a labor board representation election. Buchanan held that Deering, Milliken was not responsible for Darlington.

"We are not surprised that the trial examiner has not reversed himself," a union spokesman said. "We had not expected that he would. After all, this is only a skirmish in a continuing battle which we fully expect to win.

"We will file exceptions to this finding because we do not agree with them. And it is our hope that in due course and at long last, the NLRB will reverse the trial examiner and hold the Deering, Milliken Co. responsible for the injustices which have been done to the Darlington workers."

The TWUA has been arguing since 1957 that under NLRB rules and past practices it is illegal to keep out of the case the responsible persons and the responsible corporation. The union spokesman said Milliken "forced the decision to liquidate the Darlington subsidiary" simple to evade its obligation to bargain with the union, and that he and the holding company should be forced to give back pay to the dismissed workers.

Earlier Ruling Strengthened:

Publicity Pickets Upheld by NLRB

By Eugene A. Kelly

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled, for the second time in recent months, that a union does not lose the protection of the labor law's publicity proviso when it peacefully pickets and handbills a business firm it wants to organize.

A board panel voted 2-1 to dismiss a complaint issued against Retail Clerks Local 1265, Dept. & Specialty Store Employes Union, on a charge brought by the Oakland G. R. Kinney Co. that the union illegally picketed a chain shoe store in the San Francisco area after losing an NLRB election there Apr. 18, 1960.

The majority of Board Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Member John H. Fanning set aside the election result and dismissed the complaint against the union. Member Boyd Leedom dissented, as he had in the earlier Crown Cafeteria case which upheld picketing when signs and handbills are truthful and picketing is peaceful.

The decision told how three union business agents went to the store in mid-1959 and "asked permission of the manager to talk to the employes about joining the union." The request was refused then and again on Feb. 3, 1960.

The agents told the manager they would tell the public the store was non-union. The next day, Kinney received a letter from Local 1265 saying "we do not claim to represent a majority" of store employes at the time and stating that the union would not seek to discuss a contract "unless a majority of your employes voluntarily . . . designate the union" as their bargaining representative.

Two pickets appeared Feb. 5, 1960, carrying leaflets and signs saying "This store does not operate under AFL-CIO union conditions. Please do not patronize."

The leafets asked the public not to patronize Kinney, the decision stated. Picketing did not interfere with deliveries and did not induce anyone to refuse to perform services for Kinney.

Management filed an unfair labor practice charge and a petition for a representation election. On Apr. 18, 1960, the NLRB regional director conducted an expedited election in which all nine store employers voted non-union but the picketing was continued.

McCulloch and Fanning disagreed with a trial examiner who said he found no evidence that the picketing had organization, recognition or bargaining as an objective.

They said that though the picketing had organization or bargaining as an objective, it did not violate the law because publicity proviso picketing is permissible and not subject to an expedited election procedure unless it has the effect of inducing stoppages of deliveries or services.

Because there were no such stoppages, the election was improperly directed and held and the picketing that followed it was not prohibited by the law, the two panel members ruled.

Furniture Firm Mum On Bid to Strike Parley

Jamestown, N. Y.—Striking Furniture Workers at the Jamestown Sterling Corp. have agreed to a state mediation official's request to resume negotiations in the 6-month-old dispute.

Management, however, so far has failed to respond to the offer by Mediation Board Chairman Joseph F. Finnegan to arrange a meeting between the parties.

Jamestown Sterling last month boycotted a special Mediation Board hearing on the strike after first agreeing to appear, and subsequently rejected the special panel's recommendations for a 17-month contract to settle the walkout.

The firm's 140 workers struck last Oct. 2 in an attempt to win an initial contract. The UFWA had previously been certified as bargaining representative following a secret-ballot election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

UFWA attorneys, meanwhile, said they would appeal to the NLRB general counsel the refusal of the board's regional office in Buffalo to issue a complaint on union charges of unfair labor practices. The UFWA had accused management of refusing to bargain in good faith when, among other things, it limited contract talks to two hours a week.

No date has been set for a hearing on an NLRB complaint against the union charging it with mass picketing.

A State Supreme Court hearing on the company's latest attempt to limit picketing through an injunction has been postponed to Apr. 2.

In a parallel development, workers at a Warren, Pa., furniture plant owned by the same company rejected UFWA representation in an NLRB vote on Mar. 19.

Morale of the Jamestown strikers remained high and was bolstered by a rally of 107 local unions to underscore labor support for the furniture plant pickets.

The Jamestown Area AFL-CIO Council has added the struck firm to its unfair list in support of a UFWA bid for a nationwide consumer boycott of Jamestown Sterling's products. The union has launched an information campaign to apprise furniture retailers of the issues in the strike.

Canada's Jobless Total 9.1 Percent

Ottawa, Ont.—Unemployment in Canada rose by 38,000 to 583,000 in February, or 9.1 percent of the labor force, the Dominion Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The total was 136,000 below the postwar peak of 719,000 in February 1961 but would have been higher had there been a normal increase in the labor force during the previous year instead of the actual 1 percent rise between February 1961 and February 1962.

Meantime, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress charged before a meeting of the Toronto & District Labor Council that the government was continuing to demonstrate a combination of "callousness and stupidity" in its attitude on mass unemployment.

5th Ave. Line Repulsed:

State Job Service Bars Aid in Walkout

New York—With most striking Transport Workers back on the job and city operation approaching full service, the struck Fifth Avenue Coach Lines abandoned plans to run buses driven by strikebreakers under the few franchises remaining to it after city seizure of its major Bronx and Manhattan routes.

The company's decision followed a rebuff from the State Employment Service and a demonstration by some 2,000 TWU members at Fifth Avenue's main garage.

Management of the bus firm, most of whose property was seized in condemnation actions Mar. 21, had announced it would ask the Employment Service to supply strikebreakers for operation of 10 routes not involved in the seizure.

State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood promptly sent a telegram to company officials declaring "it is long established policy that the Employment Service does not make referrals to strikebound companies, and no exception will be made in the case of Fifth Avenue Coach Lines."

The company then attempted to recruit strikebreakers through newspaper advertisements and said it would go ahead with plans to resume service on the 10 routes, starting Mar. 27.

On that day, however, union members—with some 500 policemen standing by—crowded sidewalks and stores in the neighborhood of the company's main garage as pickets patrolled the entrance. Any resistance would be "passive," a union spokesman said, with pickets prepared to prevent a single bus from rolling by lying down in the streets if necessary.

Not a strikebreaker appeared.

Meanwhile, the city began to provide bus service along some of the routes retained by Fifth Avenue under "perpetual franchise," declaring that the franchises were not "exclusive."

As city operation, under a subsidiary of the Transit Authority, moved toward a peak, the company said it was dropping plans for court action to bar extension of service and would concentrate on claims for damages and compensation for the seized property.

An attorney for the bus line set the value of the condemned assets "in the neighborhood of $100 million." City officials, however, say about $20 million would be a reasonable price based on the New York Stock Exchange's quotation of $21 for a share of the company's stock, with 882,000 shares outstanding.

All but about 300 of the 6,700 TWU members who struck the firm four weeks ago were back on the job under Transit Authority operation. The city said it hoped to return the rest to the payroll by Apr. 2.

The strike was called when the new head of the company, Harry Weinberg, fired 29 senior employes, threatened to lay off 1,500 more and stopped pension payments to 900 retired workers. Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D), accusing Weinberg of provoking the strike to force a 5-cent fare increase from the city, promptly moved for a city takeover.

The city has agreed to abide by all terms of the TWU contract with Fifth Avenue, to return all workers to their jobs—including those originally dismissed—and to cover pension obligations while litigation over pensions is pending against the company.

LAST SUMMER'S CAMPERS became this winter's guests when the New York City AFL-CIO Community Services Committee opened its 11th annual camping season for children with a jamboree in headquarters of the Leisureworkers Joint Board. Here the "Balloon Lady" of the Capt. Kangaroo television program entertains some of the more than 300 youngsters who attended.

Top Ohio Court Frees $1 Million Jobless Pay

Columbus, O.—A unanimous Ohio Supreme Court decision has cleared the way for some 26,000 workers to collect more than $1 million in withheld unemployment compensation payments.

The money has been due them since 1959, when the state legislature raised maximum weekly benefits $9 a week. Payment of the added amount to persons already on the compensation rolls had been blocked by Ohio employers who contended that the increase should go only to workers who qualified for benefits after the effective date of the law.

The Supreme Court upheld the position of the state compensation board and the Ohio AFL-CIO, which entered the case in a "friend of the court" role, that no issue of retroactivity was involved since the increase in benefits would apply only to the weeks of payments after the law went into effect. Two lower state courts had previously rendered similar decisions.

State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope hailed the decision as "a very significant victory" and expressed hope that the withheld payments would be "speedily" made to the workers involved. In addition to an increase in the maximum benefit from $33 to $42, the 1959 law also raised payments for persons drawing less than the maximum compensation.

The test cases which held up the payments for more than two years had been brought by the Youngstown Steel Tank Co. and General Industries Co. They had contested the constitutionality of the recomputed payments on the ground that it was a "retroactive" change.

State Body Sets 7 Scholarships

San Francisco — The California AFL-CIO is conducting its 12th annual scholarship program, under which seven $500 awards will be made on the basis of competitive examinations to students graduating in June from California high schools.

Literature has been sent to more than 800 public and private high schools and to all affiliates of the state labor federation. The winners will be free to choose any accredited four-year or junior college.

Four of the scholarships are offered in cooperation with affiliates —the Roderick Mackenzie Scholarship of Los Angeles Painters District Council No. 36, and the awards of the Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, and California Legislative Board of the Railroad Trainmen.

West Coast Mediation Breaks Down

San Francisco — American flag shipping out of West Coast ports was at a virtual standstill as some 12,000 members of three AFL-CIO affiliates went into the third week of a walkout to enforce demands for a new contract to replace an agreement that expired last Oct. 1.

Involved are members of the Seamen's Union of the Pacific, Marine Firemen, Cooks & Stewards, and shipping firms represented by the Pacific Maritime Association. An estimated 50 ships were kept in port by picket lines.

Two arbitration proposals were turned down by the union, which had a third under consideration. Bargaining, resumed at the urging of Under Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, broke down and Deputy Dir. Robert H. Moore of the U.S. Conciliation & Mediation Service, citing the "futility of future meetings," returned to Washington.

The PMA has offered a package it claims represents an 11.8 percent increase. The unions rejected it, said SUP Sec.-Treas. Morris Weisberger, because the employers had given more to other unions.

The strikers in answer to a request by the Military Sea Transportation Service, have withdrawn picket lines from ships loading cargo for the armed forces abroad.

At issue in the walkout are wages, overtime payment, pensions, manning, work rules, unemployment benefits and other items.

Auto Workers Blast GM Jobless Aid Attack

Detroit, Mich.—Auto Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock has labeled as "pure nonsense and pure propaganda" the charge by a General Motors official that the union tried to finance strike benefits last year out of state unemployment compensation funds.

Woodcock, who heads the union's GM department, flatly denied in a letter to GM Vice Pres. Louis G. Seaton that UAW strikes over local issues in the fall of 1961 had any connection with bargaining over national issues, which he noted had been resolved a few days before the final local settlements.

Seaton, in a letter to Colin L. Smith, manager of the Michigan Employers' Unemployment Compensation Bureau, had urged legislation to overturn the so-called Ford-Canton decision of the State Supreme Court. Seaton claimed that the effect was to allow the union in 1961 to use jobless insurance benefits as a collective bargaining weapon.

In the Ford decision, which grew out of a 1958 strike at Canton, O., the court ruled that workers idled when other Ford plants closed were entitled to jobless benefits under Michigan law since the work stoppage was beyond their control.

Woodcock scoffed at Seaton's contention that claims by GM workers similarly idled last fall could exceed $1.3 million. He noted that less than $50,000 in benefits was paid as a result of the Ford-Canton decision, despite a company prediction that the amount would be more than $1 million.

He accused employers, "with General Motors as their most forceful spokesman," of sabotaging an earlier effort to provide safeguards against misuse of jobless insurance.

"One complaint, which your letter echoes," Woodcock continued, "is that the law as supported by the Ford-Canton decision is unique to Michigan. On the contrary, only four states—Texas, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia—prohibit payment of benefits under the circumstances covered by the . . . decision. Generally, where disqualification of workers is concerned, Michigan has the most restrictive law of all the states."

BCW Ex-Officer Indicted by Jury

A former secretary-treasurer of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 after findings of corrupt domination, has been indicted on charges of stealing $35,000 from the union and embezzling another $17,300 in an attempt to make up the shortage.

The federal grand jury indictment charged Peter H. Olson on 23 counts, including making false entries in union records, causing others to do so, criminal conspiracy, theft and embezzlement.

Olson served as secretary-treasurer of the union from March 1958 until March 1961, when he was suspended by the BCW executive board. He faces a maximum penalty if convicted of 59 years in prison and $110,000 in fines.

IUE Ends Walkout at Sperry Co. As Firm Extends Pact Pending Vote

Lake Success, N. Y.—Engineers and technicians have ended a 12-day strike at 11 Long Island plants of the Sperry Gyroscope Co. after winning an extension of their contract pending a representation election May 28.

Terms of the settlement were worked out in Washington by representatives of the company and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, with the aid of Federal Mediation Dir. William E. Simkin.

The engineers, members of IUE Local 445, struck Sperry Mar. 15 when the company refused to extend the expiring contract and refused to bargain, challenging the IUE's right to represent the 3,400 employes in the unit.

On the same day, the National Labor Relations Board issued a unanimous decision holding Sperry guilty of violating the Taft-Hartley Act in sponsoring a decertification petition among the engineers and taking a direct part in the effort to oust the union.

The board ordered the company to post "cease and desist" notices at its plants for 60 days and barred for the duration of that period an election sought by management to determine the union's bargaining rights.

The settlement terms also include management agreement to refrain from "captive audience" speeches to employes prior to the NLRB vote. Sperry in addition has agreed that any contract negotiated following the election will be retroactive to Mar. 15 and will terminate June 1, 1964, the expiration date of its contracts with two other IUE locals representing production and clerical employes.

Management has pledged that there will be no discrimination or reprisals against the strikers or against other IUE members who refused to cross the engineers' picket lines.

Both parties agreed to drop all law suits and counter suits. The chief pending court action was a company bid for a federal injunction barring its employes, as members of the Engineers Association, from affiliating with IUE. The EA, then unaffiliated, voted in 1960 to join the AFL-CIO union.

A federal judge found that a clause in the EA contract imposing limitations on its right to affiliate with other organizations amounted to a "yellow dog" contract that denied workers their rights under the law. Sperry had appealed this decision.

YOUNG FOREIGN SERVICE officers leaving soon for U.S. Embassy labor attache posts abroad are shown with some staff members of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs who conducted an orientation program designed to familiarize them with some of the issues facing the U.S. labor movement. Left to right are (seated) Virgil Elliott, State Dept. training officer; AFL-CIO Intl. Rep. Harry Pollak; Dir. Michael Ross of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Intl. Rep. Harry Goldberg and (seated on chair arm) Foreign Service Officer Harold Davey; (standing), Foreign Service Officers James P. Willis, Jr., Russell E. Olsen, David E. Simcox, John L. De Ornellas and Roger C. Schrader.

Doherty, Beirne in Berlin:

Reds' Wall Scored as Symbol of Failure

The wall that splits free Berlin from Communist Berlin was bitterly denounced by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents William C. Doherty and Joseph A. Beirne in addresses to a trade union conference in that city which they attended as representatives of organized American workers.

Doherty characterized it as "that abomination which free men everywhere call 'The Wall of Shame,'" and "this iniquitous wall which winds like a serpent through the heart of your wonderful city." He commented upon the strong psychological reaction visitors feel when viewing it for the first time.

Construction of the wall, Doherty maintained, "was the greatest admission of ideological failure in the history of mankind" because before it was built "thoughtful people every day could see for themselves the dramatic contrast between the abundant life in the free world and the gray misery that existed in the totalitarian state."

"The Soviets are so blinded by their own perverse ideology that they fail to realize—or they refuse to realize—that their rigidity and their dogmatism must lead inescapably, in the realm of human affairs, to complete failure," he said. "The wall is the classic symbol of that failure."

Beirne declared that the "ugly wall that twists through the streets of this city like a vicious serpent . . . is indeed a monument to an ugly truth."

"Only by repression, by police methods, by the symbol of that prison can the Communist masters of East Germany maintain even the semblance of government," he said.

'Confession of Weakness'

"If the wall is an affliction of this spirited city, remember that it is even more a confession of weakness and failure on the part of the frightened men who ordered that it be built.

"Despite the wall, Berlin lives. With each passing month, with each year, you have grown in the esteem of your friends throughout the free world."

Beirne and Doherty brought greetings from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the members of the AFL-CIO, and again expressed American labor's determination to support the German stand on Berlin.

"We salute your bravery and your determination to maintain the bright glow of freedom that emanates from this democratic lighthouse surrounded by a black sea of Communist totalitarian dictatorship," said Beirne.

". . . We assure you, the people of Berlin, that America's workers, and indeed the entire American people, stand shoulder-to-shoulder with you in your struggle for human decency, for the liberty that is the hallmark of civilization everywhere."

The labor movement's thinking, Doherty said, closely parallels that of Pres. Kennedy.

"We insist," he said, "that the fate of Berlin cannot be divorced from the fate of free Europe and—indeed—from the fate of the entire free world. We are firmly convinced that if we collapse before the threat of Soviet aggression, the whole edifice of western unity will collapse with us. We shall not permit this to happen.

"We are seeking to take the initiative in the struggle for a free and unified Germany. We insist that any peace treaty for a free Germany should be based—strictly and absolutely—on the principle of political self-determination by the German people."

UAW Offers to Switch Blue Collars For White

(Continued from Page 1)

fications, job descriptions, salaries, etc., for each category of white-collar work.")

- "That such applicants be given the same pre-hiring screening and tests normally given to other applicants for similar work."
- That a permanent file of applicants who successfully pass the screening or tests be maintained for implementing the preferential employment policy.
- That production worker applicants who do not immediately qualify for white-collar jobs be offered aptitude tests to determine whether they have the necessary potential.
- "That applicants whose aptitude tests indicate ability to perform white-collar work be offered the opportunity to train for (such) jobs which you expect to have available."
- That workers who successfully complete such training be added to the permanent file of applicants for white-collar jobs.

Reuther told the employers that the U.S. Employment Service was willing to cooperate in giving aptitude tests to the extent its resources permit. He suggested that many public school systems would be willing to follow the Detroit system in offering cooperation in a training program.

The program is one way, he wrote, to "minimize human hardships and dislocations associated with technological and economic change." Solution of the problem of technological employment, he added, "of course" lies ultimately "in a vigorously growing economy which creates new job opportunities rapidly enough to replace jobs destroyed by automation and other technological advances and to absorb the additions to the national labor force."

The displacement problem of blue-collar workers nevertheless would have been sharply reduced in recent years "had systematic and farsighted provision been made for the transfer of qualified blue-collar workers to openings in white-collar occupations," he declared.

"We recognize, of course, that not every production worker can or would want to fill a white-collar job," Reuther continued. "But a rapidly increasing proportion of production workers could be shifted without difficulty into white-collar work, while others could be prepared to do so with a modest retraining effort.

"Ability to do white-collar work is largely a matter of education and training. As educational levels of the population as a whole rise, blue-collar workers in increasing numbers are able to meet the educational requirements for white-collar work."

"Routine clerical work can certainly be done by most production workers who have successfully completed high school as well as by others who have not. The operation of office machinery can certainly be taught within reasonable time and with reasonable effort to production workers who have the same educational attainments as others now hired to run such machines.

"We are fully aware that the salaries paid on some white-collar jobs may not be attractive to production workers. However, many production workers could presently qualify or could be trained without difficulty for white-collar jobs that pay enough to be attractive."

Reuther reminded the industry leaders that every production worker shifted into a white-collar job "means one less worker in danger of displacement" by technological advance and "one less worker on the SUB rolls."

Job Prospects Seen Better For Graduates

Students completing college this year will find job prospects better than a year ago, Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg told graduates in an open letter congratulating them on receiving their degrees.

Preliminary estimates indicate, he said, that with some 425,000 men and women receiving bachelor's degres and more than 90,000 earning higher degrees, this year may set a record surpassing that of 1950, when World War II veterans inflated college enrollments.

In his letter, Goldberg briefly discussed job prospects in many fields, listing possible opportunities in specific areas, probable starting salaries, and the qualifications demanded.

"Production, earnings and employment have all climbed to new record levels in recent months, while unemployment has gone down," he said. "The remainder of 1962 promises further improvement in the economy."

"One should not conclude, however, that the supply of graduates is so limited that everyone can choose among several offers. As in the past, the demand for graduates varies according to the field of specialization."

Pan Am Talks Resumed by Engineers

New York—The Flight Engineers have resumed negotiations with Pan American World Airways for a new contract in response to an appeal from Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to postpone a strike the union had set for Mar. 23.

Also involved in the talks, being conducted by Under Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, are spokesmen for the Air Line Pilots.

A key issue in the 21-month-old dispute is the crew complement for Pan Am's jet airliners. The company has been using three pilots and a flight engineer since 1958 and now wants to cut back to the minimum of two pilots and an engineer required by federal regulations.

ALPA wants the third man in the cockpit to be a pilot qualified as an engineer. The Flight Engineers charge that this threatens the survival of their union, which has resisted government recommendations that it merge with the ALPA.

Other airlines also are involved in the crew complement dispute.

In talks preceding the strike deadline, FEIA agreed to a 5 percent pay increase for the period June 1, 1960, to June 1, 1961, and on accommodations for members laying over away from home.

1,000 IAM Youth Seek Scholarships

More than 1,000 members of Machinists' families have applied for five college scholarships offered by the union and its lodges, state councils and ladies' auxiliaries.

That adds up to 204 candidates for each scholarship and demonstrates, IAM Pres. Al Hayes said, the need for legislation on the state, provincial and national level to keep down college costs and provide financial aid. It is a waste of talent, he said, and an injustice "when children with ability cannot go to college for financial reasons."

Scholarship winners will be chosen by a five-man committee of educators. Each scholarship will bring the winner $1,000 a year toward the cost of education at any accredited college or university of the student's choice.

UAW, Trailer Firm Sign First Contract

Marlette, Mich.—A first contract with Guerdon Industries, a leading producer in the mobile home (trailer) industry, recently was ratified by employes who are members of the Auto Workers.

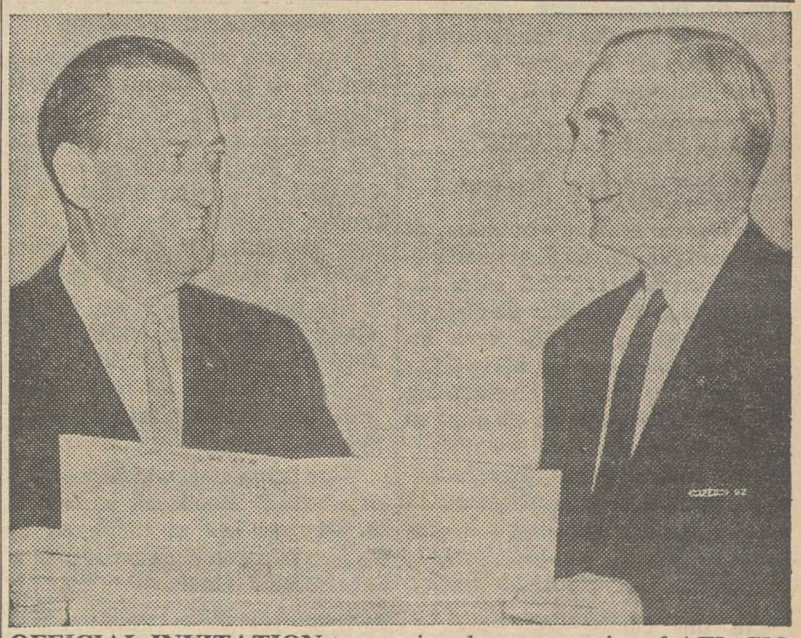
3 From CWA Help Guiana Union Leaders

Three representatives of the Communications Workers are in British Guiana to participate in a series of seminars to prepare workers to protect their unions from the left wing leadership that has taken over the country.

Vice Pres. Ray Hackney, in charge of international affairs for the union, will teach organizing, strike matters, including defense fund problems and rules, and trade union administration. Former Pres. Ron Smith of CWA Local 7470, Lincoln, Neb., who is doing field work in connection with study for a master's degree at Cornell University, will teach other union subjects, including grievance procedures.

Thomas Adair, CWA counsel in Atlanta, will study British Guiana's labor legislation in preparation for making recommendations to the unions there.

The seminars are being held at the request of unions affiliated with the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl. Other international trade secretariats are holding similar meetings with their British Guiana affiliates.



OFFICIAL INVITATION to opening day ceremonies of AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show in Portland (Ore.) Memorial Coliseum on May 25 is extended by Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis (left) of AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and accepted by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.). The department stages the show in a different U.S. city each year to highlight the outstanding quality of union-made products and union-provided services.

Apathy Seen Off-Year Election Threat

Voters Can Reverse Old 'Law', Tyler Says

If all elections were decided on the basis of past performance charts, the congressional contests this November would be all over but the shouting. The Republicans—as the party out of White House power—would pick up seats in the House of Representatives. The Democratic majority would be slimmer and more conservative.

The party out of power has gained House seats in 14 of the 15 "off-year" congressional elections held since the turn of the century. And congressional redistricting since the 1960 census—largely engineered by conservative, rural-dominated legislatures—seems likely to help the anti-Administration coalition this year.

These are the hard facts faced by Gus Tyler, the Ladies' Garment Workers veteran political education director, in an analysis appearing in the AFL-CIO American Federationist and now available in reprint form.

Tyler does not underestimate the obstacles, but he argues strongly that the electorate has full power to break the so-called "iron law" of midterm voting as it did in 1934 in a powerful mandate for Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.

Tyler sees three major factors determining the "personality" of the next Congress:

- The mood of the voters—whether Pres. Kennedy's present popularity remains high in November.
- The effect of "midterm apathy."
- The impact of congressional redistricting resulting from the 1960 census.

He notes that the "voter mood" continues to favor Kennedy and points out:

Results Confirmed Polls

"The upcurve for the President recorded in public opinion polls seems confirmed by the results of the local elections of November 1961.

"Although such limited contests are often determined by special issues and personalities, they sometimes serve as a minor index, especially if the parties choose to make the contest a referendum on national issues. In three of these local contests—for mayor in New York, governor in New Jersey and congressman in Texas—the Republican Party decided to convert the local campaign into a national plebiscite. In all three of these, the GOP threw in Ike and the prestige of the party. And in all three, the Republicans lost to liberal Democrats."

Tyler points out, however, that whether Kennedy's stock remains high by this November "will depend on a number of unpredictables, especially the highly explosive international situation."

Tyler uses the two charts reproduced on this page to illustrate how the total voter turnout decreases from presidential years to midterm congressional election years and how this affects the midterm results.

The chart at the top of the page shows that, on the average, only three-quarters as many voters participate in midterm elections as compared to the previous presidential election.

The other chart illustrates the "off-year phenomenon"—the almost unvarying loss of congressional strength by the party in control of the presidency. Tyler adds:

"In this century this loss, in terms of percentage of House seats, has been as high as 18 percent in 1938—the election which put an end to the really active phase of the New Deal. The average loss has been 9 percent. A 9 percent loss of seats by the Democrats in 1962 would mean a Republican gain of 39 seats. This would still leave the Democrats with a paper-thin majority of 11 seats, but would put the Republican-Southern Democratic conservative coalition in overwhelming control."

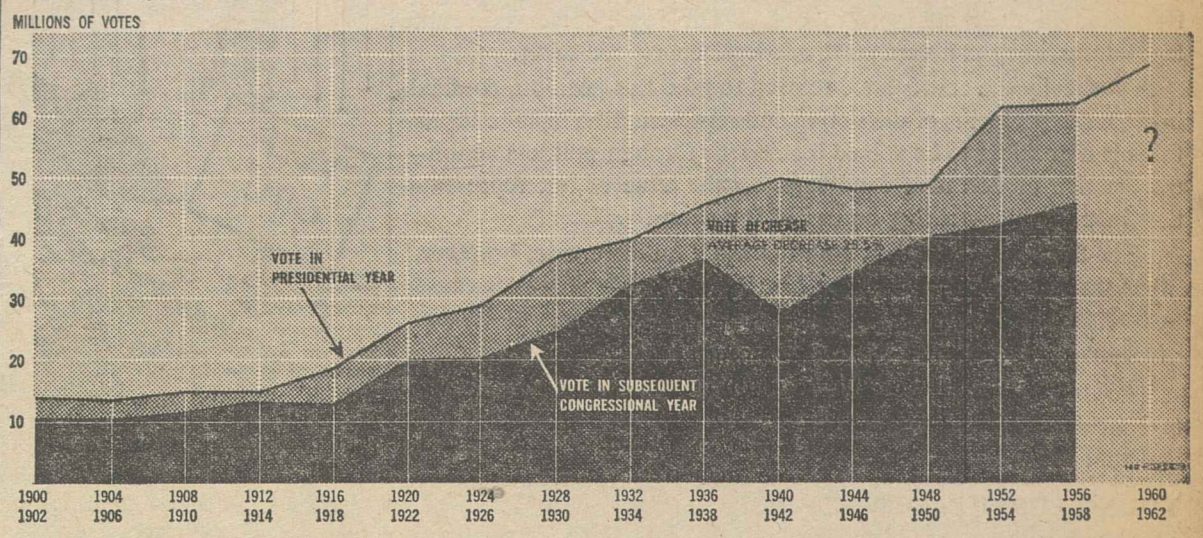
The reason for this "curious loss of seats by the party in the White House," Tyler declares, is "voter apathy." He says:

"Of the millions who stay away from the polls because they do not understand the importance of the congressional election, most are habitually pro-Administration.

"With their 'man' in the White House, Administration backers feel that all will go well without their votes, while the bitter critics of the Administration turn out to register their protest and to increase the congressional opposition to the President. Ironically, it is the faithful pro-Administration voter who, consequently, strengthens the power of the party he opposes—by a simple failure to vote.

"The one exception to this midterm rule—1934—is highly instructive and could point the way this year.

THE VOTING GAP IN OFF-YEAR ELECTIONS



"In that midterm election, FDR saw the strength of his party rise instead of fall on the 'Hill.' The reason? The unusually lively interest of the voters in the opening years of Roosevelt.

"Still hot with the steam of the 'peaceful revolution' of 1932, the New Deal voters turned out in great numbers in 1934 to provide a vote of confidence in FDR and to give added power to his program. Because 1934 was a non-apathetic year for the New Deal backers, they upset predictions and broke the iron law of midterm voting.

"In the story of this 'exception' lies a moral: there is nothing inevitable about the midterm rule. If the voters who back the Kennedy Administration really turn out for the vote this November, liberal strength can rise rather than fall this year in the House.

"The midterm rule does not apply with the same force to the Senate as it does to the House for the simple reason that the entire Senate is not elected at one time. Only one-third of the seats are up for contest in any one election year, plus, of course, contests to fill any vacancies."

37 Senate Contests

"This year there will be contests for 37 senate seats. Among the 63 senators not up for re-election in 1962 (that is, those who will automatically sit in the next Congress), 43 are Democrats and 20 are Republicans. Of the seats to be contested this year, 21 are currently controlled by the Democrats and 16 are controlled by the GOP.

"Thus, to retain control of the Senate, the Democrats need only retain 8 of their 21 contested seats. Since 7 of these 21 Democratic seats are located in the one-party states of the South, and at least another 7 are in northern and border states considered reasonably safe for the Democrats, the party's continued control of the Senate is not in jeopardy. However, should enough northern Democratic Senate seats fall to Republicans, it would enable the conservative coalition to take firm control. The Senate has been just about evenly divided between liberals and conservatives since the election of 1958.

"Actually, the prospects are that the political complexion of the Senate will not be altered substantially for while there are about 7 Democratic seats which must be considered 'doubtful' there are roughly an equal number of Republican-held seats which are vulnerable to Democratic challenges."

Tyler notes that the 1962 election "will be the first since the census of 1960 and will be based on the new allotment of seats to the states in the House of Representatives." He continued:

"Under the new apportionment, the states that will gain seats are California (8), Florida (4), Arizona (1), Hawaii (1), Maryland (1), Michigan (1), New Jersey (1), Ohio (1) and Texas (1).

"The states that will lose seats are Pennsylvania (3), Arkansas (2), Massachusetts (2), New York (2), Alabama (1), Illinois (1), Iowa (1), Kansas (1), Kentucky (1), Maine (1), Minnesota (1), Mississippi (1), Missouri (1), Nebraska (1), North Carolina (1) and West Virginia (1).

"In those states where changes will take place in the number of seats to be filled, state legislatures have the power to redefine congressional district boundaries. This provides a first-rate opportunity for state legislatures to carve up districts in such a manner as to create congressional delegations in the political image of the state legislature.

"This impact of the action of state legislatures on the character of our national legislature can be seen most clearly by what has happened in the two most populous states: New York and California.

"In New York, the Republican-controlled legislature has redrawn the state's congressional district lines in such a way that, given the same voting pattern in 1962 as in 1960, the present 22-21 Democratic margin in the New York congressional delegation will be converted into a GOP margin of at least 25-16. In other words, even with no change in the way the electorate votes, the shifting of district lines will convert a 1-seat Democratic majority into a Republican majority of 9 or more!

"In California, where the Democrats took control of the state legislature after a long period of GOP control, the worm has turned—vigorously. At present, the state's congressional delegation is composed of 16 Democrats and 14 Republicans. The redrawn lines are expected to produce a Democratic majority of at least 25 to 13. Thus the Democrats will be able to control all 8 of the newly created California seats and will take at least one of the old seats away from the GOP.

"In most of the other states which have redistricted, only one seat will be affected and in only a few of these will one party clearly benefit. In Pennsylvania, each party apparently will lose one seat and a battle between two incumbent congressmen will determine which party loses an additional seat. Republicans are expected to benefit in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, while Democrats should gain slightly in Minnesota, New Jersey and North Carolina.

Conservative Gain Seen

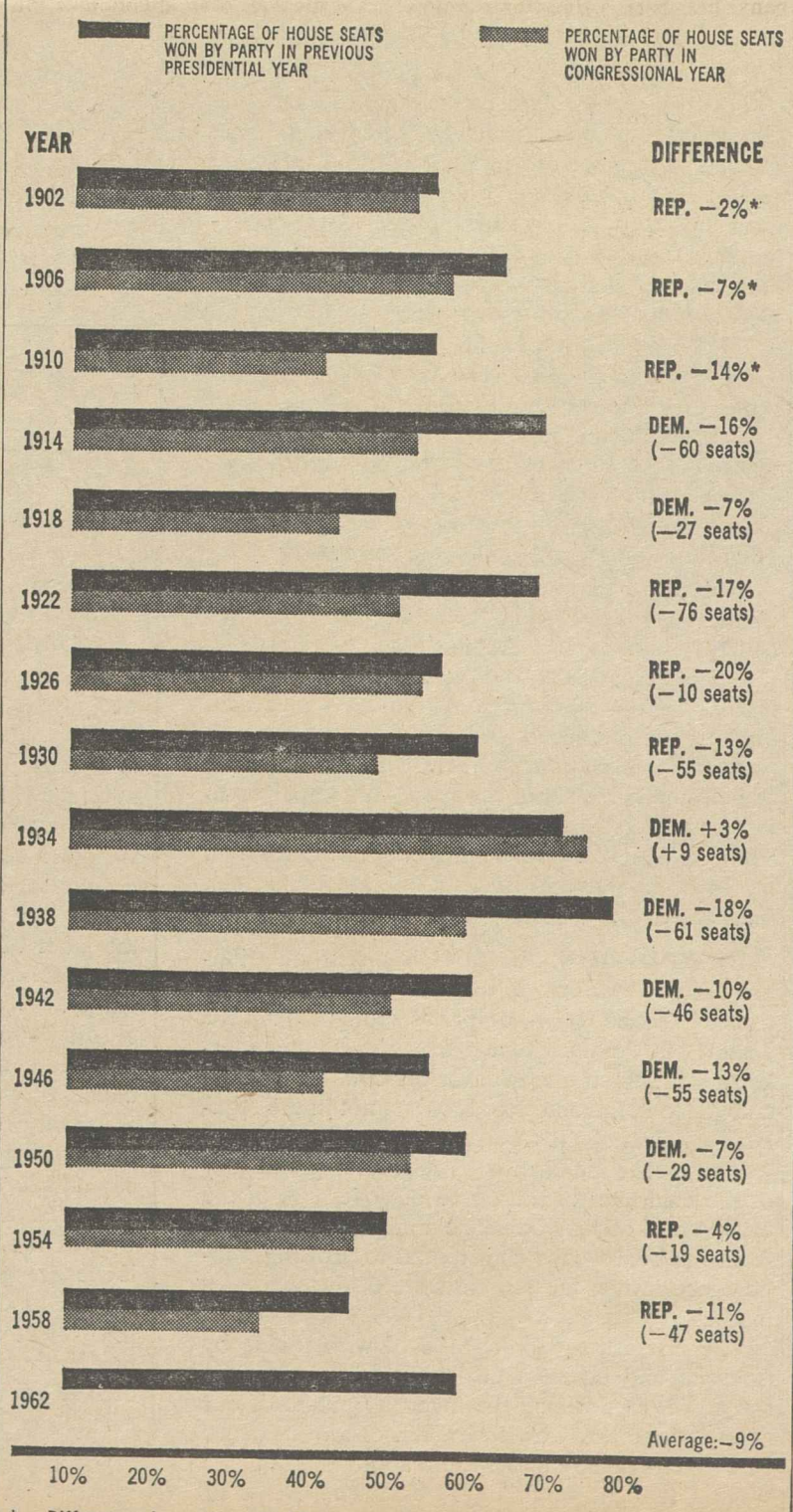
"In Florida, the second biggest gainer of seats (4), while the effect in Democrat vs. Republican terms will probably be to change a 6-seat Democratic advantage into an 8- or 10-seat Democratic advantage, the more important effect will be in liberal-conservative terms. The probable effect will be to add three or four new conservatives, either Democratic or Republican.

"The overall national effect of the redistricting, from what is thus far known, will probably be as follows: neither party—as a party—will gain appreciably. The new GOP advantage in New York will just about offset the added Democratic seats in California. However, there should be a not inconsequential overall gain for the conservative coalition, for the new Republican advantage in New York, added to the new conservative seats in Florida and elsewhere, will probably not be offset by enough new liberal seats to redress the balance."

Tyler also points out that if the "millions who do not habitually come to the polls" should use their voting power it would be possible to "ungerrymander the gerrymander" in a number of districts. He adds:

"The districts are carved to produce predictable results, based on the way in which people have voted in the past, including the non-voting voter.

LOSS OF SEATS IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN "OFF-YEAR" CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS BY PARTY IN CONTROL OF WHITE HOUSE 1902-1962



*—Differences in seats omitted for years prior to 1914 as size of House varied widely in earlier years.

The Doors Are Opened

THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court decision in the Tennessee reapportionment case is a major turning point in constitutional law. In essence the court has held that when citizens are frustrated in their attempts to obtain fair representation in state legislatures, they can turn to the federal courts for relief.

Historically the courts have refused to take this position, contending that the problems of districting and representation in state legislatures is a problem to be solved by citizens through political action—the election or defeat of candidates on the issue of fair representation in the policy-making bodies of the states.

The Supreme Court has found in the Tennessee case, however, that the political structure can become so solidly frozen because of unfair representation that the most intensive efforts of citizens to correct the situation are doomed to failure.

The decision said the federal courts had the power and the duty to consider the constitutionality of state legislative apportionments and that some state districting could be so unfair as to violate the constitutional provision that no state shall deny to any person "the equal protection of the laws."

The effect is to open the doors of every federal court to citizens whose basic representation rights have been violated by rural area gerrymandering and control of most of the nation's state legislatures. It will give the 70 percent of the nation's population now living in urban areas a new weapon in the battle to have the full weight of their votes counted in state legislatures rather than nullified by the preponderance of rural representatives.

★ ★ ★

THE PATTERN of future action may be determined in the next few months by decisions in the half dozen cases now before the courts. A number of state legislatures, loath to correct their own inequities, may be spurred to action rather than have the courts determine what constitutes fair representation.

The Supreme Court's decision does not affect congressional districts which are drawn by the same state legislatures that have flouted democratic principles in planning legislative district lines, resulting in under-representation for urban areas. A change in the complexion of state legislatures may have a direct effect on congressional districting. But there is no need to wait for this development; Congress has the power to set standards for the districts of its own members. A bill to this effect has been introduced in recent years but has never reached a vote in the House of Representatives.

Congress can take a long step toward correcting the inequities that have developed over the years by quickly passing the measure introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) calling for geographically compact congressional districts of reasonably equal population enforceable by the federal courts.

With citizen groups attacking malapportionment in the state legislatures through the federal courts and Congress redressing similar evils through legislation, the nation can give new vitality to our system of representational democracy by assuring every voter that his choice of a representative for the state house or Congress will have the same weight and effect as that of every other voter and that all groups and interests in the nation will be fairly represented at the critical level of policy-making and decision.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Clearing the Way

Scandals Shake Confidence:

Corruption in Business World Brings Call For Housecleaning

DISCLOSURES OF WRONGDOING by concerns and officials affiliated with the stock exchanges are coming thick and fast. But these are only the most recent of financial malpractices that have been brought out for public airing.

There were the conflict of interest cases at Chrysler Corp. and Prudential Life, where high officials were forced to resign because of profiting personally from deals in which they should have been acting to protect the interest of the stockholder. Then there were the scandals in which high officials of the electrical manufacturing companies went to jail because of price fixing.

A Securities and Exchange Commission investigation in the past year has brought wholesale resignations of top officers of the American Stock Exchange and the expulsion of three brokers from membership. More recently Sutro Brothers, a New York Stock Exchange member, has been alleged by the SEC to have violated margin requirements and other regulations.

The SEC is currently investigating other aspects of the New York Stock Exchange including so-called "hot issues." A "hot issue" is one that jumps in price after a public offering. The SEC is asking about 50 corporations to detail all recent public relations dealings with financial writers, securities analysts and brokers with the objective of learning more about promotional campaigns to influence stock prices. In particular, the agency wants to know if false or misleading information has been circulated in an effort to manipulate stock market prices.

IN ADDITION, the SEC has sent questionnaires to 5,700 brokers to ascertain if there is, as some observers feel, widespread wrongdoing in the dealings in the unregulated over-the-counter markets. Transactions in over-the-counter trading take place in the offices of brokers, not in the regulated markets of the stock exchanges.

The recent indictment by a federal grand jury of the chairman of the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange and his resignation from the board have contributed to growing public concern over the present state of the securities markets.

The disclosures by the SEC of wrongdoing by financial and business dealers is sowing a widespread distrust among the investing public of our financial and business leadership. More evidence of financial manipulations on a broad scale are coming to light every day. The very scope of the investigations in which the SEC is now engaged suggests that even greater evidence of financial manipulation will be brought to light in the future.

It appears that some business leaders in the more responsible positions have used their inside knowledge of finance for personal gain at the expense of stockholders and investors. In short, the "fast buck" has become all too frequently the hallmark of American business practice.

The wholesale investigations in which the SEC has embarked indicate that it is time for responsible American business men to speak up and clean out the counting houses before the entire edifice becomes hopelessly corrupt. (PAI)

Buying Power Makes U.S. Go

(The following is excerpted from a speech by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the annual safety awards dinner of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.)

We cannot maintain our way of life if we pay attention only to those who cut coupons, those who manage and are paid to manage, those who invest. We have no quarrel with the system itself. We have no quarrel with the system which gives investors a return for risk capital. We have no quarrel with the overall system of profit.

But we say that into that system goes the labor of mind and of heart and of hand of those at the bottom of the economic ladder. We say that those at the bottom of the economic ladder have a right to a fair share of whatever wealth is produced under this democratic society, under this so-called profit system or investment system or anything else that you want to call it—capitalistic or not.

We have an interest in maintaining this way of life. And it cannot be maintained if we are going to be just concerned with the profits of those who clip coupons, of the investment return for those who invest, or paying those who manage. It must be concerned with the great mass at the bottom of the economic ladder who must provide the mass purchasing power which keeps this dynamic economy of ours going and without which the economy will fail.

Morgan Says:

The Communists Misjudge the Resilience of a Free Society

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m. EST.)

WE AMERICANS, who pride ourselves on the fact that we have never lost a war, sometimes unaccountably act as if we were convinced we can never win anything off the battlefield, especially against the Communists. We keep telling ourselves, in a kind of hypnotic ritual, how many millions of people and square miles have been swept behind the Iron Curtain since World War II. Khrushchev boasts that he will bury us—in Cold War competition—and our reflex is to double up our fists instead of compete. Castro wags his beard and we want to bomb Havana.

Morgan

There is no doubt that we are locked in a global struggle. It is an exhausting exercise, fraying our nerves and taxing our strength. The enemy has undeniably made great gains and we must admit the possibility that in the end we might lose the fight to preserve the civilization of the open society against totalitarianism. But then again we may well win.

Communism is not invincible. There is something about the resilience, the energy, the ingenuity of the free human spirit flourishing in open societies which the Communists simply do not understand. They repeatedly misjudge it. They thought France and Italy would be virtual pushovers for communism in the mid-40s. They were so wrong. They continue to make mistakes, though they learn some by them too.

This is a perspective that many of us have been missing. Recently it was intelligently illuminated by a leading backstage member of the New Frontier, Walt Whitman Rostow. In a speech at Purdue University on American strategy, Rostow, who now heads the State Dept.'s policy planning commission, discussed some major Communist mistakes and how they have affected Communist thinking.

"Until very recently," he said, "the Communists believed that the United States was something of a special case . . . the fortunate democratic island-continent with much land and a few people, permitted to enjoy— . . . for a time—a special favored destiny. They looked to Europe and Japan as more vulnerable regions subject to Communist takeover in the fairly near future. (But) . . . advanced democratic societies have learned to avoid protracted phases of severe unemployment and . . . the American pattern of development . . . is the general pattern. The trend toward the Americanization of standards of living in western Europe and Japan, and the vitality of democratic capitalism in the past decade, is a major setback to the Communist image of history, to their idealogy, and to their plans."

"The returns," Rostow conceded, "are not yet in; but a sober and cautious assessment . . . shows this: where the Communists have had power in underdeveloped areas—in China, in North Korea, North Viet Nam and in Cuba—they have done an unimpressive job technically, quite aside from the inhumanity of a police state.

"The most striking fact about the mood in Asia," he went on, "when I went out there with Gen. Maxwell Taylor last fall, was the loss by the Communists of their power to attract by example in either North Viet Nam or in China. The Communist states are drab and hungry. In particular, the Chinese Communists have demonstrated that the most powerful control machine ever mounted in an underdeveloped country is incapable of forcing men to grow enough food; and their agricultural crisis has compounded into a general crisis of industrial production.

"Meanwhile India and certain other . . . nations have begun to demonstrate that real momentum and steady progress can be obtained in an underdeveloped area by mobilizing the energies and loyalities of the people by consent and normal human incentives."

Then Rostow put his finger on what seems to me the Communists' Achilles heel. "It appears to be a technical fact," he said, "that the most powerful system of control is an inadequate substitute for the incentives and commitment of the individual citizen, once he can be engaged."

HE PREDICTED the Communist offensive in the have-not areas would fail because we can honestly align our policy with their powerful drive for independence and in the end the Communists cannot.

And the diffusion of power, dramatized by the deep struggle between Moscow and Peiping, is causing, Rostow believes, the slow fragmentation of the Communist bloc.

The bloc is not going to dry up and blow away but it has its cracks which may come as a surprise to the radical right, convinced as it is that our own walls are tumbling down.

Washington Reports:

Wide Misuse of 'Literacy' Tests Called Denial of Voters' Rights

LITERACY TESTS and other restrictions have been misused to deny thousands of Negroes and other citizens the right to vote, Rep Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) and Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N. Y.) charged in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 stations.

"Macon County, Ala., for instance, has a non-white population of 83.5 percent, yet only 8.4 percent of the non-white population has registered to vote," Halpern reported, quoting from findings of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

"In 1960, in Bullock County, Ala., although Negroes outnumbered whites by 2 to 1, only five Negroes were registered. No Negroes at all were registered to vote in Lowndes and Wilcox counties in Alabama, although the Negroes there are 80 percent of the total population."

Halpern quoted from findings also in Florida, Georgia and elsewhere, noting that Negroes are able to vote in cities like Atlanta and in southern Florida.

Celler has introduced a bill that would prohibit the "arbitrary use of illiteracy tests to deny the right to vote to citizens of the U.S." Both Celler's bill and a companion bill sponsored by Halpern would make anyone who has completed the sixth grade of public or private school eligible to vote in national elections.

"In my opinion," remarked Celler, "intelligence should be the test for voting qualifications, not language. Language is a conduit of intelligence and knowledge. Intelligence can be conveyed in English, Swedish, Gaelic or what have you. Many citizens in my own state of New York have been denied the right to vote because of race or national origin. I speak of Negroes as well as Puerto Ricans."

HALPERN SAID that in North Carolina, as an example, the state constitution says that "every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language."

He said that in Franklin County, N. C., "nine Negroes, including one graduate and three others who had finished one or more grades of high school, said that in addition to reading parts of the U.S. and state constitutions, they were asked to define words like 'habeas corpus,' who created the world, and what 'create' meant. They were told their answers did not satisfy."

Celler said he is of the opinion that the people of the nation are "becoming imbued with the idea that we must advance in civil rights." He said he expected the members of Congress to be urged by their constituents to pass this and other civil rights legislation.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE WOODS WERE FULL of commentators, immediately after the Supreme Court's decision in the Tennessee reapportionment case, speculating on the putative effects.

Some respected observers viewed with alarm. Lawyers were generally astonished to discover that a 1946 decision in an Illinois congressional reapportionment case, which they believed had established a clear rule that the court would not accept such issues, actually meant the opposite—at least according to the majority opinion of Mr. Justice Brennan.

This singular fact probably was not so astonishing to Mr. Justice Frankfurter, who wrote what had seemed the controlling opinion in the 1946 case, even though he protested with vehemence against the six-member majority which overrode him in the Tennessee decision.

The court actually said just one thing this year—that when and if by extraordinary abuse of power a state legislature persistently upgrades rural voters and downgrades city and suburban voters, the latter have a right to a federal court decision on whether their federal constitutional rights are denied.

The presumed effect will be to compel—by court decision or by voluntary self-reform in the legislatures—a restoration of some approach to equity in the representation allotted urban voters.

* * *

THERE IS NOTHING in the decision to suggest that the federal district courts, to which the responsibility of fashioning remedies has been passed, will necessarily rush to substitute themselves as the new dictators of exactly what state legislative districts should be established.

If a court holds that an existing districting system is so "arbitrary and capricious" that its existence deprives city and suburban voters of "equal protection of the laws," the judicial remedy may be simply to declare the districts illegal and leave it to the legislature to draw new ones that are more nearly equitable.

The rural gerrymander has grown increasingly abusive and arbitrary so that in perhaps 40 of the 50 states serious inequities can be cited. In Tennessee, for example, urban and suburban counties with 45 percent of the population have only 24 percent of membership of the lower house and 25 percent of the upper house in the state legislature.

The state legislatures in turn draw congressional district lines, and city and suburban voters are deprived of "at least" 30 seats in the House of Representatives, according to a six-year-old estimate by Sen. Douglas of Illinois.

The rural areas have 30 more seats than their population entitles them to—and this single fact gives a base to the conservative Republican-southern Democratic coalition that often rules the House.

* * *

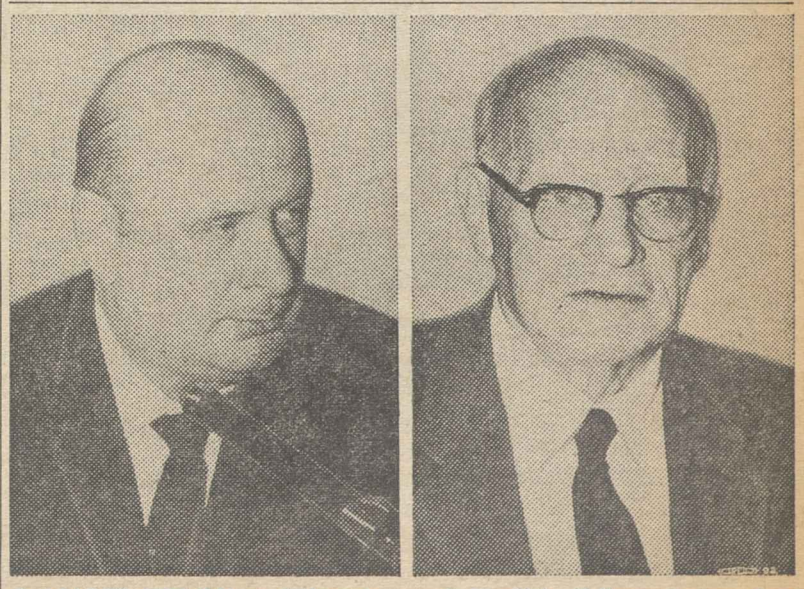
THE BRENNAN OPINION, in any case, brings vindication to the late Justice Wiley Rutledge, who cast the deciding vote in 1946 when the court turned down the Illinois citizens asking relief from unfairly divided congressional districts.

Rutledge's opinion was one of the most baffling of the past quarter-century. It occupied less than a page, following lengthy opinions explaining why the other members split three to three on accepting the case.

Frankfurter and two colleagues were against accepting; Black, Douglas and the late Justice Murphy favored asserting jurisdiction. The Rutledge opinion clearly expressed agreement with Black but he cast his vote with Frankfurter, thus postponing until later the day of reckoning.

Mr. Justice Brennan's opinion in the Tennessee case interpreted Rutledge's reasoning with what seems great accuracy: he simply said that because of the "shortness of time" before the next election, the court "may properly, and should, decline to exercise its jurisdiction."

Sixteen years later the court did what a supposed "shortness of time" kept it from doing in 1946. And that is vindication also for an ingenious Chicago lawyer named Urban Lavery, who developed the legal basis for the attack on the Illinois congressional districting law and was deprived of victory only by a freak of timing.



A MAN'S COLOR or failure to speak English, if fluent in another language, should not bar him from the right to vote, Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.), left, and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) asserted on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Banks, Finance Firms in Drive To Beat 'Truth-in-Lending' Bill

By Sidney Margolius

BANKS AND FINANCE companies are putting on a campaign to beat the "truth-in-lending" bill which Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and 21 other senators have been urging Congress to enact for over two years now. The Consumer Bankers Association has been warning lenders that consumers will be frightened off if they are told how much they really pay for loans and installment credit. And don't refer to it as the "truth-in-lending" bill, the association advises bankers.

The huge First National City Bank of New York has just put out a broadside asserting it would be extremely difficult for lenders to tell us borrowers the exact simple annual interest rate on loans or installment purchases, as the truth-in-lending bill would require.

This seems fantastic, since the banks have no trouble figuring the true rate on the interest they pay us on our savings. If a bank can figure out the interest on a savings account at an annual rate of 3.5 percent, it should have no trouble figuring out the finance charge on a loan at a true annual interest rate of say, 11 percent.

The proposed law would not tell lenders how much they could charge. It would merely require that they tell the true charge in terms of simple annual interest. At present, lenders use a variety of methods, none, except for mortgages and insurance loans, the true annual rate.

As the accompanying chart shows, true rates are generally double the commonly-used discount rate. For example, if a bank says it is charging $6 per $100 for a loan the true annual rate is approximately 12 percent.

If the credit fee is stated as a monthly charge, as it often is by retailers, credit unions and small-loan companies, then you simply multiply the monthly rate by 12 to get the annual rate.

Borrowers sometimes find this hard to believe. For example, one reader writes that he paid just $6.50 on a loan repaid in 12 installments. He is convinced this is 6.5 percent. But what he doesn't realize is that his average debt during those 12 months was about half the original amount. All you need do is take his original debt of $100 and his final-month debt of $8.33, add them together and divide by two. His average debt during that period thus was $54.17. You then divide the average debt of $54.17 into the credit fee of $6.50, and presto, the true rate is 12 percent.

IF CONGRESS would pass the truth-in-lending bill, American families could save millions of dollars a year in interest payments. This department finds unnecessary interest payments to be the single largest source of money waste in the families we interview and hear from all over the country.

COMPARATIVE TRUE ANNUAL RATES CHARGED BY DIFFERENT LENDERS

Source	Stated Rate	Approx. True Annual Rate
30-day Charge Account	None	None
Life Insurance Loans	5-6%	5-6%
Mortgages	5.25-6.5	5.25-6.5
Long - Term FHA Modernization Loans	6.5	6.5
Second Mortgages	7-10	7-10*
Short-Term FHA Modernization Loans	$5 per $100	10
Credit Unions	⅔-1% month	8-12
Bank Personal Loans	$4-$7 per $100	8-14
Bank Charge and Check Credit Plans	1-1.5% month	12-18
Car Finance Charges (New Cars)	$6-$7.50 per $100	12-15
(Used Cars)	$9-$21 per $100	18-42
Retail Installment Credit	1-1.75% month	12-21
Revolving Charge & Budget Accounts	1-1.75% month	12-21
Vacation Travel Credit Plans	$6-$12 per $100	12-24
Small Loan Companies	1.5-3.5% month	18-42

* Including discounts or bonuses

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Alcoholism Winning Recognition as Disease

More and more health insurance organizations are recognizing alcoholism as a disease, according to a study of 50 such groups recently completed by AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

The study involved queries to 50 insurance companies, unions, Blue Cross-Blue Shield units, state disability compensation officials, and community non-profit organizations. Out of the total of 46 responses, 37 provide some form of coverage for alcoholism.

Here is the breakdown: Of 18 Blue Cross-Blue Shield organizations, 17 do provide some form of coverage for alcoholism, and one does not; of 12 union insurance plans, six do, six do not; of nine community plans, seven do, two do not; all four state disability insurance plans provide some benefits; all three commercial carriers provide some coverage.

"While there are still some variations in coverage, some semantic confusions, and some actuarial hesitations, the trend is overwhelmingly in the direction of recognition of alcoholism as a disease by those who provide insurance coverage," the study said.

Based on Consumer Survey:

Auto Demand Rising, But No 'Boom' Seen

INDICATIONS ARE that consumer demand for durable goods will be high during the next six to nine months, but will not reach boom proportions. Demand should be high for automobiles, less for housing and appliances.

These findings are based on a national cross-section of over 2,000 spending units in the Michigan Survey Research Center's 1962 Survey of Consumer Finances. The survey supplies one of the quarterly measures of consumer attitudes collected by SRC. Interviews were conducted in January and February.

"The new survey justifies the conclusion that consumers on the whole will be both able and willing to purchase durable goods at a high rate during the months to come," reported survey directors George Katona, Eva Mueller and Charles Lininger.

"Some findings suggest caution in appraising the prospects for further increases in the rate of spending, but there are no findings that would point to an impending downturn. The next quarterly survey, to be conducted in April and May, may shed more light on the crucial question about the length of the period of prosperity."

American concern about international conflict and unemployment has not disappeared. With many people, inclinations to spend cautiously and to add to savings persist. On the other hand, people on the whole are confident and the proportion of people with income gains, achieved and prospective, has increased.

"New data from the 1962 Survey of Consumer Finances indicate that the distribution of personal income by size has remained favorable for large purchases," the U-M researchers report. "The proportion of spending units falling into brackets above $7,500 was larger in 1961 than in 1959."

Intentions to buy houses for owner occupancy early in 1962 were somewhat less frequent than at the beginning of any of the preceding three years. Intentions to undertake improvements, additions and repairs to homes (over $50), particularly low a year ago, rose this year to 1959-60 levels.

Intentions to purchase furniture or large household appliances dropped sharply from early 1960 to early 1961. These buying plans have recovered somewhat over a year ago, but have not regained the frequency of two and three years ago.

Expressed intentions to buy new cars showed a pronounced increase in frequency from early 1961 to early 1962, and appear to be at their highest since early 1955. Intentions to buy used cars also are more frequent than a year ago.

From Soup to Nonsense:

The Life First Graders Live Is a Scandal to the Jaybirds

By Jane Goodsell

IF YOU'RE SHOCKED by the moral standards of Hollywood and the shenanigans of high Roman society in "La Dolce Vita," you ought to hear what goes on in the first grade at Molly's school. There's a hotbed of romance if I ever saw one.

Personally, I think those people at the Kinsey Institute should lay off the grownups for a while and do some investigating among six-year-olds. Heaven knows, they're willing enough to talk about their affairs. They not only talk, they write it on the blackboard in big block letters.

I didn't realize what was going on (I guess a mother is always the last to know) until Molly announced quite casually after school one afternoon: "Johnny kissed me today."

"Kissed you!" I gasped. "Where?"

"On my cheek. Where'd you think?"

"I mean where were you when he kissed you? Not in class, I hope."

"Of course not," said Molly. "During recess. That's when everybody kisses."

"Good heavens!" I said. "Is that what you do during recess? I thought you played games. Jumped rope and played hopscotch. Things like that."

"Oh, we got tired of that," said Molly. "Can I have another cookie? Now we run around and chase each other."

"Oh," I said, handing her a cookie. "Johnny chased you and when he caught you, he kissed you. Is that it?"

"Yep," said Molly, "but I had to pay him a penny."

"Why don't you chase him, and make him give you a penny? It would be cheaper that way."

"Oh Mommy!" said Molly. "You don't make any sense. Besides, I don't just kiss Johnny. I kiss Mike and Billy and Lance and—oh, lots of other boys."

"MOLLY," I SAID, hardly knowing where to begin, "I really don't think that's a nice way for little boys and girls to act. Running around kissin each other, and that sort of thing."

"Why not?"

"We-ell, I don't know—I mean—I can't believe all the children behave like that."

"All except Susan," said Molly. "She has a cold. She has to stay inside during recess."

"Does Mary?" I asked. "She seems like such a sweet, shy little girl."

"Mary loves Arthur. She wrote it on the blackboard today."

"Wrote what?"

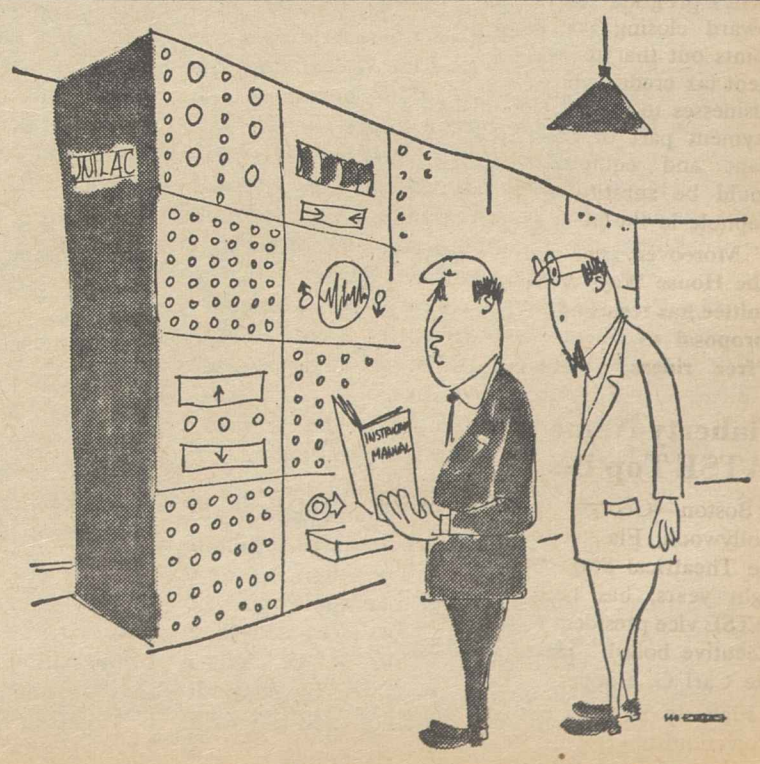
"Oh Mommy, you don't listen! She wrote 'I Love Arthur' on the blackboard. She spelled 'Arthur' wrong, and she crossed her t's crooked."

My head was reeling. "I hope you don't write things like that on the blackboard."

"Why should I?" said Molly. "I don't love Arthur. I love Mike. Day before yesterday I loved Kenneth."

"Who did you love yesterday?"

"Oh, I can't remember," said Molly. "I'm going out to play. 'Bye!"



"It says, in case of malfunction . . . Kick the panel twice!"

Sen. Gore on Foreign Profits:

Postage-Stamp Land Is U.S. Tax Haven

The biggest industry in the biggest town in Liechtenstein is postage stamp engraving and the population of the principality is only 15,000, but the little sovereignty sandwiched between Austria and Switzerland is the foreign headquarters for some of the largest American-owned corporation subsidiaries.

Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), who wants tax legislation now before Congress to require American-owned companies to pay U.S. taxes on their foreign profits, cites Liechtenstein as "among the more popular tax havens." Others, he told the Senate in a recent speech, include the Bahamas, Panama, Switzerland, Liberia, Bermuda, the Netherlands, Venezuela and Monaco. These are nations which have either a light tax or no tax at all on corporations whose earnings come from outside their country.

Gore told the Senate that tax haven abuses have resulted in both dollars and jobs being lost to the United States and in tax losses both for the United States and for many of the nations in which U.S. firms actually do business.

Among the case histories cited by Gore were these:

- An American electrical equipment company which sells its products to many foreign markets conducted its sales from the U.S. until 1957, paying full U.S. taxes on its profits. In that year it set up a Venezuela subsidiary which, at least on paper, handled foreign sales. In practice, the sales were made the same way as before and the subsidiary had only one employe in Venezuela. The U.S. firm sold its products to the Venezuela firm at a very small markup and the Venezuela subsidiary then resold the products at a high markup to the real customer, thus retaining the lion's share of the profits—untaxed in Venezuela.
- Two corporations were set up to make a motion picture, one in the United States and one in Liechtenstein. Both were controlled by the same stockholders. Most of the cost of production was charged to the U.S. firm, which handled the distribution of the picture in the United States and Canada. Thus its profits, subject to U.S. taxation, were proportionately lower than the untaxed profits of the Liechtenstein corporation which distributed the film everywhere else in the world.
- **A U.S. drug manufacturer in 1956 formed a Swiss patent holding company. Patent and license agreements with foreign firms were negotiated in the name of this "dummy" Swiss subsidiary. As a result, Gore said, "this Swiss tax haven subsidiary now collects anywhere from $100,000 to $500,000 each year from foreign corporations."**
- A domestic corporation sets up a foreign subsidiary in a tax haven country and finances it with a large interest-free loan. The parent company borrows the money for the loan and deducts the interest from its taxable U.S. earnings. When the loans are repaid, they do not result in additional taxes on the U.S. firm, as would have been the case if the subsidiary had been set up through stock subscriptions and the money returned in dividends.

Describing pending House tax legislation as "a step in the right direction" toward closing "foreign tax haven" loopholes, Gore expressed the hope that the Senate "will completely repeal" existing tax provisions that give "preferential treatment to foreign income."

LABOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE to Office of Emergency Planning is shown at a recent meeting with OEP aides to discuss recent presidential executive orders dealing with emergency programs. Shown left to right are (seated) Edward L. Keenan, OEP manpower adviser; OEP Assistant Dir. Charles S. Brewton, Jr.; Pres. John J. Murphy, Bricklayers; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Pres. William C. Doherty, Letter Carriers, and AFL-CIO Special Rep. George J. Richardson; (standing) Nelson M. Bortz, deputy assistant secretary of labor; Pres. C. W. Sickles, Asbestos Workers; William Price, OEP labor liaison officer; Sec.-Treas. John C. Kabachus, Fire Fighters; Pres. Victor Bussie, Louisiana AFL-CIO; J. H. Roddy, OEP labor liaison officer; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Edward E. Phelps, OEP economic stabilization officer; George DuVal, Communications Workers, and OEP Assistant Dir. John E. Cosgrove.

Major Tax Revision Heads for Showdown Vote in House

(Continued from Page 1)

income similar to the current withholding program on wages and salaries.

That vote showed 225 Democrats and not one Republican against the motion and 163 Republicans and 27 Democrats favoring it.

The House had previously defeated a Republican move to open the measure up to piecemeal amendment on the House floor after the measure had cleared the House Rules Committee under a closed rule. On this rollcall, too, not one Republican broke with House GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.). This vote showed 224 Democrats against the effort to split up the bill, 164 Republicans and 20 Democrats in favor.

As the bill reached the House floor for debate, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller sent letters to all members urging them to vote for the measure and against efforts to recommit or to open the bill to amendments.

Kennedy told his weekly press conference that if the bill is killed "we will have lost a most valuable opportunity to find jobs for the college and high school graduates who will be seeking those jobs in June . . . We will lose our best hope of modernizing our machinery and our equipment . . . we will be abandoning our efforts to close those foreign tax havens that drain our jobs and dollars away from our shores and we will be permitting $630 million a year in taxes due from stockholders and bondholders to go uncollected."

He added: "I hope that every member of the House of Representatives who believes in spreading the tax burden fairly, who wants to improve our balance of payments position, who wants this country to grow with new equipment and new jobs will support this bill as the best means of achieving these goals today."

And in a thrust at the Republicans, the President said, "I find great difficulty in understanding the position of any political party which makes it a matter of party objective to defeat this bill at this most important time."

The measure would grant business firms a tax credit for investment in new equipment, would restrict tax deductible business expenses, provide for a 20 percent tax withholding on dividends and interest income, and stiffen tax treatment of overseas earnings by U.S. corporations.

As finally revised by the Ways & Means Committee the tax loss from the business credit is estimated to be balanced by additional revenue from other provisions in the measure.

The investment tax credit proposal, to which the AFL-CIO is opposed, would have allowed an 8 percent deduction by businesses investing in new equipment and machinery with the figure dropping to 4 percent for utilities. These were the bill's provisions when the committee reported the measure Mar. 12.

Indications of opposition from conservative forces to the revenue loss from the investment credit led the committee to scale down the allowable deductions to 7 and 3 percent with dollar limits on credits that could be claimed in a single year.

In his letter to House members, Biemiller said there "are many features of the bill which deserve strong support." He termed the dividend and interest withholding provision "a substantial step forward" and said the bill also "makes substantial progress toward closing the tax loophole on the income earned abroad. This is an essential step if we are to eliminate tax incentives which result directly in the export of American jobs."

The AFL-CIO, he added, is "unhappy with the investment credit proposal in the bill" but it is preferable to the "accelerated depreciation provision" which Republicans originally said they would include in their motion to recommit.

Business Investment Tax Credit Termed Expensive New 'Loophole'

The Kennedy Administration's proposed tax credit for business investment would be a "windfall" for America's largest corporations without accomplishing its purpose of stimulating greater industrial activity, asserts an article in the March issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

"Today, the kind of spur business needs most is the durable stimulus of rising family spendable income, which lower income taxes for the middle and lower brackets could now help provide," the article declares. It was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research as its Economic Trend & Outlook feature.

The magazine applauds the President's program for making a start toward closing tax loopholes but points out that through the investment tax credit, which would allow businesses to deduct from their tax payment part of the cost of new plant and equipment, Congress would be substituting a new tax loophole in the place of old ones."

Moreover, the article notes, the House Ways & Means Committee has reshaped the tax credit proposal to lengthen the list of "free riders," including public utilities, and to provide the credit even to businesses not increasing their investment.

Meanwhile, however, the prospect of a heavy revenue loss had caused the Ways & Means Committee to revise the tax bill before House action. The committee revisions in the tax credit, however, affected only the amount, not the basic form.

The AFL-CIO economists find that corporation investment patterns in recent years show that business doesn't need the tax credit to get funds for investment, and what's more, probably will not increase its investment if the credit is passed.

It points out that from 1946 through 1961, U. S. corporations invested $374 billion in new plant and equipment, but that their internally generated funds available for investment—retained profits and depreciation set-asides—amounted to 96 percent of that amount.

As an example, it cites four big corporations—Westinghouse, General Electric, Ford and General Motors—which together accumulated more than $5.1 billion in investable funds from 1957 through 1960, but actually spent less than $3 billion on new plant and equipment.

Had the tax credit been on the books during this period, Economic Trends points out, "Ford and General Motors alone would have enjoyed over $100 million more in profits after taxes."

Opposition of business spokesmen to the tax credit idea stems not from any desire to reject "this lush multi-billion dollar bonanza out of hand," the article suggests, but from a preference to bargain with the government for further increases in depreciation allowances, "which they cherish even more."

Flaherty Named by IATSE Top Board

Boston—George J. Flaherty, Hollywood, Fla., representative of the Theatrical Stage Employes for eight years, has been elected an IATSE vice president by the union's executive board. He succeeds the late Carl G. Cooper.

Flaherty is president of Studio Projectionists Local 165 and a member of Stage Employes Local 33, Los Angeles.

ICFTU to Continue Algerian Backing

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions will continue to support the General Union of Algerian Workers as it helps to build a free, democratic nation, ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu said in welcoming the French-Algerian cease-fire agreement.

"The martyrs of the liberation struggle will never be forgotten by the free workers of the world," he said, "nor will the countless losses in human lives and the suffering and misery which this war has caused be forgotten by them."

Conclusion of the agreement, he said, was "a source of overwhelming joy and relief for the international free trade union movement."

6-Week Vacation Sought By West Canada Loggers

Vancouver, B. C.—The Woodworkers in contract negotiations covering 28,000 workers in British Columbia, are seeking a six-week vacation after five years.

The goal, Regional Pres. Joe Morris said, is to create more employment. He said the union's proposal, made to the 152 companies with which the union bargains, is a substitute for a shorter workweek.

Workers with less than five years' service, who presently have a two-week vacation, would receive five weeks off with pay under the IWA proposal. Those with longer service presently receive three weeks.

In addition to the extended vacations, the union also is asking a 25-cent hourly wage increase. The present basic wage for loggers is $1.92 an hour.

Labor, Church Seek Council In St. Louis

St. Louis—A first step toward broader cooperation between the churches and organized labor was taken here when 67 ministers, priests, rabbis and a representative of the Ethical Society were guests at a "get-acquainted" dinner sponsored by the St. Louis Labor Council.

The principal speaker was Rev. Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations, who later spoke at a council meeting and on both occasions suggested formation of a local Religion & Labor Council.

Council Sec.-Treas. Oscar A. Ehrhardt said the purpose of the dinner meeting was to help create a better understanding and eventual liaison between religion and labor in areas of mutual interest. Every major issue, he indicated, is basically a moral and theological issue.

Webber said that if the U.S. applied the same imagination to solving social and economic problems as it has to scientific problems, "we could raise the standards of living of all our people and promote justice and good will." He urged union members to become active members of their churches and to let their pastors know they are trade unionists.

Council Pres. Joseph P. Clark presided. Pres. John I. Rollings of the State AFL-CIO expressed the hope that permanent contacts might result from the dinner. Several clergymen also spoke.

At the council meeting, Webber emphasized labor's four-point program for progress—organization of the unorganized, political action, information and educational programs, and dynamic community service programs.

Metropolitan Agents Vote To Keep Union

Philadelphia — Pennsylvania agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. retained the Insurance Workers as their bargaining agent by a 5-2 vote in the face of a company challenge to the union's status.

With about 2,050 agents in the state, more than 2,000 voted, with the count as tallied in the National Labor Relations Board regional office here showing 1,403 for the union, 575 opposed, 22 challenged and 3 voided.

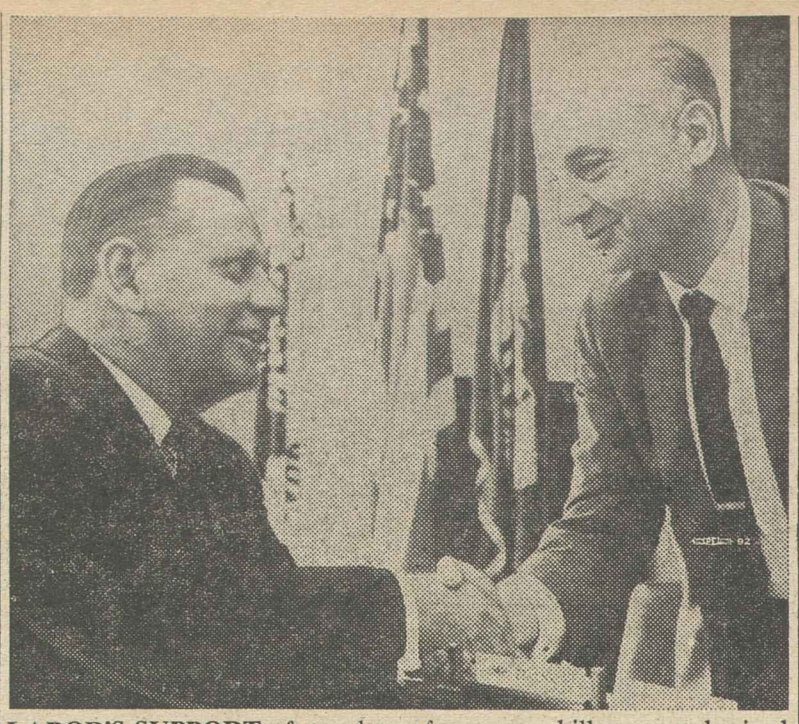
The company attack was the second beaten back by the union which has represented Metropolitan's Pennsylvania agents for 17 years. In 1954 the company questioned the union's majority, but the IWIU won an NLRB election by a small margin.

Representatives of the Pennsylvania agents have now joined union negotiators for New York, New Jersey and Missouri agents at joint bargaining sessions in New York City. The four IWIU units have separate but identical contracts.

Coughlin Named by Arbitration Group

New York — Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office Employes is one of 10 new members elected to the board of directors of the American Arbitration Association at its annual meeting.

Among the others chosen are Pres. James M. Nabrit, Jr., of Howard University, Washington, and Vice Chancellor Thomas H. Elliott of Washington University, St. Louis.



LABOR'S SUPPORT of equal-pay-for women bill was emphasized in House Labor subcommittee testimony by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, shown here with Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N.Y.), subcommittee chairman and a sponsor of the Administration bill.

More Concern for City Urged on Farm Groups

An AFL-CIO spokesman has warned leaders of farm groups that organized labor's support for their legislative programs is not a one-way street and could be endangered by a lack of concern among rural legislators for the problems of city dwellers.

Frank Fernbach, an economist for the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, recalled in a radio interview that labor has supported progressive farm legislation—such as price supports, conservation measures, crop insurance and rural cooperatives—"for as long as I can remember."

"Our record is outstanding in these terms," he declared. "I think it will continue."

He added, however, that labor would be happier if "there was a little more reciprocity on the part of the rural legislators in an effort to understand the problems of city people."

"I would be less than honest," he continued, "if I did not say the almost universal rural opposition to the creation of a Dept. of Urban Affairs is harmful to what should be mutual interest in each other's problems."

A member of Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman's Advisory Committee on Rural Area Development, Fernbach was interviewed by Charles Bailey, Washington correspondent for the Minneapolis Star-Tribune, and Bernard Brenner, radio farm editor for United Press Intl., on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program broadcast by the Mutual network.

Farm Bill Backed

The AFL-CIO economist said labor generally would support the "broad outlines" of the Kennedy Administration's farm bill, now before Congress. The three basic objectives of the measure, he said, are to balance agricultural production with consumer needs, at home and abroad; to make effective use of millions of acres of unneeded crop land by opening them up, for example, to recreational facilities; and to "attack the extreme rural poverty which exists."

As citizens, Fernbach observed, trade unionists have a big stake in farm prosperity to assure ample production of food and fiber not only for American consumption but as "weapons in the battle against totalitarian systems."

He saw no conflict of interest between labor's support of programs to raise the living standards and conditions of farm workers and the possibility that those programs would lead to higher prices for trade unionists as consumers.

"There are millions of people who work on our food before it reaches our tables—farm proprietors, hired farm workers, distributors, processors and sellers," Fernbach pointed out. "This entire group has, until recently, been at the lower end of the totem pole in terms of American incomes. We seek a fair share in the American standard of living for them.

"I don't think we should ask for cut-rate prices at the grocery store based upon sweatshop wage incomes of those who produce and work hard."

He added, however, that it should be possible through "the tremendous increase in agricultural efficiency" to provide a decent return for farm families and at the same time keep prices reasonably in balance.

On the other hand, he noted, the rapid strides in farm productivity, which have cut the number of farms in the United States from 5.5 million in 1950 to about 3.5 million today, have also contributed to one of the major problems confronting rural America: how to provide livelihoods for those who choose to remain in rural areas despite diminishing job opportunities and for the millions of farm youths looking increasingly for their futures to the cities where unemployment already is high.

One approach, Fernbach said, is the establishment of new industries in rural areas to exploit native natural resources, a goal of the Area Redevelopment Act.

The solution, Fernbach suggested, can be found only by mounting an overall program "for effective economic and job expansion here in the United States."

Upholsterers Win 11 Cents in 10 Plants

Philadelphia—The Upholsterers and the Kroehler Mfg. Co. have agreed to wage increases totaling 11 cents per hour in three steps for all covered workers at plants in 10 cities—Naperville and Kankakee, Ill.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Dallas, Tex.; Inglewood and Fremont, Calif.; Shreveport, La.; Cleveland and Xenia, O., and Charlotte, N. C.

Negotiations under a wage reopening clause brought this agreed settlement: 5 cents an hour retroactive to Jan. 2, 1962; an additional 3 cents next Oct. 1, and another 3 cents Apr. 1, 1963, UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann said.

Schnitzler Hits 'Double Standard':

Ban on Lower Pay For Women Backed

Federal legislation is needed to end the "double standard" of pay for men and women doing the same work, the AFL-CIO has declared in testimony before a House Labor subcommittee.

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said the federation's support of equal pay for women legislation is based both on "individual justice" and on "concern for the maintenance of wage standards for men and women alike."

Endorsing an Administration bill introduced by Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.), the subcommittee chairman, and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), Schnitzler cited an AFL-CIO research study which showed that the difference in earnings between men and women is lowest in states which have equal pay laws.

Management and government surveys, he noted, show widespread differences in pay scales in both business and industry, with one-third of 1,900 companies queried by the National Office Management Association in 1961 reporting a "double standard pay scale" for men and women office workers.

Labor's support of equal pay legislation was emphasized also in testimony by James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and presilent of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, and representatives of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, the Retail Clerks, Textile Workers Union of America, and the Meat Cutters.

The subcommittee also heard:

- Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, who termed discriminatory pay rates "indefensible" and a violation of America's "basic tradition of freedom and fair play." He said an equal pay law would protect "enlightened" employers from unfair competition and would "diminish the possibilities of using women to force wages down and of taking advantage of the sharp competition for jobs in times of substantial unemployment."
- Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, who said the United States has lagged behind many other nations in outlawing wage discrimination based on sex. She cited inclusion of an equal pay provision in the 1957 treaty which set up the European Economic Community.

Mrs. Peterson submitted to the committee examples of discriminatory sex differentials set by employers ranging as high as $20 a week.

The Administration bill would prohibit employers in interstate commerce from "paying to any employe wages lower than those which they pay to any employe of the opposite sex" for comparable work requiring comparable skill.

Schnitzler said the President's Commission on the Status of Women, of which he is a member, is conducting a broad study which is expected to turn up a number of areas of discrimination where legislation may be needed. He emphasized, however, that "on this particular issue—the payment of the rate for the job, without regard to the sex of the workers—the equities are so obvious that no further delay is warranted."

Passage of the Administration bill, he said, "will stand as a measure of our good faith in seeking to bring about further advancements in behalf of women."

Schnitzler noted that labor over the years has carried on "a long and difficult struggle" to eliminate discriminatory wage rates. He emphasized that "even if every union had airtight equal pay contracts for their women workers, this would not begin to meet the problem for the great majority of women workers who are not members of unions."

Schnitzler pointed out that only 22 states have equal pay laws and maintained federal legislation is needed "to eliminate competition on unfair labor standards."

Swedish Women To Get Equal Pay

Stockholm—Swedish unions have negotiated a nationwide agreement with employers in the engineering and foundry industries eliminating, by 1965, all wage differentials based on sex.

The contract will result in a 20 percent wage raise for nearly 25,000 women workers. An agreement in principle on equal wages for women was reached in 1960 between the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions and the Swedish Employers' Conference.

Library of Congress Gets Historic Labor 'Voices'

A collection of historic tape recordings by labor leaders, dating back to World War I, has been presented to the Library of Congress by the AFL-CIO.

They include a 1918 speech on Liberty Bonds by the late Samuel Gompers, founding president of the former AFL; a speech by the late AFL Pres. William Green at the federation's 1952 convention; one by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during the New York State AFL convention in 1944; the 1949 Labor Day speech of the late Pres. Philip Murray of the former CIO, and a 1952 campaign speech for Adlai Stevenson; a talk by the late CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood in Berlin in 1952, and a 1955 CIO convention speech by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, then president of the former CIO.

Also in the collection are the radio broadcasts made by Edward P. Morgan at the time of the Andrea Doria disaster in 1957, both before and after he learned his daughter, Linda, a Doria passenger, had been saved by a freak of the sea washing her aboard another vessel. Morgan's commentary on the ABC network is sponsored by the AFL-CIO.

Convention tapes made for use on the ABC network also were presented. Harry W. Flannery, AFL-CIO radio coordinator, has arranged with Robert H. Land, chief of the library's general reference and bibliography division, to supply the library with tapes of historical importance.

In Federal Elections:

Constitutional Poll Tax Ban Clears Senate by 77-16 Vote

Congress made its first move of the session in the civil rights field as the Senate approved a constitutional amendment to ban states from a poll tax requirement for voting in federal elections. The measure, which drew support from moderate southerners and provoked only a token filibuster from opponents, won on a 77-16 rollcall.

The Senate action was regarded as a preliminary skirmish for the all-out battle anticipated later in the session over the Administration's principal proposal—a bill prohibiting states from imposing discriminatory literacy tests as a qualification for voting.

The AFL-CIO unsuccessfully urged the Senate to substitute a simple statute abolishing the poll tax in place of the more cumbersome constitutional amendment. Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wired Senate leaders that the AFL-CIO saw "no legal necessity" for constitutional amendment and feared the procedure might "create a dangerous precedent" for future civil rights action.

A bipartisan substitute for the amendment, sponsored by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), was beaten on a motion to table, 59 to 34.

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.), principle sponsor of the constitutional amendment, revised his proposal to meet liberal objections by dropping a clause stating that the amendment would not invalidate state laws denying the right to vote "to paupers or persons supported at public expense or by charitable institutions."

The poll tax amendment, which must receive two-thirds approval by the House and then be ratified by three-fourths of the states, applied to primary as well as general elections.

Effort Failed in 1960

The Senate passed a similar poll tax amendment in 1960, which died when the House failed to act. On the other hand, the House has five times passed simple statutes outlawing the pool tax but they failed to get through the Senate. Five states presently impose poll taxes—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

In recent testimony before a House Judiciary subcommittee, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy endorsed the constitutional amendment proposal but expressed the opinion that a simple statute would be constitutional.

In other congressional developments:

- The House Education & Labor Committee approved the Administration's Youth Opportunities bill, a major labor-backed measure combining establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps, similar to the CCC of the New Deal era, with a public service employment program aimed at providing useful work experience for jobless city youngsters.

Sponsored by Rep. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.), the bill must still pass the House Rules Committee hurdle. It is aimed at helping the nation's million unemployed, out-of-school youngsters between 16 and 21.

- The House passed a $5.17 billion appropriation bill covering funds for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Labor Dept., and related agencies. Following the lead of its Appropriations Committee, it added $60 million more than the Administration had asked for medical research programs and $12.3 million above the budget request for hospital construction. Cuts were made in other areas, some of which the committee said might later lead to supplemental appropriations.

- The Senate took up a bill to authorize the President to purchase outright $25 million of United Nations bonds and to match purchases by other nations of an additional $75 million.

The labor-backed measure faces a sharp challenge in the form of a substitute proposed by Republican Senators George D. Aiken (Vt.) and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Ia.) which would authorize a $100 million, three-year loan in place of the 25-year bond purchase.

As the Senate completed action on the poll tax measure, a Judiciary subcommittee began hearings on the literacy test bill.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) who strongly opposes the measure, heads the Judiciary Committee but Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) has served notice that he will bypass the committee to bring the measure up if it is not reported out within a reasonable time.

THE 500,000TH federally-aided public housing unit in the U.S. is occupied by Stanley Rycyk, retired member of Cafeteria Employes Local 302 of New York, and Mrs. Rycyk, who are shown preparing to move in. Their new home is in William McKinley Houses, in the Bronx.

House Group Approves Davis-Bacon 'Fringes'

A bill to amend the Davis-Bacon Act to include fringe benefits in calculating prevailing wage rates for government-financed construction has won 22-7 approval from the House Education & Labor Committee.

The Administration measure is strongly backed by the AFL-CIO as a safeguard to union building trades standards and as a protection to fair employers from being underbid by contractors whose labor costs do not include contributions to employe welfare plans.

Also approved by the committee, which acted by voice vote with only one dissent, was a companion measure requiring payment of overtime rate on construction jobs after 40 hours a week. The present law, dating back 70 years, requires premium pay after 8 hours a day, but sets no limit on the workweek. The result has been to allow contractors to work employes six or seven days a week without overtime.

The Davis-Bacon amendment was approved after the committee defeated, on a party line 17-10 vote, a Republican proposal to permit contractors to appeal to the courts a Labor Dept. determination of prevailing wages and fringe benefits.

Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.) served notice he will seek to add his business-backed proposal to the bill on the House floor.

The measure, which still must run the gantlet of the Rules Committee, would require contractors to match the fringe benefits prevailing in the area where the construction takes place. The contractor could either make payments to a welfare fund or pay the cash equivalent to the worker.

In earlier testimony AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller emphasized that since the passage of the Davis-Bacon Act in 1931, there has been a "dramatic growth" in fringe benefits such as health, welfare, pension and insurance plans. Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. estimated, in his testimony, that 10 percent of the "real wages" of construction workers is now in the form of fringe benefits.

During the hearings, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce called for "judicial review" of Labor Dept. prevailing wage determinations and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg retorted that such a system would be "unworkable."

On the 22-7 committee vote approving the bill, five Republicans joined with 17 Democrats in the majority, with seven Republicans opposed and two Democrats not voting.

NMU to Elect 67 Officers in Referendum

New York—Members of the National Maritime Union will pick their national officers in a referendum election to be held from Apr. 2 through May 31.

The independent Honest Ballot Association is in full charge of the election. Members will mark ballots in the union's 30 port headquarters on all coasts, the Great Lakes and major rivers, and will mail them to the Amalgamated Bank in New York City, where they will be kept in a sealed vault until the voting period ends and they are delivered to the association for tallying.

Joseph N. Curran, president since NMU was founded in 1937 and an AFL-CIO vice president, is unopposed for re-election to his 12th term. Vice Pres. David N. Ramos has no opposition for secretary-treasurer. Running for the three vice presidencies are two incumbents, Shannon J. Wall and Rick Miller, and National Rep. Mel Barisic.

A total of 130 candidates is competing for 67 national and port offices. The winners will serve four-year terms under amendments to the constitution adopted at the last convention, in contrast to two years in the past.

1961 Convention Texts Now Available

A 200-page volume containing the text of all major policy resolutions adopted by the fourth AFL-CIO convention in December 1961 at Miami Beach, Fla., is now available from the federation.

The book, "Policy Resolutions," No. 3-C, contains over 90 resolutions adopted by the convention. Its table of contents lists the policy statements by category.

Also available is the 1,200-page two-volume complete proceedings of the convention.

Copies of both publications can be obtained from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. "Policy Resolutions" costs 85 cents per copy or 100 copies for $75. The proceedings are available at $2.75 per volume, $5.50 for the two-volume set.

Labor Backing Pledged In Railroad Job Fight

Rail workers can count on the backing of "all of American labor" in their fight against "arbitrary" proposals for "wiping out the jobs of thousands and thousands of workers," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

Terming railroad management's handling of the industry's problems "a disgrace," Meany said solutions must be found on the basis of "justice and decency" and not through "a new club to beat down the workers."

The AFL-CIO president spoke at a dinner honoring the winner of the Locomotive Firemen's annual safety award, Richard J. Hansel, who leaped from his locomotive cab to outrace a 54-car freight train and snatch a four-year-old youngster from the tracks with only seconds to spare.

Hansel's job would be one of those abolished under the recommendations of a Presidential Railroad Commission supporting management demands to eliminate firemen-helpers on freight trains, Meany noted.

Turning to Johnny Keane, seated at the head table with his mother at the dinner honoring the man who saved his life, Meany said he was certain that "little Johnny and his family believe in having a fireman in the cab of a locomotive."

The four-year-old boy and Mrs. Keane joined vigorously in the applause.

Strong Economic Base Essential

Meany linked the job-slashing attempts of the railroads with the nation's serious employment problem, warning that a strong economic base is essential to America's security.

"Unemployment feeds on unemployment," Meany declared, noting that the nation's economy must provide 1.35 million new jobs a year just to keep up with the increase in the work force "in addition to providing jobs for those displaced by automation, technological changes and the type of thinking that goes into reports of presidential commissions."

He noted that while railroad employment has declined drastically, there has been no cutback in rail management ranks.

"Technological unemployment doesn't reach up to the executive level," he said caustically.

Meany prescribed "an injection of good old American enterprise" into the ranks of rail management, "a real effort to meet the loss of business" through methods other than "placing the burden on the workers."

Hansel, present with his wife for the presentation of the D. B. Robertson trophy and a $500 check, told the gathering of union, government and congressional leaders that he is the third generation of his family to work on the railroads. His grandfather, he noted, had worked on woodburners, his father on steam locomotives and he on diesels.

PRR President in Snub

BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert, praising Hansel as typifying the members' "dedication to safety," noted that this was the first of the four annual award presentations which was not attended by a representative of management. Pennsylvania Railroad Pres. A. J. Greenough, whose company operates the Reading Seashore Line on which Hansel works, did not reply to the union's invitation.

Present, however, was Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Rupert L. Murphy, one of the five-member committee which selected Hansel from among the union's 12 monthly safety award winners. The other judges were Howard Pyle, president of the National Safety Council; Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press; Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin, and Gilbert.

Gov. Richard J. Hughes (D) of Hansel's home state of New Jersey sent a telegram of congratulations.

The award to Hansel wasn't the only presentation. Gilbert called up little Johnny Keane, set a junior-sized railroad cap on his head, and gave the delighted youngster a toy train set with the suggestion that he play with it at home and not on the railroad tracks.

IAM Turns Back Teamsters' Raid

St. Joseph, Mich.—The Machinists beat off a raid by the unaffiliated Teamsters in a National Labor Relations Board election at seven Whirlpool Corp. plants here and in Benton Harbor, Mich., by a vote of 823 to 324.

Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa and a substantial group of organizers participated in the drive to take over the IAM local, with Hoffa personally making a speech to workers.

High Court Raps 'Rural Gerrymander'

Federal Suits Upheld To Gain Redistricting

By Willard Shelton

The Supreme Court in a landmark decision has opened the federal district courts for citizens to challenge the "rural gerrymander" by which state legislatures have maintained rural domination of the nation's political affairs since the turn of the century.

In a 6-to-2 decision the court reversed a three-judge lower court in Tennessee that had turned down a group of city voters charging that federal constitutional rights were violated by refusal of the state legislature to revise 60-year-old assembly districts denying equal representation to the cities.

Departing from a long line of precedents, the high court said in an opinion by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., that federal courts have both jurisdiction and power of remedy in cases where voters charge a violation of the 14th Amendment guaranteeing equal protection of the laws.

The decision sent the case back to the Tennessee district court for trial, with an assertion that if the city voters made their case against the Tennessee voting districts, "we have no doubt" that the district court "will be able to fashion relief."

Rejects 'Political' Rule

The majority decision bluntly rejected the previously prevailing doctrine that for the courts to intervene in apportionment cases was to enter a "political thicket" despite a dissent by Justices Felix Frankfurter and John M. Harlan reiterating that fear.

Brennan's opinion stated flatly that the court would not refuse to intervene simply because some state act was termed "political," when the basic question was really constitutional rights.

The reverberations were instant and widespread as city voters underrepresented in legislatures pressed for trial of delayed cases and citizens elsewhere began framing judicial attacks on legislative apportionments.

The long-term effect was considered certain to reduce the power of sparsely-settled rural areas—clinging to power through refusal of their state legislators to vote themselves out of office—and elevate the influence of more populous city and suburban areas.

The AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach, Fla., last December expressed a solid conviction that the "excesses of state legislatures" in depriving populous urban areas of fair representation in Congress and the states was a "violation of the constitution" from which the people "have the right to expect relief from the federal courts."

Brennan's decision did not state the form of relief federal district courts might frame in citizens' suits. Neither did it say that some forms of disproportionate representation might not be upheld judicially.

The import was nevertheless clear—city voters lacking any political power to force state legislatures to revise voting districts equitably have been given a green light for federal court attacks on districts framed in a manner that is "arbitrary and capricious," in Brennan's phrase.

Distortion has Increased

A factor in the court's decision may have been the practical reality that rural-dominated state legislatures have increasingly refused to change voting districts to take account of shifting and growing population concentrations.

A University of Virginia study showed last year that in the previous half century, over-representation of sparsely populated rural districts had jumped about two-thirds while under-representation of major populous counties became more flagrant.

1946 Precedent Seen

In a famous 1946 Illinois congressional apportionment decision, Brennan said, the court majority clearly stated a right to intervene but declined to do so because one of them thought the interference untimely.

The apparent effect of the court's decision in the Tennessee case was nevertheless to eliminate the significance of the 1946 Illinois ruling and establish a newly spelled-out rule of law—that the federal judiciary must hear apportionment cases.

Brennan was joined in the decision by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas, Tom C. Clark, and Potter Stewart. Justice Charles E. Whittaker, who is ill, did not participate in the decision.

AN AFL-CIO GIFT to the Red Cross, one of four mobile canteens presented five years ago, is shown as it was pressed into emergency service following the mid-March storm that devastated long stretches of the East Coast. Here cleanup crews on Chincoteague Island, Va., line up for a quick snack. With all local supplies contaminated by high waters, the canteen was the only safe source of food and drink.

Meany Backs Kennedy Program For Public Works Projects Now

(Continued from Page 1)

layed until another recession threatens the whole economy."

Top Administration officials, including Chairman Walter W. Heller of the President's Council of Economic Advisers and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, strongly backed the President's proposal in testimony before the House committee. Previously the Administration had withheld endorsement of labor-backed proposals for immediate large-scale public works projects.

A letter from Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), who with Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) sponsored the Administration's earlier public works bill, urged Kennedy to expand the program to provide immediate action.

Meany Sees 225,000 Jobs

Meany told the House committee, headed by Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D-N. Y.), that a $600 million public works program would increase employment by approximately 225,000 jobs in the next 12 months.

"In our view it is essential if recovery is to mean jobs as well as profits." he declared.

Pointing out that "each recent recession has left a larger number of workers stranded, and this one is the worst of all," Meany added:

"If the present upturn is left on its own to run its course, the increase in sales and production will probably slow down in the spring or summer. . . . Much of the steam will go out of the upturn while millions of workers remain jobless and many plants and machines remain idle."

He said the AFL-CIO favored giving priority in public works projects to areas "in which unemployment is greater than the national average," a modification of the Administration proposal which would limit eligibility to the 852 communities now designated as eligible for redevelopment aid and an additional 106 localities which had "substantial unemployment" during the past year.

Meany said the $600 million appropriation should include $200 million for federal public works programs, $300 million in matching grants for state and local governments, and $100 million for loans to state and local governments to help them match their grants.

The "basic issue," Meany declared is "human lives" rather than "mere statistics."

Discouragement Cited

He pointed out that in addition to 4.5 million totally jobless workers and their families, there are 2 million persons "who can find only part-time work" and a million more not counted in the labor market because they have become "so discouraged that they do not even try."

The AFL-CIO president said the public works projects would be a needed supplement to the area redevelopment program and would help the manpower retraining program because "retraining can be successful only when there are jobs for the trainees."

Endorsing, with some modifications, the proposed $2 billion standby program to choke off a new recession, Meany said it could create 625,000 jobs — "a powerful weapon against an economy stalled on dead center or against a looming recession."

He emphasized that the proposed public works projects would not be "leaf-raking" but would "add to the nation's wealth."

The stand-by program would authorize the President to spend the proposed funds without specific appropriations.

Food Price Increases Boost CPI to New High

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor Dept. said net spendable earnings of factory workers rose slightly between January and February because of a three-tenths of an hour rise in weekly hours worked. Real earnings, however, showed no change, the report said, because of the increase in consumer prices.

A factory worker with three dependents, after tax deductions, had weekly earnings of $84.41 in February, a 26-cent increase from the previous month.

Net spendable earnings over the 12-month period rose 6 percent, or about $4.50, an increase termed "characteristic of a recovery period" by the Labor Dept. Almost all of the increase in earnings over the year represented additional buying power, the department said.

Although the contra-seasonal rise in food prices was the most important factor in sending the price index to a new high, increases were registered also for housing apparel, medical care and reading and recreation.

The higher index resulted in pay increases of 1 cent an hour for 77,000 workers in aircraft and missile firms.

Robert J. Meyers, BLS deputy commissioner, told reporters there was no indication that the rise was the start of a new long-term increase in price levels, but indicated the March figure may show another jump because of seasonal factors.

In the food area, prices of fresh vegetables increased by more than 4 percent and fresh fruit about 3 percent. Meats, poultry and fish prices were up eight-tenths of 1 percent. Cold weather and rain were held to be the cause of the fruit and vegetable rise, with weather affecting winter crops in Florida, California and Texas.

ICFTU Names Brown As UN Representative

Irving Brown, AFL-CIO overseas representative, has been appointed the representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the United Nations.

Omer Becu, general secretary of the ICFTU, announced Brown's appointment, declaring that it marks "an increasingly active worldwide campaign" to implement the principles of the UN charter.

Brown will take over his new post on Apr. 2 and maintain headquarters at the ICFTU office in New York.

Becu said that to assist the new ICFTU representative, trade unionists from Asia, Africa and Latin America would be appointed and assigned to further ICFTU relationships at the UN.

The ICFTU is a UN-recognized non-governmental organization which has the right to appear at sessions of UN bodies such as the Economic & Social Council to present the free trade union viewpoint.

Brown represented the former AFL in international labor activities starting in 1945. With the AFL-CIO merger he continued as labor representative on the ICFTU executive board and as a spokesman at labor conventions in different parts of the world.

In accepting the appointment Brown said the ICFTU, working at the UN, would endeavor to achieve a program supporting the independence and freedom of all peoples, the guarantee of human rights and civil liberties everywhere and universal application of the right of freedom of association.

"With these goals in mind," said Brown, "we hope that the free trade unions of the world will thus contribute to the continuing struggle against colonialism, totalitarianism and all forms of economic and social exploitation."

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Job Security Gains Won In Basic Steel Agreement

THE CALL TO ORDER for the meeting of the Steelworkers executive board at which the new basic steel contract was approved was about to be sounded when this photo was taken in Pittsburgh. From left to right are Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, Pres. David J. McDonald, Vice Pres. Howard Hague, David E. Feller and Elliott Bredhoff, union counsel, and Marvin Miller, assistant to McDonald.

Union Gets Pact Keyed To Goals

By Gervase N. Love

Pittsburgh—A precedent-setting agreement aimed at creating job opportunities and strengthening job security in the steel industry has been initialed by the Steelworkers and representatives of 11 basic producers.

The settlement, reached three months before the present contract expires on June 30, attained the goal set by the union's Wage Policy Committee when it outlined bargaining objectives at a meeting in February—"a program designed to achieve measures of employment and income security."

It provides for a savings-vacation plan carrying new vacation and retirement benefits which union and industry believe will create new jobs; improvements in the supplemental unemployment benefit plan, regular vacations, pension eligibility and benefits, and seniority; establishment of a joint committee to improve job classification manuals, and continuation of the Human Relations Committee established in the 1959 contract with a study of employment security as an immediate assignment.

The new pact has a term of two years and is estimated to have a value of 10 to 12 cents an hour during the first year. It provides for no wage increase, but may be opened for discussion of wage rates, insurance, pensions and the work of the Human Relations Committee on 90 days' notice after May 1, 1963.

With the basic settlement as their major tool and the warm congratulations of Pres. Kennedy—telephoned to the Wage Policy Committee meeting here at which the agreement was ratified—still fresh, union negotiators immediately plunged into individual negotiations with the basic producers

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Wiretaps Seen Peril To Liberty

A wiretapping bill proposed by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy is "much too broad" and "falls far short" of providing adequate safeguards against abuse, the AFL-CIO has declared.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the Senate Judiciary Committee that labor's position is that wiretapping should be authorized only in cases involving espionage, treason or kidnapping—and then only with the approval of a federal court.

Declaring that "individual freedom" should be ranked above "facilitating police work," Biemiller strongly opposed a provision of the bill which would authorize state and local police to obtain state court orders permitting wiretapping in investigations of various crimes.

The Justice Dept. bill, introduced by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), is aimed in part at resolving the contradiction between Supreme Court rulings which have held that wiretapping by anyone under any circumstances is a federal crime and that evidence obtained by wiretapping is inadmissible in federal courts, and state laws permitting police wiretapping and the introduction of wiretap evidence in state courts.

Despite the Supreme Court rulings, based on a provision of the Federal Communications Act, the Justice Dept. has readily confirmed that the FBI uses wiretaps in security cases.

Biemiller emphasized that the AFL-CIO accepts "safeguarding of our national security" as "an overriding consideration." But he said offenses against national security should be specifically spelled out.

No Threat Seen

Pointing out that the language of the bill would permit wiretapping in cases involving an "attempt to cause insubordination" in the military forces, Biemiller declared:

"We do not regard the agitation, however ill-advised, currently being carried on by some reservists who have been called into active duty, as a threat to national security, nor do we think that wiretapping should be legalized with respect to offenses of that sort."

Strongly opposing provisions of the bill which would allow state and local police officers to obtain court permission for wiretapping, Biemiller said the number of police participating in the actual tapping of wires in a single state "could run into the tens of thousands."

He said the "public interest" in law enforcement must be weighed against "the right of the citizen to be free from excessive government surveillance." The "doubts," Biemiller emphasized, "should be resolved in favor of protection of the right of privacy."

The AFL-CIO spokesman said any wiretapping bill also should

(Continued on Page 12)

Famine Faces Soviet Bloc:

Meany Urges U.S. To Feed Starving

The harsh facts of "starvation" in Red China and of serious food shortages in other Iron Curtain countries should be met by the free world in a "practical humanitarian way," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

Pointing to the success of the American Relief Administration in the early Twenties in saving "millions of lives" in revolution-torn Russia, Meany said that the ARA's "principles and experience" furnished a "guiding line" for helping millions more today without at the same time building up Communist governments that are "the mortal enemies of democracy."

The ARA under Herbert Hoover, he wrote in a signed editorial in the AFL-CIO American Federationist, "gave millions of dollars of food and medicines free to the suffering people, regardless of their politics," and did it by direct action and without passing the relief through the hands of the Soviet government.

That plan "won the approval of Lenin" in 1921, he pointed out, and the relief operation was so effective that the Soviet People's Commissars later declared: "The people of the Soviet Union will never forget the generous help of the American people."

We cannot and should not "engage in any commercial transactions" to send food to the millions today literally "menaced with starvation" in Communist countries, Meany said. He went on:

Imported Goods Resold

"Selling grain or goods to the dictators whose policies have brought misery and hunger will not help the people who are suffering.

"The menace of famine and the terrible shortage of goods will not stop these dictators from putting such imported supplies into reserve for their military forces geared to oppression at home and aggression abroad.

"The Chinese, Cuban and Soviet

(Continued on Page 9)

AFL-CIO Aid Offered Needy In Birmingham

The AFL-CIO has offered its help to any legitimate move to set up a surplus food program for the needy in Birmingham, Ala.

The offer was made by Leo A. Perlis, national director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, after Birmingham municipal authorities voted to withdraw from the program because of a Negro boycott of downtown stores.

"The AFL-CIO Community Service Activities will assist any legitimate voluntary agency that will undertake the distribution of surplus foods to the needy of Birmingham on the basis of need, regardless of the cause of the need, should the municipality refuse to assume its responsibility," Perlis said.

"It is inconceivable that in this day and in this country food—and public food at that—should be used as a weapon to help destroy the inalienable rights of citizens to equal opportunity.

"The fact that the brunt of this will fall on little children makes it even more reprehensible."

The three-man Birmingham City Commission voted unanimously to withdraw from the county surplus food program for the poor on motion of Commissioner Eugene Connor. Most of the beneficiaries have been Negroes.

The boycott of downtown merchants began about Mar. 23 after demands were served on central city stores for desegregated rest rooms, drinking fountains and employment practices.

Labor Pushes Fight on Investment Tax Credit

By David L. Perlman

Citing major defects in the House-passed tax bill, the AFL-CIO has asked the Senate to pass a "vastly improved" measure and to scrap an investment credit provision which would give a "multi-billion dollar windfall" to America's "largest and richest" corporations.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg told the Senate Finance Committee that the House bill had a number of "praiseworthy features," including a withholding tax on dividends and interest. But he said labor had supported it "with considerable reservation" because the measure did not go far enough in closing tax loopholes and contained provisions "not in the public interest."

As the Senate committee opened five weeks of hearings on the complex revenue measure, Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon was vir-

(Continued on Page 10)

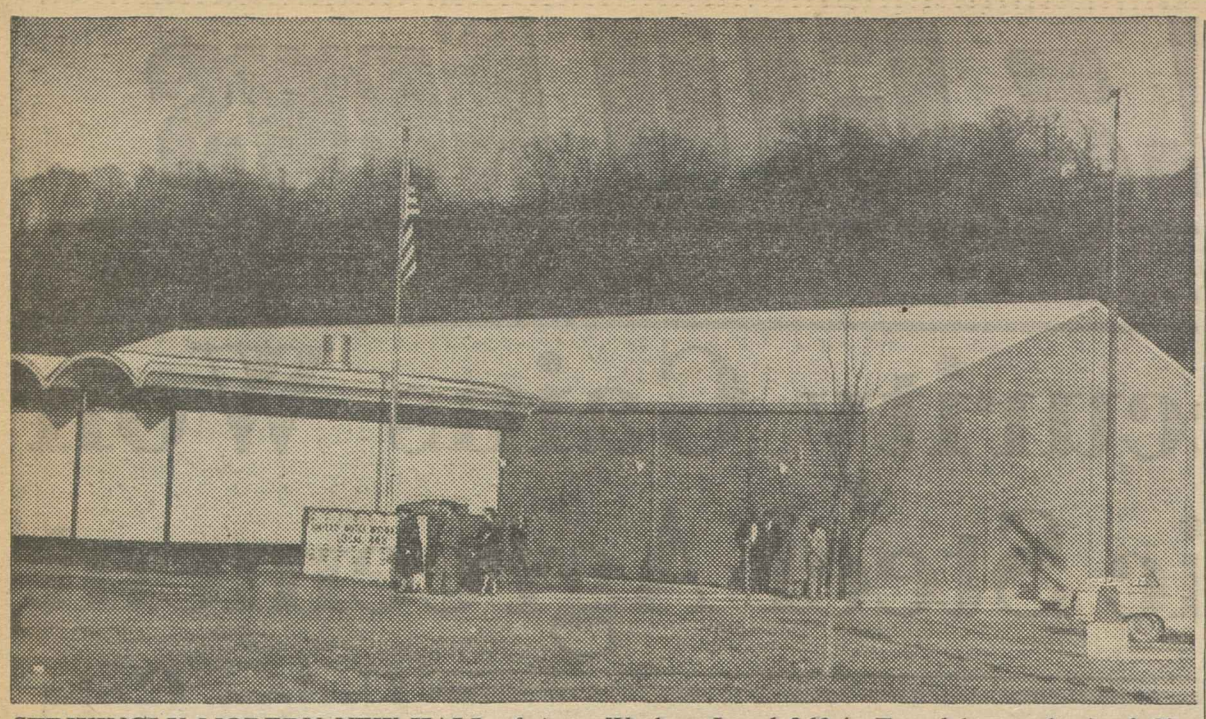
Hardest-Hit Jobless Areas Up in March

The number of major labor market areas with substantial unemployment edged upward again in March and remained nearly double the pre-recession total, a Labor Dept. report has disclosed.

Major areas with a jobless rate of 6 percent or more totaled 63 in March, up from February's 62. There were 33 such areas in March 1960, before the slide into recession.

The survey of the nation's 150 major areas showed improvements in about two-thirds of the areas,

(Continued on Page 12)



STRIKINGLY MODERN NEW HALL of Auto Workers Local 863 in Evendale, a suburb of Cincinnati, was dedicated recently by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther. He called the $250,000 building, which will house the local's administrative offices, "a symbol of what men can do working together."

Big Cincinnati Local Dedicates New Hall

Cincinnati—This area's largest AFL-CIO affiliate, Local 863 of the Auto Workers, has dedicated its new modern $250,000 hall in suburban Evendale.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a dedicatory speech, called the structure "a symbol of what men can do by working together."

It provides administrative offices for the 5,000-member local, and also is being used for quarterly general membership meetings, social functions and individual monthly meetings of the five component subgroups—four at Ford Motor Co. plants and the other at the Cincinnati Forging Co.

The local has a long history of activity in Evendale community affairs and in the political life of Hamilton County. The hall, already a local showplace, is expected to become a focal point of continued cooperation between civic and labor officials.

Local 863 Pres. William E. Hoffman presided at the dedication ceremonies.

Reuther reminded younger members in his address that "a union is not something apart from its members, but a set of tools they can use to build with."

He reviewed the UAW's history of accomplishment for its members and recalled that at all times the union has not been "dedicated only to economic gains, but to developing a sense of dignity, of belonging, of helping workers shape their own destiny in a free society."

Labor Fights on Broad Fronts

"We can't find the answers to peace, to unemployment and for education at the bargaining table," he declared. "Labor must fight on broad fronts to put a foundation under the peace and freedom of the world."

Reuther was roundly applauded when he pledged that organized labor will continue to fight "until we get" a program of medical care for the aged as part of the social security system.

He pointed out, however, that 37 million voters did not go to the polls in 1960. In order to get labor-backed programs past congressional roadblocks, labor must be active "on the citizenship as well as the collective bargaining front," he said.

Strike Gains Contract For Chicago Cab Local

Chicago—Terms of a new contract that ended Chicago's first cab strike in 25 years less than 24 hours after it started were approved at a membership meeting of the new Local 777, Democratic Union Organizing Committee, an affiliate of the Seafarers.

The speedy settlement, reached when Mayor Richard J. Daley called both parties to his City Hall office and kept them there until they came up with an agreement, made it impossible for the unaffiliated Teamsters to carry out a threat to break the strike. Local 777 broke away last year from Teamsters Local 777, headed by Joey Glimco.

The agreement was negotiated with the Yellow and Checker cab companies with the aid of SIU Pres. Paul Hall. It provided for the union shop, dues checkoff, a welfare program, wage increases totaling 26 cents an hour over the three-year term of the contract for inside employes, and an incentive bonus plan under which drivers can earn up to 50 percent of their weekly fares instead of the present 45 percent.

The union, whose president is Dominic A. Abata, agreed to prove within 60 days that it still represents at least 51 percent of the employes.

Meanwhile, U.S. District Judge Julius H. Miner upbraided Jack Shiffer, counsel for a group of dissident cab drivers, for "inflammatory" statements about Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, and dismissed the cabinet members as defendants.

Ordered to Name Client

Gino Pollastrini, Sam Bruno and other former members of Teamsters Local 777 had charged they were denied membership rights in the new union and sued to obtain them. Shiffer charged Kennedy with acting in a conspiracy to use his office to support Abata.

The court directed the lawyer to file an affidavit stating who had hired him to represent the defendants.

"My heart does not bleed for these defendants," Miner said. "I have serious doubt about who employed you in this case and I'm not influenced by your orations against the government.

"Your attempts to show a conspiracy . . . There is nothing in the record here to show that the government officials had any hand in it. This is a government of law, not of orations."

Minister Links 'Work' Laws To Low Pay

A southern Baptist minister has denounced so-called "right-to-work" laws as a cause of "low wages, economic insecurity and labor unrest."

Laws which ban the union shop have "eroded" the economy of the South, the Rev. W. W. Finlator charged. Mr. Finlator, pastor of the Pullen Memorial Baptist Church in Raleigh, N. C.—a state with a "right-to-work" law—said the effect of such laws has been to prevent southern workers "from being on an equal economic level" with workers in states "which have repeatedly rejected this discriminatory legislation."

Finlator's statement, released through the National Council for Industrial Peace, was sharply critical of efforts by right-wing groups in Oklahoma to place a constitutional amendment banning the union shop on the ballot in the November election.

Speaking "as a minister of the Southern Baptist Convention . . . concerned over the welfare of our southern laboring people," Finlator declared:

"These are bad laws for the South, for Oklahoma, and for all states."

Declaring that "right-to-work" laws are "patently misnamed," he added:

"These laws provide the right to weaken the position of the employe. They subvert his right to work with security and dignity and meaning. They aim a deadly blow at collective bargaining . . . The 'right-to-work' laws spell the right to destroy effective unionism."

Tobacco Workers Sign at Lorillard

Louisville — Tobacco Workers Local 201 and the P. Lorillard Co. have reached agreement on a new contract providing wage increases of 13 to 30.5 cents an hour, improved pension and insurance benefits, and double time for Saturday overtime.

TWIU Pres. John O'Hare and Sec.-Treas. Robert J. Petree said a new agreement also has been signed by TWIU locals in Richmond, Va., and Durham, N. C., covering employes of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. It follows hourly increases of 13 to 22 cents made last November and provides improvements in early retirement for disabled workers, vacation pay, sick and accident benefits.

Liggett & Myers makes Chesterfield, Fatima, L & M, Spur and Oasis brands. Lorillard makes Old Gold, Kent, Embassy, Newport and Spring. The only major non-union brands, according to TWIU, are Camel, Winston, Salem and Brandon.

Companies Plead 'No Contest':

R-T-W Man's Firm Fined in Price Fix

A Missouri steel company headed by a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce key "right-to-work" committee has been fined $5,000 in federal court on a plea of no contest to conspiracy to rig prices on material sold for state highway use.

Head of the firm, Reynolds Manufacturing Co., of Springfield, Mo., is George T. Fox.

U.S. District Judge Roy W. Harper in passing sentence strongly suggested that individual officers of Reynolds and other companies involved should have been "brought into court" when their firms were "brought in under indictment."

Fox was named by the CofC last September to its newly-created so-called Special Committee for Voluntary Unionism. The new unit's function, a CofC announcement said, was to spearhead efforts to outlaw the union shop "wherever and in whatever form it may exist."

At the time, Missouri union officials described Fox's general viewpoint on industrial relations and welfare legislation as "extremely conservative."

Criminal Charge Voted Too

Fox's company, Reynolds Manufacturing, was one of seven Missouri steel firms indicted in January 1961 on criminal charges of conspiring to eliminate competition in the sale of steel fabricated for bridges on Missouri highways.

One month later, Fox got a vote of confidence from local businessmen. He was elected president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce.

Reynolds Manufacturing, along with the other six companies, originally pleaded not guilty to the anti-trust law indictment. The government charged that the steel fabricators across five and a half years had divided the state into two districts and suppressed competition on sale of nearly $22 million worth of steel for bridge projects.

The effect, the indictment charged, was to deprive the federal and state governments of the benefits of competitive bidding.

Reynolds and other firms later shifted to a no-contest plea, which Harper called "for all purposes except civil purposes the full equivalent of a plea of guilty."

He fined the seven firms a total of $82,500 and said "if the government is really serious" about stopping price-fixing, "it will start bringing company officers into court" along with the companies.

The possibility remains that the state of Missouri will sue for triple damages under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. A spokesman for the Highway Dept. said that after indictment of the companies, bids on new projects had been "very favorable."

News Buried

The Springfield daily newspapers, according to the Union Labor Record published by Neal W. Moore, all but suppressed the news of the conviction of the companies. The morning daily, the Labor Record said, failed to print a story. The afternoon daily, under same ownership, ran a short story "buried on page 10" with Reynolds Manufacturing "camouflaged under the name of its parent company" in Los Angeles.

"Probably not one in a hundred reading it realized a Springfield firm was involved."

Boston Transit Unit Wins 2-Day Walkout

Boston—Four thousand bus and streetcar operators here ended a two-day walkout after the state took over direct operation of Boston's transit system, reinstated nine fired workers and unsnarled the work assignment dispute which led to the strike.

The union, an affiliate of the Street Electric Railway Employes, said the walkout stemmed from the unilateral action of the Metropolitan Transit Authority, which operates the system, in changing work assignments and scheduled hours of work—and insisting on putting the new schedules into effect while the dispute was in arbitration. The union had asked that the status quo be maintained until the issue had been arbitrated.

When nine workers were fired for refusing the new assignments, the union members walked out in the face of a state court injunction banning a strike.

The issue was quickly resolved when the state legislature, called into an emergency night session, voted with bipartisan support to empower Gov. John A. Volpe (R) to seize the public transportation system.

Volpe named Maj. Gen. Otis M. Whitney, state insurance commissioner and National Guard division commander, to take charge of the transit system. The quickly-reached settlement agreement revoked the disputed work assignments pending arbitration and reinstated the dismissed workers.

Swedish Labor Body Enrolls 1.5 Million

New York—Membership in the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions increased by 15,504 in 1961 to a total of 1.5 million, including 343,673 women, the Swedish Information Service has reported. The country has 7.5 million population.

IRVING BROWN

The long-time representative of the AFL-CIO and former AFL in Europe has been named representative to the United Nations by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. As a UN-recognized non-governmental organization, the ICFTU has the right to present the free trade union viewpoint to UN bodies such as the Economic & Social Council.

Steel Pact Linked to Security:

Local Talks Follow National Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

on local problems with the hope of spelling out both national and local settlements in new signed contracts by the end of the week.

Meanwhile the chief union negotiators—Pres. David J. McDonald, Vice Pres. Howard Hague and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel—held exploratory meetings with smaller mills and specialty steel producers who are next on the USWA bargaining schedule. Negotiations are expected to start within a few weeks, and bargaining with the aluminum industry, where contracts expire July 31, is due to get under way in about a month.

Kennedy Sought Settlement

The basic negotiations opened Feb. 14 at the behest of the President, who asked both parties to reach a non-inflationary agreement well in advance of the current contract's expiration. Early settlement, Kennedy pointed out, would avert inventory buildups by steel users which in case of a last-minute agreement could mean unemployment later in the year as stockpiles were used up.

Parleys broke down Mar. 2 but were resumed Mar. 14 under prodding by Kennedy. Sessions were held virtually each working day and several evenings before the final settlement was whipped out.

The agreement was approved first by the USWA international executive board and then by the Wage Policy Committee. The President, at his desk in Washington, gave the committee his congratulations over the telephone as the members met in the Penn-Sheraton Hotel here, calling settlement through free collective bargaining without the pressure of deadline or strike vote "industrial statesmanship of the highest order."

"The settlement you have announced is both forward-looking and responsible," he said.

"It is obviously non-inflationary and should provide a solid base for continued price stability. In doing this, you have at the same time provided for your membership new and imaginative benefits in areas most vital to employes—job and income security.

"The settlement's new vacation-savings plan is a new and distinct contribution to collective bargaining. You and the industry deserve great credit for developing this imaginative program.

"Improvements in supplemental unemployment benefits, current vacations, pensions and other rights also contribute to improving job security and alleviating the effects of involuntary unemployment."

National Interest Protected

Kennedy said the settlement "demonstrates that the national interest can be protected" while the interests of both employes and the industry are forwarded "through free and responsible collective bargaining."

A statement issued by industry negotiators headed by R. Conrad Cooper, an executive vice president of the U.S. Steel Corp., said the benefits in the new agreement would increase employment costs by "about 2.5 percent" during the first year.

Terms of Settlement Reached As Guide to Steel Bargainers

Highlights of the new basic agreement between the Steelworkers and the major producers follow:

1. A new savings-vacation plan financed by company contributions of 3 cents per hour which the Wage Policy Committee said "will make available valuable new vacation opportunities and retirement benefits to those eligible, and new employment opportunities for employes who replace those who receive these benefits."

The plan provides for a retirement benefit of one week's vacation pay at the 1960 vacation pay rate for every five years of continuous service before Dec. 31, 1960.

In addition, for every two years of continuous service after that date, one week of special vacation will be made available to employes on a seniority basis until each eligible employe has had a special vacation, after which the cycle starts again. These vacation benefits at the employe's option can be deferred at interest until retirement, termination or time of special hardship.

After Jan. 1, 1963, employes who are aged 65 and eligible for retirement will have the benefit based on past service cut by 10 percent for every quarter-year they continue to work.

2. The employer SUB contribution was increased from 5 to 9.5 cents per hour to "minimize the risk that employe benefits will have to be reduced in periods of high employment." When the fund reaches maximum financing the excess will be drained off into the new vacation-retirement fund.

The additional money will both improve and extend benefits.

The weekly gross benefit was raised from the present 65 percent of take-home pay to 24 times average hourly earnings plus $1.50 for each dependent up to four. The weekly maximum benefit was increased from the present $25 plus $2 per dependent to $37.50 plus $1.50 per dependent for employes receiving unemployment compensation, and from $47.50 plus $2 per dependent to $60 plus $1.50 for employes whose unemployment compensation is exhausted.

Other SUB improvements: An employe paid for less than 32 hours in any week in which he worked will receive his standard hourly rate for the difference between the number of hours for which he was paid and 32 hours; an employe disabled while laid off will continue to get SUB benefits if his sickness and accident insurance coverage has ceased; a moving allowance was instituted for employes who move from one plant to another under a new seniority provision; and extensive administrative simplifications were agreed to.

3. Pension eligibility rules were eased and benefits improved for employe-victims of a permanent shutdown or a layoff or disability with small chance of recall.

Under these circumstances, an employe otherwise eligible will receive a pension if his age and years of service add up to 80, or in case the employe is 55 years or older, whose age and service add up to 75.

An employe laid off because of a permanent shutdown was made eligible for an immediate pension, the old requirement of a two-year waiting period having been removed.

The present $80 monthly reduction in benefits for employes who retire under these provisions and who are not eligible for social security was removed. The new benefits and liberalized eligibility rules apply also to employes not laid off or disabled but who retire with the company's consent.

4. Regular vacations were extended and vacation pay was improved.

Employees with 3 to 5 years' service will get 2 weeks vacation and 2 weeks pay instead of the present 1 week with 1.5 weeks pay; those with 10 to 15 years will receive 3 weeks with pay instead of the present 2 weeks with 2.5 weeks pay; those with 25 years or more will get 4 weeks with pay rather than the present 3 weeks with 3.5 weeks pay.

5. An improved seniority plan which the Wage Policy Committee said was "designed to maximize the employment security and job opportunity of long-service employes" was negotiated as a guide to the individual negotiating committees for implementation in the local agreements.

It calls for the establishment of "seniority pools" in each plant to be made up, as a minimum, of all jobs in the three lowest labor grades and two-thirds of the jobs in the fourth, and to extend over a major operating unit.

An employe with two years or more seniority laid off from his seniority unit will have the right within 60 days to a job in his seniority pool if a job in that pool is held by an employe with less plant service; he will have preferential rights over new employes for any vacancy in any pool unit filled from within the seniority unit, if he can qualify; if he is the victim of a permanent shutdown or layoff, he will have a right to a job in any seniority pool in the plant which is filled by an employe with less plant continuous service; and vacancies not filled from within the seniority unit may be filled by employes "from any of the seniority units included in the area covered by the same seniority pool."

6. The continued Human Relations Committee in its study of employment security will try to arrive at contractual language dealing with the contracting out of work, scheduling of overtime while some employes are on lay-off or short workweeks, the problem of foremen performing bargaining unit work, assignment to employes outside the bargaining unit of work which could be performed by members of the bargaining unit, and the scheduling and extension of vacation.

New Meetings Slated In Aircraft Walkout

Farmingdale, N. Y.—New bargaining sessions have been set between the Republic Aviation Corp. here and more than 8,800 Machinists who had walked out when the company denied adequate severance pay and supplemental unemployment "cushions" despite the announced threat of mass layoffs.

Federal mediators were scheduled to join the negotiators.

Republic recently announced that across the next 30 months some 13,000 of its 15,500 employes would be laid off unless substantial amounts of new work were obtained to replace contracts for the F-105D fighter-bomber. The Defense Dept. had previously decided on a cutback in F-105D production.

Month-long negotiations preceding the strike produced from the company only a last-minute so-called "final" offer that provided no severance pay and a proposed SUB plan that Machinists Lodge 1987 considered wholly inadequate.

Negotiations at Republic were the first this year at a major plant in the aerospace industry. During the year, nearly all contracts in the highly-unsettled industry will open up for bargaining involving either the Machinists or Auto Workers.

Republic proposed diversion into the SUB plan of a Christmas bonus, previously paid in good years and bad, equivalent to 5 cents an hour, and the diversion of an additional 1-cent pay increase due under a cost-of-living escalator clause, plus a company contribution of 4 cents an hour in new money.

Analysis by the union indicated that employes laid off with more than 10 years of service would receive less than $6 a week in SUB for a period of 10 weeks, with no benefits payable to workers laid off before Oct. 31, 1962.

Workers with less than 10 years of seniority would get from $2 to less than $6 a week in SUB for seven or fewer weeks.

Workers laid off in 1963 and 1964 would receive SUB for a longer period but the weekly amount would not be increased. The company also demanded agreement that the plan could not be renegotiated for five years.

The company turned down proposals for job security clauses, including prohibitions against contracting-out and use of supervisors and company employes outside the bargaining unit in work normally performed by Machinists.

The union rejected the company's "final" offer 4,792 to 617 and voted to strike by a 16-to-1 margin, 5,273 to 340.

Republic decided in the face of the strike not to allow production workers in the plant and picketing was confined to token 10-man teams at each of the company's gates.

Factory Hirings Down in February

The factory hiring rate dropped more than seasonally in February while layoffs declined seasonally, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The hiring rate fell to 34 per 1,000 in February from 41 per 1,000 the month before. Of total hires, the report noted, nearly 60 percent were of persons not previously employed by the firm; the remainder were recalls of furloughed workers.

Rail Negotiators to Resume Talks

Chicago — National negotiations on work rules, pay and fringe benefits for railroad operating employes are scheduled to resume here Apr. 17, after two days of talks which found unions and management still apart on both the demands and the ground rules for the bargaining.

Management negotiators said they were prepared to negotiate "within the framework" of recommendations made earlier this year by a Presidential Railroad Commission.

The five operating unions have flatly rejected the commission report, taking the position that the goal of the negotiations is to make a fresh start toward narrowing the differences between the original management demands for drastic work rules changes and union counter-proposals which call for raising working conditions and benefits to levels long since achieved by workers in other industries.

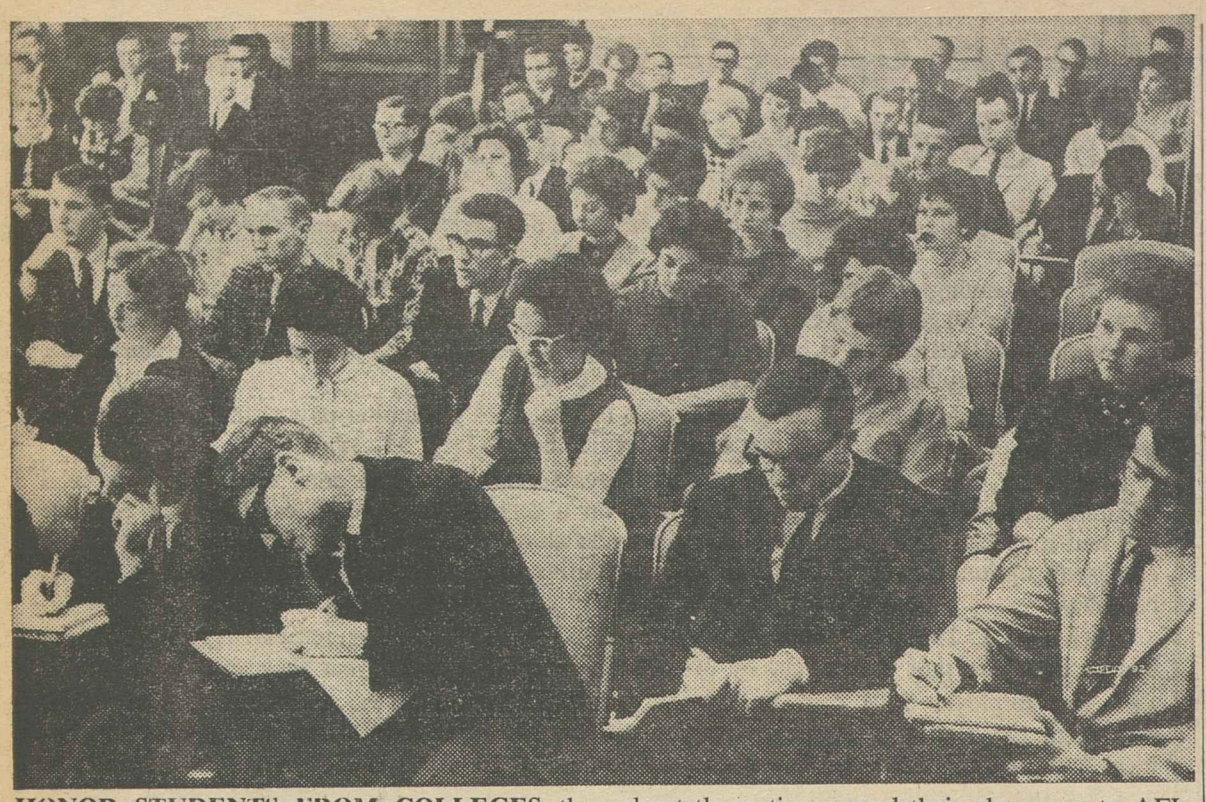
As the operating union negotiations got under way, a Presidential Emergency Board in Washington concluded hearings on pay proposals affecting some 600,000 "non-op" railroad workers.

The unions have asked for a 25-cent wage increase and a job stabilization plan; the railroads have countered with a proposal to cut the salary of many lower-paid employes by 20 percent.

The emergency board chairman, Saul Wallen, said the three-member panel will begin mediation efforts with the two parties after studying the record of the testimony.

A spokesman for the operating brotherhoods said the unions have taken strike votes as a "practical" measure but hope to reach an agreement through negotiations.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen said in a radio interview that a nationwide strike over the work rules dispute is not "imminent." He appeared on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program carried by the Mutual Broadcasting network.



HONOR STUDENTS FROM COLLEGES throughout the nation moved their classroom to AFL-CIO headquarters to hear and question union officials and staff members. The 94 students are participants in American University's Washington Seminar, a special program which enables top-ranking students to spend one semester in the nation's capital studying public affairs.

Massachusetts, Mississippi Revise Congressional Voting Districts

Boston—The Massachusetts legislature has averted an at-large election of the state's entire congressional delegation by passing a redistricting bill expected to cost the Democrats and Republicans one seat each in the House of Representatives.

The state, which presently has eight Democratic and six Republican congressmen, is entitled to only 12 representatives in the next Congress under the 1960 census apportionment. Gov. John A. Volpe (R) has said he will sign the bill, which was sponsored by a bipartisan group of incumbent congressmen.

Massachusetts was the last of 16 states which lost seats under the census apportionment to redistrict. A few days earlier, Mississippi adjusted to its one-seat loss by combining two northwest Delta districts.

While all of the states which lost seats have redistricted, five of the nine states which gained seats did not redistrict. As a result the additional representatives allowed Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Texas will be elected at large.

While the Maryland legislature did enact a redistricting bill, it was blocked by an initiative petition forcing the issue to a referendum vote.

Michigan Gov. John B. Swainson (D) vetoed a redistricting bill passed by the Republican-controlled legislature, charging it would make a "shambles" of the principle of equal representation. As a result, the extra representative will be elected at large.

An analysis by Congressional Quarterly predicts a Republican gain of two House seats and a Democratic loss of four seats as "the most likely net effect" of the redistricting actions taken. The discrepancy between the Democratic loss figure of four and the Republican gain of two results from the fact that the overall membership of the House will be reduced from 437 to the permanent figure of 435. Two additional seats were created temporarily when Alaska and Hawaii were made states.

In the Massachusetts reapportionment, a Republican district embracing part of Boston and suburban Brookline and Newton was carved up and parceled out to adjoining safe Democratic districts. Incumbent Rep. Laurence Curtis previously had announced his candidacy for the Republican senatorial nomination.

The Massachusetts legislature also hacked away most of Democratic Rep. Thomas J. Lane's district, putting his home city of Lawrence into the solid Republican territory of GOP Rep. F. Bradford Morse.

Deadlock Averted

A prolonged deadlock between the Democratic legislature and the Republican governor had threatened to force an at-large election of all congressmen, and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack had tried to increase the size of the House of Representatives by three seats—which would have saved one Massachusetts congressional district.

When this move failed, however, most of the state's congressmen swung behind the plan eventually adopted. Despite initial opposition by State Senate Pres. John E. Powers, the plan was passed by a sizable margin.

The Mississippi redistricting will pit the extremely conservative Rep. Jamie L. Whitten, a veteran of 21 years in Congress, against the younger, more moderate Rep. Frank E. Smith, ex-newspaperman and former aide to Sen. John Stennis.

Smith, who has served in Congress since 1951, was one of two Mississippi representatives who supported the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in the 1960 presidential election. Whitten backed the unpledged slate of electors which carried the state. Ironically, the Kennedy ticket carried Whitten's district, trailed in Smith's.

Bargaining Resumed In Coast Ship Strike

San Francisco—Negotiations in the strike of some 12,000 members of three unions against West Coast shipping operators, broken off when an impasse was reached, have been resumed here at the request of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

Goldberg summoned representatives of the unions and the employers to a meeting in Washington after parleys broke down in San Francisco and Deputy Dir. Robert H. Moore of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service had left the city.

Present were Sec.-Treas. Morris Weisberger of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific; Pres. William Jordan of the Marine Firemen; Sec.-Treas. Ed Turner of the Marine Cooks & Stewards, and Pres. J. Paul St. Sure of the Pacific Maritime Association.

They agreed to go back into sessions here with a special panel Goldberg said he was appointing "with the President's approval . . . to make a further effort to assist the parties in concluding a settlement." Members of the panel are Under-Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, chairman; Moore, and Prof. James J. Healey of Harvard University, a maritime labor expert.

The panel was scheduled to report back to Goldberg on Apr. 7. He acted after pleas for federal intervention by Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R) and Gov. William F. Quinn of Hawaii.

The last contract between the unions and the shipping association expired Sept. 30, 1961. The PMA has offered a package it said is worth 11.8 percent. The three unions, citing greater increases to other employes are asking for an estimated 17 percent.

Pensions Paid to 14,286 at Chrysler

Detroit—A total of 14,286 Chrysler employes have retired and received $36.9 million in pension benefits since the Auto Workers won a pension plan from the company in 1950, according to the latest report of the UAW-Chrysler Pension Board.

The pension trust fund now contains an accumulation of $170.4 million, the board said in its report to UAW Vice Pres. Norman Matthews, director of the union's Chrysler Dept.

During the last year 1,668 UAW members at Chrysler retired under the six sections of the pension program—1,037 under the normal age retirement clause and the others under the deferred, disability, early immediate payment, early deferred payment and special early clauses. Benefits paid in 1961 amounted to $7.8 million.

Asks Inquiry by Admen:

King Scores AMA Ads as Misleading

Rep. Cecil King (D-Calif.), co-sponsor of the Anderson-King health care bill, has asked a top advertising executive to spark an investigation of what King called "lies and deceptions" in newspaper advertising by the American Medical Association.

In a telegram to the president of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, Frederick R. Gamble, King charged that in newspaper ads the AMA and its affiliates have launched "a coldly-calculated campaign of dishonesty" to discredit the social security measure.

"I appeal to you to investigate the content of this advertising which misleads the public" about the Anderson-King bill, the California congressman urged Gamble.

King in a full-scale speech on the House floor recently described in detail tactics being used by the AMA to defeat his proposal, which would provide health care for the aged under the social security system. He also obtained White House assurance that Pres. Kennedy would help combat charges that the bill would involve what the physicians' group labels "socialized medicine."

Taking up the advertising program, King told Gamble that recent ads assailing his bill had appeared in widely scattered newspapers.

"It's no accident," he said, "that the ads are almost identical. And it's obvious these ads—although signed by local medical groups—are centrally inspired by the AMA."

He said that the AMA is spending millions of dollars to defeat his bill. "That is the AMA's right. But I do object to lies, distortions, half-truths and misrepresentations being heaped upon my bill," he declared.

The ads assert that older people would not have freedom to choose their own hospital or nursing home, that such hospitals would have to be chosen by "a Washington official."

"This is not true, and the AMA knows it," King declared. "As clearly stated by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff, he would leave it up to each state to determine what hospitals and nursing homes meet health and safety standards. There is no plan to have somebody in Washington decide which hospital an older person might use."

The ads further claim that the Anderson-King bill "is not realistic—9 million Americans over 65 already have some form of health insurance."

'Misleading,' King Says

King said, "This is misleading. Practically the same number of Americans over 65 have no health insurance whatsoever. Moreover, the AMA is well aware that the vast majority of those who do have health insurance are inadequately protected. This is not to mention the fact that premiums on comprehensive health insurance policies for those over 65 are prohibitively high."

King acknowledged that it is "too much to hope" that the AMA will stop its attack. He urged Gamble: "Can you not at least use your good offices to see that no misrepresentation of the bill be allowed in paid advertisements, and that if the bill is attacked that it be attacked on the basis of what it is and what it says, and not with misrepresentations, distortions and half-truths?"

10,000 Rally to Back Health Care for Aged

New York—More than 10,000 retired workers and still-employed union members, rallying in support of the King-Anderson bill, filled two halls in Manhattan Center here and crowded pavements and streets outside as they made clear their demand for a health care program for the aged financed through the Social Security system.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D), one of a parade of government and labor leaders who spoke on behalf of the bill, called the measure "not just good legislation, not just desirable legislation, but must legislation."

He urged the audience to use votes as weapons in support of the measure and predicted that "if congressmen are not going to love the old people in June and July, the older people and all the rest of us are not going to love them in September and November."

The rally was called by the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council to launch a campaign for the bill, now stalled in the House Ways & Means Committee. A four-point program, presented by Jack Ossofsky, chairman of the subcommittee on the aging of the council's Community Services Committee, urged the retired unionists to write their congressmen, visit them personally in Washington, gather petitions in behalf of Anderson-King, and take part in a larger rally at Madison Square Garden, May 20, to be addressed by Pres. Kennedy.

Other speakers included Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.; CSC Chairman Michael Sampson; Council Sec. Morris Iushewitz; AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann, and Dr. Benedict Duffy, Seton Hall College of Medicine, a member of the new Physicians' Committee for Health Care for the Aged Through Social Security.

A feature of the rally was a dramatic presentation staged with the cooperation of theatrical unions, with members of the Television & Radio Artists and Actors' Equity as the performers. It told the story of a typical retired couple forced to get help for a badly-needed operation through the machinery of the Kerr-Mills program.

"That's one couple," said narrator Fred O'Neal, an Equity officer. "I can read you a list of 10,000 more with the same problem or worse. Ten thousand? A hundred thousand, a million, living on the thin edge of poverty, knowing that tomorrow's pain, tomorrow's fall may push them over the edge."

NLRB Expands Election Reports

The National Labor Relations Board has revised its reports on results of representation elections to provide for a tabular format and the grouping of elections by the union involved.

The new monthly "NLRB Election Report" covers consent elections as well as those directed by the board and regional directors.

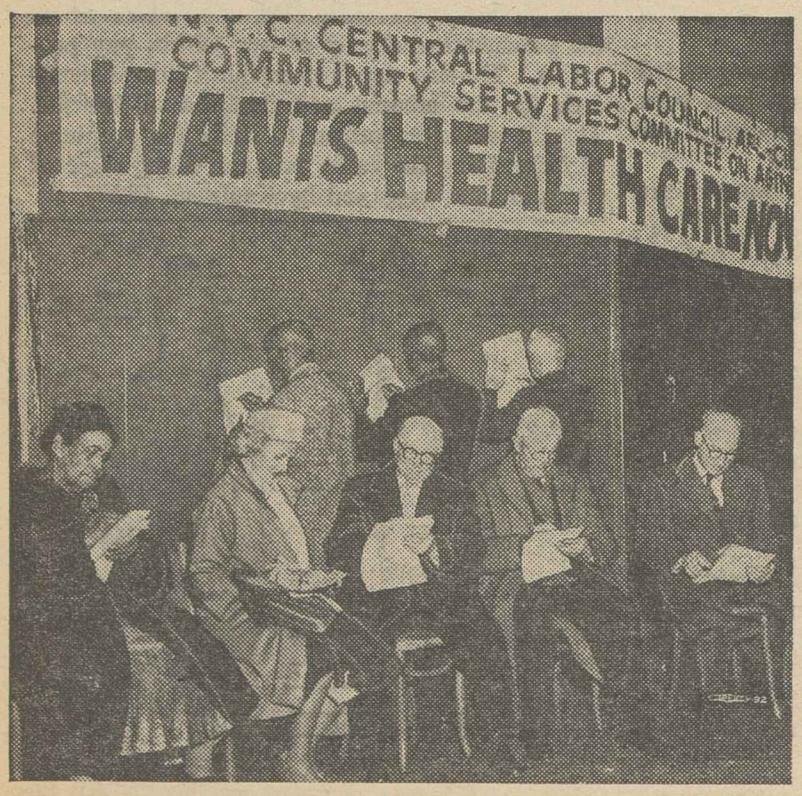
108 YEARS OLD, Broadus A. Jackson, former seaman and member of the National Maritime Union, is shown between Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Labor Council (left), and Dr. Benjamin J. Duffy, who spoke to New York rally in support of social security principle for health care for the aged.

FROM ALL OVER the city and its outlying areas came retired workers staging the rally urging enactment of the principles of the Anderson-King bill on health care. Here is a bus load of former workers in fur industry as they arrived at Manhattan Center.

New York Retirees Rally for Health Bill

GROUP OF RETIREES listens intently as New York City's Mayor Robert F. Wagner joins speakers urging Congress to act favorably on Anderson-King bill. Manhattan Center, scene of many union meetings, was jammed with 3,300 in one hall, 1,800 in another, while 5,000 outside listened to proceedings over loud speaker system.

MEMBER OF PHYSICIANS' new committee to back health care for the aged through social security, Dr. Benjamin J. Duffy, professor of preventive medicine at Seton Hall College of Medicine, addresses rally.



PETITIONS TO NEW YORK MEMBERS of House and Senate are signed by retirees in behalf of Anderson-King bill.

HERE IS SCENE outside Manhattan Center as audience moves into hall for the mammoth rally.

Good-Faith Bargaining

THE SETTLEMENT IN STEEL is a clear demonstration that good faith collective bargaining between a strong, responsible union and a management concerned with industrial peace can work.

The union won its goal of a "program designed to achieve measures of employment and income security" without being forced into a repetition of the bitter four-month strike of 1959-60 when steel management was determined to "crack the union."

The 1962 negotiations, culminating in an agreement three months before the expiration of the present contract, are living proof of the trade union movement's contention that where management recognizes a union as a responsible representative of its workers and engages in collective bargaining with a desire to achieve an agreement, industrial peace can be maintained with benefit to both parties and the nation.

The Jobs Lag

THE DISMAL CHILL of chronic unemployment is still on the land and it is doubtful if there will be any important changes in the next few months.

The Labor Dept.'s latest report on unemployment in the nation's major job areas shows an increase in the number of areas with joblessness of 6 percent or more over February.

The number of critically affected job areas reached a high of 101 at the low point of the 1960-61 recession and gradually dropped to 60 late last year. Since then it has been inching upward again and in March reached 63, or about 42 percent of all major employment centers.

The Labor Dept. report held out little hope for the months ahead, indicating that expected gains in employment would be mostly seasonal or of the "slight-to-moderate expansion" variety.

Kerr-Mills Failure

THE KERR-MILLS ACT, which was whooped through Congress two years ago as the American Medical Association's reluctant answer to medical care for the aged, has been put to the test of a full year's operation and proven a complete failure.

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has filed a report with the House Ways & Means Committee disclosing that fewer than 1 percent of the nation's aged are receiving medical care under the act.

The cost of this program, reaching nearly no one, may run as high as $215 million by the end of the current fiscal year.

By last October this highly-touted replacement for a program of health care through social security was operating in 19 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands under wide variation of forms. Only six states provided care in the five major areas of hospitalization, nursing home care, physicians' services, prescribed drugs and dental care.

The HEW report ought to lay to rest this lame excuse for legislation geared to the inadequacies of state programs and a humiliating means test. The honest, workable answer is health care through social security and the time for Ways & Means Committee action is long overdue.

AFL-CIO News

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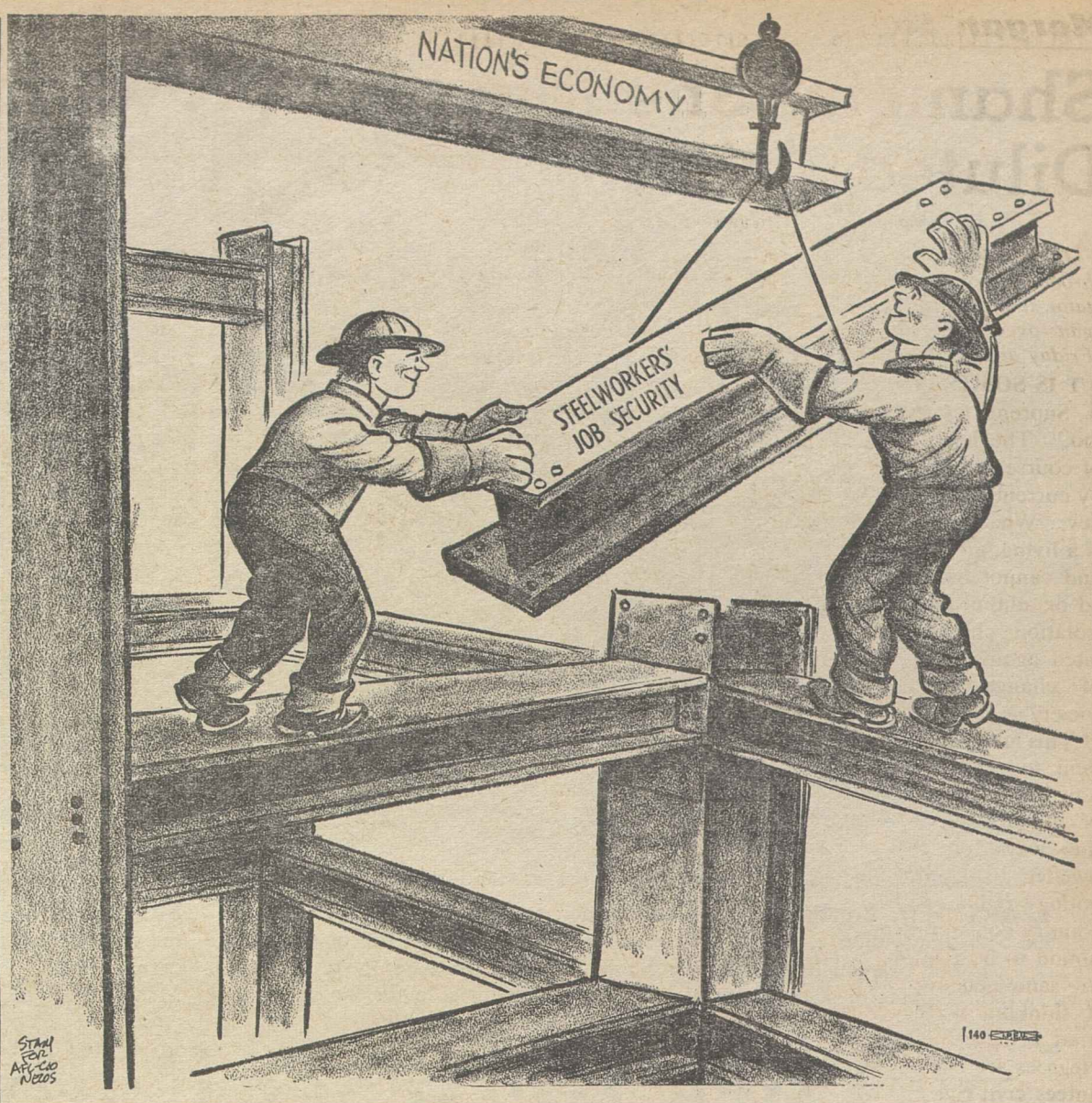


'Inadequate for Sixties':

Educator Urges New Look at State Jobless Pay Systems

THE COMPLETE INADEQUACY of our present unemployment compensation program has long been recognized by some of the nation's leading economists. Recently Prof. Jacob J. Kaufman of Pennsylvania State University expressed this with extreme clarity in a letter to the New York Times.

"We should recognize," he wrote, "that a program which was developed in the Thirties for cyclical unemployment might be inadequate to meet the structural unemployment problems of the Sixties.

"For we now face increasing numbers of workers unemployed as a result of severe technological changes and new entrants coming into the labor force each year in increasing numbers, many of whom may be inadequately trained for industry. We must reconsider the unemployment compensation program in light of these factors."

Kaufman examined some of the basic principles of the current program.

FIRST, HE WONDERED whether the unemployment compensation program should be continued on a state-by-state basis or whether it should be federalized.

"The state system," he said, "has demonstrated certain weaknesses. Some state funds have been drained because of economic changes which are not the fault of the states themselves."

Kaufman points out that state systems are almost bankrupt. They are forced to make payments to a large number of unemployed workers who may be unaffected by an upturn in business. When jobless benefits are made by all states during a serious recession all states feel the brunt equally. However, when payments are made out of state systems because of a chronic condition, other states benefit (as a result of these spendings) without the states suffering from chronic unemployment receiving benefits in return.

In addition, the Pennsylvania State University economist points out, because of variations in payments by employers and in benefits offered to unemployed, we are allowing the unemployment compensation system to become a factor in industrial location.

Kaufman also questions the desirability of having a direct relationship between taxes paid into the fund and benefits paid out.

"If we federalize the unemployment compensation system, would it not be more desirable," he asks, "from a fiscal point of view, to pay out benefits in terms of need and take in revenue based on sound tax and fiscal policies?"

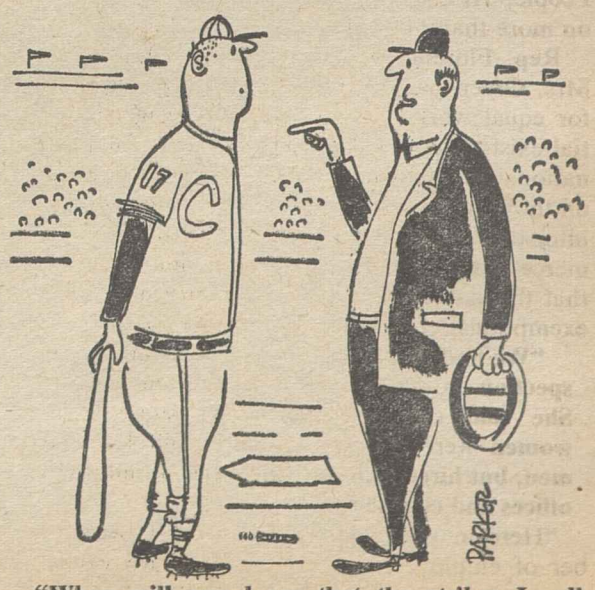
There is another factor which concerns Kaufman. He wonders whether it is fair or wise to build up work histories in the form of employment and earnings before employes are entitled to benefits.

"The fact that a worker who has just entered the labor force is unemployed in no way diminishes his need for financial assistance," he writes. "Thus, new entrants in the labor force might well be considered eligible for unemployment compensation."

Since we are faced with the problems of the automation age Kaufman is particularly concerned that we consider the question of relating the training and retraining programs to the unemployment compensation program.

"IF WORKERS ARE UNEMPLOYED for lack of skills," he says, "or have skills which are no longer in demand, why not make their unemployment compensation payments relate to their willingness to undertake training for occupations for which there is a demand?"

What many economists look upon with alarm is the patchwork make-up of our jobless pay programs. The first step is to establish federal standards for the amount and duration of benefits. Then it would be proper to study the proposals of federalizing the entire program along some of the guidelines suggested by Kaufman. **(PAI)**



"When will you learn that the strikes I call are not subject to arbitration?"

Morgan Says:

Shameful Shenanigans Have Diluted Urban Vote for Years

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IT IS SOMETIMES SAID of the justices of the Supreme Court that "they read the newspapers too." The derisive implication of that observation, of course, is that their decisions are shaped more by current events that by the accumulated rules of law. What these retractors ignore is that the law is a living, growing thing, and cannot be interpreted or administered in an isolation chamber insulated against the growth of change of modern society.

Morgan

This may be a handy item to remember right now because in the wake of the decision opening the way for the city dweller to claim equal voting rights with his country cousin, attacks on the Supreme Court are bound to be renewed. And they will come from the same general quarter of right-wing thinking—if thinking is the proper word—which heaved mud at the tribunal for its rulings recognizing that Negroes are people and that the constitution guarantees civil rights to all citizens whom it protects.

It is indisputable that the urban and suburban voters have had their franchise diluted by the shameful shenanigans of legislatures dominated for decades—in some cases for half a century—by rural districts. In state after state the record is clear:

Two counties in Alabama with 41 percent of the state's population have only 10 percent of the representation in the lower house, 14 percent of the upper house in the state legislature. Seven counties comprising 39 percent of Georgia's population can claim only 10.5 percent of the state's legislators. With three-quarters of the state's population, five Maryland counties get less than half the representation in the state capitol. And so on through Nevada, Vermont, Virginia almost ad infinitum.

Interestingly enough one of the few states in which the imbalance is relatively slight is California where 23 urban counties with 93 percent of the population account for 90 percent of the assemblymen—and only 48 percent of the state senators. And California was the legislative workshop of Earl Warren in his brilliant political career as governor before he became Chief Justice. He joined the 6-2 majority in the apportionment decision.

In his dissent, Justice Felix Frankfurter did not deny the wrong to urban voters but argued that the courts were not the place to right it. The proper place, he said in effect, was the voting booth itself.

"In a democratic society like ours," he wrote, "relief must come through an aroused popular conscience that sears the conscience of the people's representatives."

The ironic fact is however, that it was the accumulated callouses on the consciences of the people's representatives in Tennessee which for years turned back the hot anger of citizens of Nashville, Memphis and other cities who finally, with no other recourse, turned to the courts for relief—thus starting the action on which the Supreme Court ruled. And as Justice William O. Douglas observed in concurring with the majority, that while it is said that any decision in cases of this kind is beyond the competence of the courts—and this point was made where racial segregation was involved—"yet the legality of claims and conduct is a traditional subject for judicial determination."

In 1958, when attacks on the Supreme Court in the wake of segregation and other decisions were in full and curdling cry, Dean Eugene Rostow of the Yale Law School wrote: "The law must be an educational force and a moral force too."

IN ANOTHER PASSAGE he said: "If the individual is to have a considerable scope for personal freedom in the American society of the future, he will have to continue to rely on the courts to see to it that people are treated by the state in ways which conform to constitutional standards of democratic propriety. The weight of . . . history is evidence that the people do expect the courts to interpret, declare, adapt and apply these constitutional provisions, as one of their main protections against the possibility of abuse by presidents and legislatures."

Loading state legislatures year after year for the cows and the country squires, to deny urban voters equal representation and, therefore, equal protection, hardly conforms to constitutional standards of democratic propriety. If the legislatures refuse, as they have, to correct such manifest injustice they have only their craftily calculated neglect to blame when the courts move in, at the instigation of some outraged taxpayer, to tidy things up.

It is rather fascinating—in a depressing sort of way—to contemplate the fact that the people who are first to complain about the Supreme Court allegedly overstepping its jurisdiction are the same people who are the last to want to remove the vicious desert areas of indolence and irresponsibility and injustice into which the court, sooner or later, is bound to step.

Washington Reports:

U. S. Called 'Backward Nation' On Pay for Women's Work

WOMEN DOCTORS, lawyers, psychologists, psychiatrists, teachers and others in the professions are paid an average of $1,000 a year less than men "even though their training, experience and other factors are identical," Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

Rep. Florence P. Dwyer (R-N. J.), who with Mrs. Green has introduced a bill for "equal pay for equal work," charged that the wage differential exists also in factories and offices. She urged national legislation, although 22 states have laws on the subject, because "state laws cannot regulate interstate commerce and the great bulk of commerce today is interstate." She pointed out, also that the states which have laws vary in coverage, exemptions, enforcement and other factors.

"We find loopholes, inferior policying and inspection in state laws," Mrs. Green asserted. She said committee testimony showed that women were not only usually paid less than men, but hired in lower categories in industries, offices and civil service.

"Here in Washington, D. C., the largest number of employes in Grades 1 to 5 are women," she declared. "And at the top of the ladder, Grades 15 to 18, only about 1 percent of the total work force is women."

Mrs. Dwyer said she believes that "equal pay for equal work would help stabilize wage rates and increase job security by discouraging replacement of men with women at lower rates."

Thirty-eight countries have adopted the Intl. Labor Organization conference agreement for equal remuneration for men and women, Mrs. Green pointed out, "and the United States, unfortunately, is conspicuous by its absence in ratifying this agreement. We find the countries to the north and south of us, Canada and Mexico, have national legislation for equal pay for equal work. We find that even some of the new countries in Africa have legislation of this kind. In this area, the United States is a backward country."

Among supporters she said, are all kinds of national organizations, both in labor and business, the American Association of University Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Negro Women and both political parties.

Mrs. Green was more hopeful of action in this session because for the first time, the chairman of the subcommittee and full committee are interested and are holding hearings.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ASSUMING THE NORMAL erosions and attrition of time and the presumptive re-election of Pres. Kennedy in 1964, the 44-year-old President seems likely to play a role in the reshaping of the Supreme Court that may extend his influence for a generation beyond two terms in the White House.

He had been in office only a little more than a year when Justice Whittaker, fourth of Mr. Eisenhower's five appointees, retired after less than five years of service.

With the exception of Kennedy's new appointee, Byron R. White, only two of the justices were born in this century.

Three of them are legatees of the New Deal era, now a quarter century gone, appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt in the almost-forgotten world before Pearl Harbor and the long hard years of war and cold war. They have remained for all this time the clearly-dominating influences on the bench, although the 78-year-old Hugo Black and the 63-year-old William O. Douglas represent one tradition and the nearly 80-year-old Felix Frankfurter speaks for another.

With the exception of the great Chief Justice Harlan Stone and the present Chief Justice Earl Warren, they have been unmatched in prestige and authority since the days of Holmes, Brandeis and Cardozo. And Warren himself is 72 years old.

Black and Frankfurter still pronounce their judgments and wage their ancient disagreements with vigor that seems unimpaired, and the Chief Justice has been the architect of policy as the court proclaimed the meaning of democracy in mid-century America. Not one of them dodders.

In the procession of the years, it nevertheless seems likely that among these justices and the others born around the turn of the century, death or accident or a desire for retirement may create vacancies Mr. Kennedy will fill. The President has a taste for younger men, postwar in their concepts and bringing fresh insights to old problems. His choices may be on the bench for a long time.

* * *

A FEW PRESIDENTS have been only slightly aware of the overwhelming significance of the court. It was a blind spot, oddly, for Harry S. Truman, who leaned toward naming old friends from the Senate without much consciousness of the real business of the high court—which is to relate changing concepts to the altered circumstances of a dynamic society as well as to determine the technical meaning of the law.

The late Justice Robert Jackson, in his years before he went to the bench, thought long and deeply about the nature of judicial power in the United States, and he wrote that the Supreme Court inevitably becomes the last generation's check upon each new one.

It is by no means certain that men appointed as "liberals" will remain—or ever really were—what the President appointing them thought or hoped they were. Witness the fierce intellectual and moral struggles of Justices Black and Frankfurter.

Pres. Theodore Roosevelt appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes, believing that the great lawyer and jurist from Massachusetts would support his trust-busting policies, taking Holmes into the inner circle of advisers—until a Sherman Anti-Trust law decision came down, and Holmes voted hard and sharp against the government. Roosevelt never invited him to the White House again except for the ceremonial annual state dinners a President must give.

* * *

ABOUT BYRON R. WHITE little is known. He is described by intimates as diffident, almost shy. Until he joined the Kennedy drive for the presidency, he had almost no record of political activity. He had a quiet corporation law practice in Denver. Yet for what it is worth or means, he is believed liberal and modern in his instincts.

Mr. Kennedy is an activist President, with a strong sense of history. His choices for the court seem certain to be intellectuals. They may be men of distinction who will grace and enhance a bench that has known only a few noble jurists in each generation.

"EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK" laws have been adopted by 38 countries, including Canada, Mexico and many of the new African nations, but not by the U.S., Rep. Florence Dwyer (R-N. J.), left, and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Both have introduced equal pay bills.

How to Buy:

Consumer-Protection Program Would Add Buying Power, Jobs

By Sidney Margolius

THE CONSUMER - PROTECTION program proposed to Congress by Pres. Kennedy is the first time consumer needs have been recognized on that high a government level.

This department estimates that if fully enacted by Congress this program could increase your family's purchasing power by as much as 10 percent, and thus also strengthen the national economy and boost employment. The program would direct more of the money you spend into actual and better-quality goods and services, and less into various forms of money waste that now keep down family living standards. For a typical family, the enactment and whole-hearted application of this program could mean as much as $500 a year more purchasing power.

This comprehensive program of consumer protection falls short of urgent currents needs in only one immediately-urgent respect. While it does call for more adequate and sincere advance testing of the true effectiveness of drugs, and would require drug manufacturers to reveal common names as well as the brand names which tell you nothing, it fails to seek a solution to present high prices of medicines. What Pres. Kennedy really did was substitute the Food & Drug Administration's weaker proposals for the Kefauver bill.

Sen. Estes Kefauver has proposed to shorten the patent monopoly on new prescription drugs to three years instead of the present 17.

Some of the potential benefits of the President's consumer program can be available to you only through government or cooperative effort. This is true not only of the need to reduce present lofty drug prices, but in relation to housing. The present high cost of housing is both the No. 1 consumer problem of our time, and the one that's hardest for a family to solve by itself. But some features of this program can go right to work for you.

Here is how the President's consumer proposals to Congress can benefit you, and how you can apply some of this program in your own family's purchasing and money handling:

True Interest Rates: The President has urged Congress to pass Sen. Paul Douglas's "truth in lending" bill which would require lenders and sellers to tell you the true annual interest rates on installment purchases and loans. This would benefit you by making it possible for you to compare rates charged by different lenders and sellers. A family that has a not-unusual installment debt of $1,200 could save a good $60 a year and sometimes more by having and using this information.

Meanwhile, until Congress does act to require frank information on interest rates, your best bet usually is to borrow from a credit union or, if you don't belong to one, from a commercial bank, to finance your needs. Costs of loans from these sources generally are lower than finance charges required by installment sellers.

Consumer Information: One of the most potentially-useful ideas proposed by the President would make available to consumers more of the information the government develops in its own research. Several agencies have discontinued consumer publications.

Now that the President has directed government agencies to make more of their information available to the public, watch for an increased flow of useful facts on buying and using merchandise in your labor, co-op and credit-union newspapers.

Some of the best money-saving information of this type to look for is facts on foods which currently are most abundant and lowest-priced; information on the relative costs of foods serving the same nutritional purposes; more and franker facts on the relative lack of nourishment in some popular packaged food such as dry cereals and carbonated beverages, and on prepared foods which contain a large amount of inexpensive fillers and even water, such as cold cuts and some frozen and canned cooked dishes.

Deceptive Packaging: This can be a real fooler, as this department has been warning for five years, which is how long it has taken to get some government attention for this problem. After further investigation (not too long a one would seem necessary) the President has promised to recommend to both private business and Congress measures to provide clearer and easier-to-understand weight markings on food, detergent and other packages.

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MISS PAGE ONE for the New York Newspaper Guild's 1962 Page One Ball, Michele Evans, a New York Times secretary, receives a coronet symbolizing her royalty from Wilfred E. Alexander, president of the ANG local. Runners up included Joyce Sievers, left, and Barbara Maddaloni, right, both Daily News stenographers. The ball will be held Apr. 27.

In 50th Year:

Increases Urged in Children's Services

DESPITE SPECTACULAR IMPROVEMENT in the health and welfare of the nation's children during the past 50 years, both the quality and availability of services must be stepped up if all children are to realize their full potential.

This is the theme of a special issue of Children, a professional journal published by the Children's Bureau of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. The March-April issue of the publication commemorates the 50th anniversary of the bureau, to be observed in Washington, D. C., Apr. 9, and points up the "need and prospects of children and youth, yesterday, today, and tomorrow."

Since the establishment of the Children's Bureau in 1912, deaths of children from ages 1 to 14 dropped from 514 per 100,000 to approximately 65.6 today, and deaths of infants dropped from almost one in 10 live births in 1915 to slightly more than two in every 100 today.

"The best in American medicine is very good indeed," says Dr. Leona Baumgartner, commissioner of health, New York City, in an article entitled "A Fresh Look at Child Health."

"But there is little chance that professional health personnel in these next few decades will increase proportionate to the growing population of youngsters. Therefore the problem of improved health care must depend on increased efficiency—better communication, better thinking, and better planning."

MRS. KATHERINE B. OETTINGER, Children's Bureau chief, writing on "A Half Century of Progress for All Children," says that "many of the tenets so evident in the bureau's previous years have emerged with even greater clarity today." Of these tenets that have been reinforced by developments of the past five years she says:

- Services essential to children's well-being must keep pace with children's needs.
- Research findings that could benefit children and their families must be translated into action throughout the country.
- A great variety of trained personnel for children's services is a prime requisite for the advancement and refinement of these services.
- Programs designed to advance the well-being of children require the cooperation of professions and agencies at all levels.
- The nation has a special obligation to remove or alleviate the handicaps suffered by children.
- Every child should have a home of his own, preferably with his own parents.
- The best knowledge and information about child growth and development must be readily available to parents seeking it.
- Children, because they cannot speak for themselves, need a spokesman.
- Children's needs know no national boundaries.

Copies of the March-April anniversary issue and subscriptions may be obtained by writing the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Copies of the special issue are 25 cents each.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Wait 'til She Sees Junior at The Wheel of a Souped-Up Car

By Jane Goodsell

IN ALL THE WORLD
There's nothing like
A pig-tailed girl
On a brand new bike.

Strike up the band
And beat the drums!
Watch it! Watch it!
Here she comes!

Her mother watches
Full of dread.
She hides her eyes
And shakes her head.

HER FATHER SHOUTS
With paternal pride,
"Look at the way
"The kid can ride!"

She whizzes past them
Down the street
With flying braids
And whirling feet.

And grubby hands
On handlebars,
And in her eyes
A thousand stars.

SHE'S BRAVE AS A LION
Or a Bengal Lancer,
And faster than Swaps
Or Native Dancer.

She's Buffalo Bill,
She's Paul Revere!
Or maybe she's king
Of the wild frontier.

She zooms through
Interstellar space.
She's Ben Hur in
A chariot race.

SHE'S TAKING OFF
From an aircraft carrier!
She's breaking through
The sonic barrier!

She's lickety-splitting
'Round again,
Out-astronauting
Colonel Glenn.

She's a shooting star
From the Milky Way!
She's the best and most
In the USA!

SHE'S A WINGED VICT'RY
In dungarees
With one skinned elbow
And two skinned knees.

'Hunger Knows No Politics':

Meany Calls on U.S. To Feed Starving

(Continued from Page 1)

dictatorships are known to have resold in the foreign market some of the very goods they imported for the ostensible purpose of alleviating the shortages and hunger confronting their own people."

But "hunger knows no politics," Meany wrote in the Federationist editorial, its "conquest knows no politics," and we have the ARA experience to guide us.

Hoover Relief Plan Cited

In the Twenties, he pointed out, "American relief teams, with food and medicines, went to the stricken areas and gave aid directly to the famine victims.

"There was no possible misunderstanding by the recipients of the aid as to who helped them."

And Maxim Gorki, world-renowed Russian writer, Meany recalled, thanked Hoover in these words: "In the whole history of practical humanitarianism I know of no achievement that could compare in greatness and compassion with the help that you extended."

The suffering of the people in Red China, in Cuba, in East Germany and other satellite countries today "is far too great and the human crisis is far too grave to be met with 'business as usual' transactions and deals," the editorial stated.

A series of "natural and man-made calamities" such as the forced-commune system has created a "desperate" food shortage in Mao Tse-tung's China, so serious that about 8 million parcels had to be sent from Chinese in Hong Kong to their relatives on Asia's mainland.

People in Cuba "are facing a desperate shortage of all food staples and consumers' goods," so that Castro has been forced to "the most rigid rationing" and lowering of labor standards to prevent "the ravages of massive famine."

In the walled-in Soviet Zone of Germany, the "increasingly acute shortage of all food staples and goods" is making life "ever more drab, dismal and difficult."

Even in the Soviet Union errors in policy have caused "serious shortages, especially in agricultural products."

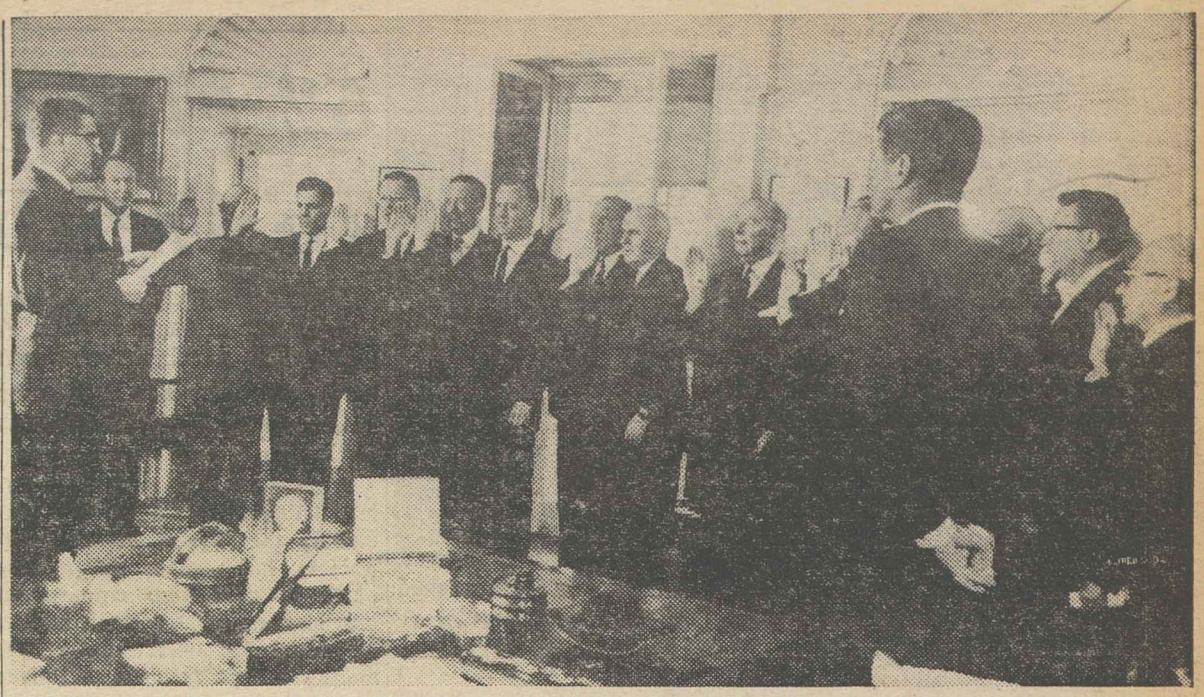
A revival of the ARA plan "should be welcomed" by the Communist dictators, Meany wrote, on the basis of Lenin's precedent.

By sending in relief teams, he said, we could make sure that the food goes to the starving and that the people know who is sending it, he continued.

"The American people would rather give away some of their rice, wheat, butter, textile and medicines" than to "sell these goods for gold mined by slave labor."

"Our country has always shown great generosity and capacity in helping save people from starvation," the editorial said.

"The principles and experience of the ARA in saving Lenin's Russia from famine could well provide the guiding line for our country's efforts to help those now menaced by famine behind the Iron Curtain."



CEREMONY IN PRES. KENNEDY'S office brings into being the new citizens General Advisory Committee to the Arms Control & Disarmament Agency. Kennedy watches as members including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (second from left, partially obscured) are sworn in by White House Administrative Officer Frank Sander. Agency director William Foster is to left of Meany.

Supreme Court Awaits White as 9th Justice

The Supreme Court has deferred action on 12 pending cases until its term opening next October, setting them for reargument after the newly-nominated associate justice, Byron R. White, has taken his place on the bench.

The presumption was that the court was either equally divided on the issues raised or considered the cases so important that they should be argued a second time with a full membership.

White, 44 years old, has served since the beginning of the Administration as deputy attorney general under Pres. Kennedy's brother, Robert F. Kennedy.

The Supreme Court appointment was announced by the President two days after the retirement of Justice Charles Evans Whittaker for reasons of health.

Senate approval of White was expected swiftly. Unusually quiet and unobtrusive for a high-ranking Washington official, he is rated a first-class lawyer. In Denver, where he practiced law, he was not active in politics until he formed a Citizens for Kennedy group in 1960.

The cases the high court deferred included one contempt-of-Congress conviction, the constitutionality of the Robinson-Patman Act forbidding price-cutting "for the purpose of destroying competition," and two legal attacks by the states of Virginia and Florida on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

5-4 Division Frequent

In contempt cases involving refusal of witnesses to answer questions about communism the court in recent years has been divided 5-to-4. Whittaker, known as a strict upholder of congressional powers, has voted regularly to sustain such convictions.

The President announced that White's post as deputy attorney general would be filled by his assistant, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

Gerrymander Hit by COPE In New York

New York—An intensive registration-and-vote drive has been launched by the New York State AFL-CIO with the goal of upsetting "the Republican-engineered gerrymandering of congressional districts" through an "outpouring" of labor votes in the November election.

Louis Hollander, chairman of the state COPE organization, said the program is already in operation in the upstate 33rd congressional district, which includes Ithaca, Binghamton and Elmira. He said it will be extended to other areas of the state this spring.

Addressing a statewide meeting of COPE representatives, Hollander charged that the redistricting enacted by the Republican-controlled legislature last fall "was a most outrageous action, whose only purpose was to bring about the election of an even greater number of reactionary representatives." He added:

"Despite the cleverest gerrymandering possible, the effect of this attempt to rob the people of real representation in Congress can be defeated if enough of our fellow citizens, in and out of the labor movement, are persuaded to register and to come out and vote on election day."

Conservation Corps, Job Plan For Youth Draw Wide Support

Conservationists and social workers, unions and church groups have joined in a major drive for legislation to remedy neglect of America's natural and human resources.

The Administration's Youth Employment Opportunities bill has won support from those concerned with improving forests and parklands, those concerned with the future of hundreds of thousands of out-of-school, out-of-work youngsters, and those—including the AFL-CIO—concerned with both.

A Senate bill, sponsored by Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), has had committee approval since last September. The first floor action, however, is expected in the House, where a companion bill introduced by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) was recently approved by the Education & Labor Committee and is awaiting Rules Committee clearance.

Two separate programs are provided in the legislation, but both share the common feature of providing idle youth with socially useful work. The two key provisions are:

- Formation of a Youth Conservation Corps, an improved model of one of the New Deal's most successful experiments—the Civilian Conservation Corps.
- A Youth Public Service Employment program designed to provide useful work experience for jobless youngsters between 16 and 21 in the employ of local governments and non-profit social and health agencies. The federal government would pay half the wages, up to $20 a week.

Both programs were included in a three-part package proposed by Pres. Kennedy last year. The third program, job training, was included in the Manpower Training bill recently enacted.

Humphrey Backs CCC-Type

Humphrey has been plugging for a CCC-type program for years. His Senate bill would authorize 30,000 enrollees the first year, with the number rising over a four-year period to 150,000.

The AFL-CIO declared in support of this program that "sufficient experience has been gained from operation of the old CCC to permit a full-scale operation" as contrasted with the pilot program proposed by Kennedy to enroll 6,000 young men a year for work on federal and state conservation projects.

Under the House bill, which is closer to the Administration request, up to 12,000 enrollees would be authorized in each of three years.

Both measures incorporate safeguards against use of enrollees on projects which would displace regular workers or contracted work, such as road construction.

Emphasizing the backlog of needed conservation projects, the House committee report noted that estimates by the Dept. of Interior and the Dept. of Agriculture showed that 80,000 man-years of work could be usefully employed each year on federal lands alone—many times the size of the program recommended.

CCC Record Cited

In its 10-year existence—halted by World War II mobilization—the CCC completed 28 million rods of fencing, 6 million check dams, 478 square yards of seeding and sodding, 4 million acres of forest stand improvement, and 13 million acres of tree insect control, the committee noted.

Unlike the CCC, which was divided in administration with the Army operating the camps, the new program would be under the direction of the Labor Dept., with a commission representing other interested agencies and a public advisory committee. Enrollees would be between the ages of 16 through 21 and would enlist for six-month terms. The base pay in the House bill, in addition to subsistence and quarters, would be $70 a month.

Complementing the conservation corps as a means of giving work experience to jobless youth would be the public service employment program. This would provide federal funds, on a 50-50 matching basis, to assist state and local government units, and private non-profit community service agencies, in creating worth while job opportunities for young people in or near their home communities.

The type of work envisaged would include service in schools, hospitals and libraries, park improvement and recreation and in civic organizations such as the Visiting Nurses Association and the Boy Scouts.

The program would permit the employment of 25,000 young persons a year on a full-time basis or a larger number on part-time. It is aimed at furnishing "services which would not otherwise be provided," and "experience in work which will encourage the enrollees to obtain further schooling and training."

On both committees, Republicans filed dissenting reports, with the House minority charging that the conservation program would result in establishing a "youth labor corps" which has "its counterpart in every country that is presently dominated or controlled by the Communists."

Office Employes Win 2 Montana Elections

Billings, Mont.—Employes of Consolidated Freightways in Montana voted for the Office Employes and rejected the unaffiliated Teamsters in two recent elections, OEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin has reported.

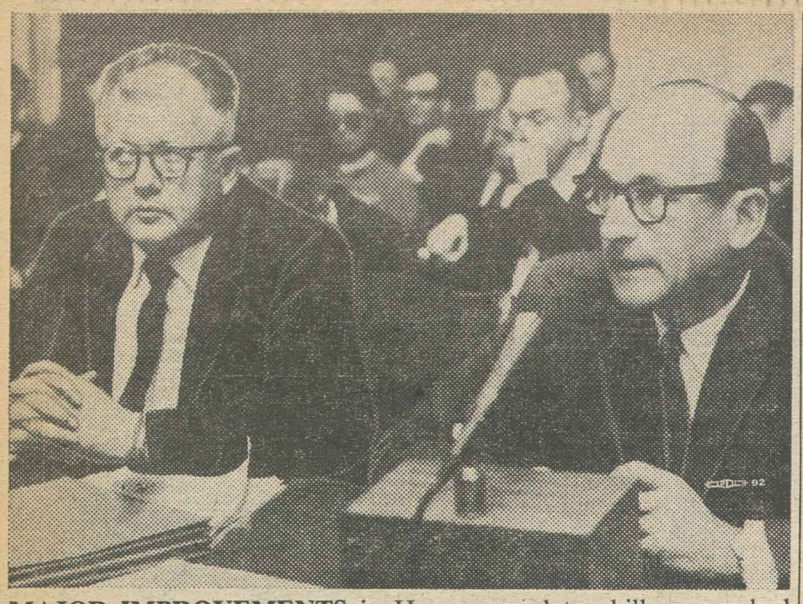
Coughlin said the vote among Billings office employes was OEIU 11, neither 1, Teamsters 0. Statewide it was OEIU 23, neither 5, Teamsters 1.

Bakery Unions Appoint Merger Plan Committees

Top-level committees have been appointed to discuss a merger between the AFL-CIO-affiliated American Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers union which was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership.

The BCW last January elected a new "reform" slate of officers pledged to a cleanup of the union and to seek reaffiliation with the AFL-CIO through a merger with the ABC.

The ABC named an eight-man negotiating committee of Pres. Daniel E. Conway, Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims, Exec. Vice Pres. John DeConcini, and five other executive board members—Peter W. Carbonara of Chicago; M. E. Hollis, Jr., Atlanta; Edward Kemmitt, San Francisco; Harry Lorber, New York, and Robert E. Lynn, Philadelphia. The BCW committee will be headed by Pres. Max Kralstein and Sec.-Treas. Henry Bartosh.



MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS in House-passed tax bill were asked by AFL-CIO in testimony by Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg before Senate Finance Committee. At left is AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Labor Pushes Fight On Tax 'Windfall'

(Continued from Page 1)

tually alone in defending the Administration's investment credit proposal—which would allow businessmen to reduce their tax payments by a portion of the cost of newly-purchased equipment.

While labor opposed the measure as a "mountainous giveaway," strong opposition was expressed also by fiscal conservatives who warned it would lead to a heavily unbalanced budget and by some business groups, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The business groups, however, advanced a substitute proposal to permit more rapid tax write-offs for depreciation. Ruttenberg told the committee this would be "totally unjustified" and equally costly.

Less 'Embarrassing'

He pointed out that liberalized depreciation allowances also reduce taxes paid by corporations, but aren't as "embarrassing" to the firms because the money saved doesn't show up in after-tax profits.

"It makes little difference," Ruttenberg said, "whether the additional $1.2 billion tax benefit had been gained via the investment credit or the still faster depreciation write-off route. Either way, the deck is stacked against the average tax-paying family and the national interest."

If investment tax credit is left in the bill, the AFL-CIO spokesman said, it should be sharply limited to businesses "substantially engaged in or affected by international trade."

Ruttenberg said the problem of improving the nation's balance of payment position can be met through the Administration's trade and tariff reform program, through a greater contribution by other prosperous nations to foreign aid programs and the expenses of international organizations, and through "a system of 'off-shore procurement' in reverse."

"Just as a few years ago we wisely built up the dollar earnings of other nations by buying military and other supplies from them," he added, "other countries now must be encouraged to buy from us, particularly those who are directly receiving or indirectly benefiting from our aid."

End of All Exemptions Urged

Ruttenberg told the committee, headed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), that the House bill "goes only part of the way" in closing the loopholes which give "preferential tax treatment" to income earned abroad.

Labor's position, he declared, is for "complete termination of all special tax exemptions and deferral privileges now enjoyed by Americans living abroad and businesses operating overseas, except in the case of income earned in less-developed countries."

The AFL-CIO also sharply criticized a provision in the House bill —not supported by the Administration—which would make many lobbying expenses of businesses tax deductible.

Declaring that this provision "would surely open wide the flood gates," Ruttenberg said:

"Every corporation in the country could well seek to have the public underwrite its lobbying efforts to lower its income taxes, on the ground that tax rates affect specific businesses . . . lobbying outlays can be expected to increase enormously."

In other areas of tax revision, the AFL-CIO:

- Supported Pres. Kennedy's request that "the inequitable dividend credit and exclusion be repealed."
- Urged that the House bill "be further tightened" to end the "business expense racket."
- Supported the House proposal to terminate the capital gains treatment on the sale of depreciable business assets and urged that it be made applicable also to "profiteering from the sale of real estate as well as from the sale of personal property."
- Endorsed the Administration proposal to raise the tax liability of savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks.

Ruttenberg praised the Administration's efforts to close tax loopholes as "a hopeful although belated beginning of tax reform." He added:

"Only when loopholes are closed and the billions of dollars lost by the Treasury each year are recouped, can Congress afford to significantly lighten the near-wartime tax burden still being imposed upon the average American family."

AFL-CIO Revises Consumer Booklet

A new, completely revised edition of the AFL-CIO's popular pamphlet on consumer finances, "Consumer Beware," is now available from the federation.

The 24-page pamphlet includes complete up-to-date tables on state small loan rates, summaries of state laws on installment sales contracts and true rates of interest on various types of loans.

"Consumer Beware," Publication No. 47, is available from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications. Single copies are free; up to 100 copies the price is 15 cents each; the bulk rate is $13.50 per 100.

In First Nine Months:

52 Firms Reported Pledged To Anti-Discrimination Plan

"Significant progress" has been achieved in making equal opportunity a reality both in government and on federal contract work, Pres. Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has reported in marking its first anniversary.

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, after filing a 64-page report with the White House, told a press conference his committee has held talks with the AFL-CIO on the idea of signing up unions in the "Plans for Progress" program.

A total of 52 employers, covering 3.5 million workers and including the biggest defense contractors, has pledged under these plans to reexamine employment practices and make periodic reports to ensure full observance of the merit principle. Johnson said plans are under negotiation with 31 more employers, with a goal of 100 not far off.

Asst. Sec. of Labor Jerry R. Holleman, executive vice-chairman of the committee, met recently with the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee to discuss labor's role in "Plans for Progress."

Johnson also told reporters he had discussed the matter with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Johnson, who serves as chairman of the committee, said worker confidence in the committee is demonstrated by figures which show 1,850 complaints were received in the first year of its work. This compares, he noted, with a combined total of 2,095 received over a 7-year span by two committees under the Eisenhower Administration.

In government employment, the Johnson group reported 1,146 complaints filed and 358 disposed of, with corrective action taken in 128 or 36 percent. In contract employment, there were 704 complaints filed and 386 disposed of, with corrective action taken in 215 or 65 percent.

National Policy Seen

Johnson said Kennedy's executive order expressed a national policy that "the doors of opportunity should be opened equally to all in government employment and in work on government contracts."

But, he added, the elimination of discrimination requires more than "a mere policing" of federal contracts and government employment. "To strike at the roots of discrimination itself," Johnson said, a four-point program has been developed:

- Signing the nation's largest corporations to voluntary plans pledging them to positive steps; smaller employers will be enlisted as well.
- Negotiations with unions for similar voluntary plans "to help eliminate discrimination in a field which otherwise is very difficult to reach."
- Review of personnel rosters by Cabinet officers and department heads to determine if anyone has been passed over for promotion for reasons irrelevant to merit.
- A conference of educators and community leaders planned for mid-May to map an action program in cases where "outmoded customs" stand as obstacles to opportunities.

The report, entitled "The First Nine Months," reviewed the policies and programs and specific actions taken in the two basic areas of government employment and government contract employment. It also dealt with state employment services, the labor liaison program and community relations programs.

In government employment, the committee's original survey showed a concentration of non-white employes in the lower grades. Thus the emphasis was put on improving promotional and upgrading policies and on recruiting qualified minority group workers for skilled and professional grade levels.

In private employment under government contracts, the report noted that the checking of a justified complaint usually uncovers a wider policy or practice in need of change.

"This has resulted," the report explained, "in Negroes becoming production workers in a tobacco plant in North Carolina; getting into production jobs in an oil refinery in Illinois and oil and chemical plants in Louisiana; becoming seamstresses in a textile plant in South Carolina; getting metal fabricating jobs in a Missouri plant; transferring into production work in aircraft plants in Georgia and North Carolina; getting carpenter work in Florida; moving into electronic production jobs in Connecticut and Tennessee, and many other breakthroughs in other areas."

Such "breakthroughs" frequently lead to similar changes in the general geographical area, the report added.

Joint Safety Committee Established by AEC

The Atomic Energy Commission, after years of urging by the AFL-CIO, has announced the creation of a labor-management advisory committee to make recommendations on the radiological aspects of industrial safety.

Labor members of the group are Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

Announcement by AEC Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg that the committee had been established was the climax of a campaign for a labor-advisory group in the agency that opened at the AFL-CIO convention in 1957, and grew out of a series of conferences between AFL-CIO representatives and AEC spokesmen under the Kennedy Administration on the function of such a body.

Seaborg said the committee would bring together spokesmen for management and for unions with membership in atomic energy industries to discuss general problems, procedures and requirements in the area of safety.

AEC technicians, the announcement said, will be made available to the committee for consultation so that the hazards of radioactivity in all phases of industrial safety can be fully explored.

The new committee will not concern itself with matters usually handled through collective bargaining.

OFFICERS of Government Employes Lodge 1812 visit Dir. Edward R. Murrow of the U.S. Information Agency to discuss a membership campaign among USIA staff. Pictured are Lodge Pres. Bernard Wiesman handing announcement to Murrow and, clockwise from Wiesman, Vice Pres. Liston Oak, Committeemen Demetrius Corbett and Anthony Carlisle, Chief Steward Don Agger, Vice Pres. Norman McKenna, Committeemen Stella B. Omohundro and Harold S. Cohen, Membership Chairman Ada Pendleton, Sec. Joan Spade. Murrow, a veteran radio and television news man, still carries his card as a member of the Federation of Television & Radio Artists.

At Machinists' Conference:

Full Employment Held Basic to Trade

New York—Given a full employment economy in America, an increase of imports from foreign countries would have a negligible effect on job security and industry profits.

This was the consensus of a panel of union and government experts and Dir. Gen. David Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization at the 34th semi-annual convention of the New York State Council of Machinists. Theme of the session was "World Trade: Your Job."

Addressing the 200 delegates were Stanley Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO research director; Everett Kassalow, research director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and Hy Bookbinder, former AFL-CIO legislative representative and now labor assistant to Sec. of Commerce Luther Hodges. Rudy Faupl, IAM international affairs representative and U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, was panel moderator.

A positive approach to liberalization of international trade, said Morse in a dinner speech, "is possible on one major condition; that is, continuing expansion of economic activity and rising levels of employment in the industrialized countries."

"The corollary to large-scale foreign aid and liberal trade policies," said the ILO chief, "is growing prosperity—and well-spread prosperity—at home. If employment and earnings were to shrink or even to expand insufficiently fast, trade unions and governments would find it hard to resist a resurgence of protectionism."

Kennedy Program Backed

The panel speakers urged support of Pres. Kennedy's trade expansion program. Raising tariffs, said Ruttenberg, is a poor solution because there is no guarantee that an industry, adversely affected by foreign imports, would maintain its previous price level if duties were increased. He offered as examples of such a policy the flat glass, Swiss watch and non-ferrous (lead and zinc) industries, where tariffs were increased.

Increased industry efficiency can meet overseas competition, he asserted, citing the example of the transistor radio industry which did not exist in America until Japan began producing these items for the American market. Today, he noted, American industry is successfully competing with Japanese imports, which have fallen 1.5 million units while American production has increased 750,000 units.

Ruttenberg emphasized to the Machinist audience that AFL-CIO support of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 was conditioned upon inclusion of readjustment assistance for workers and businesses injured by an increase in foreign competition.

Kassalow argued that cutting foreign trade would not solve America's unemployment problem.

Exports Not the Key

"Basically the problem of full employment," said the IUD economist, "has to do with taxes, prices, wages, investment. Foreign trade or increasing exports is not the key to full employment."

Bookbinder minimized the problem of foreign competition by arguing that "there are plenty of untapped markets in this country, where consumers could buy more of what we produce. If 10 million more purchasers right here in America could buy what we produce, there would be no need to worry about imports."

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DINNER of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. draws heavy outpouring of House and Senate members and Administration officials. Department Pres. Walter P. Reuther is shown speaking to audience that numbered more than 400. Reuther said dinner would be made annual affair.

Missile Sites Labor Unit to Tour Bases

A renewed effort to instill a "sense of urgency" among workers and management officials in the missile and space programs was announced by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg after a Pentagon conference of labor-management representatives.

Goldberg said there had been a "small" upsurge in work interruptions at missile sites in the January-March period and announced an Apr. 25-26 tour for person-to-person conversations.

Members of the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission, he said, would inform workers on local sites of the procedures available for settling disputes and encourage use of these procedures.

The announcement came as the Senate Investigations subcommittee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), began hearings on what it charged were "pyramided" profits by companies in the missile field.

The parent Senate Government Operations Committee had previously issued a sharply denunciatory report charging that before Mar. 31, 1961, the missile and space programs had been "intolerably delayed" by work disputes and what it termed "slowdowns."

'Sharp' vs. 'Small'

The report cited a "substantial" reduction in man-days lost in management-labor disputes following creation of the Missile Sites Labor Commission but said the trend upward in 1962 was "sharp." This was the same increase to 2,400 man-days lost per month that Goldberg described as "small."

The Government Operations Committee did not recommend special legislation to impose dispute-settling machinery.

The Investigations subcommittee, as it turned to the issue of business profits, cited evidence that three companies had "pyramided" profits of more than $9 million each for a total of $29.5 million or 20 percent on production of equipment for Nike missile bases.

"I'm not saying for the moment that was unreasonable," said McClellan. The committee nevertheless had a duty to see if the government "might not save money" by eliminating some of the "tiers" of subcontractors, he said.

The three companies named were Western Electric, the prime contractor; Douglas Aircraft, a major subcontractor; and Consolidated Western Steel Co., which actually built the equipment.

A committee staff investigator, Robert E. Dunne, also charged that Western Electric and Douglas Aircraft pocketed an additional $7 million in "pure profits"—with no costs or expenses—from sale of van-size trailers built for Nike bases.

The Army eventually cut the price in two steps, an ordnance engineer testified, from $12,000 to $5,300 for each trailer. Western Electric and Douglas officials challenged the accuracy of the committee's profit figures.

Low Pay Seen Subsidizing Symphonies

New York—Musicians are "subsidizing" symphony orchestras through their low salaries, August Hecksher, White House cultural coordinator, said in a television discussion which found the nation's cultural life economically unsound.

"One realizes," he said, "to how large an extent our symphony orchestras are subsidized—not by government or by municipalities or even by foundations—actually by the low salaries, the low wages which our musicians are forced to accept in our society.

"In the long run I don't think we can accept that any more than we can accept the thought that our universities should be subsidized by low wages on the part of professors."

He said it is "perfectly normal" for municipalities and states to give support or subsidies to the arts.

"If the federal government should match money with the states," he added, "and the states with localities, I don't think we would find the federal government affecting the freedom of the individual artist.

Weak Foundations

"Some of our greatest institutions of art are resting on very weak foundations.

"There isn't a great opera company, there isn't a great symphony orchestra which isn't in an insecure economic position. There is hardly a great performer whose own life isn't economically insecure."

Hecksher said the "last thing" the federal government wants to do with culture is to "coordinate" it, but that cultural activities as they exist in different parts of the government "perhaps" can be coordinated to the country's benefit.

AFL-CIO Backs Scholarship Fund

The AFL-CIO News has joined newspapers throughout the world in contributing to the Dag Hammarskjold Scholarship Fund set up by the United Nations Correspondents Association to honor the late secretary-general of the UN.

The federation, in the name of the News, has given $250 to the scholarship fund, noting that the paper has maintained a correspondent at the UN for many years because of the importance the labor movement attaches to the world organization.

The News' correspondent at the UN is Arnold Beichman.

Union Officials Named To Youth Aid Council

Three labor representatives have been named to the Citizens Advisory Council to the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency in recognition of labor's role in the development of the country's young people.

They are Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers; Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO, and Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

W. Don Ellinger, formerly director of COPE Area 8, which is comprised of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri, since earlier this year has been labor and employment consultant to the committee.

The committee was set up under the Juvenile Delinquency & Youth Offenses Act passed by Congress last year and is intended to back programs which will demonstrate and evaluate techniques and practices that will contribute to the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. Expenditure of $30 million over three years was authorized.

Plans are under way for demonstration projects, training programs and informational exchanges and technical assistance.

Pilot Projects Authorized

Grants to help 12 to 20 communities plan comprehensive demonstration projects which would utilize all of a city's resources in a total attack on the problem are envisioned. Well-developed projects if successful can be used as models for action in other areas, it is felt.

Planning grants will be made, the committee has decided, where proposed demonstration programs are comprehensive in that they attack all sources of youth problems; involve a broad selection of public and private agencies; are paid for in part by community funds; include a plan for self-evaluation, and are of the type that can be effectively transferred from one city to another.

Citizens Group Formed To Aid Public Schools

Formation of a new national citizens' group to impress upon the American people the need for adequate financial support of the public schools has been announced in Washington.

Mrs. Eugene Meyer, widow of a former publisher of the Washington Post, is chairman of the unit, called the National Committee for Support of the Public Schools. Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers is one of the 39 members from public service, business, the arts and the professions.

The committee will do no lobbying for legislation and will go beyond the federal government in its quest for proper financing for the schools, Mrs. Meyer said.

"We shall not propose legislation," she stressed, "but will rely on the intelligence of the American people first to make the maximum effort locally, then to demand whatever help may be needed from their state governments and the federal government to supplement the resources of local school districts."

Areas of Activity Listed

The committee will try to convince the public, she said, that modern, efficient elementary and secondary schools are essential in an age that places emphasis on science and technology. In addition it will prepare reports and studies on the tax structure that finances public education, and will propose improvements in the quality of education.

"The committee believes that the American people will provide the funds needed for public schools," said Mrs. Meyer, "once they appreciate more fully the value of education and the critical financial situation faced by many public schools."

Bond Issues Rejected

Pres. Emeritus Ralph W. McDonald of Bowling Green (O.) State University, executive director of the committee, said the group is concerned at the number of school construction bond issues that have been turned down by voters.

Other officers are former Pres. Harold Taylor of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., vice chairman, and David Scoll, New York attorney, secretary-treasurer.

Among the members in addition to Reuther are former Pres. Harry S. Truman; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential candidate in 1936; Gen. Omar N. Bradley; former Pres. James B. Conant of Harvard University; Pres. James G. Patton of the Farmers Union and Poet Carl Sandburg.

In AFL-CIO Testimony:

Curb on Literacy Tests Backed As Safeguard of Right to Vote

The arbitrary use of literacy tests "to deny the right to vote" must be barred by federal legislation, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

The federation declared, however, that "elimination of restrictions on voting rights cannot and must not be a substitute for meaningful legislation to eliminate discrimination and segregation in the fields of education, jobs and housing."

The AFL-CIO's position was presented to the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris. The subcommittee is holding hearings on measures designed to abolish discriminatory literacy tests.

Biemiller told the committee there is widespread evidence that literacy tests "are frequently used in many areas of the country to deny the right to vote to many citizens based on their race or color." He stressed that the AFL-CIO strongly favors legislation to bar arbitrary use of literacy tests rather than a constitutional amendment.

He noted that the 1961 report of the Civil Rights Commission recommended unanimously legislation providing that completion of "at least six grades of formal education" shall be "sufficient for qualification" as a voter. Nineteen states now have laws requiring voters to demonstrate their literacy in order to vote.

Biemiller supported the bill introduced by the Senate majority and minority leaders setting up the sixth grade qualification as evidence of literacy. He endorsed also the bill's provision that literacy in a foreign language—specifically Spanish—should be acceptable grounds for the qualification of voters.

Aimed at Arbitrary Use

He said the bill would not abolish literacy qualifications as such, but only the "arbitrary use of such tests to deny the right to vote" to citizens who on any reasonable grounds are entitled to it.

The AFL-CIO spokesman also approved provisions of a bill introduced by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.) that would extend the legislation to elections for state as well as federal office. Biemiller urged the additional provisions of the Keating bill as "clearly necessary and desirable" and urged committee consideration.

Harris reviewed the proposed legislation in terms of the Constitution and the 14th and 15th Amendments. He contended the U. S. Supreme Court would uphold the legislation if it believes "Congress had a rational basis for concluding that literacy tests were being used as a cover for impermissible discriminations with respect to voting."

Congress now has the power, Harris argued, "to regulate state and presidential elections not only to insure that no one be denied the right to vote on account of race, color or sex, but that no one be denied the franchise by any state-prescribed voting qualifications violative of due process or equal protection."

AFL-CIO Hits Flaws In Wiretap Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

cover electronic eavesdropping devices as well as actual tapping of telephone lines. He asked also that use of wiretap information for backmail purposes, "whether or not lawfully obtained, should explicitly be made criminal."

Biemiller told the committee that labor's position, spelled out in a resolution adopted at the 1961 AFL-CIO convention, is for:

"Federal legislation which should contain an absolute ban on tapping or divulging of tapped information by any person—private, federal or local official—with the following exception: federal agents, under specific court orders, may tap and divulge in an area clearly defined to cover espionage, treason and kidnapping. The ban on divulging should include a prohibition of the use of tapped information at congressional hearings."

IUE For Tighter Laws

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers also urged tightening, rather than liberalization, of wiretapping laws.

He said private and business phones have been tapped "in order to spy on unions, business partners, political rivals and possibly erring husbands and wives."

Wire taps by state and local law enforcement officers, he said in a statement to the committee, have been used against union members at Henderson, N. C., and "in New Orleans against clergymen advocating racial desegregation."

Canada Steelworkers Give 5 Scholarships

Toronto, Ont.—The Canadian Steelworkers Education Fund has established five annual scholarships for union members at the new Canadian Labor College to be opened this summer by McGill University and the University of Montreal.

Each scholarship will cover transportation to and from Montreal and $125 a week for the seven-week course.

Areas With 6% Jobless Edge Upward in March

(Continued from Page 1)

the Labor Dept. said, but the job gains were too slight to justify reclassification.

When the 1960-61 recession hit bottom a year ago, the areas of substantial unemployment—6 percent and over jobless—hit an all-time high of 101. This total was reduced steadily to 60 such areas in November and December, but has moved upward since then.

The number of smaller areas with unemployment of 6 percent or over totaled 203 in March. This group totaled 204 in February, 199 in January and 184 in March 1961. The pre-recession total was 109 in March 1960.

Only four major areas were reclassified in March.

The giant Los Angeles-Long Beach area—the nation's second largest job market—improved from Group D, with 6.0 to 8.9 percent unemployment, to Group C, 3.0 to 5.9 percent joblessness.

The job situation worsened in three major areas. In New Jersey, the Paterson-Clifton-Passaic area and the Trenton area moved into the 6.0 to 8.9 percent unemployment range. Scranton, Pa., already suffering 9.0 to 11.9 percent unemployment, slumped into the highest unemployment category—Group F, with a 12.0 percent or higher jobless rate.

Among smaller job areas, the cities of Monroe, La., Geneva, N. Y., and Roanoke Rapids, N. C., were added to the 6 percent or over grouping. Removed from that list were Leesburg, Fla., Corning-Hornell, N. Y., Kinston, N. C., and Ardmore, Okla.

The Labor Dept. report said the recent job improvements reflected "slight-to-moderate advances in manufacturing employment, centered in the durable goods sector, particularly in metals and metal-using industries."

The report added that projected manpower needs reported by leading employers to local public employment offices in the 150 major areas "point to a continuing employment uptrend between March and May."

Seasonal Gains Seen

The report went on to say that the expected gains would be "predominantly seasonal," most likely in construction, trade and service. In most areas, "slight-to-moderate expansions" were predicted for factory employment, with job gains seen in such key durable goods areas as metals, machinery and ordnance.

But, the report cautioned, "anticipated requirements reported by major auto centers indicate a slight decline in payrolls in that industry may be in the offing to mid-May."

USES Services Open To Foreign Students

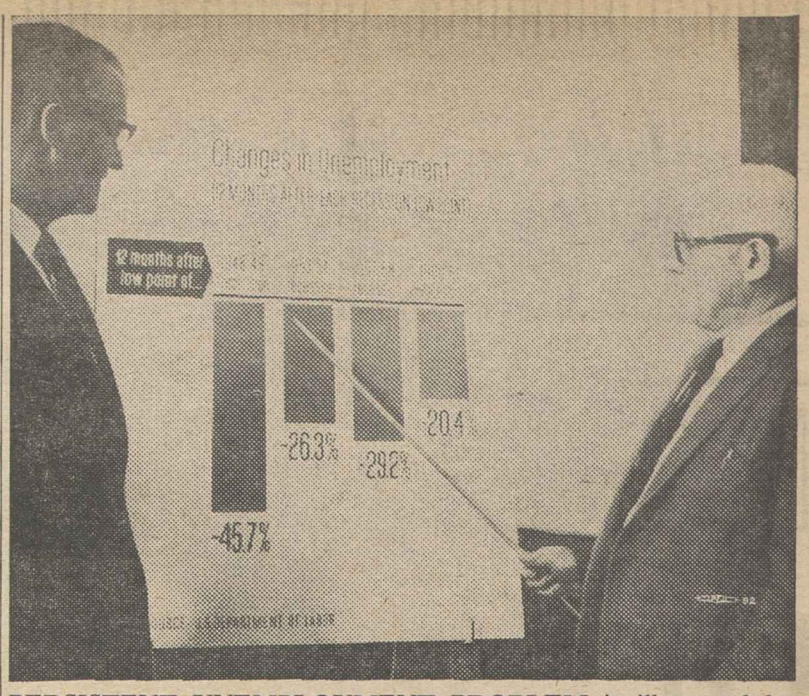
Students from foreign countries seeking summer employment again this year will have the facilities of the 2,000 local offices of the U.S. Employment Service open to them, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has announced.

Vote Drive in South Hailed as Service

A drive to increase the number of Negro and white southerners registered and voting has been praised by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "a valuable service to advance and make meaningful the democratic process for all Americans."

The campaign has been launched by the Southern Regional Council, in cooperation with a number of civil rights groups. The two-year Voters Education Project has received financial grants of $250,000 from the Taconic Foundation and $75,000 from the Field Foundation.

In a letter to Wiley Branton, Arkansas attorney who is heading the program, Meany said the project "is wholly in accord with the policy objective of the AFL-CIO to assure all American citizens their full and free exercise of the franchise."



PERSISTENT UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM is illustrated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at House hearings on public works construction bill. The chart shows that joblessness declined 45.7 percent a year after the low point of the 1948-49 recession, but only 20.4 percent 12 months after the bottom of the 1960-61 recession. At left is Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), House sponsor of the labor-backed public works bill.

Kennedy Sets May 21 For Economic Parley

A White House Conference on National Economic Issues has been set for next May 21-23 on recommendation of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

Pres. Kennedy will make the opening address to a group expected to number between 150 and 200. It will include representatives of the general public as well as union and management spokesmen.

The date for the conference, which had been previously approved in principle by the President, was announced at the Labor Dept. after a two-day meeting of the labor-management advisory group.

The advisers were unable to reach agreement on a broad statement on collective bargaining and industrial peace, which had been tentatively scheduled for delivery to Kennedy Apr. 4. Instead, a Labor Dept. spokesman at a news conference said that a third draft of a proposed statement would be circulated to members of the 21-member advisory group, with the hope that agreement could be reached at the commission's next meeting, set for May 1 and 2.

In a statement released by Vice Chairman Luther H. Hodges, presiding temporarily in the absence of Chairman Arthur J. Goldberg, the advisory group took "formal notice" of the success of the recent steel negotiations.

The "thoughtfulness and sense of responsibility" shown by both sides, the group said, was "most heartening and encouraging."

"It demonstrates better than any exposition we can compose," the statement continued, "that free collective bargaining is capable of fashioning itself into an instrument for the promotion of the general welfare."

The Steelworkers and steel management, it said, had approached their problems "in a reasonable and conciliatory manner, well in advance of any crisis."

The May 21-23 conference will include public, labor and business representatives suggested by members of the advisory group plus others. Invitations to attend will be sent by the President.

Speakers will include Goldberg, Hodges, Sec. of State Dean Rusk, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon and Chairman Walter W. Heller of the Council of Economic Advisers.

There will also be five round-table discussions dealing with major issues the Labor-Management Advisory Committee has under consideration. Chairmen of the round-tables will be drawn from the Advisory Committee.

All sessions, including the round-table discussions, will be public.

4-7-62

Felony Trial Faces Man in 'Bunco' Case

Los Angeles—William Stockton, alleged director of a scheme by which scores of aspiring actors and actresses were defrauded of thousands of dollars, has been arrested in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on complaint of the Screen Actors Guild and is being extradited for trial here.

Stockton and Jack Montgomery, former actor's agent still being sought, are accused in an eight-point felony charge of collecting $215 from each of their victims as SAG "initiation fees and dues" after promising them roles in a filmed TV series. The SAG has never authorized anyone outside its office to collect money for it.

URW Urges War on Bias In All Locals

Akron, O.—Top officers of the Rubber Workers have reminded officers of URW local unions that the union has both a moral and a legal responsibility to help eliminate race discrimination in hiring, promotion, layoffs and recalls of workers represented by the union.

A letter signed by Pres. George Burdon, Vice Pres. Peter Bommarito and Treas. I. Gold points out that the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity requires unions to certify that their policies and practices are "consistent" with the nondiscrimination provisions of government contracts.

The URW officers added:

"In addition to this being the law of the land under a presidential executive order, it is also our moral responsibility."

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Meany Demands U.S. Probe Of 'Price-Gouging' by Steel

Full Program Backed:

Foreign Aid Called Vital to U.S. Goals

By David L. Perlman

Terming long-term foreign aid "absolutely necessary" to America's interests, the AFL-CIO has urged Congress to approve in full Pres. Kennedy's request for funds to help "poverty-plagued, developing countries" in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that a comparison of "the free world as it is today with the world as it might have been" without America's foreign aid efforts over the years is "convincing proof" of the value of the aid programs.

The committee hearings marked the first stage in the annual congressional battle over the level of foreign aid spending.

Kennedy last month asked Congress to vote a total of $3.38 billion for economic aid, including $600 million as a first installment on a four-year $3 billion Alliance for Progress program in Latin America.

The President's economic aid program is more than $1 billion above the amount appropriated last year — after heavy slashes had been made by the House.

A separate military aid budget, on which the AFL-CIO did not testify, asked $1.5 billion for the 1963 fiscal year, a reduction from last year's appropriations.

Biemiller told the House committee that labor disagrees strongly with those who argue that the U.S. must "drastically cut back" foreign aid in order to meet "urgent needs at home."

Sees No Conflict

Not only is there "no conflict," he declared, but foreign aid benefits the domestic economy with 73 cents of every dollar "spent directly for goods and services produced in the U.S."

Biemiller said the money the U.S. sends abroad to help eliminate

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Job Force Drops; Idle Rate 5.5%

Visible, chronic unemployment continued to dominate the economic scene in March as joblessness dipped seasonally to 4.4 million and the unemployment rate registered 5.5 percent.

The March figures released by the Labor Dept. revealed however what the government's top economist described as a "good bit of submerged unemployment," stemming from a shrinkage of 315,000 in the civilian labor force over the year.

Dr. Walter Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, told the two-day Secretary of Labor's Conference for Editors and Reporters, at which the job figures were released, that the reduction in size of the civilian labor force from a year ago, in light of projections for a sharp increase, was "disturbing."

Over the past few months the civilian labor force, has either remained the same over a 12-month period or dropped as in March, indicating that many persons are dropping out of the labor force and not actively seek-

(Continued on Page 11)

Missile Labor Record Praised by Goldberg

The record of labor-management relations in construction of the nation's missile bases has been "in all candor a pretty good record," Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has told the nation's labor reporters.

"I am thoroughly convinced" that the problem of work relations and work stoppages "should be handled voluntarily" through the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission, Goldberg continued.

"You could not do as well under the most drastic type of legislation," he declared, in reference to bills pending in Congress to impose sanctions against stoppages.

The secretary gave his statement, supporting it with charts on the 10-month over-all record of the Missile Sites Commission, to a briefing session of reporters and editors in the management-labor field from all over the country.

Since the commission began op-

(Continued on Page 12)

PROUD SONS of Mrs. Katherine Schultz congratulate their mother, an officer of UAW Local 438 in Milwaukee, on her acceptance into the Peace Corps and assignment to a public health project in Bolivia. Michael, 23, is at left; Allen, 21, at right. **(Story on Page 10.)**

Pressure Seen Telling:

GOP Feud Erupts Over Health Care

A bitter Republican internal battle has erupted over a proposed party substitute for the Anderson-King health care bill, with GOP National Committee Chairman William E. Miller pushing the substitute and House Republican leaders rejecting and denouncing it.

Supporters of the Anderson-King bill, backed by labor and the Kennedy Administration, interpreted the Republican uproar as a confession the GOP was suffering severe pressure on the health-care issue. At the same time they ridiculed Miller's suddenly adopted substitute as both inadequate and grossly wasteful.

Picking up a bill offered by Rep. Frank T. Bow (R-O.), which would give "free" government-paid private insurance company health policies to citizens 65 years of age and older, Miller as national chairman urged all 170 other Republican House members to "join me" in co-sponsoring the measure.

"We have to be for something," retorted Miller, when House GOP Policy Committee Chairman John W. Byrnes (Wis.) coldly commented:

"This doesn't represent any policy that was made through normal channels on the Republican side of the House."

A week later, only a small minority of Republican members had "joined" Miller, himself a New York representative, in "co-sponsorship."

There were these other developments:

- An analysis by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said the Bow substitute would burden the Treasury with costs of about $1.75 billion a year, rising each year, without providing any revenue source, and would offer 17 million aged citizens only "illusory" benefits.

"It can fairly be said," declared department Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank, that the bill's "only meaningful promise" is "to the insurance industry—the promise of profits without providing any real protection to the aged."

- House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) said he was now "more optimistic" that the Anderson-King bill, stuck for more than a year in the Ways & Means Committee, would be favorably reported next month. When it reaches the House floor, he said, "it will pass."
- Democratic National Committee Chairman John M. Bailey commented that Miller must be receiving the same reports from GOP county chairmen that Democratic county chairmen send—that the people "want health care for the aged" through the Anderson-King bill's provision for financing it through the social security system.
- Former Rep. Aime Forand (D-R.I.), now chairman of the fast-growing National Council of Senior Citizens, lashed the Bow-Miller substitute as a "last-ditch political smokescreen" designed to provide conservative Republicans with a pretense they were "for" some kind of health care plan, even though it offers a "hodge-podge of

(Continued on Page 2)

Indignation Swells, Led By Kennedy

By Robert B. Cooney

The steel industry's "corporate abuse of economic might" and its challenge to the "power of government and of our entire society" must not go unanswered, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

The spotlight of public attention "must quickly be placed on all the details," Meany said. He demanded "a direct and public investigation of this action by federal agencies and the Congress."

Meany lashed the $6-a-ton steel industry price rise as a "price-gouging action" and "a direct affront" to the American people as a mounting wave of public indignation swept the country led by Pres. Kennedy's sharp attack on the steel firms for their "irresponsible defiance" of the public interest.

Kennedy, in a grim mood and speaking in stern tones over television, assailed the "simultaneous and identical" price hikes as "wholly unjustifiable."

He charged that "a tiny handful of steel executives" had acted in "pursuit of private power and profit" and with "utter contempt for the interests of 185 million Americans."

Kennedy pointed out the steel industry leaders had boosted prices at a time when the American people were being asked for "restraint and sacrifice," when reservists are asked to leave home and families, when the nation faces crises in Berlin and Southeast Asia, when "servicemen are risking their lives."

The action of U. S. Steel in boosting prices by $6 a ton effective April 11—followed by a series of identical price increases by other steel firms—sparked these reactions:

- Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-

(Continued on Page 5)

Kennedy Asks Extension of Jobless Pay

Pres. Kennedy has asked Congress to continue the government's temporary program of extended jobless benefits for another year because "there are still large numbers of long-term unemployed" and "it seems unlikely" that permanent improvements in unemployment compensation standards can be enacted this year.

Noting that the temporary program (TUC) had expired on Apr. 1, except for persons already receiving extended benefits, the Pres-

(Continued on Page 12)

Injunction Issued:

New York Teachers End 1-Day Walkout

New York—This city's thousands of public school teachers went back to their classrooms Apr. 12 after a one-day strike called off by the United Federation of Teachers executive board when the state Supreme Court issued a temporary injunction directing the officers to end the walkout.

The strike followed a turbulent delegate meeting in which the UFT officers split, with Pres. Charles Cogan and the executive board urging a delay for further collective bargaining on salary increases. Other officers urged a walkout. The margin for an immediate strike was narrow—2,544 to 2,231.

Behind was a tortuous history of negotiations totally confused by wrangling between state and city governments over budgets and the amount of state aid funds.

The teachers, whose salaries now range from $4,800 to $8,600 a year, demanded increases totaling $53 million. The Board of Education finally stated it had no more than $28 million available. That would amount to an average of $700 per teacher.

On the eve of the walkout, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) announced the city could legally borrow against deferred state aid funds and Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) declared this would mean a $48 million increase for the current budget.

Delegates Reject Plea

The UFT Delegate Assembly nevertheless narrowly rejected the executive board's pleas for delay until a report from a committee named by Wagner to search for new funds, and the walkout began.

It was the second one-day strike in the history of the UFT. The earlier walkout, on Nov. 7, 1960, ended with appointment of an advisory committee that recommended to a former Board of Education that genuine collective bargaining be adopted. That unit was later ousted by the state legislature and the newly-appointed board named by Wagner put the advisory committee proposals into effect. The UFT last December won bargaining rights for the 40,000 public school teachers in a secret-ballot election.

The fiscal crisis and the urgency of the teachers for sharp salary increases — which newspapers, businessmen and labor unions concede they deserve—still collided.

Behind all this was the fouled-up situation of the public school system as a victim, entangled with state, local and partisan politics.

The system is a billion-dollar business affecting more than a million pupils plus the thousands of teachers, but observers agree it hasn't been run along intelligent management lines for half a century.

Despite all the experience gained in labor-management relations, there isn't any kind of grievance procedure for teachers.

Albany Controls Finances

Despite the fact that New York City has a budget second only to that of the federal government, that its population is larger than the population of 43 of the 50 states—it has no more control over its finances than a small village. Its finances are controlled in Albany, the state capital.

Everybody is responsible for the schools with the result that nobody is responsible. The governor has something to say about it, the state legislature, the mayor, the city Board of Estimate, the city's Board of Education, the State Dept. of Education—there are "bosses" all around, so that the school system is bedevilled by the kind of politics which makes the welfare of pupils relatively secondary.

There are school buildings which date from the Civil War and look like it. This despite the fact that $634 million was allocated to public education in 1960-61 out of the city's total expense budget of $2.35 billion—more than a quarter of the total.

The Condon-Wadlin Act imposes penalties so savage—immediate discharge and loss of all rights even if rehired—that it hasn't been enforced since its passage in 1947. Yet with some 21,000 to 25,000 teachers on strike, School Board Pres. Max J. Rubin said they were "out of jobs. They have themselves terminated their employment." The statement was generally considered absurd, since it is difficult to see how a school system could function with half its teachers ousted.

The UFT executive board at first said the union would defy the Supreme Court injunction, but in a split meeting decided to obey, and the walkout ended.

In a situation demanding the highest kind of statesmanship, it was obvious that in the preceding months there had been a failure of communication, a lack of goodwill and trust, a series of state-versus-city jousts that left the teachers embittered and frustrated. A million school pupils were caught in the one-day squeeze.

Bethlehem, Pa., Mayor Hit by NLRB Charge

Bethlehem, Pa.—The Clothing Workers, in filing charges of unfair labor practices against the Forte Neckwear Co. here, have accused the mayor of Bethlehem, the public safety director and two city detectives with helping the employer by intimidating workers who had signed union membership cards.

Specifically named as "agents" of the company—the city's largest unorganized employer—were Mayor H. Gordon Payrow, Jr.; Public Safety Dir. Irwin Good and Detectives Ralph Fleming and George Cherais.

The charges against the firm were filed with the National Labor Relations Board regional office in Philadelphia.

The ACWA organizing drive at the neckwear plant began in January under the direction of National Rep. Murray Gassman.

Gassman reported to the NLRB that the employers, Robert and Mary Forte, with Payrow, Good and the two detectives "by threats, promises, interrogation and surveillance have interfered with, restrained and coerced" the employes.

He said that the Mayor "instructed" Good to "protect" the employes against the union, and that the latter then sent the two detectives into the plant. The detectives questioned employes as to whether they had signed union cards, Gassman asserted, and attempted to coerce them into signing affidavits against the union.

Anderson-King a Family Need, Says Dr. Spock

The nation's best-known specialist in child care, Dr. Benjamin Spock, says health insurance for the aged under the social security system is essential for the well-being of youngsters.

In a series of three columns distributed to weekly newspapers throughout the country, Dr. Spock finds that the "emotional stress" of a sudden hospital bill for a grandparent is felt throughout the family group.

"The burden most often falls on parents in their 30s or 40s, when their children are growing up but are not yet self-supporting," he points out. "The bills for food, clothing and housing are at a maximum and cannot easily be reduced . . . At this stage in a family's development a whopping hospital bill for an aged grandparent . . . can be shattering . . .

"What do you do—as the breadwinner of the family—to meet this crisis?

"Do you allow your retired parents to go on public relief? . . . Or do you exhaust your own savings, mortgage your home, dip into the fund for your children's education or even use some of the money intended to pay for the special medical needs of a handicapped child?

"Neither you nor anyone else would choose to do any of these things. And yet you might have to face such facts."

Fortunately, Dr. Spock says, a "sound and sensible" remedy is available in the Anderson-King bill, which he describes as "family security through social security."

GOP Feud Reflects Heat on Health Care

(Continued from Page 1)

shiny gimmicks that wouldn't work." "I'm not surprised there was consternation" among Republican House leaders at Miller's surprise endorsement of the bill, he said.

Income Tax Rebates

The Bow bill would provide government payments of $125 a year, through income tax rebates to people 65 years of age and older, for private-company health insurance policies.

It would offer two benefit plans. One offers $12 a day for 90 days a year toward hospital charges plus supplemental payments and a maximum of $300 for surgical fees. The other, said the AFL-CIO analysis, is "essentially a catastrophic illness plan" providing "at least 75 percent" of specified medical expenses, with $100 deductible, to a lifetime maximum of $5,000, or with $200 deductible, to a lifetime maximum of $10,000.

Cruikshank pointed out that there were vast differences between actual provisions of the bill and a sweeping "preamble" recently devised by Bow that talks about objectives. He listed specific weaknesses:

- There is no guarantee of specific health services. The "common practice" of physicians has often been to interpret insurance protection as an increase in a patient's "ability to pay" and thus to raise fees.
- There is no legal requirement for insurance companies to provide proposed cash benefits for the government premium payment of $125 a year. Companies might charge a higher premium, burdening the individual with an additional cost.
- The hospitalization payment of $12 a day "falls far short" of meeting the need when a semi-private hospital room costs "close to twice that in most cities" and "continues to rise."
- An insurance company could raise premium rates for a person who becomes seriously ill until costs go "far beyond his reach."
- Since existing private health insurance policies in 1961 paid back in benefits only 39 percent of premium receipts, administrative costs and profits under the Bow bill might mean "as little as $50 worth of actual protection for the $125 premium taken out of the federal Treasury." The administrative economies of group hospitalization plans would not be available.
- Despite an apparent guarantee that policies would be non-cancelable, a person's exhaustion of a $5,000 lifetime maximum in benefits would have the same effect as cancellation.
- Insurance companies would be free to deny certain benefits to people who are ill when they reach 65 or have a history of serious illness.

Royal York Strike Ends In Settlement

Toronto — Royal York Hotel strikers voted by a 4-1 margin to end their year-long strike and return to work under a settlement recommended by their bargaining committee.

The terms were a 2.5-cent-an-hour wage increase and another penny after 18 months. But the 1,199 workers who walked out 50 weeks ago, determined to win a 10-cent increase, had dwindled to 452 at the strike's end.

Before the vote was taken, Hotel & Restaurant Employes Pres. Ed S. Miller had wired a pledge that the international union would continue its financial support if the workers voted to reject the settlement.

The union, its Toronto local and other unions contributed more than $800,000 to strike benefits.

The Canadian Pacific hotel, which earlier had said it would "never" take all the workers back, agreed to rehire 447 strikers by Aug. 15 and to arbitrate reinstatement in two cases in dispute.

The agreement preserves the seniority rights of the strikers.

Removal of the picket lines also brought back union musicians, who had passed up nearly $100,000 in fees by refusing to play in the struck hotel.

Still before Canada's Supreme Court is a case involving the right of the hotel to discharge its employes during the strike. Also pending is a decision by a board of umpires on an application by strikers for unemployment insurance.

Two Aerospace Unions Launch Contract Drive

Union workers at aircraft and missile plants throughout the United States and Canada have kicked off their new contract drive by passing out leaflets stressing improved job security.

In their joint bargaining campaign, the Machinists and Auto Workers representing workers in the highly volatile areospace industry said bluntly that the U. S. and Canadian governments must play a "positive and forceful role" in establishing justice and equity in new contracts.

IAM and UAW members know that the aerospace industry is not one against which the unions "can use the power of economic force without any thought of the consequences," workers were told in the leaflet distribution at plant gates.

The missiles and planes produced and serviced "help keep the free world secure," the two unions declared, and their members "know their responsibilities."

"This industry is government enterprise run for private profit," they said.

The manner in which workers have been "rewarded" has been one of "unemployment, lagging wage rates, substandard insurance protection and open shops," they charged.

The IAM-UAW declaration, listing objectives approved by a recent joint bargaining conference, cited provisions of contracts in other industries to support the accusation that the U. S. and Canadian governments have allowed the aerospace companies to lag far behind pay and protection standards generally current today.

"Hundreds of thousands" have lost their jobs since 1957 and others face layoffs with only "incredibly inadequate" separation pay. The top severance pay is $500 after 30 years of service, contrasted with as much as $7,200 in other industries.

Take-home wages in other companies have increased 19 to 23 cents an hour since 1960 but only 11 to 14 cents in the aerospace field, the unions declared.

Aerospace company contributions to insurance plans range from 3.1 to 5.6 cents an hour, contrasted with as much as 15 to 18 cents in other major industries.

Union Shop Sought

The union shop, requiring each employe in a bargaining unit to pay his fair share of the cost of functioning effectively, is common in other major industries but applies in less than one-third of aerospace plants.

Problems involving the protection of workers are "far less difficult to solve" than those associated with putting a human being into orbit, and the solution of them will cost "infinitely less," the UAW and IAM said.

The two governments have helped create problems by lack of adequate planning, scheduling and contract allocations and by "lack of concern" for workers in aerospace industry, they declared.

The unions urged all eligible workers to join in demanding recognition of the "moral responsibility" of the governments and the companies in working out new contracts measuring up to equitable standards.

Kennedy Invokes T-H:

Court Order Halts Coast Ship Strike

San Francisco—Members of three West Coast maritime unions began returning to work Apr. 11 after a U.S. District Court here issued a temporary restraining order under the national emergency sections of the Taft-Hartley Act to halt, for 80 days, a 24-day-old strike.

The restrainer was issued by U.S. District Judge George B. Harris on petition of the Dept. of Justice, which was ordered into action by Pres. Kennedy. Harris set Apr. 16 for a hearing on transforming the restrainer into a temporary injunction.

The President said at his Apr. 11 news conference that a Taft-Hartley Board of Inquiry had reported that "approximately 130 cargo and passenger ships" would be tied up unless the walkout were halted and that these form the "principal mode of transportation" of vital goods to the State of Hawaii.

The three striking unions, seeking contract gains they said were needed to match 1961 East Coast maritime workers' benefits, and the Pacific Maritime Association, representing ship owners, separately sent messages to the Board of Inquiry, protesting use of an injunction.

Both sides told the board that no purpose would be served by an 80-day court prohibition allowing the strike to be renewed thereafter, because it would not alter the basic issues.

The unions are the Sailors Union of the Pacific, the Marine Firemen and the Marine Cooks & Stewards, all affiliates of the Seafarers. They sought a wage increase and benefits estimated at 17 to 17.5 percent. The shippers said they could not justify, in competition with other U.S. and foreign shipping, wage and fringe benefits of more than 12 percent over three years.

The owners' offer was "withdrawn," they told the Board of Inquiry, after pre-strike negotiations failed.

No settlement is possible, said Seafarers' negotiator Morris Weisberger, that does not meet the workers' demands. The shipowners, through Pres. J. Paul St. Sure, said an 80-day postponement of basic decisions would increase the economic damage. It seems "ironic," St. Sure added, that the President can seek an injunction but lacks statutory power to "propose or invoke" a method for "settling the dispute itself."

7 Affidavits Filed

The Justice Dept. supported its application to Judge Harris with seven affidavits affirming a threat to the national interest justifying an injunction.

The affidavits were filed by the secretaries of agriculture, labor, defense and commerce, and by the chairman of the Maritime Commission, the director of the Agency for Intl. Development and Gov. William F. Quinn of Hawaii.

The President said he hoped the injunction request would not "interfere in any way" with efforts of the two parties toward a full settlement. The Board of Inquiry report and "other reports" he had received, he declared, "clearly manifest" that continuation of the strike at this time "imperils the national interest" to an extent that "does not permit further delay."

The White House invoked a Taft-Hartley injunction in 1961 to halt an East Coast maritime strike.

NAMEPLATE of the S.S. Morris Sigman, wartime Liberty ship named for a former president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and financed by war bond purchases of union members, comes home to the ILGWU after hundreds of thousands of miles of seagoing service. Left to right, in the ceremony at the union's headquarters, are Carl E. McDowell, executive vice president of the American Merchant Marine Institute; Robert J. Jurgen, head of the company which now owns the vessel and changed her name; ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, and Ralph E. Casey, president of the Merchant Marine Institute.

Three Summer Institutes Scheduled To Guide Work Rate Bargaining

Three major industrial engineering institutes have been scheduled by the AFL-CIO next July to assist unions faced with new management demands that threaten collective bargaining and established working conditions.

The three institutes, to held simultaneously July 9-20 at the University of Wisconsin, are sponsored jointly by the federation and by the university's School for Workers.

The courses, according to Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, are designed for "full-time international representatives, business agents, union education and research department personnel and other full-time union representatives and staff."

Their function is to "provide the knowledge and understanding needed" for union staff workers "to do a better job in representing members in the areas of time study, synthetic work measurement, wage incentives, job evaluation and related problems," an AFL-CIO brochure states.

A letter from AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. William F. Schnitzler points out that the recent convention warned that both new and old "work measurement" techniques are being used by management "to set unfair production standards and work loads."

Incentive systems of "questionable validity" also are being installed to step up the pace of work and job evaluation techniques "are being used to downgrade workers and reduce legitimate wage gains," the letter warns.

The convention resolution on the threat of such practices says that unions "must be prepared to negotiate maximum contractual protection" to minimize the effect on the well-being of workers and that even contract language is not sufficient, Schnitzler notes.

"Unionists must be as fully informed as possible to cope with the 'traditional' as well as the 'modern' industrial engineering techniques" now being used by management.

The purpose of the institutes at the University of Wisconsin, the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer said, is to provide responsible union representatives with the industrial engineering "know-how" to defend the interests of members from "management's misuse" of such techniques.

One institute will deal with time study and wage incentives, a second with job evaluation and related problems, a third with synthetic work measurement systems.

The teaching and demonstration staff will be drawn from unions and the university. Tuition for a two-week institute is $70, with cost of meals and of housing in university dormitories to be met by participants. Registration forms, obtainable from the AFL-CIO, must be returned to the Dept. of Research no later than June 11.

Survey Gathers Data on Jobless

The U. S. Census Bureau is conducting a special survey for the Labor Dept. for use in developing and evaluating programs to meet the problems of the long-term unemployed.

A sampling of jobless persons is being asked questions relating to patterns of employment and unemployment in recent years, kinds of jobs held, education and training, coverage by unemployment insurance, and sources of income.

New York Labor Sees Few Legislative Gains

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State AFL-CIO has rated the recently-completed session of the state legislature "conspicuous for its inaction" on the federation's program, despite "a few improvements" in labor laws.

Raymond R. Corbett, State AFL-CIO legislative chairman, noted that a bill to bar professional strikebreakers was still in Senate committee when the session ended, although it had been passed by a large margin in the lower house.

Much of the legislation enacted, he said, fell considerably short of labor's goals. The legislature followed the recommendations of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) and raised the state minimum wage from $1 to $1.15 effective next Oct. 15, and to $1.25 a year later. The State AFL-CIO had sought unsuccessfully to boost the minimum to $1.50.

Maximum workmen's compensation benefits were raised $5 to $55, but labor's proposal to peg both unemployment benefits and workmen's compensation to two-thirds of the average state wage was rejected.

The federation's legislative analysis also criticized failure to eliminate "the degrading means test" in medical care for the aged and the failure to reapportion the legislature.

On the "plus side," the State AFL-CIO cited enactment of legislation to permit workers undergoing retraining to continue to receive unemployment compensation and to provide, through an uninsured employers' fund, payments of benefits to injured workers whose employers failed to obtain required compensation insurance.

The legislature also rejected labor-opposed legislation which would disqualify persons receiving pensions from unemployment compensation, an attempt to weaken the anti-injunction law, and a bill to make it illegal for labor to organize or represent farm workers.

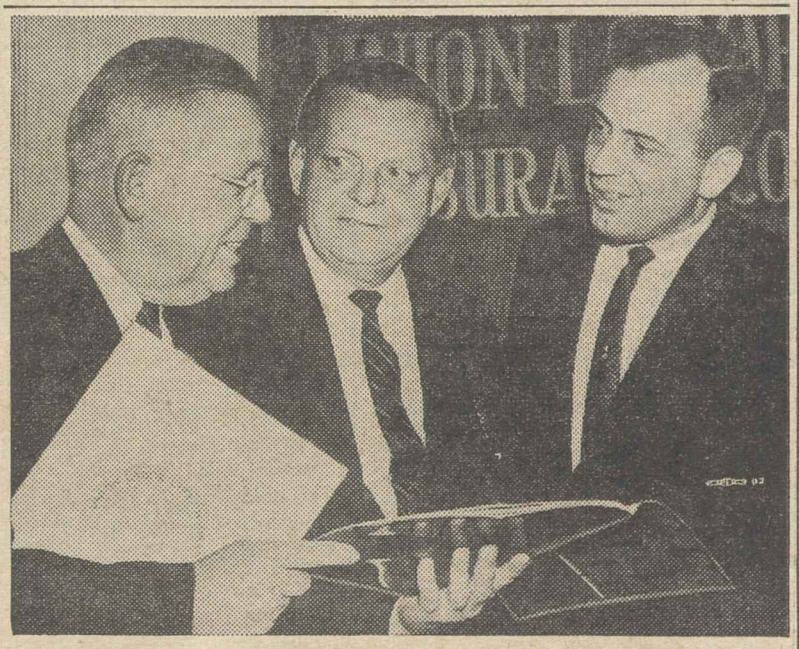
Cities Have 71% Of Potential Voters

Seven in every 10 persons of voting age live in urban areas, according to a study based on the 1960 census and released by the Census Bureau of the Commerce Dept.

When the census was taken in April 1960 there were 108.5 million men and women of voting age, of whom 77.4 million or 71.4 percent lived in urban territory compared with 31 million or 22.6 percent living in rural areas. Of the rural residents, 7.7 million lived on farms.

There were 97.5 million whites in the voting age group of whom 69.1 million or 70.9 percent were urban dwellers, and 11 million nonwhites of whom 8.3 million, or 75.7 percent, lived in cities.

Of the non-whites, 5.9 million or 53.6 percent lived in the South and made up 18.3 percent of its voting age population. Nationally, nonwhites compare 10.1 percent of the voting age group.



UNION LABOR LIFE Insurance Co. reported steady growth since founding in 1927 at meeting of officers and shareholders in Baltimore. Shown with report are, left to right, ULLICO Pres. Edmund P. Tobin, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Arthur Hess of Social Security Administration.

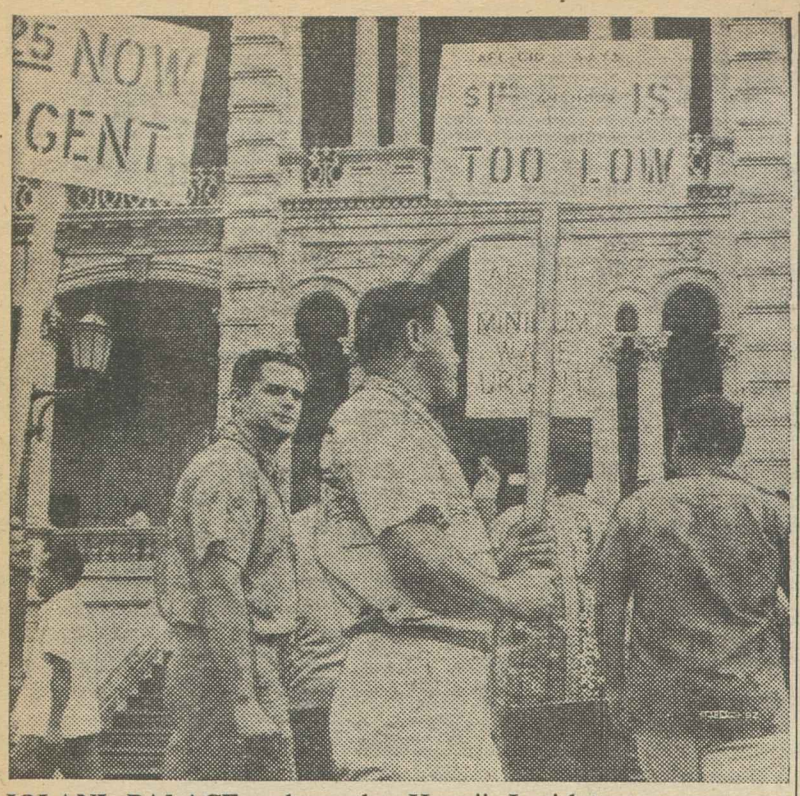
Schnitzler Calls ULLICO Good Example

Baltimore, Md.—The Union Labor Life Insurance Co. won praise from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at a meeting here as a "shining example" of what can be accomplished for the common good by "the perfect coordination of management and labor."

Earlier the shareholders heard ULLICO Pres. Edmund P. Tobin report that assets have risen by 9.5 percent since the end of 1960, and that payments to policy holders and beneficiaries in 1961 reached a new high of $51 million.

Tobin said the company, established in 1927 by unions for workers, was pleased also with the success of the recently created group annuities department. He said ULLICO assets rose from $38.5 million at the end of 1960 to $42 million.

Schnitzler in a luncheon speech applauded the company's steady growth in the highly competitive insurance market. Other speakers included Arthur Hess of the Social Security Administration and F. Douglass Sears, Maryland state insurance commissioner.



IOLANI PALACE, where the Hawaii Legislature meets, was picketed by the Honolulu Central Labor Council to impress upon the Senate the urgency of boosting the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour. The State House has already passed a bill raising the minimum from the present $1 to $1.15 effective July 1 and to $1.25 effective a year later.

5th Circuit Reversed On Special Labor Rule

A 21-year-old rule applied in reinstatement and back-pay cases by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals—a special rule under which National Labor Relations Board reinstatement orders have been frequently denied enforcement in the southeastern states—has been knocked out by the Supreme Court.

The high court in a 6-2 decision said the 5th Circuit Court had "repeatedly" followed its "special rule" since 1941, despite a decision by the Supreme Court 10 years later laying down different standards. The majority sent two new cases back for reconsideration in light of the general standards.

The special rule—applied by the 5th Circuit Court in labor board cases in its six Gulf Coast states from Texas to Florida—set much tougher standards of proof in NLRB cases ordering reinstatement of fired workers with back pay than in other issues.

A cease-and-desist order was one thing, the 5th Circuit had held, but forcing an employer to reinstate a worker with back pay might "impoverish or break" him. In its rule, it gave special weight to an employer's sworn testimony that he had fired union members for some other reason than membership or union activity.

An employer's oath to this effect could not be disbelieved by the labor board trial examiner, unless there was "impeachment" of the witness, or "substantial contradiction," or if circumstances raised doubts, the doubts "must be inconsistent with the positive sworn evidence on this exact point."

Rule Called Onerous

The Supreme Court majority called this rule "onerous"—and inconsistent with the high court's own decision as long ago as 1951 in the Universal Camera Co. case, which "stated a rule of review for courts of appeal in all labor board cases."

The NLRB trial examiner is the person who hears the witnesses, and sees them, the Supreme Court pointed out then, and can appraise their credibility, while the labor board and the appellate courts look "only at cold records."

"There is no place . . . for one test" of the credibility and substance of an employer's testimony in fired-worker reinstatement cases and "another test" for other witnesses in all other issues, the majority declared.

The court instructed the 5th Circuit to reconsider the cases under the general review rules now that it was "rid of the yardstick" of its special rule.

The majority decision was by the court as a body, unsigned. Justices Felix Frankfurter and John M. Harlan dissented.

Senate Votes 70-22 for UN Loan on Bonds

The Senate, by a bipartisan 70-22 vote, authorized the President to loan up to $100 million to the United Nations to help tide it over a financial crisis.

The measure, a compromise backed by both Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), averted a showdown battle over an Administration bill authorizing the purchasing of 25-year UN bonds. The language of the compromise bill, its sponsors agreed, was broad enough to permit the President either to purchase the bonds or make a conventional loan.

On final passage, 48 Democrats and 22 Republicans supported the measure while 11 senators from each party opposed it.

Dirksen, under fire from his party's right wing for agreeing to the bill, said support of the UN was "a moral question" and not a financial issue. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) had attacked the measure as "the most complete case of surrender to the executive department that I have seen."

Administration forces counted on the bipartisan vote in the Senate to improve the bill's chances in the more conservative House.

URW Wins Recognition At General Tire Plant

Mayfield, Ky.—Negotiations on a first contract for hourly rated workers of the General Tire & Rubber Co. plant here are scheduled to begin soon, the Rubber Workers have announced. Management signed a recognition agreement when most of the 308 workers joined the URW at the new $15 million tire plant. Other company plants in Akron and Waco are under URW contract.

In Collective Bargaining Report:

Beware Generalized Data On Benefits, Unions Told

U.S. manufacturers put an average of 5.4 cents per payroll hour into pension plans for production workers during 1959, according to a U.S. Dept. of Labor survey.

According to the same survey, manufacturers with pension plans put in an average of 9 cents per payroll hour for production workers.

Both of these seemingly contradictory statements are equally true—and are equally likely to be quoted over the bargaining table.

The careful reader—or experienced negotiator—will note that the first figure covers all manufacturing plants, including those which do not have pension plans and thus bring the average down. The second statement deals only with plants which actually provide pensions for workers. The distinction, of course, is significant.

Both the Labor Dept. survey and pitfalls involved in its use are analyzed in the April issue of the American Federationist.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, which prepared the Collective Bargaining Report feature of the publication, emphasized that "benefit expenditure figures must be approached cautiously. Union negotiators should not rush into ready acceptance of any figures put before them."

Beware Broad Averages

The wide range of statistics which can be drawn from the survey points to the hazard of accepting broad-based averages as criteria. For example, pension expenditures in the oil refining industry average 20 cents an hour, more than double the national average. Yet in the same industry, health benefit costs of 3.8 cents were below the national average of 5.4 cents.

The survey does, however, give a guide to the general prevalence of various types of fringe benefits.

Thus pension expenditures were reported in 1959 by manufacturing plants with 60 percent of the production workers. Paid holidays were provided in plants with 89 percent of the workers, with nearly three-fifths enjoying seven or more holidays a year. More than 93 percent of workers received paid vacations.

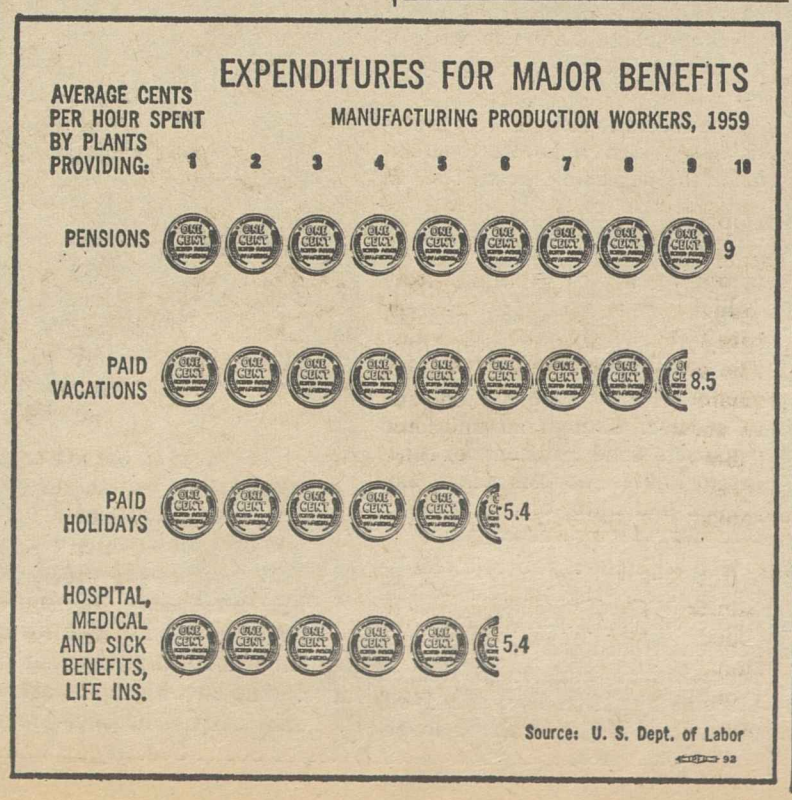
About 88 percent of workers were covered by some form of health or life insurance, although the plans varied widely. Paid sick leave was provided for 23 percent of production workers but most of the remaining workers were in plants which had sick benefit insurance.

Supplemental unemployment insurance was provided for large proportions of workers in certain industries, although for manufacturing as a whole the proportion was only 14 percent. Some benefits, such as severance pay, were hard to measure in cents-per-hour since a number of such programs are not funded but are paid out as needed.

The AFL-CIO analysis notes also that "in plants under union contract average expenditures for benefits are substantially larger than in unorganized plants."

A special section of the article emphasizes the need for caution in dealing with benefit expenditure figures. It makes these points:

- Some employers have used figures on fringe benefits "to create the impression that workers are receiving far more income than shown by their wage rates." Many of the benefits, the article notes, mean additional security or leisure time but do not provide any additional income for the worker.
- While benefit "expenditures" and benefit "costs" are often used interchangeably, there is "an important distinction." For example, employer expenditures for vacations or health benefits may be offset in part by productivity gains "as a result of reduced absenteeism, reduced labor turnover and improved worker morale."
- Figures combining expenditures on different benefits may be "particularly misleading." In terms of "worker needs," a liberal vacation plan does not substitute for an inadequate life insurance or pension plan. And some employers, in lumping together the amount they claim to spend on fringe benefits, have even included such items as the costs of rest rooms, the company publication and orientation of new employes.
- Expenditures are greatly affected by such factors as length of service, and the age and sex of workers, in addition to liberality of the benefit.



Meany Assails Paper's Public Works Editorial

Opposition to Pres. Kennedy's $600 million public works program by The Washington Post is "irresponsible" and distorts the facts of economic life in the 1960s, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has charged.

In a letter to the editor, Meany challenged an editorial appearing in the Post entitled "A New WPA?" in which the paper declared the program "has the earmarks of economic ineffectiveness and political mischief."

The federation president said the editorial demonstrated how "your preoccupation with the 30s can distort facts in the 60s." He reviewed the chronic unemployment situation, noting that since November 1957 a 5 percent or higher jobless rate has "marked every single month but one."

The public works facts, said Meany, disclose recent planning work by state and local governments on 88,000 projects with an estimated cost of $21.7 billion. These were scheduled to reach final planning stages in the 18-month period from July 1960 through December 1961.

These plans, he added, are mostly awaiting the time when funds are available. "Federal money and matching state and local grants-in-aid can take some of them off the shelf, put people to work at necessary projects and spur economic activity," he pointed out.

Meany wrote: "We would like more money spent this way because the need is great both for jobs and public services. We think $600 million should be spent in 12 months rather than over about two years."

But, he added, "to ignore the need as The Washington Post does for such projects as water supply improvements, sewage systems, parks, water pollution control, construction of public buildings, conservation efforts, is irresponsible."

U. S. Requires Developers To Ban Bias

The federal government has acted to strengthen enforcement of state and local laws prohibiting discrimination in housing by requiring private developers in urban renewal projects to sign contracts pledging compliance with anti-bias laws in "sale, lease, or occupancy."

Urban Renewal Commissioner William L. Slayton spelled out the new policy in letters to 539 local public agencies involved in federally-assisted slum clearance and urban renewal.

While the directive bolsters enforcement of the 17 state laws and a number of local ordinances, it does not prohibit discriminatory rental or sales policies by builders or developers in areas which do not have anti-discrimination laws.

The AFL-CIO, in a convention resolution, has urged Pres. Kennedy to issue "an executive order denying federal funds, credit, mortgage guarantee, or any type of financial assistance to construction of any housing which is not available to all regardless of race, color, creed or national origin."

Meany Demands U.S. Probe Steel Industry 'Price-Gouging'

(Continued from Page 1)

Tenn.), chairman of the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee, blasted the steel industry as "shocking and irresponsible." He ordered the committee staff, which had exposed the links between administered pricing practices and the inflation of the 1950s, to investigate the latest price hikes.

● Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Anti-Trust Subcommittee announced hearings on the steel price hike starting May 2. Celler declared the price boost "so plainly inflationary in its impact" that Congress cannot afford to ignore it.

● Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald, whose union a week earlier had signed a "non-inflationary" contract with the steel companies, said he was "surprised, troubled and concerned" over the price hike. He pointed out the union had been commended by Kennedy for keeping the union gains within the bounds of productivity increases.

McDonald said the labor cost per ton of steel has gone down, not up, and he was "troubled" by U. S. Steel's attempt to blame the Steelworkers for the hike.

● House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) called the steel industry actions "an arrogant disregard of the national interest."

● Senate Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) accused U. S. Steel of "economic arrogance." Of the price increase: "It is inflationary. It is an affront to the President. It is an irritant to labor."

● Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) charged U. S. Steel with a "breach of faith with the American people." The steel hike further convinces him, he said, that Congress must look into the impact of administered prices on the economy and devise a remedy.

Gore suggested a federal grand jury in New York now inquiring into alleged anti-trust violations in the steel casting industry might expand the inquiry to cover basic steel pricing and marketing practices. Gore said Congress might consider a "National Consumers Advisory Board" to protect the public interest on prices; if this proves ineffective, then "utility-type regulation" should be considered.

Meany's statement described the U. S. Steel decision as the latest in a series "of price-gouging unconscionable abuses of its dominant position in a key industry that lacks effective price competition."

Neither supply and demand nor cost factors can explain "this price-gouging action," Meany said. There are no steel shortages or pressures on the industry's capacity; instead, Meany added, there are large inventories, idle plants and machines, declining orders and production.

From an operating rate of only about 80 percent in recent weeks, Meany said, the present decline is expected to bring production schedules down to about 60 percent of productive capacity in June.

The recently negotiated steel contracts, Meany noted, providing improved fringe benefits and no wage increases, will result in a 2 to 2.5 percent increase in payroll costs. This was below the industry's pace of rising productivity, he added, and was hailed by Kennedy as clearly non-inflationary.

Meany said that U. S. Steel, instead of cutting prices on a selected basis to improve its competitive position at home and abroad, chose to show its power by a price boost.

"The very future of a free economy in America requires a direct and responsible public investigation of this action by federal agencies and the Congress," Meany declared.

Kennedy asserted at his press conference that there was "no justification" for a price increase.

He said the Justice Dept. and the Federal Trade Commission are examining the matter and the Defense Dept. is reviewing the impact on military procurement. He said he had been advised by Defense Sec. McNamara that the price rise would "add $1 billion to the cost of our defenses at a time when every dollar is needed for national defense."

The President said the government had stressed in its talks with steel labor and management its interest in a contract settlement which would hold price stability.

The steel contracts did, he added, "until yesterday."

Higher Steel Prices OK With Goldwater

Condemnation of the steel companies for raising prices wasn't quite unanimous.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) termed the price hike "reasonable."

Addressing a meeting in St. Louis, Goldwater said Pres. Kennedy showed a basic lack of economic understanding by being surprised at the price increase.

Administered Steel Pricing Nothing New

Gardiner C. Means, a highly-respected economist, uncovered the practice of administered prices in the course of investigating the inflation of the 1950s.

Means has this to say in a just-published book on "Pricing Power and the Public Interest":

"On the whole, one must conclude that responsibility for the big increase in steel prices after 1953 rests primarily with steel management.

"It used its pricing power to widen profit margins and increase the profit at any given rate of operation. Only to a much smaller extent does responsibility rest with labor.

"The crux of the matter is management's power to administer prices and the post-1953 rise in steel prices is a clear example of its use."

Means wrote that U.S. Steel in fiscal 1959 could have broken even at about 30 percent of operating capacity. Only a large increase in the profit margin could have brought such a large drop in the break-even point, he said.

'At Nation's Expense . . .'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued the following statement on the steel price increase:

U.S. Steel's announcement of a $6 per ton price boost—a rise of 3.5 percent—is the most recent example of the flagrant abuse of vast economic power by the dominant, price-leading corporation in a key industry. It represents a further step by the top corporate executives of this major industry to increase profits on each ton of steel, at the expense of their customers and the entire nation.

Neither supply-and-demand nor cost factors can explain this price-gouging action, which is a direct affront to the federal government and the American people. There are no steel shortages or pressures on the industry's productive capacity. Instead there are large inventories, idle plants and machines, declining orders and production schedules. From an operating rate of only 80 percent in recent weeks, the present drop in operations is expected to bring production schedules down to about 60 percent of productive capacity in June.

The recently negotiated improvements in fringe benefits, with no wage increases, will result in a rise of 2 percent-2.5 percent in the hourly compensation of the steel industry's production and maintenance workers—below the industry's pace of rising productivity. These results were hailed as clearly non-inflationary, and well within the bounds of reasonably stable unit employment costs, by Pres. Kennedy and his economic advisers.

Instead of cutting prices on a selective basis to improve the industry's competitive position in world markets and against substitute products at home, U.S. Steel chose to demonstrate its power. The corporation's action of Apr. 10, 1962 is the most recent in a series of price-gouging unconscionable abuses of its dominant position in a key industry that lacks effective price competition.

The power of government and of our entire society is now being tested by the economic might of a corporate giant and a major industry. This test must not go unanswered. The spotlight of public attention must quickly be placed on all the details of this corporate abuse of economic might. The very future of a free economy in America requires a direct and responsible public investigation of this action by federal agencies and the Congress, the representatives of the American people.

At its Fourth Constitutional Convention last December, the AFL-CIO declared: "The pricing policies of the dominant corporations in key industries, in which prices are administered, present a potential threat to the price level and to sustaining a fast pace of economic growth. . . . The administered price formulas of the dominant corporations in major industries are set to produce profits at low-level operations and there is little incentive for such industries to follow policies that aim for maximum production rates in a rapidly expanding economy. In addition, price rises by such industries could establish the pretext for restrictive government measures.

To curb these potential dangers from the pricing policies of the dominant corporations in major administered-price industries, the spotlight of public attention is needed. Only the federal government—federal agencies, congressional committees or both—can adequately focus public attention on the facts of the cost-price-investment policies of these corporations, in an attempt to curtail their price-raising ability."

Kennedy—'No Justification'

Here is the text of Pres. Kennedy's statement on the steel price increase:

Simultaneous and identical actions of United States Steel and other leading steel corporations increasing steel prices by some $6 a ton constitute a wholly unjustifiable and irresponsible defiance of the public interest.

In this serious hour in our nation's history, when we are confronted with grave crises in Berlin and Southeast Asia, when we are devoting our energies to economic recovery and stability, when we are asking reservists to leave their homes and families for months on end and servicemen to risk their lives—and four were killed in the last two days in Viet Nam—and asking union members to hold down their wage increases, at a time when restraint and sacrifices are being asked of every citizen, the American people will find it hard, as I do, to accept a situation in which a tiny handful of steel executives whose pursuit of private power and profit exceeds their sense of public responsibility can show such utter contempt for the interests of 185 million Americans.

If this rise in the cost of steel is imitated by the rest of the industry, instead of rescinded, it would increase the cost of homes, autos, appliances, and most other items for every American family. It would increase the cost of machinery and tools to every American businessman and farmer. It would seriously handicap our efforts to prevent an inflationary spiral from eating up the pensions of our older citizens, and our new gains in purchasing power.

It would add, Sec. McNamara informed me this morning, an estimated $1 billion to the cost of our defenses at a time when every dollar is needed for national security and other purposes. It would make it more difficult for American goods to compete in foreign markets, more difficult to withstand competition from foreign imports, and thus more difficult to improve our balance of payments position, and stem the flow of gold. And it is necessary to stem it for our national security, if we are going to pay for our security commitments abroad. And it would surely handicap our efforts to induce other industries and unions to adopt responsible price and wage policies.

The facts of the matter are that there is no justification for an increase in steel prices. The recent settlement between the industry and the union, which does not even take place until July 1, was widely acknowledged to be non-inflationary, and the whole purpose and effect of this Administration's role, which both parties understood, was to achieve an agreement which would make unnecessary any increase in prices.

Steel output per man is rising so fast that labor costs per ton of steel can actually be expected to decline in the next 12 months. And in fact, the Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics informed me this morning that, and I quote: "Employment costs per unit of steel output in 1961 were essentially the same as they were in 1958."

The cost of the major raw materials, steel scrap and coal, has also been declining and for an industry which has been generally operating at less than two-thirds of capacity, its profit rate has been normal and can be expected to rise sharply this year in view of the reduction in idle capacity. Their lot has been easier than that of 100,000 steelworkers thrown out of work in the last three years. The industry's cash dividends have exceeded $600 million in each of the last five years, and earnings in the first quarter of this year were estimated in the Feb. 28th Wall Street Journal to be among the highest in history.

In short, at a time when they could be exploring how much more efficient and better prices could be obtained, reducing prices in this industry in recognition of lower costs, their unusually good labor contract, their foreign competition and their increase in production and profits which are coming this year, a few gigantic corporations have decided to increase prices in ruthless disregard of their public responsibilities.

The Steelworkers Union can be proud that it abided by its responsibilities in this agreement, and this government also has responsibilities which we intend to meet. The Dept. of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission are examining the significance of this action in a free, competitive economy. The Dept. of Defense and other agencies are reviewing its impact on their policies of procurement and I am informed that steps are under way by those members of the Congress who plan appropriate inquiries into how these price decisions are so quickly made and reached, and what legislative safeguards may be needed to protect the public interest.

Price and wage decisions in this country, except for very limited restrictions in the case of monopolies and national emergency strikes, are and ought to be freely and privately made, but the American people have a right to expect, in return for that freedom, a higher sense of business responsibility for the welfare of their country than has been shown in the last two days.

Some time ago I asked each American to consider what he would do for his country and I asked the steel companies. In the last 24 hours we had their answer.

A New Economic Virus

TWO BASIC FACTS are beginning to emerge from the flow of government statistics on unemployment and both emphasize that the nation is running into a new type of economic virus.

First, there is the demonstrated fact that about one million persons who would normally be actively seeking employment have given up the search and taken themselves out of the labor market. They are not officially listed among the unemployed, but Dr. Walter W. Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, has described their status as "submerged unemployment."

There are a few indications that the very young and the very old may be dropping out of the labor market. There is some evidence of a decrease in school drop-outs and earlier retirement. But the "submerged unemployment" most directly affects the vast majority who are neither young nor old.

Second, there is the demonstrated fact that productivity in 1961 increased at a tremendously rapid rate, a rate well in excess of the normal recovery from a recession. The sharp increase has knocked into a cocked hat the economists' formula for relating a rise in the gross national product—the total of all goods and services produced—to a drop in the unemployment rate.

The factor that has thrown this formula out of whack is the sharp impact of automation and technological change, a factor that has been underestimated and understated in the analysis of the nation's economy.

Both these facts add up to an issue of overriding urgency. We cannot tolerate a situation where the gross national product zooms to new records while actual unemployment remains chronically high.

Conventional solutions geared to economic history that is no longer pertinent will not restore the nation's economic health. New and bolder programs must be examined and analyzed if the unemployment problem is to be eliminated as the No. 1 domestic issue.

Distrust of Their People

THE EDITORIAL "Hunger Knows No Politics" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in the April issue of the American Federationist has aroused considerable interest and comment in America and abroad.

Numerous letters have been received commenting on the proposal for direct aid to people behind the Iron Curtain threatened by famine "without prior appropriation or dictation by the Soviet government." Many writers have expressed enthusiastic agreement, others all-out opposition.

A closer reading of the editorial would eliminate most of the objections raised by persons whose knowledge of the proposal came from a brief news item in the general press.

But basic to understanding the proposal and its aims is an understanding of the nature of totalitarian dictatorships. Whether Communist, Nazi, Fascist or of any other stripe, dictatorships are in mortal fear of any policy or action which might lead to a weakening of their absolute, total control over their own people.

Thus direct aid from abroad to their populations who face food and other shortages as a result of the "false economic and inhuman political policies" of Communist regimes brings into sharp relief the distrust that the Communist rulers have of their own people.

In view of this distrust, all those deeply interested in eliminating human suffering are awaiting the response of the Communist dictatorships to this humanitarian proposal to feed hungry millions living under despotism.

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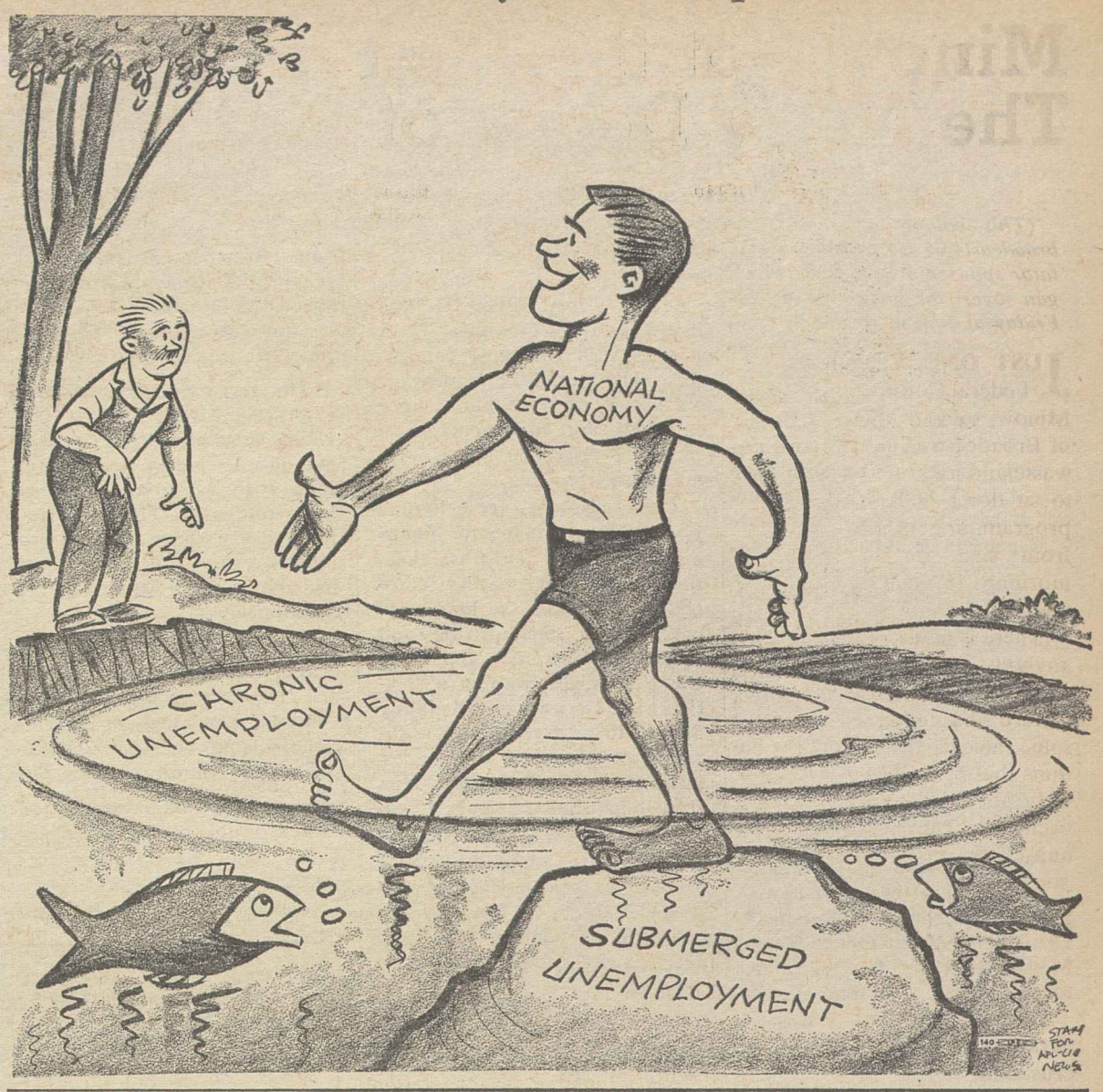
'It's Really Not So Deep'



20-Year Review:

Increase in Paid Leisure Time Adds Nearly 4 Weeks a Year

The following is excerpted from an article by Peter Henle, special assistant to the Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in the Monthly Labor Review, March 1962, on "Recent Growth of Paid Leisure for U.S. Workers."

THERE HAS BEEN a marked increase in leisure time over the past 20 years. Admittedly, estimates of how much increase has taken place must be rough approximations, particularly since few data are available for 1940. Nevertheless they give for the first time some indication of the magnitude of changes in paid leisure time. Essentially the increase in leisure time in 1960 over 1940 consists of the following:

	Hours per year per full-time employed person
1½ hours less in the workweek	75
6 days more paid vacation	48
4 days more paid holidays	32
Total	155

For the economy as a whole, this additional leisure time amounts to over 10 billion hours (5.0 billion from the shorter workweek, 3.2 billion in additional vacation, and 2.1 billion in added holidays).

Many of these hours represent additional time away from work. This is obviously true, for example, of the reduction in the workweek. However, the additional paid holidays largely represent payment for time which in 1940 was spent away from the plant without compensation. The additional vacation time is a combination of these two factors.

The 155 hours represent almost four average weeks of employment, but they represent only a small fraction of the gain in productivity that the national economy has achieved since 1940. BLS estimates of output per man-hour would indicate that to produce the 1960 output with the 1940 productivity would have required an additional 1,447 hours of working time—or 71 percent more—for each employed member of the 1960 labor force.

THUS THE 155 HOURS that have been accounted for in terms of reduced hours of work, increased vacations, and paid holidays amount to only 11 percent of the hours that have been made available by the nation's increased productivity since 1940.

This gain in leisure time represents only a relatively small proportion of the increased productivity since 1940, but this is not unexpected. Much of the limited productivity gains of the previous decade, 1930-40, were reflected in shorter hours of work, not because workers preferred greater leisure but because of the depressed conditions of the decade.

The passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to a large extent reflected changes in hours that already had taken place. In the two decades following the 1930s the emphasis quite naturally was on income rather than leisure.

A review of the changes in paid leisure between 1940 and 1960 shows that there was no major shift in the standard workweek. Perhaps the most significant development was that more than half the total gain in paid leisure resulted from increased vacation and holiday time, rather than from a reduction in working hours. This is a definite shift from the pattern of earlier years and seems to indicate that leisure time preferences are running more to additional whole days each year rather than additional minutes each day.

Of course the leisure time gained since 1940 does not necessarily represent time available for travel, recreation, etc. The nature of the economy and the nation's living habits have changed in important ways since 1940, and since individuals now live farther from their place of employment, some of this additional "leisure" time may now be spent in commuting to and from work.

It is difficult to generalize about future trends in leisure time from this record. There is no way to measure the intensity of the demand for more leisure time against the intensity of the demand for greater income to be spent on leisure time activities. Trade unions continue to present demands for a shorter workweek, although much union pressure in this direction is motivated not by the desire for more leisure but by the possibility of increasing the number of jobs. Of course, regardless of the motivation, the attainment of shorter hours of work would bring with it greater leisure time.

One new factor is the form which the demands for leisure time are likely to take. The relatively slight decline in average hours of work in recent years has been accompanied by a greater interest in more extended paid vacations and a greater number of paid holidays. Providing a greater number of days off seems likely to continue to receive greater emphasis than reducing the time spent each day at work.

Morgan Says:

Minow Not the First to See The Noisy Decay of Radio, TV

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

JUST ONE YEAR ago the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Newton Minow, told the NAB—the National Association of Broadcasters—that commercial television was a wasteland and invited them if they didn't believe it to sit down in front of their sets and watch the programming for one day from sign-on in the morning to sign-off at night.

Morgan

There is no record that anybody in the industry subjected himself to such torture but there are some heartening indications that Minow's words were not dropped into a vacuum. The chairman himself thinks he detects some small green oases of progress scattered over the wasteland and he has begun to stir the public, parched and famished as it has been on a wayfarer's diet, to demand more nourishing fare in this cultural desert.

Indeed, while some broadcasters still brood darkly in their tents about how to waylay Minow's crusading caravan, the public seems to have discovered in him a champion. At any rate mail has been arriving at the FCC by the bale for many months and Minow's office reports that most of it is favorable.

THUS EMBOLDENED to pursue even more vigorously what he has called the Commission's only business—the public interest—Minow appeared before the NAB again at its Chicago convention. This time he turned his major attention to the quality of radio broadcasting.

If TV had been a wasteland, radio, he said in effect, was a kind of garbage dump wired for sound. He saluted that rare exception, the station with "well-prepared newscasts, imaginative entertainment, a drama, a children's program, enlightening commentary, breathtaking variety.

"But," he warned, "in too many cases the results today are incredibly bad. In too many communities, to twist the radio dial . . . is to be shoved through a bazaar, a clamorous Casbah of pitchmen and commercials which plead, bleat, pressure, whistle, groan and shout. Too many stations have turned themselves into publicly franchised jukeboxes."

It is almost as if radio had become a conveyor belt of endless commercials and moaning music, a seven-day bicycle race for disc jockeys with gluey voices and a comic-book approach to culture. Minow was not the first to discover this phenomenon of noisy decay. There are many responsible people within the broadcasting industry who have been striving long for improvement. One of these, Morris Novik, a broadcast consultant to labor and liberal groups, pointed out major flaws in a speech at an Ohio State University gathering last May. He described the typical radio station programming of dubious music and little belches of news bulletins as a "no talk policy."

HE PRODUCED the embarrassing fact that less than one-quarter of the nation's 3,500 radio stations carried the Kennedy-Nixon 1960 campaign debates and he noted public complaints to the White House that not enough were carrying presidential news conferences now. He deplored the disappearance of such programs as Town Hall of the Air and the necessity of citizens of Atlanta and other cities to arrange a specially tailored network so they could continue to hear the Metropolitan Opera broadcasts. "Somebody," Novik said, "pulled the plug on public service programming."

In his Chicago speech Minow saluted the many stations to whom "the public interest is a way of life." He warned that unless radio broadcasting can achieve self-discipline to sustain satisfactory self-regulation, the FCC "may have to adopt a rule on commercials which does apply to everyone."

This immediately provoked howls of "government intervention" and strident charges that Minow was "declaring war" on radio. If intervention comes it will be only because the irresponsibility of radio broadcasters asked for it.

In the interim, he suggested, we should learn from history; we are in haste to improve our communications systems and bounce signals off satellites but what if we have nothing worthwhile to say?

But he allowed that broadcasting had plenty to say, if it would. "Something happened to America," he said, the day radio and TV carried the consuming chronicle of John Glenn's orbital flight. And he asked the radio (as well as the TV) industry to improve its public service programming in proportion to that feat. "Am I guilty of asking too much of broadcasting?" the FCC chairman concluded. "Or are you guilty of asking too little?" The answers are not all in yet.

Washington Report:

Fast Action on Public Works Urged to Ease Unemployment

UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT remains high even while the nations of Western Europe are obliged to import workers, Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on more than 500 radio stations.

"Unemployment in some of the countries of Western Europe runs 1.2, 1.6, 1.7 percent. Japan is a flat 1 percent," Blatnik said as he argued for passage of the Administration bill that would provide $600 million for immediate public works programs in areas of economic distress, and give the President stand-by authority to use $2 billion for public works when an economic downswing continues over four months.

Rep. John F. Baldwin, Jr. (R-Calif.) called upon the Administration to make immediate use of funds already authorized by Congress. He cited $300 million of Veterans Administration home-building money, and $63 million for shipbuilding that has been deferred beyond the fiscal year ending June 30.

Baldwin also said he believes Congress should set up a more modest standby fund, "maybe $500 million, so that if Congress is not in session and unemployment reaches a certain rate, the President could therefore make the expenditure." But he believes the responsibility for action rests primarily upon Congress.

"If Congress is in session, I believe our constituents sent us here to exercise our rights as members of Congress to vote on appropriations," Baldwin asserted.

BLATNIK SAID the $600 million is needed at once and he expected it would be passed by Congress. The standby authority may need some modifications, he said, but he was hopeful of its passage, too.

"There is no question as to whether we can afford this money," he said of the $600 million fund. "We are spending it now. In the recession of 1960-61, the federal government alone spent over $4 billion for unemployment compensation for people who could not find work.

"The counties and municipalities are spending millions of dollars in my district. In fact they are setting all-time record levels since 1938 for welfare costs and relief.

"I would like to see the money go not for relief, but to get men and women to work, give them a chance to earn their living, while at the same time providing the community with a needed facility that will provide for 40 or 50 years to come."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THOSE MERRY LITTLE LABOR RELATIONS experts, Representatives Landrum of Georgia and Griffin of Michigan, took the House floor the other day for an assault on the way the National Labor Relations Board has been interpreting the 1959 amendments of the Taft-Hartley Act to which Landrum and Griffin lent their names.

The incident was predictable and inevitable. The labor board has been reversing or limiting novel decisions of the former board named by Mr. Eisenhower. It has restored long-established precedents the Eisenhower board had declined to let stand. It has interpreted the publicity clause of the Landrum-Griffin amendments in a manner that assumes, among other things, it was meant to conform to the First Amendment guaranteeing free speech.

So Landrum and Griffin charged that the NLRB has "all but gutted" their amendments, has "eroded and all but repealed" the "key provisions." Reiterating their belief that in 1959 an "overwhelming demand" arose for an end to boycotts and what they term "blackmail" picketing, they profess themselves "discouraged" to find the board "has carved out new loopholes."

They supported this press release language with a once-over-lightly House floor analysis of more than 20 decisions, in which they tossed the ball back and forth to express ridicule and avow alarm.

* * *

THEY DO NOT FORGET, naturally, but they failed to acknowledge that the decisions come from a board to which Pres. Kennedy has named only two of five members, Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Gerald A. Brown.

They express astonishment at a Brown speech discussing the "policymaking" function of the board. What Brown said he explained clearly—that the board is charged with promoting a "public policy," declared in the original Wagner Act and never repealed or modified, the "encouragement of collective bargaining" as the "democratic method" of settling labor problems.

Brown added that circumstances change—quite naturally—and that arbitrary rules do not necessarily provide permanent guidelines in meeting concrete situations, in which an employer and his workers must live with each other after specific dispute.

He noted that excessive initiative by the NLRB would be, and has been, "limited by the effective check of judicial review."

Indeed, major "policymaking" decisions of the board as created by Pres. Eisenhower were kicked out forthwith when they reached the Supreme Court. On that board's "Black Monday," April 17, 1961, the high court reversed no fewer than four key decisions hitting unions punitively.

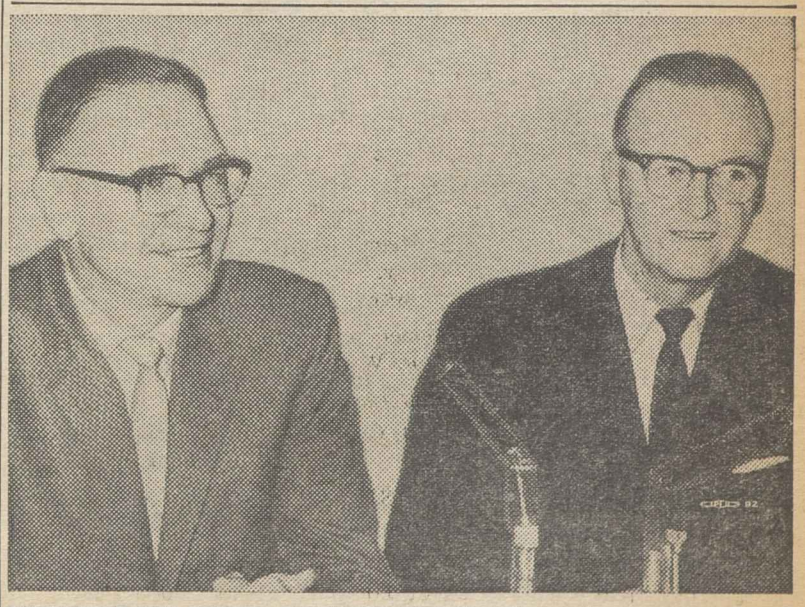
* * *

GRIFFIN COMPLAINED the so-called "publicity proviso" worked out in the House-Senate conference committee on the 1959 amendments is being applied by the NLRB "to all sorts of situations." He said that the conferees had rejected then Sen. Kennedy's original language, that he himself "participated" in redrafting it, and that it was intended to be "precise and limited."

This is also what he told the House in 1959, but it is merely what he thought was the case or hoped was the case.

In explaining the conference bill to the Senate, Kennedy as head of the Senate conferees described the intent and meaning of the publicity proviso far differently, far more broadly. He explained it, in fact, in exactly the terms in which the NLRB is now applying it.

In the end, of course, the Supreme Court will apply the tests of legislative intent and how the language should be read in relation to the basic declaration of the law on "encouraging" collective bargaining, and how it must be read to be held valid under the free speech clause.



CONTINUED HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT requires congressional action on the proposed public works bill, Rep. John F. Baldwin, Jr. (R-Calif.), left, and Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) said on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Baldwin also urged release of home-building and shipbuilding funds already appropriated by Congress.

How to Buy:

Look Out for Bill Collectors Who Try to Frighten Workers

By Sidney Margolius

OF ALL THE HORRORS perpetrated on financially hag-ridden working people, the official-looking documents sent out by bill collectors are perhaps the most terrifying.

Recently a hotel busboy got a punch-card form from an outfit calling itself "Current Employment Records," with a return address in Washington, D. C. This looked for all the world like some sort of income tax notice. It demanded the name and address of the man's new employer and quoted a section of the state unemployment insurance law about making false statements under penalty of $500 fine and a year's imprisonment.

The young worker was sure the tax collectors were after him for no reason he could understand. Fortunately he took the notice to the union shop chairman, who read the notice with care and observed a paragraph at the end in small print. This said: "The purpose of this card is to obtain information regarding a delinquent debtor, and further advise that this is not connected in any way with any state or the United States Government."

An official of this worker's union points out that the document had very cleverly put together the seeming authority of federal and state governments to browbeat the humble or unknowing. The threatening quotation from the state law of course was wholly irrelevant and merely provided an excuse to mention the state and a legal threat of fine or imprisonment.

This is by no means an isolated incident. The Federal Trade Commission has been chasing down bill-collecting outfits all over the country which use legal-looking or official-sounding documents.

But the practice persists. Often it takes the form of a pretense at garnishment. This is especially effective in frightening workers, who in at least some cases had been misled by sales misrepresentations or excessive charges into unfair and dubious debts, frequently by installment sellers.

For example, the FCC cited a firm—The Carl Co., of Lisbon, O.—which supplied deceptive collection forms to collection agencies and creditors. Both in language and appearance these forms gave the impression they were legal documents. They carried such headings as "Final Notice Before Statutory Garnishment" and "Final Notice Before Suit," and even displayed an official-looking seal.

The St. Louis Better Business Bureau reports the case of the collection firm calling itself the "National Deposit System." It sent out cards telling recipients that there was a "sum of money on deposit for you, not in excess of $100." People who answered sure enough did get checks—for ten cents.

At the urging of New York unions and the Metropolitan Consumer Council, a bill has been introduced in that state which can serve as a model for other state legislatures in eliminating the firing threat connected with debts. Workers fear their employers will fire them if garnishment is threatened, even when they have a legal defense against a debt. This gives high-pressure bill collectors a strong weapon to coerce payment.

BUT THE SPIEGEL bill now being considered by a New York state legislative committee would make it unlawful for an employer to discharge an employe against whom a garnishee execution is filed solely because of such filing.

Such state laws, while eliminating one major injustice, still won't solve the problem of other types of deceptively official-looking forms sent to debtors. If anyone in your shop does get such a notice, read it carefully to find out what it really means.

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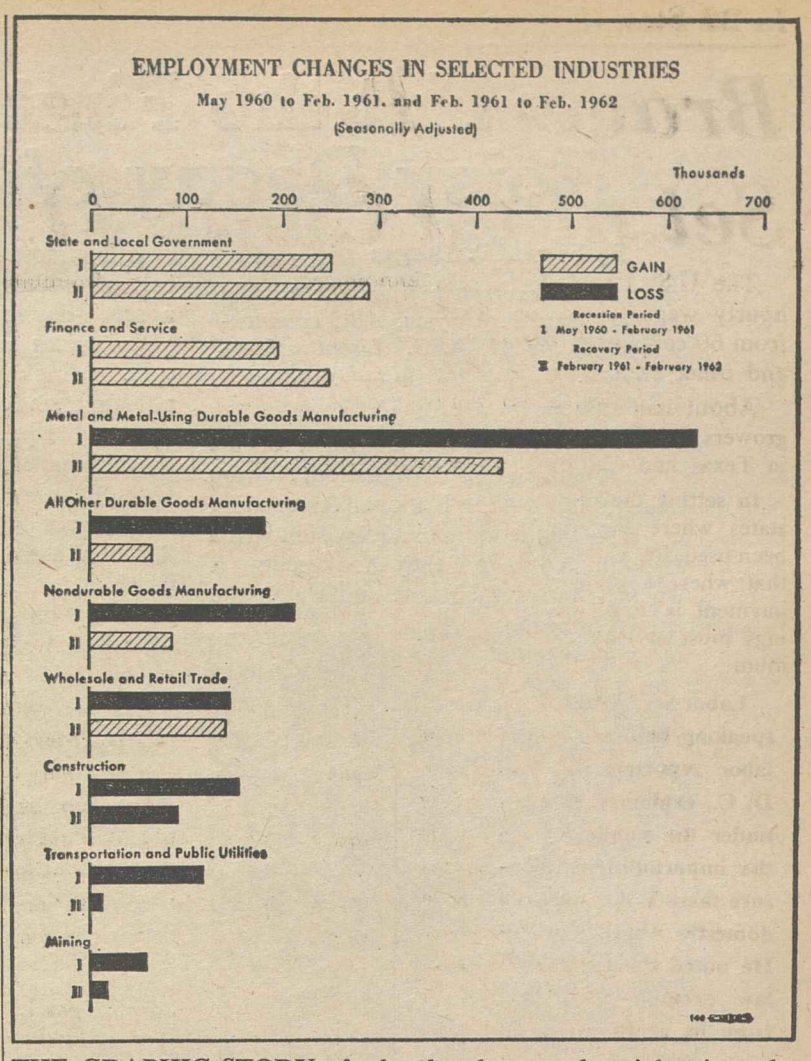


THE GRAPHIC STORY of what has happened to jobs since the beginning of the recession in May 1960 is revealed in this Dept. of Labor chart. In two categories—finance and services, state and local governments—job opportunities kept growing throughout the recession and thereafter. In other areas—transportation, construction and mining—the total job loss has not been even partially recovered by returning business activity. In others—metal durable goods, other durables, nondurables—the recession job loss has been only partially recovered.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Why Do Men Go Ga Ga Over Those Low-Slung Sports Cars?

By Jane Goodsell

A LOT OF MEN these days are making goo-goo eyes at little foreign jobs—and I don't mean imported movie starlets. I mean those low-slung, snout-nosed little sports cars.

Now, I've no objection to sports cars. How could I? What I know about cars you could write on the head of a pinion gear. I can't tell a tachometer from a carburetor, and I don't want to learn.

So, for all I know, those little jet jobs may be miracles of automotive engineering. When I hear about a car that can turn on a dime and deliver 210 horsepower at 7,200 rpm, I just think, "That's nice." I don't get excited about it, as I do about a revolutionary new type of skin cream.

If I'm told that a car can accelerate from zero to sixty miles an hour in 9.2 seconds and cruise at 110, I don't gasp. Unless, of course, I happen to be *in* the car.

One thing I know for a fact, though. A sports car can ruin a brand new $3.50 hairdo in four seconds flat.

But what really worries me about sports cars is the way men act about them. It isn't normal. Take a steady, dependable, upright citizen who watches his diet, pays his insurance premiums and looks both ways before he crosses the street. Now put him behind the wheel of a racy little roadster and—quicker than you can say four-barrel carb—he changes his personality. With a maniacal grin on his face, he skids around corners and darts in and out of traffic.

I don't understand it. I'm no psychiatrist. All I know is that a little itsy-bitsy car makes the masculine ego swell like a popover. Maybe it's because he's bigger than his car (well, anyway, he *seems* bigger than his car when he tries to heave his 185 pounds in or out of it).

Take the way he talks about his car. He rhapsodizes about its overhead cams and its tubular shocks like a lovelorn swain describing his sweetheart's charms. You've seen him, I'm sure, with his head buried under the hood, a dreamy expression on his face, looking like a man lost in love. And he *is* in love—with a car!

FRANKLY, THE WHOLE THING scares me. Just between you and me, those sports cars are taking the place of women.

I remember how it used to be—before anybody knew how to pronounce "Porsche" and a Jaguar was a wild, four-legged beast. In those days when a man gave a long admiring whistle and made curvy motions in the air with his hands, you knew what he had in mind. But today he may be describing a Jaguar XK-150.

We women have never had an easy time getting (and keeping) a man. It's uphill work. Men are men, and the world is full of other women. But other women are, at least, off the same assembly line that produced us. They have the same basic specifications, and even the most deluxe models come equipped with a standard number of accessories.

But beware the male who loses his heart to a Mercedes. She has old-world glamor, 240 horsepower, a wheelbase of 94.5 inches, a low-pivot axle and a price tag of $10,950!

What woman can compete with *that?*

Crime Is An 'Octopus':

Underworld Seen as A Threat to Society

THE AMERICAN UNDERWORLD is an octopus that has extended its tentacles into government, business and labor and is becoming a "new class" in American society threatening our democratic institutions.

That's the theme of a new comprehensive book of readings entitled "Organized Crime in America" by Gus Tyler, political education director of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union, published by the University of Michigan Press.

"The American underworld," states Tyler, "does not issue from the trade unions, nor from the business community, nor from government—although it has penetrated all these basic institutions. Nor is organized crime the child of the Italians, or Irish, or Jews, or the Puerto Ricans—although it has drawn recruits from all of these, and other ethnic groups."

Tyler describes the underworld as a "new class" that "has risen to a position of power and prestige in America" with the object of "taking over the institutions on which the professional criminal traditionally preys."

In his introduction to this "unique study," Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) describes the book "as exciting as any whodunit on television. It goes beyond simply dramatizing the criminal in 'human interest terms,'" adds Kefauver. "More importantly, it adds to our knowledge of crime and the criminal personality by putting at our disposal a great amount of material hitherto unavailable or difficult to find. It gives us the background of organized crime, including its historical roots, its development into a flourishing business and its relationship to American society. And it concludes with a penetrating look at the place of juvenile delinquency in our culture."

Tyler was commissioned by the Fund for the Republic to do a study on the impact of organized crime in our democratic institutions. This book is a by-product of his study. It includes contributions from Walter Lippmann, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Herbert Asbury, Virgil Peterson, Daniel Bell, Murray Gurfein, Roger Touhy, Sylvia Porter, Robert F. Kennedy, Judge Morris Ploscowe, Gaetano Mosca, Gay Talese, Harry Elmer Barnes and Max Lerner, to mention only a few of the authors represented in the 51 entries.

"Organized Crime in America" surveys the gangs of old New York, Chicago, San Francisco and the Wild West; traces the roots of organized crime in the American culture; describes the development of the syndicate through the Prohibition years up to the present. It has separate sections on the penetration of the underworld into Wall Street, the movies, theaters, real estate, management, labor. A long special section examines the controversial question of the "Mafia."

In its closing section, the book examines the future of organized crime in America, foretelling a period of intra-gang wars involving the present juvenile elements.

In 22 States:

Bracero Pay Bases Set at 60 Cents-$1

The U.S. Labor Dept. has announced state-by-state minimum hourly wage levels for imported Mexican farm workers ranging from 60 cents in Arkansas and 70 cents in Texas to $1 in California and other states.

About half of the 300,000 Mexican nationals imported for big growers each year have been used in Texas and California.

In setting the minimums for 22 states where the "braceros" have been used, the Labor Dept. specified that where a piece-rate system of payment is used, the hourly earnings must at least equal the minimum.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, speaking before a conference of labor reporters in Washington, D. C., explained he has the duty under the public law governing the importation program to ensure there is no adverse effect on domestic wages and conditions. He noted the federal wage-hour law exempts U.S. farm labor from its protection and thus he has no authority to establish wage minimums for American farm workers.

Goldberg said the setting of the minimums for imported Mexicans was based on surveys of domestic farm wage levels and also considered the past effect on wages stemming from the use of Mexicans.

'Adverse Effect'

Organized labor long has argued that the Mexican importation program had a built-in "adverse effect" on domestic wages and job opportunities. The Labor Dept. recently agreed publicly for the first time; the setting of the minimums for Mexicans followed regional hearings on the "adverse effect" issue.

The California AFL-CIO hit the $1 an hour minimum set for California as falling "far short" of labor's proposal.

The state labor body had proposed a wage formula to end what it called a 10-year adverse effect from the large-scale use of braceros. If there was a shortage of domestic labor—the theory of the law for importing Mexicans—then American farm worker wages should have risen by about the same 91 percent since 1950 as occurred in the related "food and kindred products" industry, the state federation argued.

Under this formula, no Mexicans would be used for crop activities showing a wage increase of less than 91 percent since the import program was legalized in 1950, the state AFL-CIO said.

Growers Protest

The $1 an hour minimum also drew immediate fire from corporate growers, a spokesman for the California Council of Growers saying the minimum for Mexicans will exert pressure toward higher wages for Americans "who really have no desire or are unqualified" for farm work.

A Labor Dept. field representative in California said the expected effect of the minimum would be to induce growers to take a closer look at the source of their labor and may provide an incentive for American farm workers.

MORRIS S. NOVIK
Named to U.S. Advisory Commission on Information

Novik Named Adviser to USIA Unit

Morris S. Novik, radio and television consultant to the AFL-CIO, has been chosen by Pres. Kennedy as a member on the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information.

The commission, a five-member group, serves in an advisory capacity to the director of the U.S. Information Agency on its worldwide network of services carrying news about the United States to other peoples. The commission also reports directly to Congress on the USIA's operations.

Novik has had a long career as communications and radio consultant to both unions and government agencies and has also operated radio stations in New York City.

From 1927 through 1936 he was director of Unity House, the Ladies' Garment Workers summer resort in Pennsylvania, and from 1938 to 1945 was director of communications for radio station WNYC in New York.

In 1952 he was a member of the U.S. delegation to the Paris meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization.

Chosen by Kennedy for another place on the Advisory Commission was Clark Mollenhoff, a Washington correspondent for the Cowles newspapers.

Beirne, Doherty Report:

Beleaguered Berlin Seeks Labor's Hand

The people of West Berlin, undergoing the stress of the cold war, need from American labor "only one thing—the friendly word, the pat on the back, the warm handshake of friendship."

This was the word brought back from a visit to that divided city by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph Beirne and William Doherty.

Beirne and Doherty were interviewed on their experiences on the AFL-CIO radio program, Labor News Conference. The inquiring reporters were John Herling of the National Newspaper Syndicate and Boyd France, the Washington foreign affairs correspondent for Business Week magazine.

Beirne, head of the Communications Workers, and Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers, went to Frankfurt to attend a conference of the Postal Telegraph & Telephone Intl. They then went on to visit Berlin and inspect the 26-mile wall erected by the East Germans to curtail and control intercourse between the free and communist-controlled sectors.

The reporters asked about the mood of the Berliners and the relationship between labor and Berlin.

"The people of West Berlin themselves and the organized workers of West Berlin," Beirne replied, "recognize the very severe international crisis they face. Their morale is extremely good.

'Look to the West'

"They look toward the leaders of the West and particularly the labor leaders to bring to them only one thing—the most human of things in the recorded pages of history—the moral support of other people outside of their communist-surrounded island."

Doherty agreed. He said he and Beirne met with the leaders of the West German trade union movement and the communications union and with West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt.

"In all of our contacts," Doherty said, "we marveled at the great courage the people of West Berlin, in particular, are demonstrating."

Asked about the effect of the wall and the increased Communist pressures on Berlin, Beirne said the first reaction was an exodus of workers and businessmen and their families.

That trend has petered out, he added, reporting Mayor Brandt as saying "a reverse picture has developed."

"People are now coming back because they have more confidence in what the West will do, particularly the United States of America," Beirne said. He added praise of Gen. Lucius Clay, American missions in the city, and the visits of U.S. government leaders and AFL-CIO leaders.

Doherty said the wall dividing Berlin is a symbol of "man's inhumanity toward man" because it has split up families and relatives.

Fence Called Dirty

Beirne called it "a dirty, disgusting, shoddy fence." He said it has divided "wholesome human beings" in both West and East Berlin. He expressed the view the East German people would tear it down if they had the chance.

"So there stands a human being," Beirne said of the Berliner, "who needs only one thing—the friendly word, the pat on the back, the warm handshake of friendship."

Beirne, asked about the role of labor in international affairs, commented:

"Throughout the whole free world—and this is true in West Berlin, in Africa, in Latin America—the one responsible spokesman of the American viewpoint who is accepted, whose credentials are not questioned at all by anyone, who has no ulterior motive, who has nothing to gain, who has only to give, is the American labor leader and the movement he represents."

Steel Can Meet Foreign Competition, Union Says

Steel produced in the United States is, "or at the discretion of the producers can be," competitive with that of foreign countries, the Steelworkers told the House Ways & Means Committee.

The Steelworkers' testimony presented by Meyer Bernstein, international affairs director of the union, came as the committee wound up five weeks of hearings on Pres. Kennedy's expanded trade program.

Bernstein, on the basis of intensive studies made by the union, said "there is a small employment cost advantage abroad which is more than counter-balanced by a materials cost disadvantage." He declared that several of the largest American steel companies have labor costs" either lower than or barely above those of our chief foreign competitors."

Another union, the United Textile Workers, called for international fair labor standards to stop exploitation of labor by foreign "profiteers." UTW Pres. George Baldanzi said such agreements should establish fair wages based on each country's level of development. Countries which refused to go along would have their shipments subject to a special tax under Baldanzi's proposal. He urged also liberalization of the proposed trade adjustment assistance program.

The committee is expected to go into closed-door sessions for the next two or three weeks to draft its version of the Kennedy program.

The AFL-CIO has strongly supported the President's proposals but has called for more liberal treatment of workers who lose jobs because of increased imports.

Technical Engineers Win Two Elections

The American Federation of Technical Engineers won bargaining rights in two recent elections, the union has reported. The vote at the Niagara Frontier plants of Bell Aerosystems Co., Niagara County, N. Y., was AFTE 240, no union 80. At the South Shore Engineering Corp., Boxboro, Mass., it was AFTE 12, no union 3.

Representing the union in both elections was Miles W. Holmes of Providence, R. I., international representative.

Delaney Named to Labor Liaison Post

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has named George P. Delaney, a former AFL - CIO international representative, as his special assistant for liaison with the American labor movement.

Goldberg said the new liaison post was established because of the "increasing interrelation" of union activities with those of the Labor Dept., and in recognition of labor's expanding role in national affairs.

Delaney has been with the Labor Dept. since late 1959, handling international labor affairs assignments. He served as U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization and as a member of the ILO governing board from 1948 to 1958. Before joining the Labor Dept. staff he was director of organization for the Operating Engineers.

President Asks Changes In U. S. Transit

Pres. Kennedy has proposed to Congress what he termed "a new national transportation policy" emphasizing less regulation and greater price competition among different forms of transportation, and a large-scale program of federal aid to cities with public transportation problems.

The President reiterated tax changes he had proposed earlier, including elimination of the 10 percent federal tax on railroad passenger tickets and imposition of a 5 percent tax on air tickets.

He announced that the Administration will set up an interdepartmental committee to "formulate general policies" on mergers "in each segment of the transportation industry" and to "assist" the Justice Dept. in developing "a government position" on each merger application submitted to regulatory agencies.

The President proposed a three-year $500 million program of federal aid to metropolitan areas for expansion and modernization of public mass transportation. He asked that $100 million be made available for this purpose during the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

36-Hour Week Won By Textile Binders

New York — New agreements which will give some 500 workers in the city's bias binding industry the 36-hour week next March have been signed by the Textile Workers Union of America with the operators of 32 plants.

Meany Renews Student Job Plea

AFL-CIO unions again will play a major role in helping to find summer jobs for nearly 3,000 African students attending U.S. colleges—many on scholarships or grants insufficient to enable them to complete their education without supplementary earnings.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted in a letter to international union presidents that unions last year placed more than 200 African students in summer jobs in response to an emergency plea from the federation.

The need for jobs this year is "still urgent," he declared.

Labor's efforts last year enabled students to find summer jobs in organized plants and on the staffs of international and local unions, state and city central bodies. Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, who is coordinating the program, said students from Ethiopia, Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Rhodesia, Kenya, Ghana, Tunisia, Uganda and Somalia. Tunisia, Uganda and Somalia were among those helped.

Meany pointed out that many of the students are or will be leaders in their nations and the AFL-CIO is "vitally interested in assuring that these African students acquire the best possible experience in this country" as a contribution to "democratic national development, which will ultimately help build a lasting world peace."

FIVE OBSERVERS from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions attended recent sessions of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women at UN headquarters in New York. The commission was created under the UN's Economic & Social Council, to which the ICFTU is accredited as a spokesman for free labor. Left to right are Mrs. Bessie Hillman, Clothing Workers; Marcelle Dehareng, secretary of the women's committee of the ICFTU's trade secretariats; Yvette Charpentier, Ladies' Garment Workers affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress; Clara Allen, Communications Workers; Dorothy Haener, Auto Workers' Women's Dept.

Jodoin Rallies Canadian Labor For White Collar Organizing

By Gervase N. Love

Vancouver, B. C.—The unorganized field of "white collar" and "white smock" workers was hailed as an opportunity rather than a problem by Pres. Claude Jodoin in his keynote address to the 4th constitutional convention of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Jodoin's fighting speech was cheered by some 1,600 delegates to the largest convention ever held in Vancouver.

"Organizing may not be easy today but it never was easy," he said. "Those before us had to meet in back kitchens and cellars; they had to observe the strictest oaths of secrecy. They didn't organize the unions we have today by a snap of the fingers.

"They had opposition from employers, just as we have opposition from employers today. Trade unions are still not accepted by some reactionary groups. The right of employes to join the union of their choice may be written into the law of the country but that law is today defied, time and again, by managements which try to create fear in the hearts of their employes."

Jodoin said office, technical and administrative workers know that their wages and working conditions stem from contracts negotiated by unionized workers. In many cases, he added, the gains were subsequently enacted into law.

"We can help these people form their associations or their unions and they, through association with our movement, can help us toward the objectives we all seek," he said. "This is a challenge which faces the labor movement today and we can meet it by working together."

Jodoin assailed the Canadian Chamber of Commerce for promoting the "Operation Freedom" it borrowed from the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., calling it opposition to "a sharing of the better things of life among all people." The CofC purported to find "the greatest erosion of freedom" in "the gray area of the welfare state."

"What kind of freedom do these people want?" he asked.

Freedom to Suffer?

"Do they want injured workmen to be free to suffer without the benefits of workmen's compensation?

"Do they want widows and orphans to be free to try to get along without the social legislation that has been provided to help them?

"Do they want the aged to be free to struggle for a mere existence without the welfare that pensions provide?

". . . The program of 'Operation Freedom' lumps together socialism and communism. There are many in this hall today who are proud to call themselves Socialists and I'm sure they don't appreciate the efforts of the Chamber to tar them with the brush of communism.

"No one in this country has fought communism harder than has our labor movement. We will continue that fight—and at the same time, we fight this kind of John Birchism.

"What the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is proposing is a copy of what the Chamber of Commerce in the United States previously proposed. This attempt to import McCarthyism into Canada—duty free—is all too clear."

Jodoin warned in addition against regarding unemployment with "complacency" because it has not been as bad this year as last; called for greater labor-management cooperation and proposed a joint committee to go to Europe to study "conditions and attitudes there and see if we can learn something that might improve the situation here," and demanded improvements in social security.

NDP Called 'Vehicle'

He welcomed the establishment of the New Democratic Party, saying it "forms a vehicle" by which unions if they so decide "can contribute to a greater Canada," and strongly defended moves by CLC unions to "liberate" workers whose unions are dominated by Communists or employers. He also urged strengthening of the United Nations and a sharing of Canada's abundance with the underdeveloped nations.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. L. M. Raftery, president of the Painters and AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the convention, brought greetings from Pres. George Meany and the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The free world, he said, must accept the "stark, the unpalatable truth" that the cold war will be "hard and bitter and long." The great psychological advantage the free world has in the "crucial tests" that lie ahead, he said, "is the growing hysteria of the Soviet leadership in this fight for survival."

"Man historically has had to struggle for freedom from oppression from government," he said, "but more recently the corporation has become the oppressor in social terms.

"It is this legal entity which provides management of property, that fixes the prices of bread, shelter, clothing and other essentials.

"Accordingly, a renewed sense of the public responsibility of business interests must be applied. Experience suggests that this will not spring simultaneously, or to any measurable degree, from the altruism of management. On the contrary it must be supplied, even as the traffic lights on the corner, through democratic process."

The Secret of Success

Raftery called mass purchasing power the real secret of America's economic success. But before there can be mass production, he added, "there must be the power of mass consumption." The free world's power to out-produce the Communist bloc, he continued, is a material advantage to add to its psychological advantage.

Some international unions came under attack during discussion of a resolution dealing with political activities. Many Canadian unions which want to affiliate with the New Democratic Party are prohibited from doing so by union constitutional clauses which Canadians feel are tailored more to the U.S. than their own country.

Gerry Gallagher of the Toronto Laborers said that some international union constitutions are hampering the development of Canadian unions as well as interfering with their political activities.

Rock Slides Delay CLC Delegates

Vancouver, B. C. — Some 120 Delegates from Eastern Canada to the convention of the Canadian Labor Congress arrived nearly 24 hours late because of rock slides along the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line.

The CPR Canadian found the rails blocked near Revelstoke, B. C., near the Alberta border. Passengers were transferred to buses for the 300 miles into Vancouver.

UAW Member Volunteers:

'Kathy Clause' Wins Peace Corps Goal

Milwaukee—Mrs. Katherine Schultz, mother of two sons in college, a skilled assembler at a General Motors plant here, and financial secretary of the 2,500-member Local 438 of the Auto Workers, will use her training as a medical technician and her fluency in Spanish on a new $75-a-month job.

She's been accepted as a Peace Corps volunteer and will soon be on her way to Bolivia to work on a public health project.

When Mrs. Schultz completes her two-year tour of duty, she will be able to reclaim her job at GM's A-C Spark Plug plant here—thanks to the "Kathy clause" the union insisted on writing into the contract last fall. This is a leave of absence provision, negotiated with "Kathy" Shultz' desire to join the Peace Corps specifically in mind.

Mrs. Schultz decided to apply for the Peace Corps because "it sounded like something I always wanted to do."

She brings to her new assignment skills she acquired by commuting three days a week to Chicago—after completing her 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. shift at the plant—to study laboratory and X-ray technology.

She also brings to the Peace Corps a background of years of active union membership, participation in union summer schools, education programs, and as a delegate to UAW conferences.

At a farewell dinner in Milwaukee, messages of congratulation and tribute came from Wisconsin Gov. Gaylord Nelson (D), UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), among others.

Praised for Service

UAW Regional Dir. Harvey Kitzman praised Kathy as "a conscientious union officer" inspired to broader fields of service to her fellow human beings, and Wisconsin Atty. Gen. John W. Reynolds told the gathering that Mrs. Schultz demonstrated labor's role in social reform at home and abroad.

Mrs. Schultz, in response, said simply: "There is a great need for public health service in Bolivia, and I hope to learn from the people there as much as I help in a small way."

Peace Corps Wins In Both Houses

Both Senate and House have voted to authorize $63.75 million for the Peace Corps' 1963 fiscal year budget—the full amount requested by the Administration.

The bill received bipartisan support and a number of congressmen who voted against establishing the Peace Corps last year said the corps had "proved its worth" and they favored expansion. The 1961 House vote was 288-97; this year's was 317-70.

Among those who changed from opposition to support of the Peace Corps was Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), conservative chairman of the Rules Committee, who said: "I think they have done a good job."

Farmers Told R-T-W Hits Best Customers

National Farmers Union Pres. James G. Patton has called on Oklahoma's farmers to reject a so-called "right-to-work" constitutional amendment, warning that it would hurt their "best customer—the working man and woman."

Patton's blast at the "right-to-work" drive came as sponsors of a constitutional amendment to outlaw union shop agreements neared an Apr. 16 deadline for filing the 137,000 signatures needed to place the referendum on the ballot in November.

In another development, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg emphasized his support of the union shop and his opposition to "right-to-work" laws in a letter to an Oklahoma University professor.

Goldberg said attempts by "right-to-work" supporters to use his comments on the propriety of the union shop in the federal civil service to imply opposition to the union shop in private industry "misinterpreted" his position.

"Quite the contrary," he wrote Prof. Paul A. Brinker, "I believe that the union shop has been an important element of labor-management stability and has contributed greatly to industrial peace and the improvement of working conditions for American labor."

Brinker, a member of the Oklahoma Committee to Preserve Free Marketing and Bargaining—a citizens' group opposed to "right-to-work"—had written Goldberg that a speech he made in January to the American Federation of Government Employes "is being used out of context" by "work" law supporters in Oklahoma.

Patton urged Oklahoma farmers "to stand firm with organized labor for the improvement of living standards for both groups and to help do so by defeating the so-called 'right-to-work' law."

Target Is Security

Declaring that the same groups seeking to ban the union shop are also, "wearing different hats," attacking farm cooperatives, Patton said:

"Oklahoma farmers must realize the target of the so-called 'right-to-work' campaign is destruction of the same kind of security for wage workers that farmers here fought to achieve for themselves in the form of marketing agreements.

"We appreciate help from organized labor to improve farm prices and provide more security for family farmers. We are glad therefore to join with Oklahoma working men and women in fighting this latest of many proposals for destroying the effectiveness of collective bargaining."

New Jersey Governor Acclaims Labor Press

Trenton—A New Jersey Labor Press Day proclamation, signed by Gov. Richard F. Hughes, expressed gratitude for the continued growth in the number and professional standards of labor publications. It was read at the seventh annual labor editors conference at Rutgers University.

Kennedy Program Urged:

Full Foreign Aid Necessary To U.S. Interests, Labor Says

(Continued from Page 1)

"hunger, disease and illiteracy" directly serves this nation's "fundamental national interest" by creating conditions which can enable democracy to "take root" in the newly independent nations.

Describing the "new and different" economic aid program of the Kennedy Administration as "more realistic" in its emphasis on the need for economic and social progress, Biemiller praised these features:

- Long-range national development, accompanied by long-term financing. "Each proposed project is now viewed not as a single isolated entity but in terms of its potential contribution to overall national progress."

- Self-help and social reform. "Our help will fail unless the people of the developing countries are ready and willing to help themselves. One way of assuring that there will be the necessary mass support for progressive measures in these countries is if social reform goes hand-in-hand with economic development."

- Alliance for Progress. "This large-scale effort to promote economic and social development in Latin America . . . represents a welcome evidence of our deep concern for the welfare of the people in our own hemisphere."

- Free World Cooperation. "The U.S. has rightly urged other free world industrially advanced nations to shoulder their fair share of assistance to developing countries. . . . Our NATO allies and Japan have increased their foreign aid commitments."

The AFL-CIO praised the emphasis on long-term development loans, grants and technical assistance in the Administration proposals, declaring:

"This coordinated approach makes sense to us and should mean that we will be getting the maximum value in terms of human betterment and human progress."

Noting that additional funds have been requested to help the new African states, Biemiller said U.S. help in building the economy of the new nations "can also help them to maintain their political independence, particularly from the Soviet Bloc, which is using every possible device to woo their support."

Part of the President's foreign aid budget was authorized last year, so the additional authorizations requested for economic aid total only $2.1 billion.

Two Chances to Cut

Opponents of foreign aid have two chances to cut away at the President's program. First, Congress must vote on authorization for funds—in effect a ceiling on the amount which can be appropriated. Then, after a new round of hearings before the Appropriations Committees, Congress votes the actual amount which can be spent.

Last year the President asked for $4.78 billion in combined economic and military aid; Congress authorized $4.25 billion, and then appropriated only $3.91 billion.

Hidden Unemployment Seen in Job Force Dip

(Continued from Page 1)

ing work because of the scarcity of jobs. If a person is not actively seeking work the government does not count him in the labor force.

Heller termed this "submerged unemployment" and said it probably stemmed from the "inadequate strong pressing job opportunities" that would normally bring persons into the labor force.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told the editors and reporters at the conference that "things are happening with respect to the labor force which we did not contemplate in terms of normal development in this area." He said, however, that "preliminary indications are that the April labor force is rising again."

Seasonal Changes Listed

Initial indications from a study undertaken by the Labor Dept. on the labor force problem shows, said Goldberg, that "school dropouts are being arrested" and that more persons are retiring and leaving the labor force because of improvements in social security legislation.

He promised "another look at the situation in April."

The job figures showed a drop in unemployment from February to March of 160,000 and a drop in the jobless rate from 5.6 to 5.5 percent. Both are within the seasonal changes that occur in March.

However, long term unemployment showed a slight increase in those unemployed both 15 weeks or longer and 27 weeks or longer, the first category going from 1.431 million in February to 1.475 million in March and the second from 703,000 to 734,000. A year ago March the figures were 1.862 million and 799,000.

In addition to those completely unemployed, the Labor Dept. reported that 2.336 million were employed part-time for economic reasons, an increase of about 150,000 over February.

Goldberg told the conference that long-term joblessness is still "too high" and that the Administration is not satisfied with the unemployment situation although he said the March figures "continue a favorable trend."

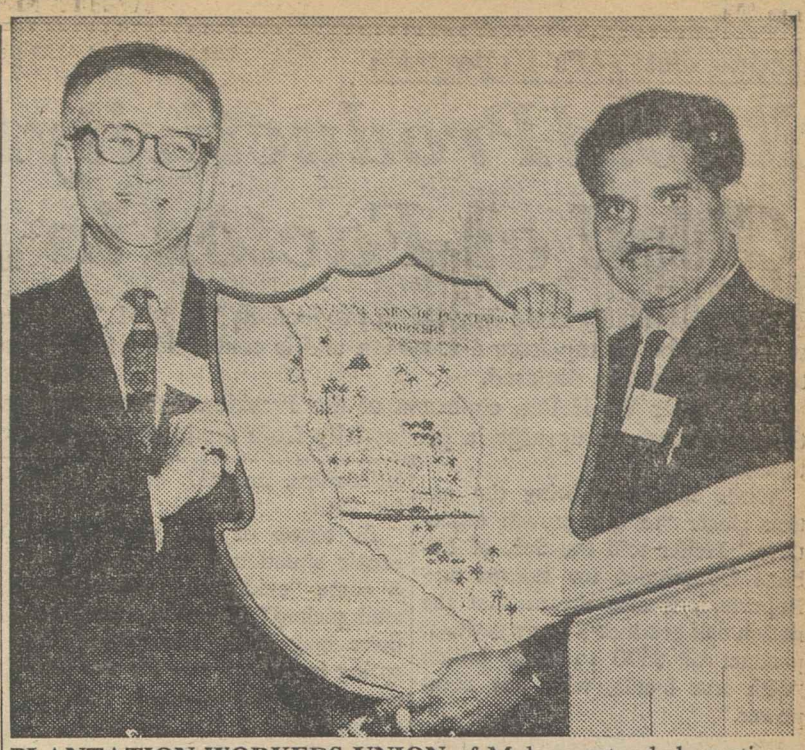
Compared with March 1961, unemployment was down 1.1 million and employment at 66.6 million was up 800,000.

Case Bill Would Extend Davis-Bacon

A bill to extend the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage act to construction of leased post office buildings has been introduced by Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.).

Case noted that the Post Office Dept. has shifted to a leasing arrangement for its new buildings and there is no present requirement that Davis-Bacon policies be followed in such contracts.

Legislation is necessary, he declared, to "close this large loophole in our government's labor standards."



PLANTATION WORKERS UNION of Malaya extended greetings to Michigan State University in the form of a plaque presented to Jack Stieber (left), director of the MSU Labor & Industrial Relations Center, by P. P. Narayanan, chairman of the Asian Regional Organization of the ICFTU. Narayanan, who also is the president of the Malayan Trade Union Congress and organizer of the Plantation Workers, was attending the week-long land-grant centennial conference at MSU on Educational Institutions and International Labor.

Labor's Role Assessed In Developing Nations

East Lansing, Mich.—"Human resources are not merely the means for economic development. They are its very end. Trade unions believe that man alone is the measure of all progress and the true end of all development."

These words by P. P. Narayanan, chairman of the Asian Regional Organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and president of the Malayan Trades Union Congress, helped keynote a week-long conference on the role of universities, labor unions, and governments in working with the developing countries of the world.

The conference, held at Michigan State University, drew more than 130 representatives of labor, education and government from all over the world.

Discussions centered on factors in economic development for social progress and on the means of developing and applying human resources in the economic growth of Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

Also on the agenda were discussions of the place of labor education in these societies and an assessment of existing labor education programs.

Clemente K. Lubembe, deputy general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, pointing to the role of trade unions in Africa, noted that the heads of most African states are products of the labor movement there.

"The first responsibility of labor education in underdeveloped areas is to train informed, intelligent, and dedicated labor leaders from the rank and file, and supplant the leadership being furnished by the politicians, government bureaucrats, 'labor dealers' and by those who use the trade unions to subvert democracy," added Cicero Calderon, director of the Asian Labor Education Center, University of the Philippines.

Weaver on Education

Speaking of education as one of the major forces in the transition from colonial status to independence of developing nations, Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver pointed out that the cost of all activities of the United Nations and all of its specialized agencies is only about 40 cents a year for each American citizen.

Speakers from the American labor movement included Victor Reuther of the United Auto Workers, who addressed the conference dinner meeting; Gus Tyler, director of politics, education and training for the Ladies' Garment Workers; and Morris Paladino, director of education, Inter-American Regional Organization, ICFTU.

Among the foreign speakers were Luis Alberto Monge, president of the Costa Rica Federation of Labor; Alhaki H. P. Adebola, president of the Trade Union Congress of Nigeria; K. N. Subramanian, joint secretary of the Indian Ministry of Labor; and Thorbjorn Carlsson, labor attache at the Royal Swedish Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Co-sponsored by the Centennial Office of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities, the conference was part of the official observance of the Land-Grant Centennial this year.

Other sponsors were the MSU Labor & Industrial Relations Center and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

VISITING TRADE UNIONISTS from three continents were guests of the AFL-CIO at a luncheon in Washington. Seated are, left to right: Gen. Sec. George T. Skinner of the National Workers' Union, Jamaica, B.W.I.; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and Mrs. Maida Springer, AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs. Standing: Sec.-Treas. Osmund Dyce of the Caribbean Congress of Labor; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Howard Robinson, former Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions representative in Korea; Luis Alberto Monge, member of the Costa Rica Legislative Assembly and former general secretary of ORIT; AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, Joseph D. Keenan and William C. Doherty; P. P. Narayanan, chairman of the Asian Regional Organization of the ICFTU; Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative; Deputy Gen. Sec. Clement Lubembe of the Kenya Federation of Labor; Harry H. Pollak, Dept. of Intl. Affairs, and A. C. McLellan, AFL-CIO associate inter-American representative.

Economist Tells Reporters:

Rapid Productivity Rise in '61 Cited as Factor in Jobs Lag

The "remarkably rapid increase in productivity" in 1961 "seems to have gone beyond the bounds" of the normal pickup from a recession and is contributing to the unemployment problem, the nation's top economist has declared.

Dr. Walter W. Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said that while there is always an upsurge in productivity from the low point of a recession "the upsurge in 1961" was unusual.

While this may bring the nation closer "to our growth objectives," Heller told the Sec. of Labor's Conference for Editors and Reporters, it also means that the nation can produce a gross national product of $570 to $580 billion "with less hands, with less manpower."

This would mean, Heller added, that "we were releasing or displacing or liberating more manpower through technological advance and, at the same time, that means a higher unemployment problem."

Until 1961, said the CEA chairman, there seemed to be "a long-term relationship where you could convert unemployment reduction into GNP, or back, GNP into unemployment reduction." These relationships, he said, did not hold for 1961.

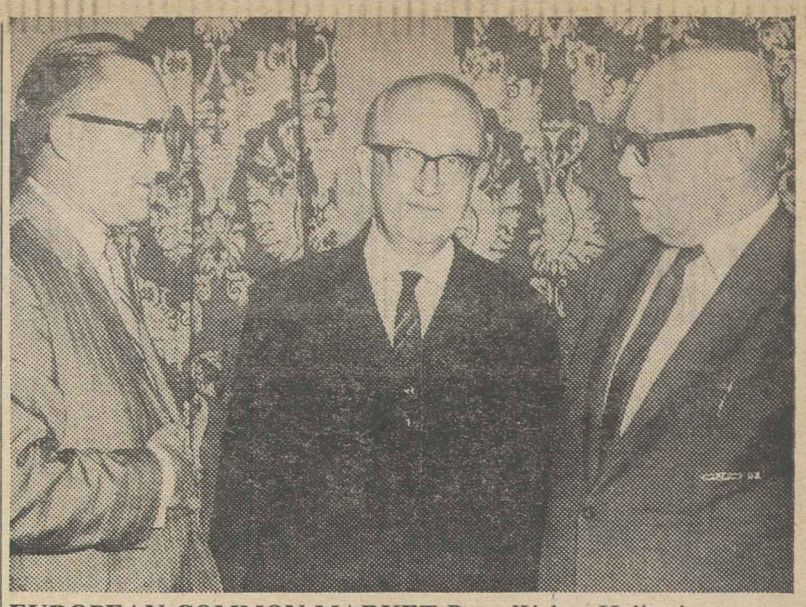
In terms of the general economic situation, Heller said there is some "evidence of an accelerated pickup" in the economy and there may be a "resurgence" this spring to compensate for the slowdown in the economy's recovery during January and February.

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, in the opening address to the conference, told the editors and reporters that the Administration had introduced "three new dimensions" in the field of labor policy: "the calculated use of official candor and frankness in regard to labor issues and problems," a deliberate policy of determining and "disclosing the public interest" in regard to collective bargaining and a "purposeful effort to respond vigorously to external forces affecting the base on which our entire labor-management structure stands."

Reviewing the program in the economic and labor areas, Johnson described the Administration as one of "builders" rather than "remodelers." A major problem, he said, is to provide 26 million Americans who will enter the job market in the next decade the finest possible education and "jobs meaningful to them and to society."

In other talks and discussions at the conference these points emerged:

- The Kennedy Administration expects to propose this year extension of the minimum wage law to cover workers in laundries, hotels and restaurants and other areas where workers are presently uncovered.
- White House Press Sec. Pierre Salinger reviewed the Administration's information policies and reported that there has been a decrease in the publication of news that might aid the nation's adversaries. He assailed charges that the government is trying to create an "image" of the President, declaring that the President's popularity is real and not the creation of public relations experts.
- A panel discussion of manpower and employment problems emphasized the need for training and improved job placement services. It was estimated that about 100,000 to 120,000 workers will be trained under the new manpower retraining law in the next fiscal year.
- Treasury Under Sec. Robert V. Roosa said there are hopes of trimming the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments this year by at least one-third below the 1961 level.
- Frank W. McCulloch, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, reviewed the work of the board and touched on the many complex issues coming before it as a result of automation and changes in production techniques. Appropriate units for bargaining is one of the problems brought on by technological changes, he said.
- William E. Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, said mediators should not seek to bring about settlements at any price but should work within the framework of achieving non-inflationary settlements.



EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET Pres. Walter Hallstein, center, discussed the potentialities of expanded world trade at a luncheon meeting with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, right, and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne. Hallstein, who heads the administrative committee of the six-nation European Economic Community, was in Washington for talks with top government officials.

City-Wide Pensions Won In New York

New York — Representatives of five union-management pension plans have signed a reciprocal agreement under which some 26,000 members of five locals will be able to move from job to job among restaurants, cafeterias and luncheonettes without losing their retirement rights.

"Until now," said Pres. David Siegal of the New York Joint Board of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, "restaurant workers covered by the five individual pension plans in our industry lost pension rights when they moved from the jurisdiction of one local to another, or from one employer to another."

Under the old system, he observed, a worker might work 30 years or so in the restaurant industry, shifting from one job to another, without building up enough credits under any one pension plan to earn retirement benefits.

The reciprocity agreement was signed for the union by Sec. Arthur Russell of Restaurant, Luncheonette & Soda Fountain Employes Local 11; Pres. Joseph Decker and Sec. Al Specht of Delicatessen & Restaurant Countermen's Local 60; Pres. Arduilio Susi of Chefs, Cooks, Pastry Cooks & Assistants Local 89; Pres. Joseph Fox of Cafeteria Employes Local 302, and Pres. Harry Dallas and Sec. Abe Silverstein of Cooks, Countermen, Soda Dispensers, Food Checkers, Cashiers & Assistants Local 325.

Jobs covered by the agreement include those of chefs, cooks, kitchen assistants, countermen, soda dispensers and cashiers. The pact provides that though a worker might change jobs, employers and locals, so long as he remained in the industry he would be entitled on retirement to a pension roughly the same as what he would have been entitled to had he stayed on one job.

CORRECTION

The caption received from a news service for the photograph appearing on page 9 of the Apr. 7 edition of the AFL-CIO News incorrectly identified the official administering the oath to the Arms Control Advisory Committee as Frank Sander. The correct identification is Herbert L. Miller, assistant executive clerk at the White House.

Missile Labor Record Praised by Goldberg

(Continued from Page 1)

erating last June, he said, the man-days lost in work stoppages dropped to slightly less than eleven hundredths of 1 percent of potential man-days.

This was at the rate of one day lost for every 927, he said, which is "better than industry in general" and "far better than construction in general."

Old Record Cited

The record for four and a half years before creation of the commission, he said, showed a site work stoppage rate of 1.37 percent, or one day lost for every 73.2 potential days worked.

In 18 of the nation's 22 sites, he continued, the record for work without stoppages since last June is "virtually perfect." Counting all 22 sites, he said, the record "is about eight times better in terms of performance than it is in construction generally in the U.S."

The June-December 1961 figure of one day lost in 1,518, he said, was "really phenomenal, almost perfection."

Acknowledging a rise in the 1962 first-quarter figure, most of it in March, he said, the record still "is very substantially improved" from the period before creation of the Missile Sites Commission—only one day lost in stoppages out of 508 worked.

"We had a turn upward. We are hopeful that we can reverse this turn."

Referring to Air Force testimony on the March rise, Goldberg said the Defense Dept. and the Labor Dept. have the same objective—"to do everything we can to prevent" a rise in time lost, and to "bring it down."

But although the record is "not as good as we would like it, it is a pretty good record," he declared.

The problem in many of the lonely, isolated construction sites, he pointed out, "is to keep the labor force," not encourage it into "picking up and walking off."

The motto of the commission, he said, is "Talk, Don't Walk," and the essential problem is simply "one of communication."

The normal penalties such as discharge of an offender, which can be applied in normal employment, he commented, cannot be used in "out-of-the-way places" where the bases are being constructed.

The Field Problem

The Missile Sites Commission has "good cooperation" with international unions and with top contractors, but both groups have "problems with their own people—supervisors on the one hand and the local people on the other."

An apparently impressive figure of man-days lost in a stoppage "can pile up easily as the result of a couple of people walking off a particular site," he said. In Little Rock, Ark., in March, 2,400 man-days were lost "in two days" by the time international union officials could get to the scene to get people back to work while the dispute was discussed.

1-Year TUC Extension Asked by President

(Continued from Page 1)

ident asked that the one-year extension be made retroactive to that date. An estimated 5,000 workers a day who have exhausted their regular state benefits since Apr. 1 are dependent on congressional action for further payments.

'Urgent' Plea

Kennedy last month made an "especially urgent" plea to Congress to enact the labor-backed McCarthy-King bill for permanent improvements rather than another "stopgap" measure.

His new message—an Apr. 10 letter sent to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate—acknowledged that permanent legislation was "unlikely" to get "the consideration it deserves" because of the "heavy schedule" faced by the House Ways & Means Committee and its Senate counterpart.

The House committee, where the legislation must originate, has before it two of the Administration's top priority measures — the trade bill, on which hearings are continuing, and the social security health care for the aged bill.

Would Help 1.1 Million

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg estimated that 1.1 million workers expected to exhaust their state benefits during the next year would be helped by an extension of the program. He said some 2.5 million jobless workers had drawn more than $695 million in benefits through February, with the first year total expected to reach $800 million.

Kennedy told Congress that the temporary increase in unemployment taxes paid by employers to finance the program would leave a surplus which would reduce the additional cost of a one-year extension.

He proposed that the four-tenths of 1 percent additional tax which has been imposed for 1962 and 1963 be reduced to one-tenth of 1 percent for 1964.

Except for the financing feature, the proposed extension would continue the provisions of the act passed last year. Workers who have exhausted their regular state benefits and are still unemployed would be entitled to an extension of their benefits for half the period of their state entitlement, up to a maximum of 13 additional weeks.

The sidetracked permanent improvement bill in addition would have provided incentives for states to raise their jobless benefit ceilings by steps to two-thirds of the statewide average weekly wage, and would have extended coverage to an additional three million workers.

4-14-62

L. P. MacRostie Dies, Fire Fighters' Trustee

Ottawa, Ont.—Lorne P. MacRostie, a trustee of the Fire Fighters since 1957 and a past president of Local 162, Ottawa, died here following a long illness.

He joined the Ottawa fire department on May 24, 1930, and until his death was active in promoting the union throughout Canada. He was past president of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters and was a member of its legislative committee.

Court Orders Teamsters to Open Books

A federal district court subpoena directing the Teamsters to allow Labor Dept. inspection of the union's records and books relating to organizational and financial reports has been upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The Teamsters, expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957, challenged the subpoena authority of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg under the Landrum-Griffin Act's financial reporting sections. The appellate court upheld Goldberg's power to seek a subpoena under the 1959 amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

The court ruled that a demand for production of membership lists for checking the union financial reports should be remanded for decision by the district court.

Earlier, Teamster Locals 299 in Detroit and 614 in Pontiac, Mich., had challenged the secretary's subpoena power in the Supreme Court, which refused review. The U.S. Sixth Circuit Court ordered the locals to make their books and records available to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports.

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Key Bills Await Congress Following Midterm Recess

Steel Firms Still Face Price Quiz

By John M. Barry

The steel industry faces a series of government investigations of its structure and pricing policies despite the sudden retreat of major firms from the $6-a-ton increase that incensed Pres. Kennedy and provoked an uproar of public criticism.

The scope and intensity of the inquiries was uncertain, however, as the President adopted a conciliatory attitude toward the steel companies in the wake of his success in forcing them to back-track on the price rise.

At his weekly news conference, Kennedy disclaimed any feeling of "hostility or vindictiveness" and said nothing would be gained "from further public recriminations."

He said further that he was "not unmindful" of the need expressed by the industry for more investment capital, but suggested that this might better come from fuller use of existing plant capacity as the economy expands than from a price increase. Steel production at 90 percent of capacity, instead of the present 60 or 70 percent, would bring more profits than a price hike, the President observed.

He also expressed hopes that the price-rise incident would be "of assistance" in winning passage of the 8 percent tax credit he has proposed for new business investment.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said he was "very pleased" by the cancellation of the increase. Earlier he had urged "a direct and public investigation" of the almost simultaneous action by major companies in jumping prices.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), assistant Senate majority leader, called for appointment of a "blue-ribbon" presidential commission to study the economic problems and practices of the steel industry without engaging in a "vendetta."

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) said the House Anti-trust subcommittee would go ahead with plans for an investigation into the need for legislation "to prevent a recurrence of a second inflationary spiral by concerted steel price increases." But Celler said the subcommittee would not conduct an "extensive across-the-board investigation" because "the penitent shall not be punished."

Cost Figures Demanded

Attorney Gen. Robert F. Kennedy announced that withdrawal of the price increase would not deter the Justice Dept. from pursuing its grand jury investigation into possible monopoly practices in steel.

And Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), chairman of the Senate

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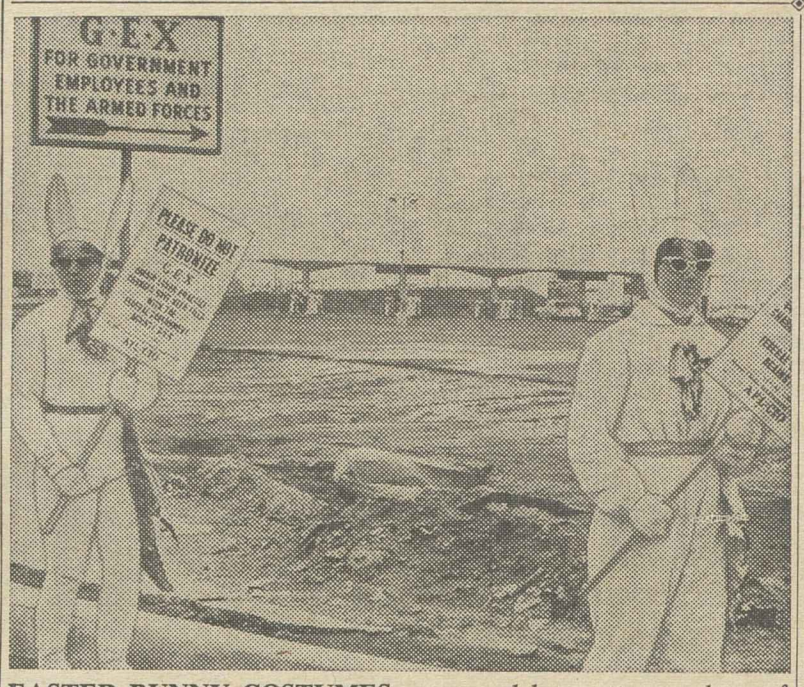


EASTER BUNNY COSTUMES were used by pretty members of Retail Clerks Local 1360 as they picketed entrances to the G.E.X. store in Pennsauken, N. J., to call attention to the fact the union has filed charges of unfair labor practices against the company.

NLRB in Reversal:

Bargaining Ordered On Contracted Work

The National Labor Relations Board, reversing an earlier decision, has ruled that an employer must bargain with the union representing his workers before contracting out work they have been doing, even if he decides to "farm out" the work solely for business reasons.

In the case before it, the board found that the Town & Country Manufacturing Co. of Lawton, Okla., had violated the Taft-Hartley Act by subcontracting its trucking operations to another firm and firing its drivers without consulting the union.

Overturning a trial examiner's decision, the NLRB further found that Town & Country, which makes mobile home trailers, was engaging in pretext when it justified its action on economic grounds. Management's true motive, the board said, "was because the men had joined and selected the union [the unaffiliated Teamsters] as their bargaining representative."

The board ordered the company to cancel the subcontract, resume its trucking operations and reinstate its drivers with back pay as "the most meaningful way" it could remedy its wrong.

The majority opinion—signed by Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown—then went on to assert that all such subcontracting of work, even when done for legitimate business purposes, is a mandatory subject of collective bargaining.

To hold otherwise, the opinion said, would "unduly extend the area within which the employer may curtail or eliminate entirely job opportunities for its employes without notice to them or negotiations with their bargaining representatives."

The majority noted, however, that the duty to bargain in such matters does not obligate an employer to agree to a union's position opposing such a subcontract.

In its decision, the board majority acknowledged that it was departing from a March 1961 ruling in which it found that subcontracting of work for economic reasons was a management prerogative and did not require consultation with the union.

The majority in the Town &

(Continued on Page 2)

Kennedy Program Nears Showdown

By David L. Perlman

Congress has reached the midpoint of its election-year session with the legislative record it will take to the polls in November still largely unwritten.

At the Easter recess—a 10-day intermission for the House and a four-day weekend for the Senate—more than a dozen major bills were stacked up in committee or awaiting floor action.

These included the heart of Pres. Kennedy's legislative program, and all of them still face sharp opposition from the conservative coalition which has repeatedly demonstrated continued power in the House.

The delayed measures also include most top-priority programs urged by labor.

Still to be acted on are such key Kennedy bills as health care under social security, foreign aid, trade expansion, public works, tax revision and a youth employment opportunities bill.

Other major administration and labor-backed measures which will rank high in the evaluation of the 87th Congress include civil rights bills, improvement of the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law, pay raises for government workers, several aid to education bills, equal pay for women and a package of consumer protection bills.

GOP Votes May Boomerang

Of three major bills reaching a decisive vote this year, one—the Dept. of Urban Affairs reorganization plan—faced the full strength of the conservative coalition and the result was a defeat for the President. Some observers think the vote might boomerang on opponents at the polls.

Two other bills—manpower retraining and amendments strengthening the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act—were supported by a number of Republicans, with only the hard core of the coalition in opposition. A House bat-

(Continued on Page 11)

Anti-'Scab' Act Passed In Michigan

Lansing, Mich.—A law prohibiting the use of professional strikebreakers in Michigan has passed both houses of the legislature and is expected to be signed promptly by Gov. John B. Swainson (D).

Passed unanimously by the House and 26-5 by the Senate, the bill:

- Prohibits any employer, firm or agent involved in a strike or lockout from "knowingly employing" in place of a striking worker anyone who "customarily and repeatedly offers himself for employment in the place of employes involved in a strike or a lockout."
- Prohibits such professional strikebreakers from taking the place or offering to take the place of a striking worker.
- Requires employment agencies to notify workers sent to a struck plant of the existence of a strike or lockout and prevents employers from hiring persons as strike replacements without informing them of the existence of the dispute.

Violations are punishable by up to 90 days in jail and up to a $1,000 fine.

The bill, based on model job protection legislation sponsored

(Continued on Page 2)

Pilots-Pan Am Case Heads for Arbitration

The Air Line Pilots and Pan American World Airways have agreed to submit to arbitration their dispute over proposed reduction of cockpit crews, thus ending the possibility of a strike by the company's 1,400 pilots originally set for midnight, Apr. 16.

Pres. Kennedy personally announced the ALPA decision following a meeting with union officials and after Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg had entered the contract talks, urging the parties to accept the proposal for final and binding arbitration by a three-member panel.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accepted appointment by the President to the arbitration panel, along with Edgar Kaiser, head of the Kaiser Steel Co., and Prof. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance.

Kennedy congratulated both the Pilots and the airline "on this constructive accomplishment."

He directed the arbitrators to return a decision by May 20. ALPA Pres. Clarence N. Sayen said the union is scheduled to present its case to the panel May 1.

After Goldberg's intervention,

(Continued on Page 3)

77 Million in U. S. Seen At Substandard Levels

More than 77 million Americans, "or more than two-fifths of a nation," lived in poverty or deprivation in 1960, a new study by the Conference on Economic Progress discloses.

The low rate of economic growth in recent years and the chronically rising idleness of manpower and plant have aggravated the situation by slowing down the rate of reduction of poverty and deprivation to half the 1947-1953 rate, the study declares.

Entitled, "Poverty and Deprivation in the USA," the CEP study directed by Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, makes these points:

- In the "poverty" classification were 10.5 million families with annual incomes under $4,000. Almost 4 million individuals with annual incomes of under $2,000 brought the total for this group to 38 million Americans, or more than one-fifth of the nation.
- In the deprivation category, defined as above poverty but short of minimum requirements for a modestly comfortable level of living, were 10.5 million families with

(Continued on Page 3)

'They're Still Trying to Get Saboteurs in Here'

From the Long Island, N. Y., Daily Press

THE CARTOON ABOVE is an American cartoonist's comment on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's suggestion that food and medicines, distributed directly by U.S. teams, be sent to Soviet bloc countries now suffering severe shortages. Meany's proposal, advanced in a signed editorial in the AFL-CIO American Federationist, pointed out that the American Relief Administration under Herbert Hoover's direction distributed millions of dollars in food and medicines in Russia during the Twenties, and that a comparable program could be effectively developed now. Title of the editrial was "Hunger Knows No Politics."

UAW Separation Pact Upheld at Mack Plant

Newark, N. J.—A separation agreement between Mack Trucks Inc. and the Auto Workers, spelling out rights on employment and transfer of the firm's plant from Plainfield, N. J. to Hagerstown, Md., adequately protected the rights of all workers, a U.S. District Court here ruled.

The court specifically dismissed a suit against Mack Trucks filed by a group of 116 workers seeking $11.8 million in damages on the contention that the plant was a "runaway" and that the employer ignored their vested rights in seniority, pensions and other benefits.

The group of workers based their suit on a 2d U. S. Court of Appeals decision that seniority rights were vested rights and were not lost when a collective bargaining agreement expired.

The district court here held that the separation agreement spells the difference in this case. The court noted that the separation agreement provides for arbitration of disputes arising under its provisions.

Mack Trucks negotiated the agreement with the UAW after it decided to move and a few days after the regular union contract expired. The agreement affected a total of 2,700 workers at the Plainfield plant.

Job Board Tells Who Is Where

Fort Worth, Tex.—For unions that have trouble keeping track of 380 scattered workers, Business Agent O. C. Yancy of Iron Workers Local 263 has an answer—build a job board.

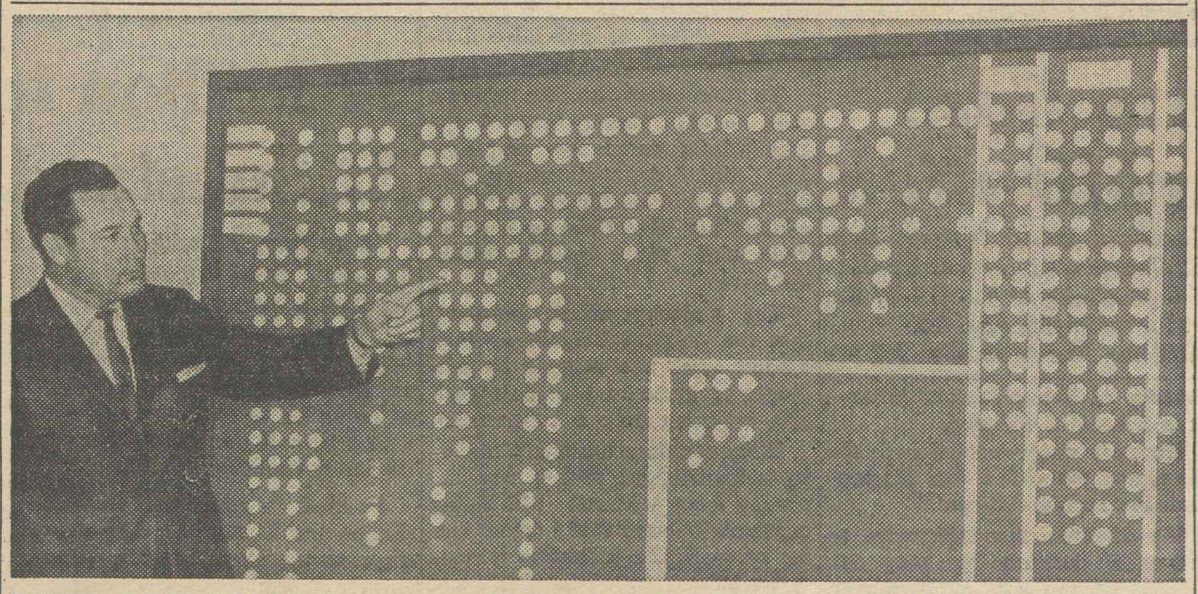
By using a pegboard and colored tags, Yancy can tell at a glance which members are working on which of 32 current jobs. He can tell, too, how many members are working on local jobs, how many are working out of town, and how many members of out of town locals are working here.

Yancy developed the system by using pegboard, 4 ft. by 8 ft., mounted horizontally on an office wall.

Metal pegs were inserted in the board, and on the pegs are tags of white, red and green, each with the name of one ironworker. The white tags have the names of members working on local jobs; red tags are for union members from other areas working in Local 263's jurisdiction; green for Local 263 members working elsewhere.

For members who have retired, are sick, in the armed forces or at college, Yancy keeps track of their names on a separate part of the board with appropriate markings.

Does the system work? Much better than hunting around in books or the files, he said.



KEEPING TRACK of 380 members of Iron Workers Local 263 in Ft. Worth is easy with this giant schedule board. Business Agent O. C. Yancy points to a tag with the name of a member working on one of 32 construction jobs in the area. Each tag has a color denoting whether the member is working on a local job or on an out-of-town job, or whether an out-of-town member is working in Local 263's area. At right are the names of those ill, retired, or not working for other reasons.

Labor Dept.'s March Report:

Job Recovery Found Lagging Despite Some Bright Spots

The nation's recovery from the 1960-61 recession still lags in the area of job recovery, the Labor Dept. analysis of employment-unemployment statistics for March has revealed.

There were some bright spots. Manufacturing jobs, particularly in heavy goods, continued to advance instead of showing a seasonal decline. For "those who have jobs," the situation is "quite encouraging," Deputy Assistant Sec. of Labor Seymour L. Wolfbein told a news conference. He cited a rise in the factory workweek to 40.3 hours—1.2 hours greater than a year ago—and an increase in average weekly earnings of factory workers to $95.91, a record for the month.

A drop in the seasonally adjusted jobless rate from 5.6 percent in February to 5.5 percent in March is not considered significant, economists agree.

Wolfbein emphasized the picture is "hardly as good" in the key area of persistent heavy unemployment as in manufacturing. No measurable dent was made from February in the number of workers jobless for half a year or longer—734,000, or one out of six of the nation's 4.4 million unemployed. The number is little changed from more than a year ago, when one of eight jobless workers had been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer.

No Construction Pickup

Another soft spot was seen in the Labor Dept.'s report of a continued slump in construction employment, which failed to show its usual sharp pickup in March. The number of employed construction workers was the lowest for the month since 1950 and 160,000 below a year ago.

Wolfbein also noted a continued high unemployment rate among out-of-school, out-of-work youth.

While persons between the ages of 16 and 25 make up only 13 percent of the labor force, they represent 26 percent of the unemployed, he observed.

If part-time unemployment—the number of hours of work lost by persons on short time for economic reasons—were added to the full-time unemployment the seasonally-adjusted 5.5 percent unemployment rate in March would rise to 6.6 percent, the Labor Dept. said. Both percentages are virtually unchanged from February.

There were 2.3 million workers on part time for economic reasons during March, an increase of 150,000 over February but a drop of 600,000 from a year ago.

Manufacturing employment, which usually declines in March, rose by 60,000 to 16.5 million. While this was 700,000 above the recession low in February 1961, it remained 300,000 below the pre-recession level of May 1960.

Employment by state and local governments continued its steady increase as did service and finance employment. But the Labor Dept. noted that there has been "virtually no recovery" from recession levels in transportation and mining employment.

Wolfbein said he sees "a pretty good chance" that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate will drop to 5 percent by the end of 1962.

If it remains at the 5.5 percent level, he noted, actual full-time unemployment would drop to 3.9 million in April, 3.7 million in May, rise to 4.5 million as schools let out, and drop again in the fall.

Strikebreaker Curbs Passed By Michigan

(Continued from Page 1)

by printing and newspaper unions throughout the nation, had strong bipartisan support in the Republican-controlled legislature. Only five Republicans opposed the measure in the Senate, while 16 Republicans joined with a solid Democratic bloc to support the labor-backed measure.

A similar bill died in the last session of the legislature when amendments restricting picketing were added to it, resulting in withdrawal of labor support. No such efforts were made this year.

Catskills Hotel Halts Warfare Against Union

South Fallsburg, N. Y.—The owners of New Pines, Inc., resort hotel in the Catskills, have surrendered in their fight to halt an organizing drive by Local 343, Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

The hotel management, involved in sworn charges of a waiter that he was paid $600 to "spy" on union meetings and a charge by union Sec.-Treas. Philip Kazansky, who said a hotel guard fired at him, has signed a settlement stipulation which frees the union of charges brought by management and permits it to resume its campaign to organize Catskill Mountain summer resorts.

In the settlement, approved by an NLRB panel of three members, the hotel has agreed to take these actions:

- Reinstate employe Helen Hydock at once, and seven other employes at the beginning of the 1962 summer season—all with lost pay.
- Pay employe Sarah Danon all the back pay she lost on layoff.
- Stop offering to pay or paying money to induce any employe to report on union activities, the names of union members or the organizing plans used by Local 343.
- Cease interrogating employes on their feelings about the union; threatening them with discharge or other reprisals; engaging in spying on employes, discouraging membership in Local 343 or any other union, or interfering in any manner with the right of employes to engage in concerted activities.

The stipulation, entered into by management and the union on Mar. 30, has been approved by an NLRB panel made up of Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members Boyd Leedom and Gerald A. Brown.

The union had been fighting since last summer to establish its right to represent employes. It set up picket lines after the hotel fired 16 of the local's newly-signed members, and the NLRB Buffalo regional office refused to credit a complaint that the employes had been fired for union activities.

The regional office instead accepted management's charge that the union was picketing illegally to force recognition and issued a complaint. However, during a hearing on the regional NLRB's application for an injunction against the picketing, Waiter Larry Slofsky testified that he served as an "undercover" man for hotel management when the latter threatened to fire him and "blackball" him at other Catskills resorts.

U.S. District Judge Charles M. Metzner promptly halted the hearing to allow time for the NLRB to investigate. The result was the settlement stipulation and the labor board's subsequent order against the hotel to cease illegal interference with the union and reinstate, with back pay, employes illegally fired for union activity.

Board Shifts Rule on Work Subcontracts

(Continued from Page 1)

Country case cited an April 1960 decision of the Supreme Court under what the NLRB termed a parallel provision of the Railway Labor Act. In that case, the board said, the high court "made it patently clear that the elimination of unit jobs for economic reasons was a 'term or condition of employment' over which an employer must first bargain with a duly designated union. . . ."

Board member Boyd Leedom joined the majority in ordering the company to restore its trucking operations, but only on the ground that management had acted out of discriminatory motives, not for business purposes. Philip Ray Rodgers dissented entirely.

'More Jobs, More Work':

Plumbers Get 3-Year National Agreement

The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters have negotiated a three-year national agreement raising minimum wages 10 cents an hour each year for members employed on large industrial construction projects.

The wage floor for journeymen is raised to a minimum range of $3.15 this year to $3.35 in 1964. Actual wages rates, set by local agreement, in many areas are higher than this minimum.

Union Pres. Peter T. Schoemann said the agreement—longest in duration ever negotiated with the National Constructors Association—means "that we and our employers are anticipating an extended period of steady industrial expansion, with more jobs for our contractors and more work for our union members."

The agreement specifies that workers will be referred to all jobs without regard to race, creed or color. This is in line with public policy contained in the President's executive order on government contracts.

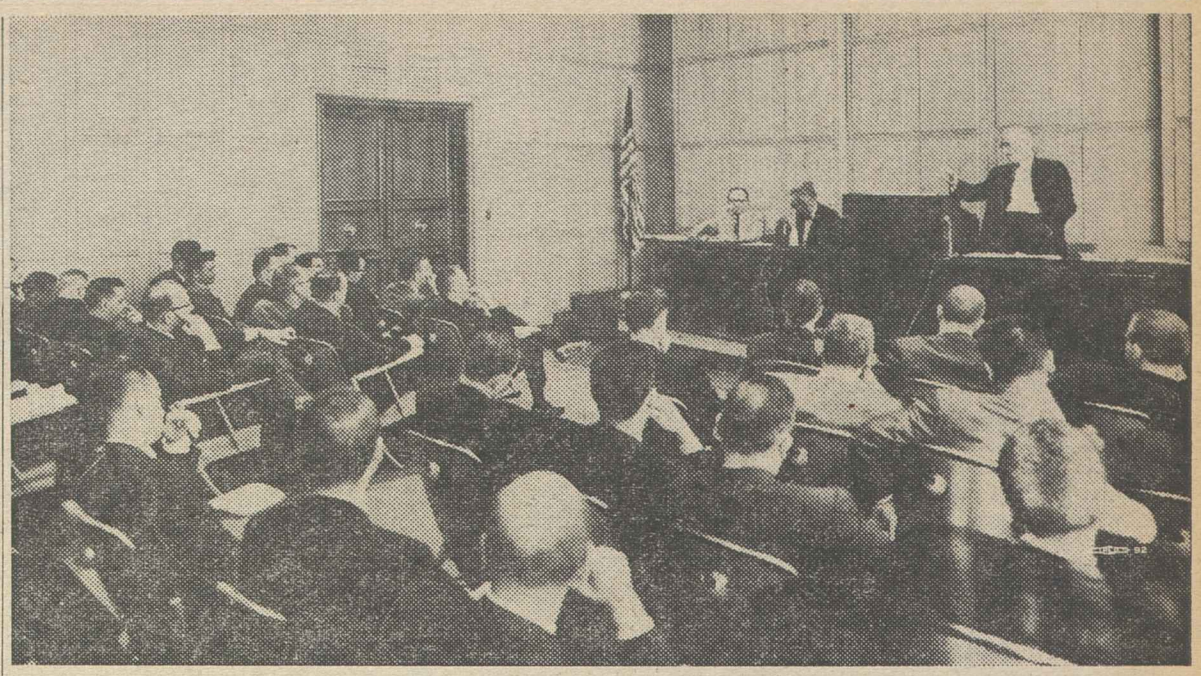
Employment of union members by the contractors' group, made up of engineering and construction firms which design and build large industrial plants in the United States and abroad, normally fluctuates between 50,000 and 100,000.

In addition to the wage increase and the anti-discrimination clause, features of the agreement include:

- A guarantee of two hours of reporting-time pay, beginning Jan. 1, 1963, for workers who report to jobs but cannot work because of bad weather.
- Provision for either the union or the employer to utilize the National Disputes Adjustment Plan established last year by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the constructors' association. This provides referral to a special arbitration board of disputes which cannot be solved by normal procedures.

Schoemann said the three-year agreement would be a "stabilizing factor" in the nation's economy and John E. Quinn, chairman of the management negotiating committee, described it as a "non-inflationary" settlement.

National agreements on minimum wage levels have been negotiated by the association and the union since 1941. The previous agreements covered a two-year period.



BRIEFING SESSION FOR JUNIOR BUSINESS EXECUTIVES is conducted at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington by federation staff members. In meeting presided over by John D. Connors, assistant to Pres. George Meany, businessmen now on Alfred P. Sloan Fellowships at Massachusetts Institute of Technology heard Nat Goldfinger of Dept. of Research and Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris, shown seated at table, and Assistant Dir. John Schreier of the Dept. of Organization, not shown in pictures.

Supervisors Ruled Out As U. S. Union Officers

Supervisors with "substantial management responsibilities" will be ineligible to hold office in federal employe unions under guidelines issued by the Civil Service Commission to carry out the President's executive order on employe-management relations.

The commission told government agencies they should allow a "reasonable" transition time before requiring supervisors to give up union posts.

While postal employe unions have traditionally been made up and led exclusively by rank-and-file employes, most other unions of government employes have made no distinction in membership.

The new government policy permits supervisors to be members of the same union as other employes so long as they do not hold office or serve as a union representative or spokesman.

The Civil Service Commission also advised agencies that while so-called "employe councils" sponsored by management are not prohibited under the President's order, agencies in which there is substantial union membership "should take a rather close look" at an "employe council." Such a council, the CSC said, would definitely "not be appropriate" where a legitimate union represents a majority of workers and has exclusive bargaining rights.

Pan Am and Pilots Agree To Arbitrate

(Continued from Page 1)

the Pilots postponed their strike deadline for 24 hours, then agreed to the arbitration procedure.

They have been negotiating for a new contract with Pan Am for nearly two years. At the heart of the dispute is management's insistence on reducing the crew complement of its jet airliners from three pilots and a flight engineer to two pilots and an engineer. The Pilots want the third man in the cockpit to be a pilot qualified as an engineer.

Negotiations between the airline and the Flight Engineers also are stalled over the issue. That union, too, agreed last month at the urging of Goldberg to postpone a scheduled walkout.

The President's announcement said the arbitration would provide "full recognition of the equal interests in this matter of the flight engineers who are represented by the Flight Engineers Intl. Association.

"There must be and there will be full equity achieved here for all affected parties," Kennedy's statement said.

77 Million Seen Living At Substandard Levels

(Continued from Page 1)

annual incomes of from $4,000 to $6,000 and more than 2 million individuals more with incomes from $2,000 to $3,000, a total of 39 million Americans, also more than one-fifth of a nation.

- Below the level of poverty there were 3.5 million families with incomes under $2,000 and 1.75 million individuals earning under $1,000—a total of 12.5 million.

The study notes that at the opposite extreme there were 3.5 million families with incomes of $15,000 and over, and less than 500,000 individuals with incomes of $7,500 and over, a total of 12.5 million or about 7 percent of the population.

Tracing the rate of reduction in poverty, the study reveals that in the years 1929-1960 the average annual rate was 2.2 percent. From 1935 to 1947 the annual rate of reduction was 4.8 percent; from 1947 to 1953 it dropped to 2.7 percent; during the years 1953 to 1960 the annual rate dropped to 1.1 percent.

An analysis of those living in poverty in 1960 showed that more than one-fourth were in consumer units where the head was unemployed; far more than half were in units whose heads had eight years of education or less; almost a third were in units whose head was female.

About one-fourth of the total number of persons living in poverty had consumer unit heads aged 65 or over; more than one-fifth were non-white; more than one-sixth were rural farm people; and more than two-fifths lived in the South.

Lifting the living standards of the 77 million in poverty or deprivation is "not only imperative in human terms," says the study, but also is the key to maximum employment and production and more rapid economic growth.

The CEP booklet calls for maximum employment by the end of 1963, with joblessness reduced to less than 3 percent, and a total 1962 increase in production 10 to 11 percent higher than in 1961.

The study calls also for an increase in the federal budget, increased social security benefits and strengthened unemployment compensation programs, reduction of the tax burden on low-income families, liberalization of monetary policy, an all-out attack on farm poverty, and urgently needed wage adjustments.

The goal, the study declares, is to reduce families living in poverty from 10 million to 2 million by 1965 and to a half-million by 1970.

The CEP is a non-profit organization engaged in economic research and education. Serving on its national committee are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, Al J. Hayes and O. A. Knight.

Copies of "Poverty and Deprivation in the USA" are available from the conference at 50 cents a copy with reductions in price for bulk orders. The CEP is at 1001 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

200 Study World Labor Relations

More than 200 delegates from universities, government and the labor movement attended a conference on international labor training at American University in Washington, D. C., with 10 foreign countries represented.

Held under the auspices of American University's School of Intl. Service and Workers Education Local 189 of the Teachers, this was the first in a series of conferences designed to clarify specific problems in international labor training and find new methods of meeting them.

Panels of experts analyzed the emerging labor movements in underdeveloped countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. They emphasized the individual nature of the worker's problems in each country. As one panelist put it, "We cannot help labor leaders in these countries if we attempt to transplant the successful methods of American labor to their soil."

Principal speakers included George S. McGovern, director of Food for Peace and Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Pilots Group Elects Sayen, Three Others

Chicago—Pres. C. N. Sayen of the Air Line Pilots was re-elected president of the Intl. Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations for his 10th term at the international trade secretariat's convention in Stockholm.

Named regional vice presidents from the United States were Capt. W. A. Masland of Pan American World Airways; Capt. F. Sterling, Jr., of Pan American Grace Airways, and Capt. Marvin Cooney of Northwest Airlines.

MASS MEETING of striking local government workers in Nairobi, Kenya, is shown as Edward Welsh, East Africa representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, reports on progress toward a settlement. Welsh, a former AFL-CIO organizer, had been asked to assist the workers by Gen. Sec. Tom Mboya of the Kenya Federation of Labor, who at the time was participating in constitutional talks in London. An arbitration agreement ended the walkout. (Photo by East African Newspapers Ltd.).

Labor Given Thanks for Aid to CARE

AFL-CIO contributions to CARE helped the organization provide 70 tons of relief supplies to flood victims in Viet Nam, according to word received at AFL-CIO headquarters.

"The governor's representative welcomed CARE to the area and in his speech officially thanked CARE donors for their aid," Harold Sillcox, chief of the CARE mission to Viet Nam, reported to Dir. Michael Ross of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

"In reply the CARE representative emphasized the person-to-person aspect of CARE's operations and the concern of CARE donors for the welfare of their Vietnamese friends who had suffered in the flood.

"The flood victims are most appreciative of the assistance you have made available through CARE and at their request I convey to you their gratefulness."

The floods took place in an area west of Saigon, along the Cambodian border, when the Mekong River went over its banks last September and devastated two provinces whose average land level is normally only a foot or two above the river. An estimated 90 percent of the houses were destroyed. Crops were washed out—particularly rice—and the fact that the waters required months to drain off prevented new plantings.

On Nov. 21 CARE distributed 600 bags of rice, 600 jars of fish sauce, 1,200 tins of sardines and 600 cotton packages. On Dec. 10 and 11, it made a second delivery of 1,000 bags of rice, 2,000 tins of sardines, 2,000 tins of fish sauce and 1,000 blankets.

Philadelphia Library Has Union Exhibit

Philadelphia—An exhibit at the Logan Square Library here is an outgrowth of the cooperation between labor and libraries sponsored by the Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor Groups, created on a national basis by the AFL-CIO and the American Library Association.

The exhibit of labor books, pamphlets and materials is one of the projects carried out by the Free Library of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia AFL-CIO. Others include supplying unions, schools and other groups with lists of reading materials, the use of a bookmobile at union halls, and similar activities.

Local sponsors are the city central labor body and the school extension division of the Philadelphia School District, headed by Robert H. Coates. Central body heads are Pres. Norman Blumberg and Sec.-Treas. Joseph T. Kelley.

Representatives both of labor and libraries have shown increasing awareness of the advantages of cooperation. They have set up a national committee to review progress and to suggest new projects and techniques.

The AFL-CIO has given its endorsement to this cooperation and a number of central bodies have sponsored exhibits and urged local unions to make more use of library services.

Stock Option Deals Branded as 'Shady'

Chicago—The practice of permitting corporation executives to buy stock at prices far under market costs is a "putrid system" which is "shady" though not considered illegal, Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters have said.

AT THE PENNSYLVANIA AFL-CIO convention, which opened the day the U.S. Steel Corp. announced its now-rescinded 3.5 percent price increase, Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald declared to the 2,000 delegates and visitors that the recently negotiated USWA contracts with the steel companies could not be considered "in any sense inflationary."

Cooperate With Labor, Management Advised

New York—The future will demand closer cooperation between labor and management, Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office Workers recently predicted in a speech at an American Management Association forum here.

"This cooperation must, of necessity, be a two-way street," he said. "Labor will have to make itself more aware of the problems of management, and management will have to take unto itself some of the problems of labor.

"I don't think management can content itself with its prior position of waiting for labor to make its collective bargaining proposals on the contract termination date. I believe that management, in its regular contact with representatives of its employes, will in many instances have to propose changes which will appear to be detrimental to management's interests but, in the long run, may improve efficiency and increase production."

Coughlin said that regular labor-management meetings to discuss mutual problems may "appear to be a waste of time," but cited close liaison of the Tennessee Valley Authority with workers' representatives as productive of substantial savings, particularly in the elimination of wasteful operations.

Labor can help management to increase profits and the company can help improve employes' working conditions, he said, if collective bargaining is made "a truly continuing process."

"Management must become part of the collective bargaining process to the extent that its proposals will always take into account not only the interests of management but also those of labor," he said.

"Management . . . does not always have to sit back and adopt a defensive attitude.

"What, if anything, was achieved in the way of good labor-management relations by those firms which adopted the collective bargaining tactics of Lemuel Boulware?"

New Officers Elected:

Pennsylvania Backs Steel Price Rollback

Pittsburgh—The now-rescinded $6 per ton steel price increase, announced by the press on the opening day of the third constitutional convention of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO here, acted as a sounding board for speakers and delegates alike and provided an element of drama and current interest.

Delegates unanimously approved a motion to send a telegram of support to Pres. Kennedy for his stand on the steel price increase.

Top comment was reserved for David J. McDonald, president of the Steelworkers, who told 2,000 cheering delegates that the recent labor-management agreements "cannot in any sense be considered inflationary." The agreements do not go into effect until July 1, he pointed out, and "this indicates that if a price increase goes into effect, it is a price-wage spiral rather than the reverse."

Richardson Dilworth, Democratic candidate for governor, told the convention that "there has never been a double-cross of the people of the United States like it (the steel price increase) in this century."

In the only floor contest for elected office, Michael Johnson, former education director of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, more recently labor director of the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, defeated Leonard P. Mahoney, president of the Philadelphia Building & Construction Trades Council, for the office of full-time executive vice president. The office was created by the ending of the co-president structure of the state body, in effect since merger in 1960.

Harry Boyer, incumbent co-president, was named president, Harry Block was re-elected secretary, and Earl C. Bohr, incumbent, was named treasurer. All three were chosen without opposition for four-year terms. Joseph F. Burke, co-president, had announced earlier that he would not be a candidate for any full-time office.

In other actions, the delegates amended the state constitution to provide for two additional vice presidents. It elected a full complement of 32 vice presidents and 6 auditors.

During the four-day sessions, held in the new Pittsburgh Civic Auditorium, delegates also heard as speakers: James McDevitt, national director of COPE, who called for renewed efforts to elect liberal representatives and U.S. senators; Edward Leonard, president of the Plasterers, who is also a former city councilman from Pittsburgh; State Sec. of Labor & Industry A. Allen Sulcowe; U.S. Sen. Joseph S. Clark, candidate for re-election; Paul Hutchings, director of research, AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; and others.

Among the 140 resolutions considered were those calling for support of the Anderson-King bill on health care for the aged, a federal aid to education program, federal aid for low-cost housing and urban redevelopment, opposition to rail mergers, higher standards for migrant workers and improved compensation standards.

Still other resolutions called for stepped-up COPE, community services and workers education activity on local and state levels.

Steel Union Achieves Bias Ban in New Pacts

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers, with non-discrimination clauses included in the recently-negotiated basic steel contracts, are pushing for similar provisos in all current bargaining.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald said the first anti-bias clause in 1962 basic steel negotiations was agreed upon with U.S. Steel and was quickly followed by similar agreements with Bethlehem, Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Colorado Fuel & Iron, Republic, Wheeling, Pittsburgh Steel and Armco. Agreement had been reached earlier with Great Lakes and Inland.

A majority of USWA members working in basic steel plants for the first time are now covered by contract language that fully protects them against in-plant discrimination because of race, creed or color, McDonald said.

"There is no question in my mind that the inclusion of the non-discrimination clause in the agreement means the beginning of the end to discrimination in basic steel plants," he added.

"It is our intention to negotiate similar clauses in the contracts of all companies with which we have negotiations scheduled.

"In the matter of hiring, all of the basic steel producing companies and many of the fabricating companies are either prime or secondary tier contractors with the federal government. As such they are required to file compliance reports with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity which specifically states their intention to hire without discrimination."

He added that the union expects a "high degree of cooperation" from employers because the clause sought offers an opportunity "to show the manner in which democracy can really be applied to its fullest under good labor-management relations."

LABOR AND LIBRARY PERSONNEL cooperated in an exhibit of labor books, pamphlets and materials collected by the Free Library of Philadelphia and various unions. Shown with one of the exhibits sponsored by the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Council and the School District of Philadelphia are, left, Sec. Sara Fredgant of the labor council's education committee; Ben Stahl of the School District's worker education program; Council Pres. Norman Blumberg and Sec.-Treas. Joseph T. Kelley; F. D. Reese, in charge of library exhibits; and Mrs. Jean Hopper of the library.

'Price Leadership' Laid to Key Firms

Economic Analysis Cites Two Industries

Administered pricing through "price leadership" is a widespread practice in America's major industries which achieves essentially the same results as price-fixing, an article in the current issue of the American Federationist asserts.

"It requires no meetings between companies, no formal agreement of any kind," the article observes. "All that is needed is an understanding that no one will 'rock the boat.' "

Prices thus "administered"—that is, set by a leading firm with other companies following—"have little relationship to the forces of demand for goods," says the magazine.

The article, titled Modern Monopolies and the Public Interest, was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research as an Economic Review feature of the federation's monthly publication.

Citing the steel industry as a prime example of administered pricing, the article appeared only a few days before the U. S. Steel Corp. kicked off a nationwide furor with its 3.5 percent increase, swiftly matched by several other firms but subsequently rescinded.

In industries such as steel and autos, there is no effective price competition, the Dept. of Research declares. Auto manufacturers compete in styling and quality and steel firms face competition from other products such as aluminum, it notes, but the companies within either industry "do not compete with each other on prices."

Nevertheless administered pricing in itself is not the problem so much as "the manner in which prices are administered to produce high profits at relatively low levels of operations," says the article.

Nor is bigness per se necessarily bad, the analysis adds:

The Issue

"The issue arises when one big company or a few large firms dominate a segment of the economy and use their power to set the industry's prices at high levels through illegal collusion or administered pricing and pursue policies that result in poor social performance."

Of the goal of good social performance, Economic Review states:

"In an ideal sense, a product should be produced at the lowest possible cost, with decent wages and working conditions for employes and sold at a price that corresponds to costs after making allowance for a fair profit on investment."

The magazine article cites several proposed methods of improving the social performance of private industry and curbing abuse of economic power by corporate giants, including public investigation and disclosure of administered pricing by Congress or a government agency set up for that purpose; detailed regulation of administered-price industries in the manner that public utilities are now regulated; establishment of government-owned "yardstick" companies to serve as models in various industries, a system which has proved successful in some West European countries.

Anti-Trust Cases Cited

While there are few total, single-company monopolies in this country outside the utility field, recent anti-trust cases involving drug manufacturers and price-fixing in the electrical equipment industry point up the need for new approaches to the problem of high industrial concentration, the article states. It suggests, among other things:

- Greater flexibility in anti-trust laws to permit the tailoring of remedies to specific abuses.
- More vigorous enforcement of existing laws and provision of adequate funds and staff to the Justice Dept. for that purpose.
- Stiffer penalties for violators to replace the existing small fines regarded by some companies merely as a "cost of doing business."
- Establishment of a new federal agency, similar to the now-defunct Reconstruction Finance Corp., to help new companies get started in industries where the barriers are high and competition is limited.

Steel Stock Record Shows Big Gains for Investors

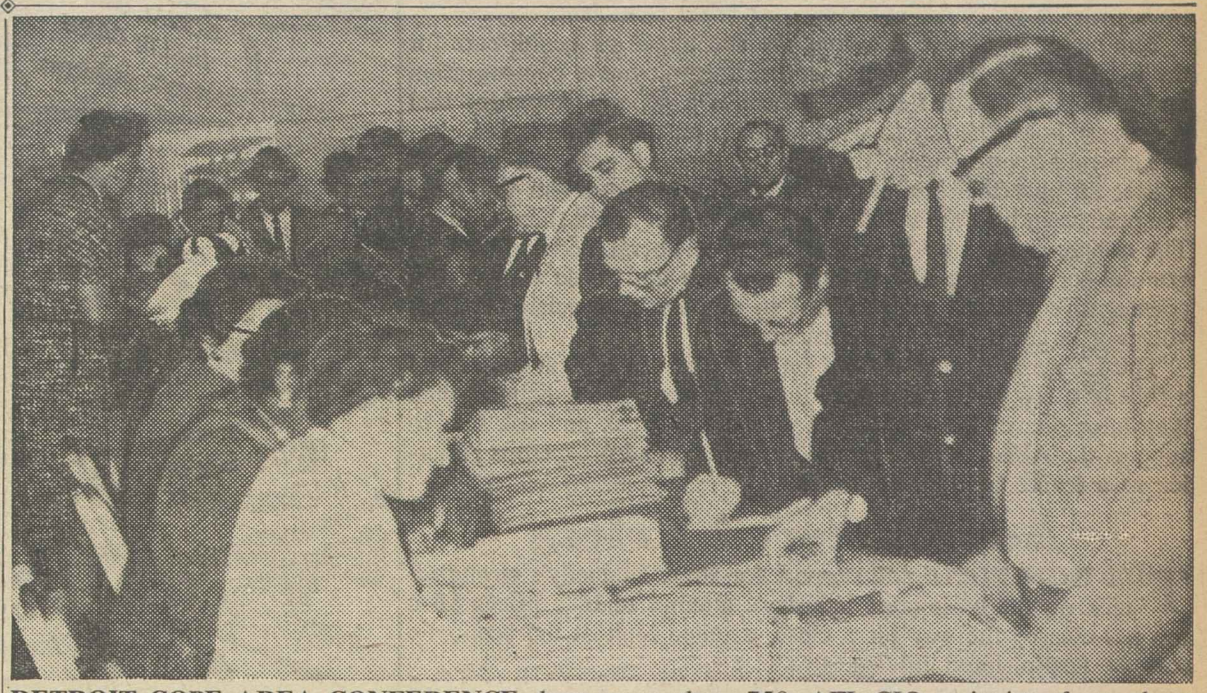
Steel investors, as well as employes, are sharing the fruits of increased productivity and "have a very strong equity" position, Pres. Kennedy told his weekly press conference.

Just how well steel stockholders are doing as a result of productivity gains is revealed in an analysis by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research of the performance of U.S. Steel stock over the past 20 years.

A person who bought a single share of U.S. Steel common stock on Dec. 5, 1941—the Friday before Pearl Harbor Day—would have paid $46.88, the analysis found. If he held the stock until Dec. 7, 1961, as a result of splits he would then have had six shares selling at $80.75 each, for a total of $484.50. Dividends over the period would have amounted to $201.60, making the total value of the original investment $686.10.

Putting it another way—and assuming it is possible to buy a part share—the Dept. of Research found that a stockholder with $75 on Dec. 5, 1941, could have bought 1.6 shares of U.S. Steel common. This would have mounted up over the next 20 years to 9.6 shares worth $775.20. With dividends of $322.56, total value of the investment would have come to $1,097.76.

By comparison, the analysis noted, if the same stockholder had spent his $75 on a U.S. Savings Bond, Series E, in December 1941 and cashed it 20 years later, he would have received a total of $135.32.



DETROIT COPE AREA CONFERENCE drew more than 750 AFL-CIO unionists from three states, some of whom are shown as they registered for the sessions. The conference was one of 14 being conducted across the country in preparation for this year's congressional election campaigns. Topics include registration drives, getting out the vote, setting up local COPE committees and raising COPE dollars.

U. S. Agencies Prepare to Look Into Steel Industry's Pricing Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

Anti-trust subcommittee, pushed ahead with subpoenas instructing the 12 largest steel companies to produce their cost figures.

"We're interested in the monopoly situation of all those price increases one after another," a spokesman for the Senate subcommittee said. "This hasn't changed now that there has been an equally quick reversal."

Kefauver's Tennessee colleague, Sen. Albert Gore (D), introduced a series of bills designed to force delays in future price hikes and make it easier for the government to break up existing big firms with monopoly characteristics.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald called the action rescinding the price rise "a healthy thing" for the American economy, helpful in preventing another "price-wage spiral." Less than a week before the 3.5 percent increase was announced by U.S. Steel—and quickly copied by a number of other major producers—McDonald had led USWA negotiators in concluding new labor contracts which Pres. Kennedy had commended as "non-inflationary."

Kennedy had staked the prestige of his office on an appeal to the union and the companies to reach an early agreement that would maintain payroll costs within the bounds of productivity increases and thus leave no excuse for a price rise that would resound throughout the economy.

Increase Denounced

The President apparently thought he had succeeded until the abrupt announcement by U.S. Steel—largest firm in the industry and traditionally the price leader—that rates were being raised anyway, although no wage increase was provided in the first year and the contract with the union would not become effective until July 1.

With visible anger, the President denounced the increase at a press conference as "wholly unjustifiable" and "irresponsible defiance" of the public interest.

He turned the full weight of the Administration against the steel firms and an industry retreat developed into a rout within 48 hours.

First, Inland Steel Co., eighth largest producer, which along with a handful of other companies had held back when U.S. Steel took the price-increase lead, announced it would not put the rise into effect at this time.

Next, Kaiser Steel Corp., the ninth ranking firm, said that it, too, would forego an immediate price hike.

Bethlehem Steel, second largest company and the first to match U.S. Steel's increase, broke ranks and rescinded the action.

The leader, U.S. Steel, promptly reversed itself, and other companies followed in the rollback.

Roger M. Blough, board chairman of U.S. Steel earlier had observed that failure of Inland and Kaiser to match the price rise "would make it very difficult for us."

At a press conference called in response to the President's condemnation of the increase, Blough sought to justify the action as necessary to improve profits and provide capital for plant and equipment modernization which, he said, would enable the company to keep pace with foreign competitors.

He defended the price rise as consistent with the company's "responsibilities to the nation" as well as to its employes and stockholders and said it would be unfair to assume "that we are less deeply concerned with the welfare, and the strength, and the vitality of this nation than are those who have criticized our action."

Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, however, expressed concern that the increase might have "grave consequences" on the security of the country.

In a statement that left no doubt the Administration would use every available weapon to combat the price rise, McNamara said that henceforth the Defense Dept. would buy steel where possible only from companies which had not increased prices.

$1 Billion Added Cost

If the steel hike "fans out across other sectors of the economy," the secretary declared, it would add $1 billion a year to defense costs, impair the nation's favorable balance of trade and thus cut into its ability to maintain troops abroad.

The subsequent cancellation of the price increase lifted much of the pressure from the steel companies, even though government investigators still were seeking answers to anti-trust questions raised by the "follow-the-leader" pattern of the rise.

In calling for a study by a presidential commission, Humphrey said an inquiry into the industry's pricing practices was "essential." It should be "objective, fair and comprehensive . . . removed from all possible party considerations," he told the Senate.

Nevertheless a federal grand jury in New York continued its investigation, issuing subpoenas to officials of U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. Justice Dept. officials said the inquiry would cover the possibility of collusion to fix prices and whether U.S. Steel so dominates the industry that it controls prices and should be broken up.

One of Gore's Senate bills would amend the Sherman Anti-trust Act to give courts "the same yardstick to break up existing large concentrations that they can already apply to prevent proposed mergers and acquisitions."

Other measures introduced by the Tennessee Senator would:

- Amend the Taft-Hartley Act to give the President power to impose an 80-day waiting period before price increases in basic commodities may be put into effect, thus paralleling the 80-day "cooling off" period in strikes.
- Establish a National Consumers Advisory Board, with regional boards, to study and publicize the facts relating to proposed price increases.

Reuther Renews Plan

Along similar lines, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther wrote the President urging consideration of a plan long advocated by the UAW to require price-leading industries to justify proposed increases publicly before a government panel. The plan also would require unions to defend their collective bargaining demands if management argued these dictated a price rise.

The plan, which would rely on the force of public opinion to influence the parties, "would preserve the freedom of private decision but assure that such freedom would be exercised within a framework of public responsibility," Reuther declared.

Chance for the Voters

THE FATE OF major legislation in the 87th Congress may well be determined in the next week as members of the House of Representatives return home to gauge the political situation in their districts and take soundings on voter sentiment.

The major legislative decisions are still ahead on health care for the aged, foreign trade, public works, unemployment compensation and a number of other issues. There is a general consensus that the House holds the key to what happens on these vital issues.

This mid-season break, then, is the time for personal visits to bolster an uncertain congressman's position, to give him first-hand perspective on how the voters in his district feel about these matters. The congressman who is committed to a liberal position will be grateful for evidence of continued support; and those who take a conservative position are receptive to argument, especially if it involves a large group of constituents.

The House is closely divided on many of the critical issues and a shift of a few votes may make the difference. Your congressman may have one of those votes. See him this week and ask him to support the AFL-CIO's program for a strong and prosperous America as a leader of the free world.

Administered Prices

THE WIDE POPULAR support for Pres. Kennedy's strong attack on the basic steel industry's attempt to hike prices $6 a ton has cleared the way for a close, detailed look at the economic role of administered pricing.

When U.S. Steel announced the $6 price hike, and a half dozen major steel firms fell immediately into line and quoted identical increases, a postwar pricing pattern was being repeated. But whereas in the past there were bursts of opposition and denunciation, this time Pres. Kennedy wheeled up the full power of his office and the executive branch of government and blazed away.

Challenged for the first time in the postwar era, Big Steel backed down and rescinded the price increase. But while public anger has abated, the problem persists: how to deal with big industrial complexes that base their prices not on the marketplace but to yield a pre-determined rate of profit.

Administered pricing, prevalent in many industries dominated by a handful of large companies, has been one of the major economic problems of the postwar era. It has been used to build profits without relationship to costs and has been responsible for a continuing high level of prices even through the periods of recession.

Wage increases and other benefits negotiated with companies involved in administered pricing have been magnified and distorted out of all proportion by price increases. These costs normally can be absorbed through increased productivity without hiking prices.

The steel increase is an example. The contract negotiated by the Steelworkers increased a number of fringe benefits of vital importance to the union. But nearly all economists agree that the rising productivity of the steel industry will absorb these costs, adding nothing to the basic labor cost per ton of steel manufactured.

The unwise decision of the basic steel industry to hike prices and the President's stern and immediate response has focused public attention as never before on the mechanism of prices and how they are set. This opportunity for a thorough examination of pricing policies and relationship to the national interest must not be lost.

Having glimpsed dramatically how prices can march up the hill and then down again without any relationship to economic facts or conditions, the public is now entitled to a full-scale investigation of what goes into the price tag.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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The Work Load Left Behind

In Newspaper Editorials:

Steel Price Rollback Hailed, Teacher Pay Demands Backed

Two of the nation's leading newspapers commented cogently on two recent major news events—Pres. Kennedy's success in forcing the steel industry to rescind price increases that had been initiated by United States Steel Corp. and the brief strike of school teachers in New York City. Excerpts follow:

New Turn in Steel

(From the New York Times)

THE DECISION of the United States Steel Corp. to rescind its ill-considered price increase avoids a destructive new war between industry and government at a time when national unity is badly needed. The day's developments on the steel price front have done much to reinforce faith in the independence of corporate decision-making and the free play of market forces in basic industries.

The refusal of two relatively small companies—Inland and Kaiser—to join the parade started by United States Steel forced a collapse of the industry front in support of higher prices. Inland took the view that the national interest, as well as competitive pressure, made a price increase "untimely." When Kaiser joined in this display of economic good citizenship and good sense, Bethlehem decided that sound business judgment required it to rescind its increase in order to remain competitive."

United States Steel's surrender guarantees a general cancellation of the price advance. Maintenance of the old price line will guard the country against a new inflationary spiral, foster sanity in collective bargaining and help the steel companies preserve the high-level demand for steel that is their best insurance of improved profits.

The whole episode has provided powerful support for President Kennedy's theory that the White House has a duty to define the public interest in prices and wages while leaving the ultimate decision to management and labor. The recent steel wage agreement provided no excuse for higher steel prices, and the President served the nation well by rebuking the major companies for shattering four years of price stability.

AUTOMATION, HARD - CORE UNEMPLOYMENT and the emergence of efficient overseas competitors have created urgent new problems in the relationship of big government, big business and big labor in this country. These need solution in an atmosphere of cooperation, free of vengefulness or class distrust.

No Right to Strike?

(From the Washington Post)

SCHOOL TEACHERS generally are forbidden to go on strike as a means of enforcing a price increase for their services. New York City's experience of the past week with a brief but frightening teachers' strike suggests that such laws are at once futile and unfair unless they are accompanied by a conscientious willingness on the part of the community to deal generously with the affected employes.

After a day of picketing during which the school system was badly crippled, the New York teachers went back to their classrooms in conformity with a Supreme Court injunction.

One thing seems clear: the strikers violated New York's Condon-Wadlin Act which prohibits strikes by public employes under penalty of automatic dismissal and provides that although those dismissed may be rehired, they must forfeit all pay increases for three years and remain on probation for five years. But it would be sheer folly for New York to inflict this punishment on the strikers. It would mean an automatic closing of the public schools. The schools are desperately understaffed, and qualified teachers are in extremely short supply.

A salary scale starting at $5,000 and rising after many years of service to a maximum of $10,000 is not extravagantly generous for a profession requiring a high degree of education and training and involving a function of the utmost social importance. If one reckons what the community pays to the average teacher for each child under her care and tutelage, one discovers that it amounts to just about what one pays to put a new set of tires on an automobile.

Why are teachers not better paid for their vital work? It is hard to escape the conclusion that the community has been taking advantage of the economic impotence they suffer because they have been denied the right to strike. Taking advantage of teachers in this way is morally contemptible. What the community seems to forget, moreover, is that if teachers cannot strike, there is nothing to keep them from leaving the teaching profession individually for some more equitably compensated calling. The victims of this kind of meanness and neglect in dealing with teachers are the community's children—your children.

Morgan Says:

Lack of Adequate Libraries Stifles Adventure of Learning

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE HEROINES of my western boyhood was a gentle woman named Miss Olive Locey who wore amber combs in her auburn hair—but that was only an incidental reason for her attraction. She was the town librarian and though perhaps not quite so comely as Marian the Librarian in that Broadway delight The Music Man, she was very special. She reigned over a quiet cove only half as big as the Metropole Billiard Parlor and not nearly so well populated but to move into her shaded realm was a journey of high adventure. The modest stacks anchored to the linseed-oiled floor were like strange ships waiting to share their cargoes of books with the curious traveler.

Morgan

There was great dignity to this, the Idaho dry farming community's cultural waterfront where nobody ever spoke above a whisper but Miss Locey's advice and counsel seemed to be more authoritative in subdued tones and perhaps it was the sense she gave of wanting to share an intellectual conspiracy that got me onto the high seas with Melville and Conrad and into some of the inviting intricacies of Balzac. Otherwise I might have been permanently drydocked with Ralph Henry Barbour or tooling along inanely but oh so happily with The Motor Boys Across the Plains, and Old Doc Yak who, as I fuzzily remember it, was the funnypaper precursor of Andy Gump.

Recalling these early tentative samplings of serious reading only serves to emphasize the excitement that a new, unread book seems to promise, and I boggle incredulously at the thought that there are still areas in this so-called civilized country of ours that have not shared that experience because neither books nor libraries are available.

This is a thought to ponder along with the equally—if not more—shocking intelligence that the House Rules Committee is sitting on an Administration bill to provide federal aid to combat adult illiteracy. Of course that pillar of 18th century enlightenment, Rules Committee Chairman Howard Smith of old Virginia, may figure that the taxpayers can't stand the cultural spurt that would be involved in bringing book-learning to the more than 11 million citizens over 18 in the U.S.A. who can't read or write, especially since the taxpayers have not provided adequate libraries even for the already literate to use.

If you doubt this latter fact here is some proof furnished by the American Library Association: two-thirds of all the elementary schools in the country are without libraries; one out of five college libraries has less than 25,000 volumes, and there are some American junior colleges with enrollments as high as 1,000 students each which have no library facilities. Less than 50 percent of all the college libraries in the country can meet the modest standard of a 50,000-volume library recommended by the association.

THESE AND OTHER worse situations in some rural areas are undoubtedly happy ones for those voluntary guardians of the public morals, the would-be book burners and book-banners. On second thought, of course, their work is never done. The self-appointed super-patriot or community paragon can nearly always find some passage in some volume, usually out of context, as actually or potentially capable, in his righteous eyes, of subverting or perverting some segment of the population.

I concede the need for certain restrictive rules in the selection of books for elementary and high school libraries but almost without exception the librarians themselves are far better equipped to draw and apply these rules than a protesting citizen. And what an exercise in ignorant arrogance it is, what indignity to and feverish distrust of a so-called free society it is, to allow zealots or pressure groups to dictate what the public at large can or cannot read.

It is heartening to note a slight improvement in American reading habits. The circulation of so-called adult books has increased about 30 percent in the last five years and reading emphasis has shifted from westerns and mysteries—not necessarily useless in themselves—toward the more culturally dimensional veins of art, music, science and even political affairs.

An apt motto for celebration of National Library Week might go something like this: Read a book, the mind you aid may be your own.

Washington Reports:

Public Demand Seen Assuring Passage of Anderson-King Bill

PUBLIC DEMAND assures the passage of medical care for the aged under social security when the Anderson-King bill gets to the floor of the House and Senate after the Easter recess, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

The many bills for health care for the aged introduced by Republican members of Congress this year are in themselves the result of public pressure, Anderson said.

"They want to give themselves a chance to say they voted for something," the senator declared.

Case said his mail was heavily in favor of the social security approach. He voted for an earlier similar measure, the Kennedy-Anderson amendment to the 1960 social security bill, and declared: "I certainly hope I get a chance to vote for it again."

The Anderson-King bill would provide 90 days of hospital care, 189 days of nursing home care, out-patient diagnostic services as required and up to 240 visits to patient's home for nursing and therapy. It would be paid for by a social security tax of one-fourth of 1 percent on the employer and the same on the employe.

"That's a pretty small amount," Anderson commented. "Only $17 a year for health insurance."

"Although voluntary health insurance has done a very fine job in great areas of our society," Case declared, "the cost is so high for persons over 65 that most retired persons are priced out of the market. The private insurance companies can't assume the cost which comes with insuring older persons."

ANDERSON POINTED OUT that the Kerr-Mills Act, passed in 1960, in addition to requiring a means test, is of assistance to people in only a few states.

"About 65,000 people were being helped in January of this year, two-thirds in New York and Massachusetts," he asserted.

Case also spoke about his sponsorship of the extension of the Davis-Bacon Act provisions to construction of post office building. The Post Office Dept. is no longer building most of its buildings directly, but having them constructed by others and then leasing them. The Davis-Bacon Act, which requires payment of the prevailing wage on federal construction, does not, therefore, apply.

Case said such extension is needed, especially since more than 1,900 buildings were constructed last year alone.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A NATIONAL REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S conference held here, to whoop up enthusiasm in advance of the November elections, ended up acting about the way the GOP convention platform committee's bigwigs did back in 1960, just before the convention nominated Mr. Nixon and lost the White House to John F. Kennedy.

The Republican women were scrupulously fair in issuing major speech invitations to party leaders of stature, including Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York. But it was clear that their hearts belonged to Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

This is where a number of political reporters came in the first time.

In Chicago in 1960, Rockefeller asked for and got permission to outline to the platform committee his views on appropriate policy lines for the Republican Party to declare. He got out again without being lynched—but this is the most that could be said for his reception, which was frigid to the point of barely suppressed hostility.

It seemed for a minute or two as if, after his formal presentation, he might be dismissed without anyone taking the trouble to ask him a question allowing further delineation of his views.

Goldwater, by contrast, was given ovations before, during and after his presentation of his self-styled "conservative" philosophy for the party's consideration. If the platform writers had voted their preferences, they would obviously have nominated Goldwater for first or second spot on the ticket in five minutes.

* * *

WITH THE REPUBLICAN WOMEN here, the situation was about the same except perhaps more so.

Goldwater on the first day gave a keynote address that included vintage samples of his now-familiar style. On the GOP's political adversaries he observed:

"There is no Democratic Party left. I don't know what you call them—Socialists, Fabians, left-wingers. We need no longer hold back and be careful what we say about our opposition."

This is the kind of stuff that won Goldwater the platform committee and the votes of the South Carolina delegation at the 1960 nominating convention. It wooed and won the Republican ladies, who lapped up the words and cheered their hero.

The ladies were bored to death by Rockefeller, who talked about what he said he had done as governor of New York to improve schools and expand middle-income housing. He told about his fiscal responsibility—that is, when he needed more revenue to support expanded services, he put through a tax increase. He said that Democrats were very properly concerned with the rights of city people and minority groups, because equity is involved and besides that is the way to win elections.

The GOP ladies acted as if they couldn't care less. They cheered more tumultuously when Goldwater got into the act on Rockefeller's day by sending the chairman an orchid, which she promptly pinned on her shoulder and announced as a gift of the Arizona senator.

* * *

SURELY THIS IS AN EXTRAORDINARY thing in a major political party, which hopes to pick up congressional seats in the November elections and has not abandoned hopes of defeating Kennedy for the presidency in 1964.

Rockefeller is the second Republican in two generations to win election as governor of New York. He is seeking re-election this year.

He has had long experience in public life, has run a conservative administration in fiscal and economic affairs. His vote-pulling powers, at least in New York cities and suburban areas, have been demonstrated. He may end up as his party's 1964 nominee for the White House.

The GOP congressional powers, with the exception of Rep. William E. Miller of New York, who is chairman of the party's national committee, nevertheless are writing a record that would make it more difficult for him to win in 1964. The ladies from all over the country, brought in by the national committee, didn't boo the governor, but they gave him no encouragement to think they liked him or his politics.

HEALTH CARE FOR THE AGED under social security stands "a good chance of passage this year," Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), left, said, adding that action depends largely on how hard the Administration pushes. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), also on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program, emphasized that public pressure on GOP members of Congress has improved prospects for the legislation.

How to Buy:

Telephone 'Boiler Rooms' Hurt Both Buyers and Salesmen

By Sidney Margolius

THE TELEPHONE obviously is a convenience and often a necessity. But in the hands of high-pressure sellers it is also a trap for the unwary. This department gets many complaints about the electronic entrapment of working families, to the point where demands are being raised for laws against "boiler room" promotions.

"Boiler room" is the name given to a selling operation that consists chiefly of a room with a lot of phones and a crew of people calling lists of names. At one time boiler rooms mainly concentrated on spurious stock-selling schemes and dubious charity solicitations.

But now that wages are higher and working people have more money to be separated from, boiler rooms recently have sold everything from carpeting to dancing lessons and children's photographs. The Midwest especially has suffered from carpet boiler rooms. Trade sources report that boiler rooms buy carpeting at $2.50 a square yard and sell it at $15. This is more than three times as much as regular stores charge for similar low-quality goods.

The phone recently trapped a California working family into buying a garbage disposer at an extraordinary price. The wife tells us:

"I was contacted on the phone. I said I would not be interested. The lady on the phone said I would be under no obligation but they would like to show us the unit for advertising purposes only, and our name had been chosen in this location. I still said I wouldn't be interested but that evening a demonstrator called. He said he was not a salesman. Just a demonstrator. We let him demonstrate.

"The deal is that you pay for the machine alone. No installation fee. Free soap for a year. Free service for a year. They also pay part of the cost of pumping the septic tank. My husband signed the contract. The disposer was installed the next morning at 8 o'clock. I asked the firm not to put the contract through the bank as I would draw the money out of savings to save the finance charge. They didn't wait but that same day were paid by the bank for the full amount of the contract—$339."

Actually, high-quality garbage disposer units with one-half HP motor cost less than $85; one-third HP motors, less than $60. Typical installation, if there are no special problems, costs $20-$25.

The telephone also is a favorite approach for high-pressure encyclopedia salesmen.

The voice on the other end of the phone, asking such prize-winning questions as which arm of the Statue of Liberty holds up the torch, often is a woman. Is she a deliberate crook? No, the likelihood is that she is a money-pinched housewife hoping to earn a few extra dollars, and as exploited by the boiler-room operator as you will be if you agree to an appointment.

The St. Louis Better Business Bureau reports that often boiler-room solicitors are themselves trapped by innocent-looking ads which read "Women Wanted for Part-Time Work." One woman told the bureau that when she arrived with four other girls at the address given, she found the office had no furniture except six-typewriter tables with phones. The women sat facing a chart which displayed their speech in large type. They were told to read it word for word. It began: "You have been selected to receive a free gift."

The purpose was to sell a magazine and the gift was its cookbook. By 11 o'clock, none of the girls had made a sale so the lists were changed to cover different sections of the city. One discouraged solicitor wanted to leave but was too afraid of the supervisor. Instead she dialed her own number several times to kill time, and read the speech into the empty phone, inventing replies to unasked questions.

The solicitors were allowed to leave at 1 for lunch. The pay offered was $1.25 an hour plus 25 cents on each sale after the first ten. But none of the women returned to collect. They were just glad to get out.

PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING to say that such solicitations ought to be against the law. In Oregon, an active unionist, Robert D. Huffman, has attracted attention for a proposal that phone companies be required to star your number if you so desire. This would warn that yours is a listed but "protected" number. Solicitations of "protected" numbers would be illegal under the proposed legislation.

The phone companies make at least some efforts to work with the Better Business Bureaus to deprive unscrupulous sellers of facilities. But apparently it is difficult to police the no-man's land between the merely aggressive sellers, and the deliberately high-pressure and even dishonest. Until the growing resentment forces more-adequate control, these incidents should put you on guard against the equally-unhappy voice at the other end of the line. It is impossible for the poor to live off the poor.

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Meany Again Pledges Labor Support of USO

The AFL-CIO has again given its official endorsement to the United Service Organizations and the assurance that union members will continue to "do their full share toward insuring its effectiveness" around the world.

Federation Pres. George Meany, in a letter extending the organization's "official endorsement and commendation" to the USO, told Chairman Harvey Firestone, Jr., of the USO board of governors that the labor movement has been a "full partner in USO from the beginning."

He cited the achievement of Lt. Col. John H. Glenn as a reminder of the "undiminished importance to our national security of the men and women in uniform, and our obligation to them."

Because USO "symbolizes that obligation and is a vital instrument in meeting it," Meany said, unions and union members have provided financial support and have taken a significant part in formulating USO programs.

"The labor movement is inherently committed to the proposition that the sole purpose of machines is to serve the interests of man, and that man, in turn, is indispensable to his own most incredible creations," he said.

"The USO is an important element in labor's Community Service Activities and I am confident that trade unionists will continue to do their full share" in supporting it effectively.

Why Not a Price Cut?

'Free' Trading Stamp Cost Put at 2 Percent

A CLOSE LOOK AT TRADING STAMPS offered by food, drug stores and service stations raises some doubts as to how "free" the stamps really are.

This theme is developed in an article in the April issue of "Changing Times," a magazine dealing with consumer interests and problems, entitled "Why Don't They Just Cut the Price?"

Trading stamp volume has "swelled to flood proportions," the magazine says, and about 40 million families save stamps. About 43 percent of all the food sold each year goes through stores that use stamp plans. One-third of all service stations and about 15 percent of all drug stores also are involved.

The magazine explains that retailers buy stamps from private companies at from $1.50 to $3 a thousand, with big stores generally paying less than the small ones.

Customers receive stamps at the rate of one for every dime spent or, in effect a rebate of 2 percent—2 cents on every dollar. Says "Changing Times":

"What puzzles critics of the plan is how a store can afford to pay out 2 percent of its sales dollar when its net profit may normally amount to a bare 1.5 percent of sales, as it does among larger supermarket chains."

Who Pays For Stamps

The article declares that an Agriculture Dept. study showed that prices paid by consumers in stamp stores rose over a three and one-half-year period .6 percent more than in non-stamp stores. The department report concluded, says "Changing Times," that the consumer did pay part of the cost of stamps "and the rest was covered either by larger profits or by a sacrifice of part of the stores' normal profits."

It is reasonable to assume, says the magazine, that a supermarket "has to raise sales by about 15 percent to offset the full cost of stamps."

To shift the cost to the consumer, a store can take the easy way out of not reducing prices or not lowering them as much as it would have ordinarily, says the magazine, adding: "One national survey indicates that this has happened on a fairly widespread scale."

The magazine concludes that "a dollar spent by the company on gimmicks may pull in more customers than a dollar spent by reducing prices," and that, plus attempts to build "customer loyalty" and to create a different appeal, all go into the many promotion schemes.

The key to successful shopping, says "Changing Times," is a "healthy skepticism, particularly toward anything proclaimed as 'free.' By the way you buy, you can demonstrate to stores and manufacturers that you're not interested in gimmicks but in the best product at the lowest price. Maybe some day companies will discover, as a result, that it may be cheaper to offer you fewer deals and more bargains."

House Passes 40-Hour Week In Building

The House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill requiring contractors on government-financed projects to pay overtime rates after 40 hours a week. The bill, which had bipartisan support and labor and Administration endorsement, was approved by a 163-46 vote.

Existing federal law requires overtime payment on federally-aided construction after 8 hours in one day, but sets no weekly limitation on hours. Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), who steered the bill through the House, pointed out that this permitted employers to work crews as long as 56 hours a week without paying any overtime.

Roosevelt said the bill was brought up under suspension of the rules—a procedure requiring a two-thirds vote to bypass the House Rules Committee—because of "the large legislative jam" of bills awaiting clearance.

Still pending in the Rules Committee is a companion bill which would amend the Davis-Bacon Act by including the value of fringe benefits in determining prevailing minimum wage rates to be paid on federally-financed construction.

From Soup to Nonsense:

It's Not a Heap o' Livin'—It's Heap o' Work That Bothers Ma

By Jane Goodsell

THE LINE OF POETRY about which I feel most bitter and unforgivin'
Is the one statin' that what it takes to make a home is a heap o' livin'.
Those are the silliest words ever mouthed by tongue or writ by pen,
And every time I hear them, I get so mad I have to count to ten.
I'm sure I needn't tell you that those words were said by a man;
No woman would say a thing like that unless she were nutty as a pecan.

NOW, A HOUSE in which nobody does any livin' may be just an address,
But conversely, a heap o' livin' is what makes a house a mess.
Actually, it doesn't take a heap o'. A little bit o' livin' will do the trick;
A bit o' sleepin' and a bit o' eatin' and a bit o' bathin' will make the house look mighty sick.
A housewife can spend her whole day cleanin' and straightenin' her house,
And ten minutes after the children get home from school, it'll look like the scene of an all-night carouse.

WHAT DOES A WOMAN GAIN by gettin' a bathroom all scrubbed and scoured?
It'll look like the aftermath of the Johnstown Flood after her husband has shaved and showered.
As soon as she gets the kitchen all slicked up, nice and neat,
It's time to mess it up again, fixin' something to eat.
Take bed-makin'. There's a chore at which it's impossible to get ahead.
Somebody's always ruinin' your handiwork by goin' to bed.

LISTEN, IF ALL IT TOOK to make a house a home was a heap o' livin',
The female o' the species would be in a state of perpetual thanksgivin'.
The truth is, what it takes to keep a house from turnin' into a heap o' rubble,
Is a heap o' housewifely toil and trouble.

AFL-CIO Backs Kennedy Program:

Aid to Emerging Nations Urged As Key to U. S. Foreign Policy

Assistance to the economic and social development of the emerging countries is a key element in overall U. S. foreign policy, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said in testimony filed with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"In a very real sense," said Biemiller, "we are trying to launch a new and different kind of foreign aid effort today. To our mind, it is a more realistic program based on principles and procedures which are geared to the most urgent requirements of the poorer nations for economic and social progress."

Pres. Kennedy has asked a total of $4.88 billion for military and economic assistance, with $3.38 billion earmarked for the latter. As last year's legislation authorized $1.2 for the long-term development program, only $1.2 billion in new authorization is called for. The AFL-CIO testimony urged the full amount, while at the same time following the traditional practice of not commenting on the proposed military aid appropriation.

Biemiller said the U. S. program is not "just a humanitarian effort, although we would be the last to deprecate our obligation to help those less fortunate than ourselves to eliminate hunger, disease and illiteracy."

"Our foreign assistance activities also advance our fundamental national interest in establishing a sound international economic and social framework which is absolutely necessary if we are ever to have a stable and peaceful world," he explained.

Gives Freedom A Chance

"Let me not be mistaken. I do not say that our foreign aid program will guarantee that the recipient nations will remain democratic for all time, certainly not in our exact sense of the term, or even forever in the anti-Communist camp. I do say our foreign aid efforts measurably improve the chances of the newly-independent countries to develop the kind of institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, which will permit freedom and democracy to take root.

"They may not be our institutions, but they can be free institutions nonetheless."

Comment on specific phases of the foreign aid program included:

- Long-range national development: "What is needed is a relatively long-term commitment both by us and by the assisted nation" with each proposed project viewed "not as a single isolated entity but in terms of its potential contribution to overall national progress.'
- Self-help and social reform: "Our help will fail unless the people of the developing countries are ready and willing to help themselves . . . We have rightly emphasized the need for tax reform, land reform, housing and support for trade unions and other democratic institutions" as essential to success.
- Alliance for Progress: "While we cannot ignore the urgent needs of the people in other parts of the world, certainly we should be particularly sympathetic to the aspirations for a better life of our neighbors in Latin America."
- Free World cooperation: "We think this insistence on cooperative free world effort is thoroughly justified."

"There are those who say we have failed in these programs," the testimony concluded, "that they have accomplished nothing, that they have hurt America.

"But a comparison of the free world as it is today with the world it might have been without our foreign aid efforts provides convincing proof of the value of foreign assistance.

"Instead of a Western Europe overrun by the Soviets, we have a Europe strong, democratic and prosperous allied with us in the struggle against the Soviet drive for world domination. Free democratic trade unions in Europe, fostered in large measure through the Marshall Plan program, are an important bulwark to freedom and democracy in Western Europe.

"Now, we must do a similar job in the developing nations."

Laborer's Son Wins USWA College Grant

Cincinnati—Ronald H. Muhlenkamp of Rural Route 2, Fort Recovery, O., was presented with a $3,500 scholarship award at the annual conference of Steelworkers' Dist. 25 here.

The winner is the son of I. S. Muhlenkamp, a foundry laborer at the New Idea Division of the Avco Corp. at Coldwater, O.

Kenya Women Hail Gifts from U.S. Labor

A sewing machine is an odd sort of gift for one labor federation to give another, but the pair the AFL-CIO presented to the Kenya Federation of Labor was received with a warm welcome and promptly put to good use in the KFL's program for women.

So reported Maida Springer, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, on her return from Tanganyika, where she was a state guest during the Independence Day rites, and Kenya.

The KFL women's program has been the answer to a long-felt need to involve African women in trade union activities, she said. As a first step it includes labor history, cooperatives, domestic science, child care and nutrition—all intended to prepare the women to help raise living standards.

Named assistant education director in charge of the program was Hilda Otieno. She got things moving quickly, Mrs. Springer said, but a crisis soon developed—the KFL didn't have any sewing machines to use in its classes. Some of the women brought their own, but the need was felt for machines which would be the property of the KFL and could be moved for classes in different parts of the country.

The AFL-CIO made arrangements to ship two machines to the KFL through the office of Lewis Johnson, labor liaison officer with CARE.

Mrs. Springer, who was in Kenya when they arrived and saw them unpacked, said the program in which they are involved has been "wholly successful."

Mrs. Springer addressed the class in Nairobi, tieing in the sewing machine project with the labor movement and stressing the role African women will play in the labor movement of the future.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN in the labor movement were outlined by Maida Springer (second from left) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs at a sewing class for women sponsored by the Kenya Federation of Labor in its headquarters in Nairobi. The class is one of the several organized by KFL Assistant Education Dir. Hilda Otieno (left) in a broad program for women, and its equipment includes two sewing machines given by the AFL-CIO through CARE.

NEW FREIGHTER for the American Export Lines, the S.S. Export Courier, was dedicated at Chester, Pa., to the memory of Harvey G. Shriner, who served the line for 38 years as chief engineer and helped found the Brotherhood of Marine Officers, an affiliate of the National Maritime Union. Mrs. Shriner, whose husband was vice president of the BMO at the time of his death, is shown christening the ship. Behind her is BMO Sec.-Treas. E. Joseph Farr. A plaque commemorating the dedication was placed aboard the vessel by the union.

Georgia Governor Calls Redistricting Session

A special session of the Georgia state legislature, described as in a "fighting" mood, has met in Atlanta at the call of Gov. Ernest Vandiver to consider reapportioning the General Assembly's membership.

It is the first such special session since the Supreme Court in a Tennessee case opened the doors of federal district courts to city voters who charged that rural-dominated state legislatures were denying urban citizens the equal protection of the laws by refusing to change legislative districts to reflect population shifts from rural to city areas.

Tennessee's Gov. Buford Ellington announced that he would call the legislature into special session if he were assured the reapportionment issue could be handled satisfactorily. This was taken to mean that rural and urban groups would have to agree in advance on a compromise reapportionment plan.

In Alabama, Gov. John Patterson protested a federal district court decision ordering the state legislature to reapportion the districts by July 16 or face the threat that the court itself would do it.

Patterson had earlier said he hoped the Alabama legislature would act on its own initiative to reapportion districts in which rural areas are far more heavily represented on a population basis than city and suburban areas.

Despite Patterson's protest, the impact of the high court's decision seemed certain to lead to spreading activity in many states where city voters have contended they are grossly under-represented by out-of-date apportionment systems.

Unit System Involved

Vandiver's call for the special session of the Georgia General Assembly cited two specific subjects he said needed attention—a realignment of both houses to grant more representation to urban and suburban counties and a possible abolition of the so-called county-unit system in party primaries.

The county-unit system, giving each small county two votes in selecting party nominees while counties 20 times as large were granted a maximum of six, has frequently resulted in primary "defeat" of a candidate with the largest popular vote in a legislative or congressional district.

Meanwhile, in a radio interview on the Supreme Court's Tennessee decision, the general counsel of the AFL-CIO, J. Albert Woll, declared flatly that the high court was "justified" in intervening in the issue of fair representation of city and suburban voters because there was a question of "constitutional rights" and it was the court's "duty" to correct any violation of such rights.

"Public reaction will be such that we will see many changes take place quite soon," Woll said in the interview on Labor News Conference, a Mutual Broadcasting System public service program.

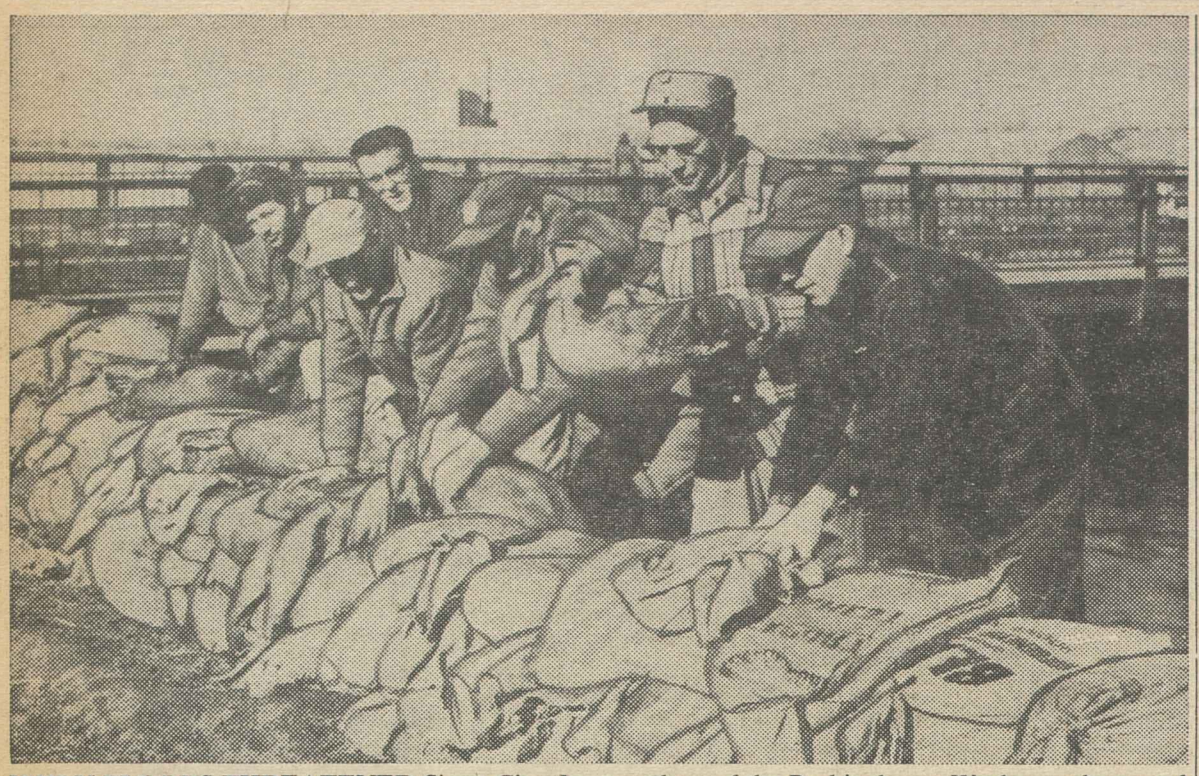
City Voters 'Helpless'

Woll pointed out that in the Tennessee case, the court found that the state legislature was charged with ignoring a state constitutional clause requiring reapportionment each 10 years on the basis of the United States census. City and suburban voters were "helpless" to remedy the situation, he said, because the effect of the legislature's refusal to redistrict was to deprive populous areas of enough members to force through a reapportionment law.

The Supreme Court's decision, Woll emphasized, did not lay down any guidelines by which federal courts should try to correct under-representation of urban areas. The remedies a district court might order, he said, will have to be decided by the lower court itself after it has found that "discrimination has adversely affected the constitutional rights" of city voters.

He pointed out that the AFL-CIO's constitutional convention meeting last December approved a resolution deploring the widespread under-representation of populous areas and over-representation of rural regions, and specifically declared that the federal courts should be able to require that inequities be corrected.

"I think that this (Tennessee) decision should be looked upon with great elation by organized labor," he said, because the under-represented city areas are the ones where "a great proportion" of union members live and vote.



WHEN FLOODS THREATENED Sioux City, Ia., members of the Packinghouse Workers volunteered for emergency duty, raising 10 miles of dikes with hastily-filled sandbags. These UPWA members were among the volunteers from Armour and Swift plants in the city.

Press Freedom Awards Set Up By Hemisphere Newsmen's Body

Mexico City—A program of awards to promote press freedom, newspaper unionism and international cooperation in the Western Hemisphere has been adopted by the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations.

The IAFWNO executive committee at its spring meeting here announced establishment of the Free Newspapermen of America Award for distinguished writing by a member of an affiliated organization on the subject of freedom of the press.

In addition, the Santiago Senen Gonzalez Memorial Award, named for the late founder of the Argentine Federation of Newspapermen, will honor outstanding work in trade unionism or in promotion of international understanding.

Winners of both awards will receive $250 and bronze plaques.

Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., of the Newspaper Guild and Luis Carnero Checa of Peru, as co-chairmen, presided over the sessions, which also:

- Scheduled the federation's second congress for Aug. 17-20 at Bogota, Colombia, and a 10-day seminar on freedom of information and professional problems, to be held at Panama City immediately prior to the Bogota congress.
- Accepted as new affiliates the Sindicato de Periodistas de Panama, the Asociacion Colombiana de Periodistas and the Sindicato de Periodistas de Managua, Nicaragua.
- Approved sponsorship of three participants in advanced trade union training courses to be given by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).
- Adopted resolutions condemning the imprisonment of Cuban newspapermen by the Castro regime, supporting Argentine newspapermen in their defense of union rights and press freedom, and assailing as unnecessary the recent suspension of two Los Angeles dailies with a resulting loss of 1,000 jobs.

Teacher Training Aids Get Labor's Backing

An Administration bill aimed at improving the quality of education through better teacher training has been backed by the AFL-CIO as a "constructive" approach to "a very real problem."

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair emphasized, however, that improved training and scholarships for advanced teacher study made up only part of the answer to the problems of raising educational standards.

"Nothing would do quite so much to improve the quality of American education as raising teachers' salaries and reducing class size," Fair told the education subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee.

The labor-backed Administration bill would award up to 2,500 scholarships to outstanding teachers for a year of full-time study and provide grants for colleges to improve teacher training programs and special courses. It would also help local public school systems conduct demonstration or experimental projects designed to improve the quality of instruction.

Fair told the subcommittee that the labor movement is especially concerned at the quality of teaching in economics, which he described as "too often shamefully inadequate."

Polls of high school students, he said, show "astonishing ignorance" about labor-management relations. Citing results of one survey, Fair declared:

"Whether or not a person is sympathetic to organized labor's goals, it is alarming to learn that nearly one high school student in 10 thinks that strikes are called by a notice sent from the company to the union or that one in five students thinks that a closed shop is a device used by employers to keep out unions."

'Dependence' Cited

Fair said inadequate teacher preparation and training often result in dependence on "special interest groups" such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which prepares an examination on economic problems along with the "correct" answers "which treat questions of opinion and judgment as though they were matters of fact to be simply answered yes or no." He added:

"So far as we are concerned, the situation would be no better if instead of turning to the Chamber of Commerce, the teachers turned to the AFL-CIO.

"Economic problems should be taught by teachers who are themselves prepared by their training and education to handle the subject."

URW Staff Man Joins Mediation Service

Akron, O.—Field Rep. Paul E. Bowers of the Rubber Workers has been granted a leave of absence to join the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

A pioneer member and past president of Local 85 in the Gro-Cord Rubber Co. plant in Lima, O., he has been a URW staff member since 1943.

ICFTU Seeks Freedom for Libyan Labor

Brussels — The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions is weighing "strong and effective measures" to obtain from the Libyan government respect for union rights and to halt interference with relationships between Libyan unions and the international labor movement.

Formulation of a program got under way after an ICFTU delegation headed by Gen. Sec. Omer Becu was refused admission to the country despite the valid visas of its members.

The delegation, also included Gen. Sec. Loyd (cq) A. Haskins of the Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers, a member of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers of the United States; Gen. Sec. Ahmed Tlili of the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT) and Gen. Sec. Peter de Vries of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation.

An earlier ICFTU delegation had been turned back at the Libyan border in September 1961. This was followed by a complaint to the Intl. Labor Organization on which the Governing Body took action. The Libyan government in November assured the ILO that "ICFTU representatives would always be welcome in Libya."

New 'Slavery' Hit:

ILO Group Reports Forced Labor Found

Geneva, Switzerland—Forced labor is still a fact of existence in a number of countries, an Intl. Labor Organization survey committee has reported, and despite international agreements there are "pointers" indicating that in some areas a compulsory labor system "is being born anew."

The survey, conducted by the ILO's Committee of Experts maintaining an annual study of the application of ILO conventions, said specifically that in some underdeveloped regions forced labor is used for "economic purposes."

The committee did not name the countries involved but said that its report to the annual ILO conference here next June would list them.

The governments, the committee stated, "will be called upon to reply" either in the conference or in official reports on their faithful adherence to conventions.

There are two major ILO conventions against forced labor, which the Committee on Experts bluntly labeled a "modern form of slavery" in which workers are exploited for political, social or economic purposes.

The first convention, approved in 1930, has been ratified and thus has treaty effect in 80 countries and is termed applicable by the ILO in 67 other recognizable political subdivisions. The second, approved in 1957, has been ratified by 54 countries and is held applicable in 52 non-metropolitan territories.

Prohibited in 1957

The ILO's Committee of Experts pointed out that the 1957 convention prohibits forced labor "as a means of political coercion or education" or punishment for opposing existing systems; as a "method of labor discipline"; as a means of "racial, social, national or religious discrimination"; and as a "method of mobilizing and using labor for purposes of economic development."

A 1961 report, the committee recalled, acknowledged that forced labor for economic purposes had "progressively diminished" and in some cases "completely disappeared." There was "noticeable progress" also in regard to forced labor for purposes of "political coercion."

Nevertheless, the committee survey said this year, remaining forms of forced labor cannot be called merely "vestiges of a dead past." In some cases, compulsory work is imposed in the name of "emergency" needs of a nation with the meaning of "emergency" imprecisely defined.

Recognizing the new awareness among underdeveloped areas of the urgent need for economic progress, the committee nevertheless warns "there can be no real economic development without parallel social development."

"Social development by definition means the removal of various constraints, one of the most pernicious of which is undoubtedly the modern form of slavery represented by forced labor."

Teacher 'Merit Rating' Denounced as Menace

Chicago—The merit rating system of paying teachers is an "educational cancer which must be stopped," Pres. Carl J. Megel of the Teachers declared recently at a conference for union leaders from all parts of the country.

"It is a device leading to educational ward-heeling among faculties, to public deception, and to poor education for children," Megel charged.

"It fosters confusion, friction, and ill-will among teachers."

Under merit rating, teachers who are supposed to be better than their fellow-teachers are paid more than others with equal or better training. The system, Megel maintained, "wrecks the single salary schedules under which teachers receive equal pay for equal training and experience."

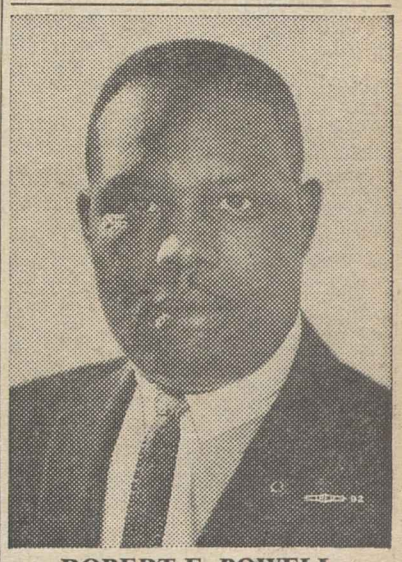
He urged that school boards and teachers adopt collective bargaining to increase the low salaries of teachers and to correct poor working conditions uniformly for all teachers under the single salary system, which replaced the merit system in most U.S. schools in the 1930s.

No way of determining the superiority of one teacher over another has ever been devised, Megel said. He claimed the system leads to political favoritism and to resentment from teachers not "rewarded," and by publicizing a few "merit maximums," misleads the public into believing that all teachers are paid more than they actually are.

1.7 Million Members In California Unions

San Francisco — Approximately 1.737 million California workers were union members in July 1961, or about 19,000 under the peak membership reached in 1960, according to the annual count of the State Department of Industrial Relations.

The tally reflected the long-term drop in industrial employment.



ROBERT E. POWELL

A vice president of the Laborers' Union, Robert E. Powell has been named by Pres. George Meany to the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee. Powell, born and schooled in Kansas City, Kan., served 8 years as business agent of Local 1290 there; in 1960, he became the international union's representative in St. Louis, Mo. He has attended the labor-management program at Harvard University. Powell was elected a vice president at the Laborers' 1961 convention.

At Midpoint of Session:

Major Bills Await Action in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

tle over a rider in the welfare plan bill, aimed at AFL-CIO-affiliated government employes, ended in a 218-182 defeat of the anti-labor provision.

In these votes, as in the 1961 session, the key has been the Administration's success or failure in whittling away the coalition's strength and winning votes from moderate Republicans and economic liberals among southern Democrats.

An uncertain factor in the future congressional timetable is the length of the expected southern Senate filibuster on a bill to abolish discriminatory literacy tests in federal elections—one of two major civil rights measures.

Sharp Battle Seen

Earlier in the session, a constitutional amendment to abolish poll taxes in federal elections passed the Senate with ease after a token filibuster. A sharper battle is anticipated over the literacy bill, which would prevent states from challenging for voting purposes the literacy of persons with a sixth-grade education. It is designed to halt the use of literacy tests as a registration subterfuge for racial discrimination. The bill would also eliminate language barriers to voting by Spanish-speaking Americans.

The battle—which may eventually hinge on the success or failure of an attempt to invoke cloture and cut off debate—will get under way when Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield attempts to bypass the Judiciary Committee to take up the literacy bill.

The heavy logjam of major bills is a reflection of the continuing flow of legislative proposals from the White House. In addition to 19 formal messages sent Congress this year, Kennedy has pressed for legislation in a series of letters to the House and Senate and to individual committee chairmen.

The aggressive White House leadership appears to have brought demands from some Republicans for an alternative to a policy of outright opposition to apparently popular programs.

House Republicans, through a series of unobjectionable amendments to the manpower training bill, found themselves able to support the measure and assert it had been "improved" through GOP efforts.

On health care for the aged, one group of Republicans suddenly supported a substitute for the Anderson-King bill, which would finance the system through social security. The substitute, offered by Rep. Frank T. Bow (R-O.), would give "free" private insurance health policies to persons 65 years and older, paid for out of general Treasury funds and not through the self-financing provision of the social security system.

GOP Plan Offered

In another move to pin a GOP label on health care, Rep. John V. Lindsay (R-N.Y.) proposed a social security health care measure with a provision that retired persons be given the choice of direct benefits comparable to the Anderson-King provisions or an $8-a-month allowance to purchase private health insurance.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank termed the Lindsay bill "a great improvement over the Bow bill," but said it still has "the major deficiency of using public tax power to assure profits for private insurance companies."

Large Locals to Get Short Report Form

A new four-page form, half the size of its predecessor, is now available to large unions reporting finances under the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act.

About 20 percent of the more than 52,000 reporting unions are required to use the long form and will find the new version gives them a major reduction in paper-work, Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said. Other unions previously have used a one-page "short" form.

The new form is known as LM-2. Required to use it are all unions whose total receipts, regardless of source and without exception, were $30,000 or more in the 12-month period covered by the report, and all unions that were in trusteeship at the end of their fiscal year.

Form LM-2 comes as a booklet, with extra copies and instructions included, and is being mailed currently to unions whose fiscal year has ended recently.

DELEGATES from 11 universities with labor education programs and from unions listen to Don Stevens, Michigan State AFL-CIO education director, at recent Midwest education conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education in Chicago. Seventy-five delegates attended the conference.

Labor Scorecard on Current Status Of Still-Pending Legislative Issues

ISSUE	STATUS
HEALTH CARE FOR THE AGED: Both the Administration and the AFL-CIO are strongly supporting the Anderson-King bill, which would provide health benefits for persons 65 and over under the social security and railroad retirement systems—without a means test. It would be self-financed by increasing the social security tax.	The House Ways & Means Committee held hearings last year, is expected to vote on the issue next month. There are indications that within the committee some conservative opposition is melting, and attempts by Republicans to come up with alternative plans testify to strong public support.
TRADE EXPANSION: The booming European Common Market and need for a high level of U.S. exports to maintain employment and check the outflow of dollars is the basis for Pres. Kennedy's request for broad authority to negotiate across-the-board tariff reductions. The AFL-CIO has actively backed the program, emphasizing the need for strong trade adjustment safeguards for workers and industries.	The House Ways & Means Committee has completed hearings, is expected to report out bill containing the key elements of the Administration proposal. The bill is expected to reach the House floor about mid-May under a closed rule prohibiting piecemeal amendments.
TAX REVISION: Both the Administration and the AFL-CIO have called for closing of loopholes including preferential tax treatment on profits earned abroad. The original program would provide a withholding tax on dividends and interest, limits on expense account spending, and repeal the dividend tax credit provision. Labor strongly opposed one Administration proposal for an investment tax credit as a "multi-billion dollar windfall to big corporations."	The House passed, 219-196, a modified tax revision bill after a strong appeal by Pres. Kennedy. In Senate Finance Committee hearings, still continuing, the AFL-CIO has asked major changes to improve the bill.
PUBLIC WORKS: Long backed by labor and now supported by the Administration, with modifications, is a public works program combining immediate, short-term construction of needed projects with stand-by authority for additional large-scale public works when economic indicators point to a future recession. Legislation has been sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.).	The Senate Public Works Committee on Apr. 17 approved a bill authorizing $600 million for public works projects in areas of heavy unemployment, coupled with stand-by authority for the President to use up to $2 billion without specific appropriation to head off a future recession. Republicans centered their fire on the stand-by provision. The House committee has completed hearings and is taking up the bill in executive session.
YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES: A single labor-supported, Administration-endorsed bill combines establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps—modeled after the CCC of the New Deal—with a public service employment program to provide job opportunities for young people with local governments and non-profit social agencies.	The House Labor Committee on Mar. 29 reported the bill favorably and the measure is awaiting Rules Committee clearance to go to the floor. A companion bill was cleared by the Senate late in the first session and is still pending.
FOREIGN AID: Kennedy has asked and labor is strongly supporting a $3.38 billion economic aid program, including a $600 million first installment on the Alliance for Progress program.	Hearings are under way in both the House and Senate. After a first-round battle over the amount of new funds to be authorized, the procedure starts over again on legislation actually appropriating the money.
DAVIS-BACON: A bill to include the value of fringe benefits in determining the area prevailing wage rates on federally-financed construction has strong support from labor, and Administration endorsement. A companion bill, also endorsed, would require payment of overtime rates on construction after 40 hours a week.	The 40-hour week bill was passed by the House Apr. 16 by a 163-46 vote. The Davis-Bacon amendments were approved by the House Labor Committee, 22-7, last month and are awaiting Rules Committee clearance.
GOVERNMENT PAY RAISE: An Administration bill raising federal employe pay scales over a three-year period, with the biggest increase going to the top grades, has been criticized by the AFL-CIO as not adequate for postal and other lower-paid government employes.	The Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee has held hearings and is expected to resume consideration of the issue after hearings on postage rates. The House committee has scheduled hearings to start May 3.
EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN: Legislation to guarantee women workers equal pay for equal work has labor and Administration support.	A House Labor subcommittee has held hearings, is expected to report a bill favorably.
SCHOOL AID: Need for large-scale federal aid is emphasized in labor and Administration-supported bills for school construction funds and teachers' salaries, college and medical school aid, and related measures.	The House Rules Committee has informally agreed to clear the way for a conference between the House and Senate on differing college aid bills. House conferees agreed that if the Senate insisted on aid to students as scholarships rather than loans, the House would have a chance to vote instructions on the issue. Also awaiting Rules Committee approval is a bill providing grants and loans for medical school expansion.
CIVIL RIGHTS: The AFL-CIO has asked for an enforceable fair employment law and greater authority for the government to aid school desegregation and protect civil rights. Labor also supports two Administration civil rights measures: a bill abolishing discriminatory literacy tests and abolition of poll taxes.	A proposed constitutional amendment to end poll taxes has passed the Senate and hearings have been held in House Judiciary Committee. A bill to prevent states from challenging for voting purposes the literacy of persons with a sixth-grade education is expected to be brought up in Senate Apr. 24, with a filibuster by opponents expected. The House Labor Committee has approved a fair employment bill.
CONSUMER PROTECTION: Both the truth-in-lending bill by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and the drug bill drafted by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) after two years of anti-trust hearings have labor's strong endorsement and Administration approval.	The bills have been held up by conservative opposition in the Senate Banking & Currency Committee, which is considering the Douglas bill, and the Judiciary Committee, which has the Kefauver bill.

Election Set for June 18:

Full Labor Support Voted For New Canadian Party

By Gervase N. Love

Vancouver, B. C.—The fourth biennial convention of the Canadian Labor Congress, on the eve of a national election, voted full support to the New Democratic Party and urged all affiliates and their members to back it with their votes.

The delegates—many of whom had helped establish the party—took their action only a few days before Prime Minister John Diefenbaker announced June 18 as the election date. A score or more of union members, many of whom represented their locals at the convention, are NDP candidates for federal parliament.

The resolution expressed satisfaction that the party "fully represents farmers, workers and other liberally-minded groups and individuals," and commended it "not only to organized labor, but to all sections of our society, as a party capable of serving faithfully the best interests of all the people of Canada."

The first impetus toward formation of the NDP was voted by the 1958 CLC convention in Winnipeg, Man., which instructed officers to sound out the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation, farm groups and other liberals on setting up an "effective alternative" to the older political parties. The response was favorable, and two years ago, in Montreal, the following CLC convention authorized the officers to go ahead with formation of the party.

The founding convention was held in Ottawa last August. Eamon Park, assistant Canadian director of the Steelworkers and chairman of the convention Political Education Committee, called the resolution the culmination of the 1958 decision.

He said the objective in the first year was the affiliation of unions with 200,000 members; some eight months after the founding convention, he continued, "more than 175,000" had affiliated.

Unions Pay Per Caps

The CLC itself does not affiliate to the NDP. Local unions, which do, pay 5 cents per month per member, with a proviso permitting individual dissenters to contract out. Individual NDP membership is $2.50 annually.

Earlier the delegates had weighed problems posed for some Canadians by provisos restricting political action in the constitutions of some unions with headquarters in the U. S. They directed CLC officers to take up with the AFL-CIO-CLC Liaison Committee "the amendment of union constitutions so as to give Canadian unions political freedom."

NDP National Leader Thomas C. Douglas, former CCF premier of Saskatchewan, was cheered repeatedly as he urged support for the new party and tore into the Chamber of Commerce's "Operation Freedom," which he characterized as an effort to "perpetuate the myth of alleged economic freedom" under "supposed free, competitive enterprise."

"Our country cannot survive politically free and economically enslaved," he said, declaring that only the NDP can supply leadership in planning for social and economic goals.

Pres. Arne Geijer of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions said that the good relations labor and management enjoy in his native Sweden rest in the final analysis on labor's political strength. Geijer, who thanked the CLC for its support of the ICFTU Intl. Solidarity Fund, was presented with a check for $25,000 by Sec.Treas. Donald MacDonald which raised to $75,000 the payments on a pledge of $200,000.

The fraternal delegates of the British Trade Union Congress, Pres. J. H. Southall of the National Union of Mineworkers and Pres. J. L. Simons of the Locomotive Engineers & Firemen, congratulated the CLC on getting into the political field.

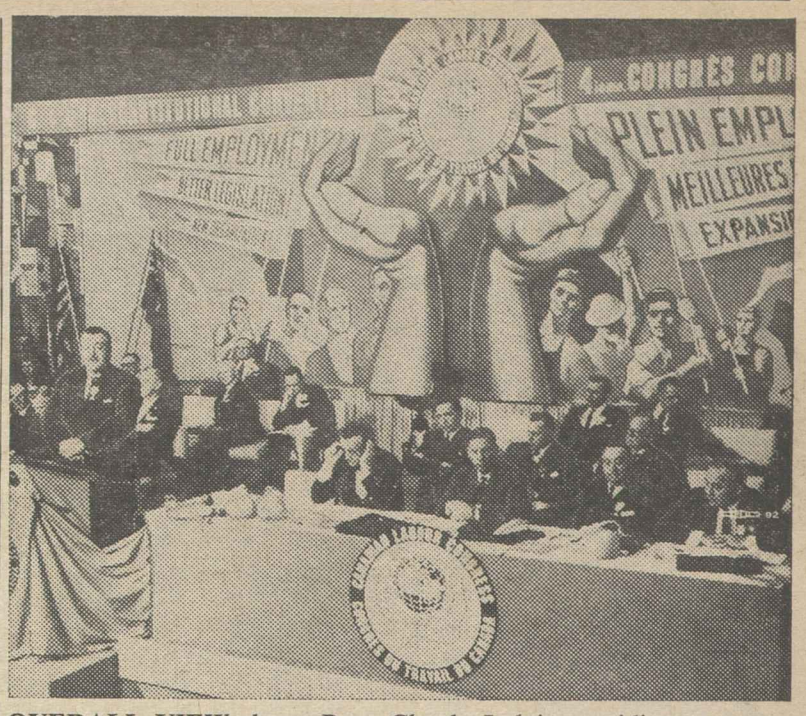
Canadian Minister of Labor Michael Starr strongly endorsed the recent proposal of Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers for a program of retraining production workers whose jobs have vanished for white collar work.

In other resolutions, the convention rejected efforts to open the CLC doors to Communist-dominated unions and upheld the Steelworkers in its fight for workers represented by the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; urged broad programs of tax reform and housing; called for a comprehensive health care plan; demanded federal inspection of all meats; denounced "monopolistic" control of press, radio and TV; approved a far-reaching campaign to organize white collar workers and asked for full disclosure of the true interest rate on consumer credit.

Pres. Claude Jodoin was re-elected by a 695-152 vote over G. L. Lambert of Auto Workers Local 199, St. Catharines, Ont. MacDonald and Executive Vice Pres. William Dodge were re-elected without opposition. Joe Morris, Woodworkers' West Coast district president, was unanimously chosen for the other executive vice presidency in place of Stanley Knowles of the Typographical Union, who is NDP candidate for Parliament from a Winnipeg district.

The Carpenters delegation walked out of the convention in dissatisfaction with a CLC executive council report that did not reach the floor until the following day on a dispute with the IWA over organizing Newfoundland loggers.

James Black, AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. director for Eastern Canada, said after a meeting of building trades delegates that issues involved would be considered by the department's executive council, already scheduled to meet in Washington on Apr. 24.



OVERALL VIEW shows Pres. Claude Jodoin presiding at a session of the fourth biennial convention of the Canadian Labor Congress in Vancouver, B. C. Others on the platform are CLC vice presidents and guest speakers.

CLC Calls for Peace 'In Freedom, Justice'

Vancouver, B. C.—The Canadian government was urged to work for peace in freedom and justice with "vigor, imagination and utmost perseverance" in a carefully-phrased resolution on international affairs passed after more than an hour of debate by the Canadian Labor Congress convention.

On cessation of nuclear weapons testing, the delegates asked for "the necessary control and enforcement measures, to be adhered to and observed by all nations with atomic capability." This is a major objective of the United States and Great Britain in current negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"Ideally the best defense against a thermonuclear war with all its consequences," the resolution added, "is general, simultaneous and complete disarmament."

A section of the resolution that touched off considerable debate called on Canada to join the Organization of American States, "ending thereby the isolation of our country in the western hemisphere of which we are an integral and inseparable part."

Opposition to this proposal came from Communist-oriented delegates and was beaten down.

OAS Record Cited

James Bury, of the Toronto Packinghouse Workers, who formerly was education director for the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), declared the OAS was making "a positive contribution to lifting the standards of living of the people" and asserted that Canada can do more inside OAS than out. Pres. Stanley Little of the National Union of Public Service Employes, who recently spent several weeks in Latin America, said workers there "can't understand" why Canada is not in the OAS.

In other areas the resolution:

- Proclaimed the United Nations "the best hope of progress for a lasting peace" and urged the government to back it and its agencies.
- Warned that Canada "cannot disarm on her own while the rest of the world remains armed," but deplored the equipping of Canadian forces with tactical nuclear weapon carriers, and asserted that "Canada does not need and cannot maintain atomic weapons."
- Urged the government to spend at least 1 percent of the national income for aid to economically less-developed nations and branded aid already given such nations "inadequate and insufficient."
- Called for reopening of formal negotiations on German unity based on self-determination, and preservation of the freedom of West Berlin with free access controlled by the four powers.
- Asked peace between Israel and the Arab states based on the former's territorial integrity, removal of the economic blockade and "substantial assistance" to economic development of the entire Middle East.
- Reiterated the stand of past conventions for recognition of Red China and its admission to the UN, and at the same time demanded preservation of India's borders, "under attack by the People's Republic of China."
- Opposed outside military intervention in Cuba and the severance of normal non-strategic trade and diplomatic relations.

4-21-62

IUD Presents IUE With Data On Radiation

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has presented the first library of books and documents relating to industrial radiation hazards to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' General Electric Conference Board.

The presentation was made by James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the IUD and president of the IUE, at an IUD safety training course for atomic energy workers employed at GE's Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in Schenectady, N. Y.

Carey said the material had been obtained from the World Health Organization, the U.S. Public Health Service, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. He said it would give affiliated locals the best material available on the subject and would help their members "understand the steps they must take to protect themselves, their families, and their communities."

The IUD Atomic Energy Technical Committee, Carey said, will supply on request a bibliography of the material in the library, all of which is available to interested groups.

Victoria Union Leader Dies at CLC Parley

Vancouver, B. C.—Victor Midgley, 48, an international representative of the Carpenters and a prominent Victoria, B. C., labor leader, died of a heart attack during the Canadian Labor Congress convention here.

Shortly before he was stricken, he had been named secretary of the convention organizing committee. The delegates observed a minute of silence in his memory upon announcement of his death. A widow, two sons and two daughters survive.

Labor to Open Official UN 'Friendship' Post

New York—An AFL-CIO "friendship" office, devoted to maintaining liaison with trade unionists who may be members of government delegations to the United Nations, will be opened officially Apr. 23, with a reception and luncheon for UN delegations, UN secretariat members and AFL-CIO leaders.

Honorary chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee for the United Nations Inc. is federation Pres. George Meany, who will attend the luncheon. Toastmaster will be Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Council and chairman of labor's UN Committee. A guest at the opening ceremonies will be Omer Becu, general secretary, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The office is being financed jointly by the national AFL-CIO and the city labor council, representing close to 1 million members of AFL-CIO unions in the metropolitan area.

A major purpose is to introduce UN delegates from foreign countries to the American labor movement, particularly those who have a trade union background and interest. Among many UN delegations are government officials, notably from Africa Asia and Europe, who entered public life via trade union activity. In addition, some government delegations on a temporary basis frequently include as delegates and advisers trade union officials.

The committee will be used also to establish social relationships among delegates with New York City unions.

The New York council will be primarily responsible for developing the liaison. It will be assisted by Irving Brown, former AFL-CIO overseas representative, who is now spokesman at the United Nations of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Labor Dept. Issues '62 Union Directory

A new edition of the Labor Dept.'s biennial directory of labor unions in the United States is off the press, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has announced. Copies may be purchased at 50 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The directory lists the address, phone number and other information on national and international unions; a survey of union membership; the names of AFL-CIO state and national representatives; and an index of unions and principal officers.

The directory reports 18.1 million members as of 1960 in 184 unions. It lists about 1.1 million outside the U.S. and mainly in Canada who are affiliated with U.S.-headquartered unions.

AFL-CIO News

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Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Fraud Charge Filed On 'Work' Petitions

Signatures Contested By Oklahoma Group

Tulsa—Oklahoma sponsors of a so-called "right-to-work" constitutional amendment have been accused by opponents of "misrepresentation and fraud" in collecting signatures to put the proposal on the November election ballot.

The "right-to-work" group filed petitions containing 213,716 signatures, some 77,000 more than the minimum required for an initiative. But opponents, in a formal protest, charged that the number of valid signatures was actually below the legal requirement of approximately 137,000. Oklahoma Sec. of State William N. Christian scheduled a hearing for May 11.

The protest, signed by a group of union, business, farm and professional leaders in the state, marked the third stage in the battle against the effort to impose a union shop ban in Oklahoma.

See pictures on Page 6.

Right-wing groups were rebuffed last year when the Oklahoma legislature buried "right-to-work" proposals in committee and rejected repeated efforts by proponents to force them to the floor.

The next stage came when a petition campaign was launched after a new U.S. Chamber of Commerce Committee for Voluntary Unionism held its first meeting in Oklahoma City and met with a group called Oklahomans for 'Right-to-Work' to plan the signature drive.

Joining the State AFL-CIO in a counter-attack on the "right-to-work" drive was a citizens group including educators, clergymen and other civic leaders. Through this group, known as Oklahoma Citizens to Preserve Free Marketing & Bargaining, hundreds of thousands of pamphlets and leaflets were distributed—door to door, through the mail, and at shopping centers—

(Continued on Page 8)

Porters Get Backing on Workweek

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted organized labor's full support to the Sleeping Car Porters in national negotiations for a shorter work month, job protection and income security.

The union is seeking a work month of 173 hours—the equivalent of a 40-hour week—for members who now work in excess of 200 hours a month.

Its proposals, the Executive Council said, "come well within the framework of the moral principle of equity" and "will pose no inflationary threat to the nation." The cut in the work month, it added, fits in with standard practices on railroads and in U.S. industry generally.

The backing was given by the council at its quarterly meeting Apr. 26 in Washington. The Sleeping Car Porters are bargaining with the Pullman Co. and three major railroads—New York Central System, Rock Island and Soo Line.

The achievement of the union's goals, the council said in a resolution, "will strengthen the entire economy, as well as benefit all of the American people, by increasing job opportunities for railway porters and attendants now furloughed as a result of sharp decreases in passenger-train operations."

The resolution continued:

"If the U.S. is to demonstrate to the peoples of the world that our democratic processes, in industry as well as in politics, provide an equitable and continuous rising standard of living within the area of freedom and justice for workers . . . as opposed to the methods, tactics and strategy of Communist or fascist totalitarianism, then it is imperative that the Pullman Co. and the railroad companies recognize their socio-economic responsibilities."

Vote Drive Launched By COPE

The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education kicks off its 1962 register-and-vote campaign with a Big Cities Conference in Washington Apr. 30-May 2.

The conference, expected by COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt to draw delegates from labor central bodies in the nation's 30 largest cities and 21 states, coincides with the opening of COPE Dollar Drive Month as designated by the federation's Executive Council.

"The outcome of the important November congressional elections could well be decided in May . . . by the amount of voluntary dollars contributed to COPE by union members," McDevitt observed.

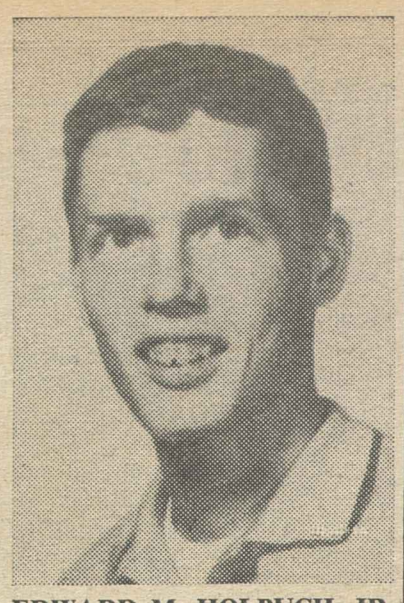
AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will address the opening meeting of the Big Cities Conference, devoted largely to workshop sessions, discussion and exchange of ideas.

"The twin purposes of this conference," McDevitt said, "are to help our registration and vote campaigns assure maximum participation by union members . . . and to help elect good candidates."

He said other conferences are

(Continued on Page 2)

MARY ELLEN ROBINSON



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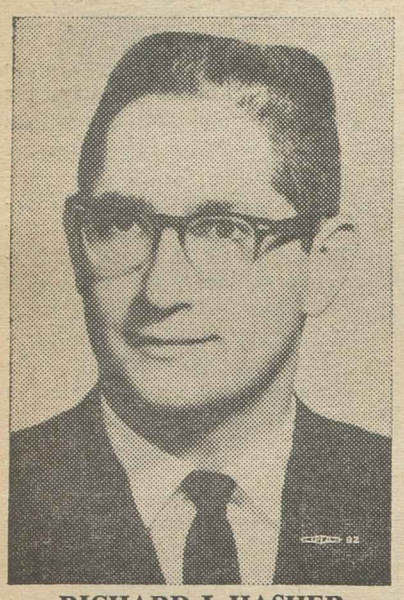
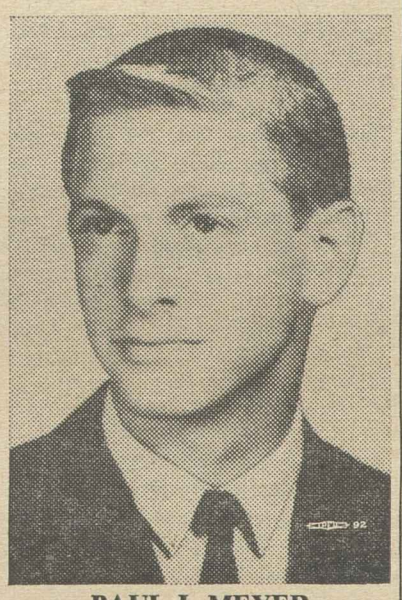


RICHARD J. HASHER



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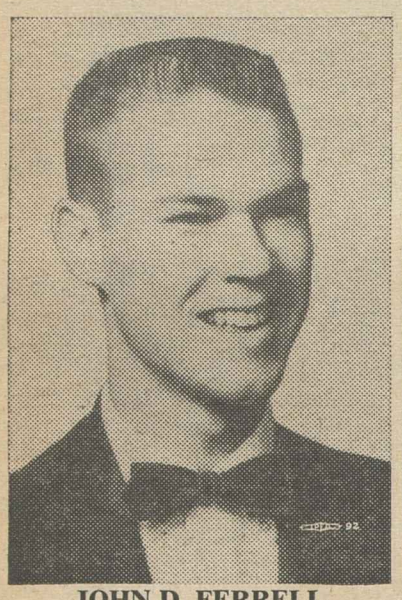
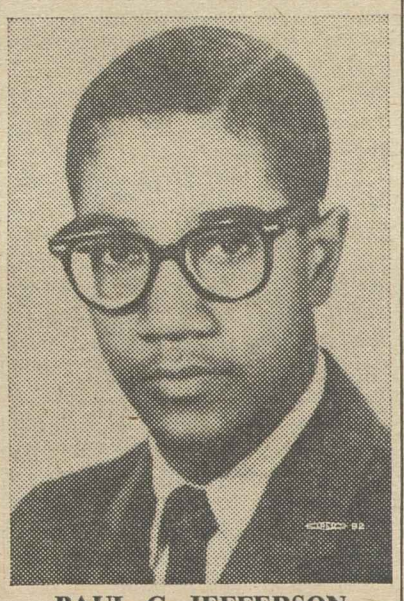


JOHN D. FERRELL



PAUL C. JEFFERSON

4th Annual Awards:

Six Win AFL-CIO Merit Scholarships

Six students—a girl and five boys—who will be graduated from high schools in June have been awarded 1962 AFL-CIO college merit scholarships.

The winners, picked on the basis of competitive tests conducted by the National Merit Scholarship Corp., raise to 24 the number of awards made since the program was inaugurated in 1959. In accordance with past practice, two scholarships were awarded in each of three geographical sectors of the country.

Selected from both union and non-union families for awards ranging up to $1,500 a year, the winners were:

John Daniel Ferrell, 18, Walnut Ridge, Ark., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Ferrell of Walnut Ridge. His mother is a member of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 579. The youth, regarded by his teachers at Walnut Ridge High School as an exceptionally superior student, has distinguished himself in the field of mathematics and expects to attend Harvard University in preparation for a teaching career.

Richard J. Hasher, 18, Euclid, O., whose late father, Irving, was a member of the Meat Cutters when he died in May 1960 and whose mother is employed by the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Talented as a creative writer, he also played football at Euclid High School, edited the school yearbook and led the tuba section of the school concert

(Continued on Page 8)

Living Costs At New High In March

Increases in the cost of medicine and medical care services helped send the consumer price index to a new high in March for the second straight month.

Helping move the index to 105, a two-tenths of 1 percent increase over February, was the higher cost of women's and girls' apparel, mainly spring wear, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

The medical care index has increased by about 3 percent from March 1961 levels, the report said, "mainly because of higher prices for all medical services."

(Continued on Page 2)

$1 Million Goes to Underpaid Workers

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State Labor Dept. has reported collections of more than $1 million from employers last year for back pay to meet standards of the state's minimum wage law.

The record collection was attributed to the broadening of the state's wage-hour law in 1960 by including employes of non-profit institutions. The state law protects workers in establishments not covered by the federal minimum wage act.

Last year 7,334 firms were found to have underpaid a total of 26,779 workers.

U.S. Warns Two Firms On Race Bias in Jobs

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has notified two companies that they will be required to undergo non-discrimination compliance reviews before being awarded government contracts.

The firms are the Comet Rice Mills with plants in Houston and Beaumont, Tex.; Stuttgart, Ark., and New Orleans; and Danly Machine Specialists, Inc., Cicero, Ill.

The actions are the first of this type the committee has taken.

Assistant Sec. of Labor Jerry R. Holleman, executive vice chairman of the committee, who signed the compliance review order, said the companies are not barred from federal contracts, nor have they had federal contracts cancelled.

But before new contracts are awarded them, he said, the special reviews will be undertaken to determine if they are in compliance with Executive Order 10925, requiring government contractors to make job opportunity available to all comers equally, without regard to race, creed or color.

The Brewery Workers for several years have had contracts covering about 130 Comet Rice employes at Beaumont and 70 workers at Houston, and are now on strike for a new contract at Houston. They formerly had a local at the Stuttgart plant, but it was broken several years ago under pressure from a rice growers' association. The New Orleans plant is unorganized.

Complaints of job discrimination against Negroes were filed against

(Continued on Page 3)

Physicians For Health Plan Name Director

The recently organized Physicians Committee for Health Care for the Aged Through Social Security has established a Washington headquarters and named Mrs. Genevieve Goldy as executive director.

Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, chairman of the committee formed to enlist physicians' support for social security health insurance, said the group's headquarters office has been opened at Room 226, 704 Seventeenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dr. Esselstyn said committee members believe that "under existing legislation—or the lack of it—all but the extremely wealthy live under constant fear that unpreventable or unpredictable medical disaster can destroy them financially."

It is the consensus of the group, he added, that the social security approach "is the most sound and practical method of financing health benefits for elderly Americans, whose number is growing at a rate of 3,000 a day."

The Physicians Committee was organized among a group of prominent doctors who visited Pres. Kennedy last month to offer their backing in his campaign for the social security health care program for the aged.

The move—a sharp break from the official position of the American Medical Association against the social security approach—represented the first concerted opposition to the AMA stand within the medical profession, although most of the doctors on the committee are AMA members themselves.

Ousted Unions Agree On Future Relations

Chicago—A special convention of the Laundry Dry Cleaning & Dye House Workers has approved an earlier executive board decision accepting an affiliation agreement with the Teamsters.

Both unions were expelled by the AFL-CIO in December 1957 on charges of failing to clean out corrupt elements of leadership. The federation subsequently chartered a new organization in the laundry field, the Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union.

Under the announced terms of their agreement each expelled union will remain autonomous, with no change in officers, and the laundry union will pay a monthly per capita tax of 5 cents a member to the Teamsters.

Rohan Wins Election In Printing Pressmen

Pressmen's Home, Tenn.—Alexander J. Rohan of Washington, D. C., was elected secretary-treasurere of the Printing Pressmen in a referendum election held Mar. 28, the union board of electors has just announced.

GM Cuts Big-Brass Pay To $696,820 and $629,613

Detroit—Lots of people got pay raises last year, but not the top officers of the world's top corporation.

Board Chairman Frederic G. Donner and Pres. John F. Gordon of General Motors had to take pay cuts.

Donner had his annual pay clipped for $2,000 less than he got in 1960. Less unfortunate was Gordon, who was slashed only $1,000.

The figures were revealed in a proxy statement mailed to GM and Du Pont Co. stockholders. They showed that Donner's total was driven down to $696,820, while Gordon had to make do with a mere $629,613.

Donner's pay packet was made up of $201,475 in salary and director's fees, $356,250 in bonuses and $139,095 in contingent credits. Gordon got it divided into $181,200 in salary and fees, $322,500 in bonuses and $125,913 in contingent credits. Contingent credits are paid at the end of 10 years if the officer does not exercise stock options granted him.

On stock options, the statement said 263 executives were granted option rights last month on a total of 344,385 shares at $56.82 a share. In 1961, it added, 58 officers and directors were paid $3,977,040 in salaries and fees, plus $6,979,192 in bonuses. The year before 19 officers and directors got $3,896,835 in salaries and fees and $7,681,000 in bonuses.

Handicapped Found in Every 3d ACWA Home

New York—One in every three households that includes a member of the Clothing Workers also includes a handicapped person, a survey made for the rehabilitation program undertaken by the Sidney Hillman Health Center has disclosed.

Every second household that includes a retired member of the union also has a disabled person, the study showed, with heart ailments leading all causes. Following in importance were arthritis, back trouble and chest ailments.

The program was set up by the center as a pilot project to provide guidance for other unions and to seek advances in the field of rehabilitation. The center, established by the ACWA and the clothing industry in memory of the first president of the union, is contributing $75,000 in staff time and other services. The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in the U. S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has made a grant of $60,000 a year for three years.

An advisory board includes industry and union leaders, officials of the Amalgamated Insurance Co. and the New York district Vocational Rehabilitation office.

Returns Average 63%

The survey, to determine the extent of disabling conditions among the households of ACWA members in the New York City area, was the program's first major project. A questionnaire in four languages, including a self-addressed return envelope, was sent to a sample of 6,600 households.

ACWA organizers went from shop to shop urging the workers to fill out the forms and the two union newspapers carried articles describing the project. The result was that more than 63 percent of the questionnaires were returned, among the highest return records for such a health survey.

The health center's next program will be to screen more than 300 of the disability cases for possible rehabilitation services. Cases involving disabled children will be reported to the city Health Dept.'s Bureau of Handicapped Children.

The center said that close working relations have been established with the Amalgamated Insurance Co., enabling the center to move in quickly when disability claims are filed so that early rehabilitation services can be started where feasible.

Meany Names Nine To Disputes Panel

Nine members have been named to the mediation panel set up to serve in the internal disputes program of the AFL-CIO, Federation Pres. George Meany has announced.

The panel includes all members of the Executive Council except three who serve on the subcommittee created to weigh appeals from the determination of the impartial umpire, and their three alternates. It includes, in addition, a number of general officers of international unions.

The new additions bring the total number of members to 50.

The nine named by Meany are: Howard Coughlin, president, Office Employes Intl. Union; Charles M. Crooks, president, Masters, Mates and Pilots; H. E. Gilbert, president, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen; Paul Hall, AFL-CIO vice president and member of the Executive Council; Ralph Reiser, president, Glass and Ceramic Workers; A. J. Rohan, secretary-treasurer, Printing Pressmen; Clarence N. Sayen, president, Air Line Pilots; Joseph J. Delaney, president, Operating Engineers.

Living Costs At New High For March

(Continued from Page 1)

Medical care costs have risen about 70 percent from the 1947-49 averages.

The March overall index was 1.1 percent higher than a year ago, rising in February and March after remaining relatively stable over the preceding 10 months. In February the increased cost of fresh fruits and vegetables sent the index upward.

Labor Dept. spokesmen indicated they anticipated another small rise in the index for April because of a continuing increase in service costs.

Housing costs were unchanged over the month on the average, and food increased only slightly while the transportation index moved down.

About 67,000 workers are scheduled to receive 1 or 2 cent an hour increases on the basis of the latest index level, primarily those employed in manufacturing, including chemical and aircraft companies.

An increase in working hours was reflected in the spendable earnings and purchasing power of workers. A worker with three dependents had spendable earnings of $85 a week after tax deductions, or about 60 cents higher than the previous month. Real earnings were about 41 cents a week higher than a month earlier.

Compared with March 1961, the average factory worker last month had $5 more in spendable earnings and $4 more in terms of real purchasing power.

On Labor News Conference:

Steel Price Policy Hit as 'Excessive'

The pricing practices of the steel industry are forcing the people to pay for its plants, machines and equipment while the companies chalk up "excessive profits," Nathaniel Goldfinger, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, has charged in a radio broadcast.

"All business and all companies need profits and the AFL-CIO certainly isn't opposed to fair profits," he said. "The problem here is large profits, excessive profits at fairly low levels of operation," he declared.

Goldfinger appeared on Labor News Conference, broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"What the U.S. Steel Corp. and the steel industry generally have been telling the public is that high prices are needed, large profit margins are needed, to reinvest in new plant and equipment," he said.

"Well, most of us were taught in economic courses that when a company needed money for investment it went to the stock market and issued stock. The steel industry—and particularly U.S. Steel—hasn't issued stock in years and years and years. Most of the money for new plant and equipment is generated internally from profits and from depreciation allowances."

Profits Up, Sales Low

Goldfinger cited economic studies to show that steel industry profits instead of declining in the past eight or nine years actually have climbed, although sales and production have been "fairly low."

The economist Gardiner Means, he said, has estimated that in the past few years U.S. Steel has begun to make a profit when operating at only 30 percent of capacity. The Kefauver Anti-Trust & Monopoly subcommittee, about four years ago, put the break-even point at a little less than 40 percent, he added. The reason this "very large profit margin" did not result in "fabulous profits," he explained, was because the industry operated at but 60 to 75 percent of capacity.

Goldfinger flatly charged that "the major corporations in the key industries of the U.S.—such as steel and autos—set their prices on a basis of what's called 'administered' pricing," with the dominant corporation moving first and the rest of the industry following along.

He recalled that the AFL-CIO stand on high "administered" prices is to make the facts known through "public opinion, public disclosure and public investigation."

Rigid Policy Questioned

"Lay the facts clearly before the public," he said, "and perhaps the pressure of public opinion would react against the pricing policies of these corporations."

The specifics of what Pres. Kennedy meant when he called for wage restraint in collective bargaining are not clear, the AFL-CIO economist asserted.

"If it is any kind of a rigid policy, then it certain would hurt the unions and more than hurting the unions, it would hurt the working people of the United States," he said.

"If, however, it is a flexible policy, then it certainly would hurt the price stability, while at the same time the government makes similar attempts to move rapidly to full employment and to eliminate large-scale unemployment, then this is in line with what the trade union movement has been asking for."

Goldfinger was questioned on the program by Lee Cohn of the Washington Evening Star and Alan Adams of McGraw-Hill Publications.

Major Gains Won By UFWA Local

Memphis, Tenn.—A new three-year contract that includes total wage increases of 13 cents an hour and major improvements in fringe benefits has been signed on behalf of some 625 members of Furniture Workers Local 282 and the Ivers & Pond Piano Co., a subsidiary of the Winter Piano Co.

Benefits include coverage of workers and their families by the UFWA Insurance Fund, with the company paying all costs. The union is engaged in a long-range plan to equalize wages and working conditions in all plants of Winter affiliates.

Big Cities Conference To Open COPE Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

planned which will include additional cities and states. COPE also is conducting a series of 14 area conferences, eight of which already have been completed, to help train unionists across the country in tested techniques for the upcoming registration, voting and dollar drives.

At its February meeting, the Executive Council voted to raise $750,000 to finance the register-and-vote effort.

The registration campaign is being directed by Roy L. Reuther, on leave from his post as administrative assistant to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and director of the UAW Citizenship Dept.

Despite a late start in the 1960 presidential election campaign, the COPE drive that year helped add some 2.5 million qualified voters to the election lists, far more than the popular vote margin won by the Kennedy-Johnson slate.

The 1962 COPE campaign, McDevitt said, will be aimed at "liberalizing Congress" to help win enactment of labor's legislative program.

"A COPE dollar invested by a union member this year," he continued, "could reap dividends next year in the form of more job security, better schools for the children of workers, health care under social security for our elderly people, a higher minimum wage, better housing programs, and more protection for the unemployed.

"It could mean a better standard of living for all working people."

Coalition Strong

The COPE director said that, at maximum strength, the House coalition of Republicans and southern conservatives now numbers 285, or 65 percent of House membership.

"Any addition to the strength of the conservative coalition," he declared, "would spell disaster for progressive legislation for the next two years."

McDevitt pointed to a number of pro-labor candidates who narrowly lost election bids in 1960 and suggested that more effort and money contributed by working men and women might have tipped the scales in their favor.

Plant Reopening Blocked:

Labor Rally Backs Alabama Strikers

Sheffield, Ala.—Assembly lines and construction work in this highly-industrialized area came to an almost complete halt for two hours as 8,000 union members put down their tools to march side by side with 300 striking aluminum workers in a dramatic demonstration of trade union solidarity.

Workers from virtually every organized craft and industry marched 10 abreast, in a column stretching eight blocks long, through the streets of Sheffield to circle the gates of the ironically-named Union Aluminum Co.

They marched to protest preparations to resume production at the struck plant, closed since Nov. 16, 1961, when members of the Aluminum Workers struck in an effort to win a first contract and boost wage rates above a $1.15 to $1.33-an-hour level.

Two days after the demonstration, joined in by union members in the Tri-City area of Sheffield, Tuscumbia and Muscle Shoals, the company's attorney notified Aluminum Workers Vice Pres. Claude R. Mitchell that no attempt would be made to resume production or recruit outside strikebreakers.

The demonstration, described in the Tri-Cities Daily newspaper as "a mighty show of strength never before seen" in the area, was called on less than 24 hours notice after utilities had been reconnected at the plant and foremen ordered to report for work.

Utilities' Connection Protested

The utilities were turned on by the manager of the Sheffield Power, Water & Gas Board after members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers refused to cross the Aluminum Workers picket line. The rally and march were called to protest the reconnection of utilities as a "strikebreaking" move, facilitating the company's planned attempt to resume production without a union contract.

Mayor C. L. Beard addressed the protest rally and declared he "neither ordered, sanctioned nor condoned" the restoration of utility services by the autonomous board. The board had said earlier that it had no choice under its TVA power contract but to provide service on request.

The biggest contingents in the protest demonstration represented construction workers and other craftsmen at nearby Tennessee Valley Authority operations, who took annual leave—deducted from their vacation time—from their government jobs to join the demonstration, and fellow members of the Aluminum Workers at the Reynolds Aluminum plant who closed down all but essential operations during the march.

Both the Tri-Cities Central Labor Union and the area Building Trades Council joined in sponsorship of the demonstration.

The company's apparent abandonment of plans to reopen came after only half its foremen crossed the picket line to report for work.

Pledge in 1945 Cited

The strike was called in an effort to get the firm's owner, William King, to keep a promise made in 1945.

At that time, when King began his business with a handful of men making aluminum windows in an old warehouse, he told the union he would be "glad" to work out a union contract as soon as his business was established. He had just got out of the service, he said, and was operating on borrowed money.

Three years later, when the company moved to a modern building and appeared firmly established, the union reminded King of his pledge. His reply, Mitchell said, was that he now wanted no union at his plant. When the Aluminum Workers carried out an organization drive, union supporters were fired.

After three more attempts to organize—once by the Iron Workers and twice by the AWIU—the union won an election in April 1961 by a four-vote margin. Despite the narrow victory, within a week after the union was certified virtually every employe had signed up. Since the strike was called after four weeks of unsucessful negotiations, not a worker has crossed the picket line.

Mitchell said the only increase in pay production workers had received since 1955 was the mandatory raise to $1.15 an hour when the federal minimum wage was lifted.

TRADE UNION SOLIDARITY with 300 striking aluminum workers at Sheffield, Ala., was demonstrated when 8,000 workers joined a rally and march protesting the Union Aluminum Co.'s preparations to resume production with no contract. Two days later, the company notified the Aluminum Workers that it would not hire strikebreakers or attempt to operate otherwise.

U.S. Warns 2 Firms on Race Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

Comet's Houston plant over a period of several months in 1961 and 1962, Holleman said.

The President's Committee determined there was reasonable doubt that the company was in compliance in its various facilities, and was making "no discernable effort" to get in compliance, Holleman said.

An investigation of a complaint of discrimination at the Danly plant also resulted in a determination of "reasonable doubt" of compliance.

Holleman said both firms were informed of the review order before it was made public. He stressed that the pre-award reviews and reports required do not bar either firm from seeking a government contract. The reports will be analyzed when they are received, he said, and additional information gathered if required.

Before any company is barred from contracts or before a contract is cancelled, he said, hearings must be held.

Civil Defense Budget Gets Labor Backing

Civil defense is not an area for budget-cutting, the AFL-CIO has declared in testimony urging Congress to appropriate the full amount requested by Pres. Kennedy.

Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told a House Appropriations subcommittee that "workable plans and facilities" must be ready for an attack "we prayerfully hope will never occur."

He said adequate preparation for the nation's survival would, in itself, help deter aggression while weakness might encourage an attack.

Riley asked the committee to vote to appropriate the $695 million asked for the Office of Civil Defense and the $8 million sought for the Office of Emergency Planning.

Declaring that "millions of lives can be saved with adequate fallout shelters," Riley said funds are needed to provide:

- Financial assistance to state civil defense programs.
- Emergency operations.
- Warning and detection.
- Shelter research and construction and incentives for construction of shelters.
- Adequate designation of shelters in existing structures.

Haggerty Renews Call Against Sites Walkouts

Labor's record in minimizing time lost due to work stoppages in missile site construction is "good, but not good enough," Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has declared in a message in the department's monthly Bulletin.

"We must have no work stoppages on missile bases," he emphasized in describing the missile effort as "a vital program to America" which "is now in the critical stage."

"I realize that the authority and discipline of our building trades unions have been weakened by legislation, but our unions must do all in their power to see that this vital missile work proceeds uninterrupted," Haggerty asserted.

He recalled that voluntary efforts of the department and its affiliates in response to Pres. Kennedy's 1961 State of the Union message had succeeded in cutting time lost due to work stoppages from 1.5 percent of total time worked to one-half of 1 percent.

Since the establishment of the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission in May 1961, time lost has been further reduced to .108 percent of total time worked, or 1 man-day lost for every 927 worked, a record which Haggerty described as "five times better than construction generally."

Called Almost Perfect

He noted that Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg had praised the June through December record of 1 man-day lost for every 1,518 worked "as almost perfection," but added:

"This is a good record, but it is not good enough."

He urged a complete end to work stoppages at the sites and reliance on local Missile Sites Labor Commissions to help resolve grievances and other disputes.

"Building tradesmen have always responded quickly and vigorously to the call of national need and we are confident that this missile site program will receive a similar and wholehearted response," Haggerty declared.

The Building Trades president and the heads of five international unions intervened recently to help end a work stoppage at the Walker Air Force Base missile site at Roswell, N. M. The three-day dispute involved a non-union contractor.

No-Strike Pledge

Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one of the unions involved, in directing IBEW members to return to work under the union's pledge to avoid stoppages, cited a clause in the IBEW constitution barring strikes without approval of the international president.

IUE Ousts Teamsters In NLRB Balloting

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers topped a series of representation election victories over the unaffiliated Teamsters by winning representation rights in a Woonsocket, R. I., electronics plant where the Teamsters were installed three years ago without an opportunity for a choice by the employes.

The culminating vote at the General Instrument Co. plant was ordered by Reg. Dir. Bernard L. Alpert of the National Labor Relations Board's Boston office on the basis of IUE intervention in a petition filed by the Independent Trades Union (ITU), an unaffiliated group, during a wage reopener.

The tally showed IUE 507, Teamsters 136, ITU 32 and no union 39.

The Jewelry Workers organized the plant in 1958 and the business agent, James Manzo, moved the local into the Teamsters without the formality of a members' vote. At the pre-election hearing this year, Robert Bowles, in charge of personnel for the company, said four or five "contracts" were around the plant, with one kept in the office and the others shown to select employes, most of whom are women. It was brought out that there never was a general distribution.

The employes, who asked the IUE to come in last September, were aided during the drive by IUE Local 253 at the General Electric Co. Telechron plant; IUE Local 280 at the Grand Money Meter Co., Providence, and by members of the Clothing Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers. The General Instrument employes have been chartered as IUE Local 225.

In NLRB balloting at the Aemco Div. of Telex, Inc., the Teamsters polled one vote while the IUE won bargaining rights with 173 votes and 134 employes voted for no union. Three other recent victories were scored.

About 450 cab drivers in San Diego, Calif., pulled out of the Teamsters and have received a charter directly from the AFL-CIO as the Cab Drivers of Greater San Diego & Vicinity. The drivers expressed dissatisfaction with a contract negotiated last fall.

Guidelines Set Up on Pay at Missile Bases

The Labor Dept. has issued "interpretive guidelines" on the application of prevailing minimum wage provisions in two federal laws—the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and the Davis-Bacon Act—to certain work at Minuteman missile site facilities.

Walsh-Healey governs the prevailing wage for work on materials and equipment, including manufactured items, supplied to the government under contract. Davis-Bacon covers prevailing wages in construction of federal facilities.

The guidelines were set forth by the department's solicitor, Charles Donahue, in a letter to Col. Raymond J. Disher, chief of the Air Force's Contract Management Div.

The Walsh-Healey Act would apply, Donahue said, to "delivery and incidental installation" of Minuteman equipment where this involves "no more than a minimal amount of job-site activity."

The ruling was directed specifically to a dispute over installation of launching equipment and controls at Malstrom Air Force Base in Montana. Donahue emphasized that other cases "may involve different factual considerations" and should be judged in the light of the particular facts as well as the broad guidelines he had set forth.

Meanwhile, the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission ruled on a number of wage cases referred to it by the Defense Dept. The decisions found, among other things, that hazard pay premiums are "not unreasonable" when applied under conditions of actual hazard, and that an off-site pay differential granted employes of industrial prime contractors for extended work at operational and test sites was "within acceptable limits."

In the latter case, the commission also outlined criteria to be applied in future considerations of off-site differentials.

Let's Halt the Talent Waste

THE ANNUAL AWARD of six AFL-CIO college merit scholarships is one facet of organized labor's ever-expanding concern with the inequality of educational opportunity that faces the nation's senior high school classes every June.

By the time the current school year ends, unions will have distributed over half a million dollars in scholarship aid, mostly to highly qualified students who lack the means to secure a college education.

But despite this intense and growing interest in furthering educational opportunities, no single group in our society can cope with the problem of providing every qualified high school graduate with the opportunity of completing a college education.

The AFL-CIO has fought vigorously for greater financial aid to higher education through federal legislation. Such legislation has passed both houses of Congress but is presently stuck in the House Rules Committee awaiting clearance for a conference committee to resolve differences in the measures.

Passage of a federal aid-to-higher-education bill could be the jumping-off point for a massive national attack on inequality in educational opportunities and provide support for the programs of the trade unions and other groups to give every youngster the chance he deserves.

The Right to Vote

THE CURRENT SENATE DEBATE on legislation to abolish arbitrary and discriminatory literacy tests as a bar to voting marks the third time in the past five years that Congress has attempted to protect and extend the right to vote to all citizens regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

In 1957 and again in 1960, civil rights legislation was adopted with new safeguards of the right of all citizens to vote. The argument advanced when these acts were debated was that if only the right to vote was assured to all persons without discrimination, it would not be necessary for Congress to deal legislatively with discrimination in education, jobs, housing and other areas.

Now the Administration, supported by a number of liberal Republicans, is attempting to plug another loophole in voting rights legislation by forbidding the states to use literacy tests specifically designed or manipulated to bar minority groups from the right of suffrage.

The Administration's solution is essentially to use a standard of six years of primary education as proof of literacy for federal election purposes and to require that literacy in a foreign language be accepted as ground for qualification.

According to a Civil Rights Commission report, 19 states now require that voters demonstrate their literacy as a condition of being allowed to exercise the right to vote.

On the foreign language issue, thousands of Spanish-speaking Puerto Ricans were denied registration under New York law in 1960.

The southerners have begun a filibuster along now-classic states' rights lines. But the basic position in this case is that the right to vote for federal officers is a right protected by the U.S. Constitution and a state has no constitutional license to impose such conditions as to disfranchise citizens on the grounds of race or color or arbitrary refusal to accept literacy in a language other than English.

Plugging the literacy test loophole in the voting laws is essential if there is to be any meaningful equity in the nation's universal suffrage. But elimination of restrictions on voting rights cannot and must not be a substitute for legislation to abolish discrimination and segregation in education, jobs and housing.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Help for the Unschooled:

New Kennedy Plan Would Aid 2.5 Million Untrained Adults

The following is excerpted from the Education News and Views section of the April 1962 American Federationist.

IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS on education, Pres. Kennedy asked for federal action to reduce adult illiteracy, a serious national problem which too often in the past has been swept under the rug. In line with the President's request, Rep. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.) has introduced an Adult Basic Education Act which is being actively supported by labor.

Compared with the other nations of the world, America has done such a good job of reducing illiteracy that many people would be surprised to know the extent to which it remains an important problem.

It is no small achievement that we have succeeded in reducing illiteracy in the United States to 2.2 percent of the adult population. Yet the greatness of this achievement should blind no one to the size of the problem which still exists.

That 2.2 percent of our population adds up to a total of more than 2.5 million adult Americans who are completely unable to read and write. That is more than the total population of New Zealand, Liberia or Israel.

Actually the situation is much worse even than these figures suggest. There is general agreement among educators that anything less than a fifth grade education leaves a person with so little basic education that, even though he may be technically able to read and write, he is for practical purposes illiterate. Educators use the term "functional illiterate" to describe such people. Functional illiterates, by definition, are those who have completed no more than four years of school. There are 8 million functional illiterates in the United States. This is more than the total population of Ghana, Kenya or Saudi Arabia.

AMONG NEGROES, the rate of illiteracy is four times as high as among white people. Approximately one out of every 10 Negro men in the United States is completely illiterate. This is one of the serious consequences which flow from racially segregated schools.

The Adult Basic Education Act is designed to assist the states in providing the necessary instruction for adults who lack the basic educational skills needed both for citizenship and meaningful employment. Under the bill $5 million would be appropriated the first year and $10 million for each of the next four years. These funds would be distributed to the states in proportion to the number of adults in each state who have not completed six years of school.

The funds which would be appropriated under the bill are modest enough compared to the enormous social cost of functional illiteracy. The relationship between illiteracy and unemployment has been clearly established. Industry is increasingly coming to demand higher levels of education among its workers. The adult of little or no education is condemned to work in low skill, underpaid jobs. In fact, more often than not, he has no job at all because fewer than half of the functional illiterates are gainfully employed. Among the unemployed, as many as 12 percent have less than five years of schooling and 35 percent have had no more than seven years of schooling.

When technological changes displace workers, those of little education are the most difficult to retrain for new jobs. In 1959 a joint committee on automation in the meat-packing industry was established by Armour and Company, the Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters. The committee was created to assist in retraining and relocating displaced workers. But when the Armour plant in Oklahoma City closed, the Automation Committee found that of 170 workers who were tested for retraining, only 60 had enough educational background to show promise of benefiting from some form of vocational training. The balance—65 percent—were simply told that the best chance of employment would be in casual labor.

Evidently lack of education has also been a barrier to retraining under the area redevelopment program. There has not been as yet any detailed study of the reasons why workers have been rejected for training under this program. Yet the fact that, of the first 1,100 accepted for training, 82 percent had nine or more grades of previous schooling indicates that most of the under-educated were among those who either did not attempt retraining or were rejected.

The best planned retraining program is of little use to workers who can neither read nor write. Functional illiteracy places the workers in a social caste with little chance for escape.

Illiteracy is not only a limitation upon the ability of the individual worker to improve himself but it is also a blight upon his children.

Chances appear to be good for the successful passage of the Kennedy Administration's Adult Basic Education Act, especially if members of Congress find there is active support for such legislation among workers and other voters.

Morgan Says:

Nation's Capital Fast Becoming Petrified Forest of Concrete

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

AFTER THE FORM 1040s are filled and the house mortgaged or the savings liquidated to raise the funds to pay what the government demands, the hapless American taxpayer surely has earned the right to bite the hand he feeds. One of the more eloquent testimonials to the stable, long-suffering qualities of the genus Americanus is the fact that after the ordeal of Apr. 15, we don't all flock in droves or gaggles to join one of those right-wing societies that advocate so alluringly the abolition of the income tax. But let not the public servant, either elected or appointed, toy or dawdle with our patience indefinitely for it is not unlimited and one of the areas in which it is—or should be—reaching the breaking point has to do with the construction of government buildings in Washington, D. C.

Morgan

It is not that the federal structure does not have a place on the horizon of the nation's capital. But at the rate at which this massive art form is multiplying on every avenue, Pierre L'Enfant's fair city is fast becoming a grand canyon of stricken stone, a petrified forest of concrete colossuses or colossi. And as if this solid affront to aesthetics and simple good taste were not enough, these new buildings inevitably cost millions more than the government, on behalf of the taxpayer bargained for, and then, to crown the outrage, they unfailingly develop construction bugs that cost vast additional funds to eradicate.

Take, for example, the New Senate Office Building. This marble monstrosity, a happy marriage of the neo-fascist architecture of Mussolini's time and the graceful lines of a dockside warehouse, was supposed to cost modestly upwards of $20.5 million. Final cost, more than $30 million. That word "final," however, is misleading. Alteration bills have hardly ceased coming in.

First there was the item of the fancy rubber tile floors. Capitol Architect J. George Stewart and his fellow-planners had failed to calculate the resonance they would create for the echo of countless electric typewriters or the danger their slick surface presented to high-heeled secretaries. So they put in for $150,000 for wall-to-wall carpeting to deaden the noise and protect the nyloned limbs of senatorial help. But then all the massive hardwood doors had to be unhinged and planed down to clear the carpets.

Then senators found they couldn't commandeer the automatic elevators and special button arrangements were installed; the ornate electric clocks in the hearing rooms wouldn't work because the fancy, heavy hands were too much for the motors to lift; bugs developed in the public address systems which persist to this day.

And, of course, everybody is familiar with the story of the subway connecting the New Senate Office Building with the Capitol, perhaps the world's most expensive railroad, above or underground, a distance of a little more than four well-hit home runs at a cost of more than $6 million. Original estimate: $2 million plus.

These items are not new but they unfortunately seem to reflect the trend of planning and building on Capitol Hill. The controversial projection of the east front of the Capitol, which many leading architects condemned, cost $24 million instead of the expected $17 million. Now Stewart proposes to build a 1,900-car garage under it at a cost above $41 million which the Senate's leading economist, Paul Douglas of Illinois, estimates will work out to more than $22,000 per car.

A NEW GLEAM IN STEWART'S EYE is the possibility of extending the west, or downtown side, front of the Capitol. In an editorial pointedly entitled Let Bad Enough Alone, The New York Times last week denounced the idea, described the east front extension as a "hard, grotesque vulgarity."

But if this is grotesquery now, it may look enchanting alongside the gigantic, fortress-like third House Office Building being completed on a slope of Independence Avenue southwest of the Capitol. Original cost estimates: $65 million. Current estimates: almost, but not quite, double that.

Residents of a choice and lovely two-block area back of the Capitol are in an uproar over plans to build a Library of Congress annex there. On an adjoining site already acquired by the government it is planned to erect a memorial to James Madison.

The question is whether to raise a monument to short-sighted, graceless and expensive planning on Capitol Hill, as well. As its inspiration some critics blame Stewart but he can't do anything that Congress, that arbiter of federal taste, doesn't go along with, subways and all.

Washington Reports:

Used Car Buyers Seen Paying Up to 180% in Interest Charges

USED CAR INTEREST RATES have been found to be as high as 180 percent without the buyer realizing the rate he is paying, Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), sponsor of the Senate truth-in-lending bill, asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

"These hidden interest costs on used cars are almost never lower than 30 percent," Douglas asserted. "The truth-in-lending bill would require that in the fields of personal credit, consumer credit and real estate credit, the seller or lender tell the buyer or borrower the total amount to be financed, the finance charge expressed in terms of dollars and cents, and the percentage that the finance charge bears to the total amount to be financed, expressed as a simple annual rate on the oustanding upaid balance."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) on the same program said he agreed to the principle that "we must have truth in lending and in respect to what people are paying for the cost of credit," but reserved for further study the issue of whether legislation should require statement of the interest percentage charge.

Douglas declared that the total of consumer credit outstanding today is $216 billion.

"This is increasing at a very rapid rate," he said, "and in a few more years will be as great as the national debt itself."

Douglas said that most used car advertisements state the monthly payment for a car without stating how many months the payment must be made, how much of the total is for the car itself and how much is a finance charge. Small loans, he said, are usually quoted in monthly terms.

"THREE AND A HALF PERCENT a month seems low," he continued, "but that is actually 42 percent a year. Also, 6 percent a year on $1,000, charged upon the original amount while the principal is paid off in monthly installments, is actually 12 percent. The borrower should know that."

Javits said that New York State already has a similar law, except for the interest item. He said that much of the opposition is stated in terms of being against specifying "the percentage per annum."

Douglas said the Senate Banking Subcommittee which has been conducting hearings on his bill is now split, but that he believes, once the public is informed about the measure, the tie will be broken. "I am confident that this is a proposal so essentially fair that ultimately it will carry," he declared.

"The principle is simple, that the borrower or the buyer is entitled to the truth. The truth is a very firm foundation."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

EVENTS HAVE MOVED swiftly following the Supreme Court's Tennessee-case decision that federal courts have a duty to hear complaints by under-represented urban citizens that they are denied equal protection of the laws by state legislatures which gerrymander election districts to concentrate power in rural voters.

The high court itself ruled, in a Michigan case, that the supreme court of that state must reconsider a decision that the state courts could not hear charges of discrimination.

The case involves a Michigan constitutional amendment, adopted in 1952, freezing state senate districts into the organic law without regard to existing or potential population differences. This was challenged as a violation of the federal constitution's guarantees. The state supreme court upheld rejection of the challenge by the lower courts.

Said the U.S. Supreme Court, it got the "impression" a majority of the Michigan justices believed that no matter what the merits of the constitutional claim, a remedy was "not enforcible in the courts." This is not correct, in the light of the Tennessee decision, said a 6-1 majority, and it told the Michigan courts to take a hard look at the facts and at potential remedies.

* * *

IN MARYLAND, the state court of appeals took action on its own. Maryland's legislature is gerrymandered to deny equal representation to heavily-populated suburban counties. In addition, a "county unit" system applied in party primary elections allows a candidate for statewide office to be denied nomination even though he gets a majority of the popular vote.

The Maryland Committee for Fair Representation attacked the system, charging that 76 percent of the people live in cities and suburbs but have only 34 percent of members of the state senate and 49 percent of the lower house. A trial court dismissed their petition, holding that prevailing law forbade the judges to enter this "political thicket."

The court of appeals reversed this decision in the light of the U.S. Supreme Court's precedent. It ordered an immediate hearing of the charges and suggested that the state legislature had better be called into special session if the charges were found correct. Maryland politics is thrown into turmoil in an election year, but the claim of urban citizens that they are denied equal protection of the laws at last gets a hearing in a forum with power to order relief.

* * *

THE EXACT PATH by which the federal and state courts will seek to mark out a new and valid policy is not clear.

The Maryland court of appeals said that no "precise, inflexible and intractable formula" could be stated for "constitutional representation." It did, however, point to the Supreme Court's Tennessee-case language suggesting "some reasonable relationship of population, or eligible voters, to representation in the state assembly."

This promptly became interpreted in a Georgia legislature's special session as signifying only some slight reform. That state's "county unit" primary system would be revised, legislative leaders decided, so that the eight largest counties with more than 41 percent of the population would be allowed 26.4 percent of the state house of representatives.

But a three-judge federal court was scheduled to begin hearings on a suit directly challenging the county unit system, and on May 21 a federal court will hear an argument for a judgment ordering immediate legislative reapportionment, and on May 23 still another federal court case is set, demanding changes in unequal districts for the U.S. House of Representatives.

The lower courts, state and district, must try to frame formulas for relief that will stand the test of appeal to both the highest state and federal courts. The end is going to be greater representation for urban voters, with results that should refreshen our political life.

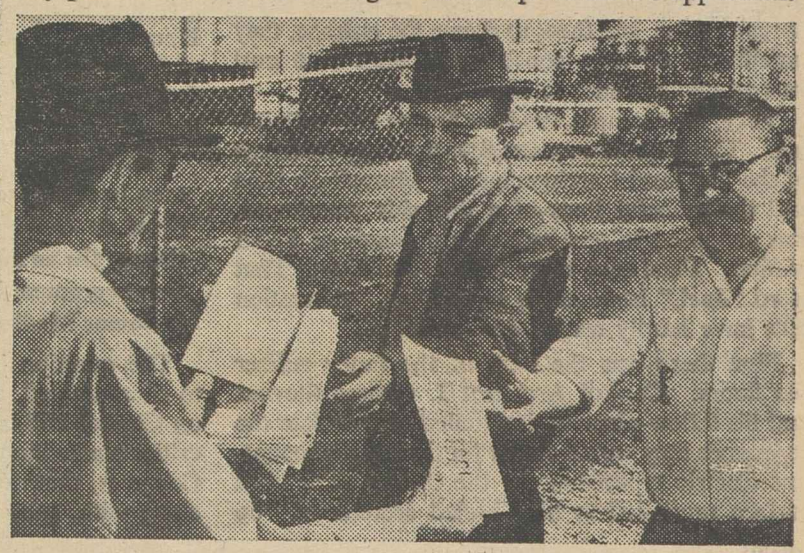
FEDERAL TRUTH-IN-LENDING legislation is needed, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), left, and Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), right, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Douglas specified that borrowers and purchasers have the right to know exact annual interest charges on used cars, small loans, furniture and other items.

Oklahoma Labor Battles 'R-T-W' Drive

OKLAHOMA LABOR'S answer to the so-called "right-to-work" drive on the state is brought to the voters by volunteers from union and auxiliary ranks. Here, Mrs. Ethel Jones and Mrs. Iva Rice pass out pamphlets in downtown Tulsa. Initiative petitions filed by the "work" supporters have been challenged as "fraudulent."

MANY AFL-CIO AUXILIARIES furnished womenpower to challenge the drive to put a proposed "right-to-work" constitutional amendment on the ballot. Mrs. Fannie Webster, former state auxiliary president, is shown making a call to explain labor's opposition.

FAR INTO THE NIGHT, these union members assembled packets of literature for other volunteers to distribute the following day. An impressive group of business, professional, religious and educational leaders joined with labor in opposing the effort to ban the union shop.



AT GATES OF TEXACO REFINERY in Tulsa, union volunteer distributes literature challenging the "right-to-work" propaganda.

40 CARS A DAY were dispatched by the Tulsa Labor Council to cruise shopping centers and sububran areas with messages opposing so-called "right-to-work." With most of the state's big newspapers lined up behind the drive to bar union shop agreements, labor and its allies had to take their story directly to the people.

AT SUPERMARKET ENTRANCE, attractive Louise Bookout, Sharon Carl and Patsy Smith distribute brochures to counter the arguments of "right-to-work" groups, who launched their petition drive after the state legislature refused to pass legislation outlawing union shop agreements.

NLRB Examiner's Finding:

'Sympathetic Lockout' Pact By Publishers Held Illegal

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled illegal an agreement among employers to suspend operations and lock out all unionized employes when one company is faced with a grievance strike by a single union.

In a decision breaking new ground, Trial Examiner Charles W. Schneider found that 10 New York City newspapers violated federal labor laws by threatening citywide suspensions of publication—and actually engaging in two brief shutdowns—when individual papers were confronted with a series of work stoppages in 1961 over disputes with individual crafts.

Schneider's intermediate report held that such a lockout, or the threat of one, unfairly penalized neutral employes and "interfered with, restrained or coerced" them in the exercise of their legal rights to engage in or refrain from "concerted activities for collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

The newspaper pact, which unions have labeled a "massive retaliation" policy, further violated the labor law, the examiner found, because it threatened reprisals for work stoppages only on union members.

Schneider likened the compact to "a kind of secondary boycott with the classical roles reversed" and said the action it contemplated amounted to a "sympathetic lockout."

The effect, he said, "is that the employer compulsorily enlists or impresses the neutral [union] employes as his allies in the labor dispute," thus compelling them to aid him in opposing a grievance strike by members of another union.

Schneider did not rule on lockouts by a multi-employer unit when only one firm is struck by a union in the course of negotiating a contract with the group, but he cited an earlier NLRB decision holding such a lockout to be legal.

'No Precise Precedent'

The same situation was not present in the New York publishers' case he noted, and there "is no precise precedent."

Executive Sec. Donald R. McVay of the Publishers Association of New York City said the newspapers would challenge the trial examiner's intermediate report before the full NLRB.

The unfair practice charges were filed by the New York Mailers Union No. 6, an affiliate of the Typographical Union, and the Newspaper & Mail Deliverers Union, unaffiliated.

Also considered in the examner's hearings were the contracts negotiated by the publishers association with locals of the Pressmen, ITU, Photoengravers, Paper Handlers, Stereotypers, Machinists and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The Newspaper Guild bargains separately with each daily.

The publishers argued that they were within their legal rights in locking out union members, or threatening to lock them out, as a defense against wildcat work stoppages during the course of their contracts with the unions. They argued further that their action was justified because the strikes involved allegedly were violations of contracts.

Schneider found, however, that not all of the contracts contained no-strike provisions, either expressed or implied, and that even if they did, the publishers were wrong in penalizing members of the third-party unions.

Legal Principles Cited

He cited legal principles that "one may not sacrifice another and disinterested person to protect oneself from harm" and that the right of self-defense "does not extend to the infliction of advertent, willful and substantial damage upon innocent third persons."

He further noted that if it was a violation of union contracts for employes to strike, "it is equally so for the publishers to lock out."

The newspapers, Schneider declared, seemed to be insisting "that the unions must use the contract machinery for rectification of their grievances but the publishers are not required to."

He described lockouts as "the exercise of unreasonable force" while other remedies were available to management, including arbitration, labor board proceedings, disciplinary action against offenders and injunction suits.

The NLRB examiner noted, too, that the work stoppages cited all were repudiated by responsible union officials who strove to end the walkouts, but that the publishers' compact nevertheless was directed against unions.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY for women was the chief topic at the recent meeting of the President's Commission on the Status of Women. Shown conferring with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, commission chairman, and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg are Mrs. Mary R. Callahan, left, a member of the executive board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, both members of the commission. Discussions at the meeting centered on federal employment practices affecting women.

Labor Backs U. S. Aid For City Transit Plans

Federal grants for mass transit facilities in metropolitan areas are needed to prevent the "slow strangulation" of cities and their suburbs, the AFL-CIO has told Congress.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged a Senate subcommittee to approve an Administration bill authorizing $500 million over a three-year period to help states and cities plan, develop and expand transit facilities. He termed the legislation "vital to our national welfare."

The Housing subcommittee, a unit of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee, also heard Housing Administrator Robert Weaver testify to the need for a "public contribution" to help localities finance improvements in transit systems which are needed for the "healthy growth and renewal of cities."

Weaver said the legislation introduced by Sen. Harrison J. Williams (D-N. J.) would carry out recommendations made by Pres. Kennedy in his recent message to Congress on transportation.

Ratio Now 3-1 Urban

Biemiller pointed out that three out of four Americans now live in urban areas and the ratio will soon reach four out of five. He said it is "absolutely essential" to make a start in developing mass transportation systems to meet present and future needs. Biemiller added:

"Traffic congestion threatens the welfare and prosperity of city and suburb by checking central city business and commerce, by lowering retail sales and real estate tax revenues, by speeding urban blight and suburban sprawl . . . and by wasting human and economic resources in futile, frustrating traffic jams."

A provision of the bill providing federal relocation assistance to families displaced by mass transit projects was endorsed by the AFL-CIO as "only fair."

Biemiller also asked that the legislation guarantee the right of workers in transit systems supported by federal funds to bargain collectively with management, whether public or private.

Bond Guarantee Backed

A related bill, by Sen. Clair Engle (D-Calif.), to enable the federal government to guarantee the transit revenue bonds of local public agencies was also endorsed by the AFL-CIO as a "sound" approach.

Biemiller told the subcommittee, headed by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), that the Administration proposal is "moderate and reasonable," and represents the "minimum" needed to get development of new transportation facilities under way.

Inquiry Into Detroit News Closing Asked

Detroit — Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) has urged the Justice Dept. to investigate suspension of publication by the Detroit News during a strike by the unaffiliated Teamsters against the Detroit Free Press, which began Apr. 11.

Legality of the News shutdown and lockout of its employes has been challenged by the Detroit Council of Newspaper, Broadcasting and Associated Industries Unions, composed of 16 labor organizations.

The council said the suspension was "uncalled for, ill-advised and illegal under the circumstances and is nothing more than a showing of indifference to both the public and our union members."

Its statement also noted that the Teamsters negotiate individual contracts with the two papers and have not struck or picketed the News. Union members nevertheless were locked out at both papers. The News, however, retained unorganized editorial, advertising and business office employes on its payroll.

The Supreme Court recently agreed to review a suit by the Newspaper Guild on behalf of its members in the News maintenance department who were laid off during a six-week strike in 1955 while nonunion employes worked. The paper has retained the maintenance employes on the payroll during the current dispute.

AFL-CIO Issues New Publications List

A new, revised AFL-CIO List of Publications containing over 60 titles of books, pamphlets and leaflets is currently available from the federation.

Pertinent data on each of the publications, including a brief description, date of publication and price, is contained under each listing.

The April 1962 List of Publications is available without cost from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

Court Holds Lockout Is 'Legitimate Weapon'

New Orleans—The lockout is a "legitimate economic weapon" an employer may use to buttress his position in collective bargaining, the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled in reversing a National Labor Relations Board decision.

The Taft-Hartley Act does not compel the employer to refrain from "tipping the scales" in his own favor, the court said, so long as the employe rights the legislation protects are respected.

The case grew out of negotiations for a new contract between Stone Workers Local 113 and the Dalton Brick & Tile Corp. of Dalton, Ga. The company refused to grant wage raises and higher overtime benefits the union demanded, claiming a precarious financial position and inability to increase its costs.

All hourly-paid production and maintenance workers were laid off soon after the union voted down a company proposal to renew the old contract. The employes were then justified, the court conceded, in inferring that failure to reach agreement was behind the closing and that the plant would remain shut until a new contract was negotiated.

After another bargaining session and a second union vote to reject renewal of the old pact, federal mediators were brought in and eventually a contract was signed which gave the employes substantial benefits, including pay hikes of 10 cents an hour and premium pay for Sundays.

Court Disagrees

The NLRB ruled that the plant was closed to force the union to accept the terms the company offered and that this was illegal coercion. The court said it disagreed with the board on the "correct applicable legal principles and the legal significance of the facts."

It held that while negotiations are in process, an employer "may engage in a lockout as an economic weapon to enhance the acceptance of its, rather than the union's, proposed terms." A lockout is illegal, it went on, only when it violates a specific provision of T-H.

The appeals court said it could "find no basis" for the NLRB conclusion that the lockout in this case constituted failure to bargain in good faith. It concluded that so long as the parties "seriously and earnestly go forward in a genuine desire to work out a final settlement," they have complied with the act, and it is not the board's duty to "balance the scales, equalize or neutralize pressures under the guise of a lack of good faith attributed to the party resorting to forces of a kind the board thinks undesirable."

"The objective—the collective bargaining agreement—is by the very nature of things an annealing process hammered out under the most severe and competing forces and counteracting pressures," the court added.

"Unless Congress has proscribed a given pressure, or unless its exertion or the manner of its exercise collides with some other specific policy of the act, its use may not be transmuted to make what is in fact good faith at the bargaining table into something less."

U. S. Bars Use Of Segregated Trade School

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training has announced it will no longer register apprenticeship programs which use a segregated private trade school in St. Louis for classroom instruction.

Dir. Edward E. Goshen said a bureau investigation had revealed that the David Ranken Jr. School of Mechanical Trades, a privately endowed non-profit institution, bars Negroes from the student body under conditions set down by its founder.

He said the bureau would withdraw registration from apprenticeship programs which continue to use the school after the current semester. This would disqualify apprentices studying at the school from work on federal construction projects covered by prevailing minimum wage laws.

Withdrawal of registration, Goshen said, also will apply to apprenticeship programs using segregated schools in other parts of the country.

Screen Extras Seek Members in Hawaii

Honolulu, H. I.—The Screen Extras Guild has begun a drive to unionize motion picture extra players in the Hawaiian Islands following a survey by Pres. Jeffrey Sayre and Executive Sec. H. O'Neil Shanks.

At Welcoming Luncheon:

AFL-CIO Opens UN Office of Friendship

New York—Formal opening of the Friendship Office of the AFL-CIO Committee for the United Nations took place here in the presence of distinguished diplomats, ranking UN officials, and national labor leaders headed by federation Pres. George Meany.

In a message to a luncheon sponsored by the national AFL-CIO and the New York City Central Labor Council, Pres. Kennedy hailed the creation of the committee, declaring that it "is further evidence that the AFL-CIO remains alert to the prospects for the free world."

In a handwritten postscript, the President said:

"I think it is especially important to stimulate visits by labor leaders from Latin America to this country."

The newly-formed labor committee is headed by Meany as honorary chairman and Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., as chairman. Its function will be to introduce UN delegates from foreign countries to the U.S. labor movement, particularly those delegates with a trade union background.

The focus of activity will be the million-member New York City labor movement, whose leaders are part of the AFL-CIO committee and who have pledged to help establish social relationships between interested UN delegates and their labor organizations.

UN Acting Sec.-Gen. U Thant in a message read by Dr. Hermane Tavares de Sa, undersecretary in charge of public information, said:

Cites Common Interest

"The program which you are inaugurating today is a demonstration of the common interest which binds those who serve the United Nations directly, whether they be members of delegations or of the secretariat, and the vast numbers among the citizens of New York who belong to trade unions. I know that it will help to achieve a fundamental purpose of the United Nations, which is to foster greater understanding and personal contact among peoples of all countries and all walks of life."

Major address of the luncheon was made by Meany, who told the UN delegates, many of them from newly-established countries, that American labor favors "generous assistance to the new nations and their young trade union movements."

"And we do want something in return for our help," he said, "but I must first tell you what we do not want from you. We are not seeking, in return, any military support from the developing countries. We are not asking you to align your military forces with our defense establishment.

"What do we want in return for our friendship and aid? We want you to build healthy and prosperous democracies, so that your workers and peasants, your entire people, can enjoy the fruits of freedom and the benefits of modern industrial progress.

"There can be no fully creative African personality, Asian personality, or European or American personality—or human personality which is the highest personality of all—without personal liberty, without human dignity. This truth holds with equal force in every country of the world."

Congratulations to U.S. labor came from Omer Becu, general secretary of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, who attended the luncheon en route to ICFTU headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, from a conference of the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT) in Mexico City.

"It is fitting that trade unions, free trade unionists, should pay particular attention," said the ICFTU leader, "to the development of friendship. In the most fundamental sense, it is a trade union which brings people together, people of different faiths, origins, language, color, religion and belief, in order to achieve the aspirations which are embodied, for example, in the charter of the United Nations or in the constitution of our free trade union organization."

Van Arsdale, who acted as toastmaster at the luncheon, assured the UN delegates present that "we mean to do everything within our power to make your stay in our city a memorable experience."

He pointed out that across the street from the new AFL-CIO office, at the corner of First Ave. and East 46th St., are the UN buildings where are employed members of AFL-CIO unions—cooks, waiters and waitresses, elevator operators, building tradesmen and other trade unionists. In a facetious aside, Van Arsdale said:

"The day may come when representatives to the UN may want to consider the possibility of forming a trade union to ensure higher pay, improved working conditions and particularly time-and-a-half overtime for those long, long committee meetings."

Invited to the inaugural luncheon were all UN member countries except those definably totalitarian—Communist, Fascist or militarist—and South Africa.

AFL-CIO FRIENDSHIP OFFICE, established by federation's Committee for the United Nations, was formally opened across the street from the UN with luncheon attended by many diplomats and ranking leaders of the world organization. Left of Federation Pres. George Meany, shown at microphone, are Omer Becu, general secretary of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and New York City Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, chairman of the AFL-CIO committee.

Civil Rights Voting Bill Sets Off Southern Filibuster in Senate

By David L. Perlman

An Administration bill to prevent the use of "discriminatory" literacy tests to bar Negroes and Spanish-speaking Americans from voting has touched off what is expected to be the major civil rights battle in Congress this year.

As a southern Democratic Senate filibuster got under way, a well-organized "three platoon" line-up prepared to keep the floor to prevent a vote on the legislation. To cut off debate, under the Senate's "cloture" rule, requires a two-thirds vote.

Mansfield said he will move to limit debate when he considers "that all the wisdom of which the Senate is reasonably capable has been exhausted."

If his cloture motion fails by a "substantial margin," he will drop the bill for this session. If the vote to limit debate comes "close to the required two-thirds," he will file a second cloture motion when debate becomes "unduly repetitive."

The mood of the Senate discussion contrasted sharply with the "friendly" 10-day filibuster last month which delayed, but did not attempt to prevent, approval of a constitutional amendment to abolish poll tax requirements for voting.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), field general for the southern opponents, served notice that his group will "oppose this legislation with every measure at our command." He accused civil rights groups of trying to "drive" the South "out of the Democratic Party" and said if that is the result the southerners will set up a party "that will appeal to more than the temporary passions and prejudices of the great mass of people who live in the cities of the United States."

Committee Bypassed

To keep a pledge made early in the session that the literacy bill would not be permitted to remain buried in the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) moved to substitute it for an unrelated private claim bill that is the pending business before the Senate. A similar maneuver was used last month to bring up the poll tax measure.

Key provisions of the Administration bill, as introduced by Mansfield with the co-sponsorship of GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), are as follows:

- No person who has completed the sixth grade of school may be denied the right to vote in a federal election on the basis of a literacy test or any other type of performance test.
- No person seeking to vote in a federal election shall be required to meet more stringent standards than are required of other voters.
- Congress "finds" that American citizens who were raised in parts of the United States where Spanish is commonly spoken have adequate access to information from Spanish-language news sources and therefore cannot be barred from voting because of "lack of proficiency in the English language."

In Senate testimony, the AFL-CIO previously supported key provisions of a bipartisan measure introduced by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.) and 14 co-sponsors which would apply to state as well as federal elections and sharply limit and define the grounds on which voting rights could be denied.

The last full-scale civil rights battle in the Senate came in 1960, when a voting rights bill was before that body from Feb. 18 until Apr. 8, when a watered-down bill was passed. Midway in the debate, after a series of 'round-the-clock sessions, a liberal effort to invoke cloture—opposed by the Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders—fell 22 votes shy of the required two-thirds of senators present and voting.

Last September, at the tail end of the session, the Senate went through the motions of considering a change in the rules to permit curtailment of debate by only three-fifths of senators voting. When southerners began a filibuster, a cloture motion by Mansfield failed to get a majority and the issue was sidetracked.

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Fraud Alleged in 'Work' Petitions in Oklahoma

(Continued from Page 1)

urging Oklahomans not to sign the petitions.

Wives and daughters of union members, through auxiliaries, played a major role in the campaign.

The legal battle over the validity of the "right-to-work" petitions is expected to be a long one. In addition to charging that the use of "paid solicitors and over-zealous persons" by the "right-to-work" group resulted in a high proportion of invalid signatures, opponents also alleged:

- The petitions were filed after the legal deadline.
- The design of the petitions, in red, white and blue, was "misrepresentation" in that it was "intended to associate the petition with patriotism."

The formal challenge was signed by State AFL-CIO Pres. Roy Tillman; Mrs. Ima Finley, women's division chairman of the citizens' group; B. M. Voss, an electrical contractor; Joseph Coughlan, a farm leader, and Homer Bishop, an attorney.

Under the state's procedures, the secretary of state will hold a hearing at which evidence of irregularities can be presented. After a decision is handed down, the losing party is entitled to appeal to the state supreme court.

Six Students Awarded AFL-CIO Scholarships

(Continued from Page 1)

band. He has not decided on a career but would like to teach.

Edward Matthew Holpuch, Jr., 18, of Issaquah, Wash., oldest of the nine children of a building contractor who was a member of the Carpenters. He will be graduated first in a class of 154 at Issaquah High School, where he has been active in sports and as a debater, and plans to study engineering at the University of Michigan.

Paul C. Jefferson, 18, of Chicago, whose mother, Mrs. Helen C. Jefferson, is a high school teacher of French and a member of Teachers Local 1. He has been a student at the private Francis W. Parker High School, to which he had won a scholarship. Deeply interested in reading and model-building, he will enter Harvard University to study aeronautical engineering.

Paul I. Meyer, 18, of University City, Mo. son of Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Meyer. His father is a proprietor-member of the Typographical Union and formerly was a Newspaper Guild member. The youth will be graduated third in a class of 469 at University City High School, where he was president of the student body, yearbook editor and a basketball player. He expects to major in mathematics at Harvard.

Mary Ellen Robinson, 18, of Hickory, N. C., who will be graduated second in a class of 301 at Claremont Central High School. Her father was crippled by an injury in 1953 and her mother, Mrs. Lucy Robinson, works in a local factory. A creative writer who also is active in church work, Miss Robinson will enter the women's college at the University of North Carolina to specialize in languages.

After-School Workers

Several of the winners helped work their way through high school. Miss Robinson clerked weekends in a clothing store. Holpuch worked afternoons and Saturdays in a laundry, and spent last summer clearing the trees from a tract of land in partnership with two other youths. Ferrell works after school and weekends in a supermarket. Jefferson worked each summer while Meyer has been a counsellor at a children's camp.

"The AFL-CIO is still looking forward to the day when all of America's young people have the opportunity to complete a college education," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in commenting on the scholarship awards.

Anti-Bias, Pilot Organizing Projects Backed by Council

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New Disputes Plan Progress Reported

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO has called on its affiliates to support a union-government program to help eliminate racial discrimination in employment and to cooperate in a pilot organizing project.

The civil rights and organizing projects topped a number of major actions at the spring meeting of the federation's Executive Council in Washington in the legislative and collective bargaining areas.

The council's actions were formulated against a background of marked success in using mediation and voluntary agreements in handling internal disputes under the machinery adopted at the last AFL-CIO convention and a unanimous vote in the first justification case to come before it under the disputes plan.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that on the basis of the council's action in the civil rights field he will send a letter to all affiliates urging them to work out agreements with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity that will help implement the federation's civil rights program.

Each affiliate will be urged to work with the committee in terms of the different problems involved in its activities. The basic objective, said Meany, is to accelerate cooperation between the unions and the government committee with the greatest possible flexibility so that the objective of stamping out discrimination in employment can be moved forward.

The committee established by Pres. Kennedy is committed to providing equal employment opportunities in all areas where government contracts are involved. A number of employers have signed agreements with the committee to cooperate toward this objective.

Los Angeles Area Picked

The pilot organizing project, Meany told reporters, will be set up in the Los Angeles area on the basis of a working paper presented to the council by its Committee on Organization headed by Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Meany said the committee did not ask for council adoption of the organizing plan but urged the pilot project keyed to getting a number of unions in various fields to join in a joint, comprehensive organizing campaign under AFL-CIO Director of Organization John W. Livingston.

The federation will direct the overall campaign, with the unions cooperating in the project supplying funds and manpower. The objective will be 750,000 unorganized workers in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, government, food, drink and hotels, and soft goods industries. These 750,000 constitute about three-fourths of the unorganized in the Los Angeles area, Meany said. Another 750,000 are now trade union members.

The pilot project will be based on voluntary cooperation and participation of the unions in the five industry areas. Under Livingston's direction, the first step will be to secure an agreement at the national level for the Los Angeles organizing drive.

Meany reported to the council that the first four months of experience under the internal disputes plan was marked by successful mediation efforts with nearly half of the 48 complaints received settled voluntarily or by the mediators.

ILGWU Claim Upheld

He announced the council's action in voting unanimously to uphold the claim of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union that it was justified in attempting to organize into the ILGWU workers now members of the United Garment Workers at Brewton Fashions,

(Continued on Page 3)

Advisers Urge T-H Reforms

By John M. Barry

Pres. Kennedy's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy has recommended major changes in the Taft-Hartley Act's emergency disputes section to give the Chief Executive more power and flexibility in dealing with industrial disputes deemed to "threaten the national health or safety."

With but one dissent, the 20-member committee representing labor, management and the public proposed amendment of the law to:

- Give the President direct authority to halt or delay such work stoppages for 80 days without going to court for an injunction.
- Authorize him to empower emergency boards to make recommendations for settlement of a dispute, a function which fact-finding panels do not now have.
- Eliminate, "in view of its demonstrated ineffectiveness," the "last offer" ballot procedure now required by the law.

While the committee was virtually unanimous on these and other recommendations, a basic conflict developed over the charge of union "monopoly power" injected by several management representatives. The group agreed to undertake a separate study of the question for a future report.

The clash grew out of charges by management members that "a concentration of power in certain unions" impairs collective bargaining. A statement by Board Chairman Joseph L. Block of Inland Steel Co. urged legal curbs on the "monopoly power" of large unions and Board Chairman Henry Ford of Ford Motor Co. argued that

(Continued on Page 8)

IN WHITE HOUSE ROSE GARDEN, Pres. Kennedy welcomed COPE Big Cities Conference delegates and urged hard work on registration drive. Shown with him before he mingled with the delegates are, left to right, Deputy Dir. Al Barkan and Dir. James L. McDevitt of COPE, and Roy Reuther, chief of the AFL-CIO registration drive.

COPE Opens Dollar Drive:

Meany Sees '62 Goal As Liberal Congress

Labor's "most important activity at this time" is to get workers and their families to register and vote, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told union delegates from the nation's largest cities.

In a keynote to a three-day Big Cities conference called in Washington, D. C., by the federation's Committee on Political Education, Meany said labor's goal in the 1962 election is to elect a Congress which will "advance the interests of the entire people."

The 100 delegates heard labor's non-partisan registration drive praised by representatives of both political parties and by Pres. Kennedy, who addressed the group in the White House rose garden.

"The country should be indebted to you," the President said. "What happens in November will really be very much due to the work you do in the next months."

Meany told the conference, which also marked the kickoff for a month-long COPE dollar drive, that "the most important part of political action is at the local level."

The AFL-CIO president described labor's 1960 registration drive, conducted in 14 key industrial states, as "very, very encouraging" despite a late start. The increased vote in those areas, he said, can be "directly attributed to the work of the trade union movement."

"We have that experience to build on this year," Meany declared.

Election Was Answer

The 1960 election, he added, also provided a convincing answer "to those who say one vote doesn't count."

Pres. Kennedy, Meany said, has

(Continued on Page 12)

NLRB Lost Pay Rule Upset After 26 Years

The National Labor Relations Board has overturned a 26-year-old back pay practice it found was benefiting an employer at the expense of an employe discharged for union activity.

The board ruled to allow full reimbursement of an employe for loss of income due to an unlawful discharge rather than reduce the back pay award where an NLRB examiner finds no violation but is later reversed by the board.

Past practice had been to "toll" back pay awards in discriminatory discharge cases—reducing the amount of back pay for the period involved between the trial examiner's report finding no violation and the board's later order reversing the examiner.

The new rule, handed down by a three-man board majority, is that back pay will be made from the date of the discrimination—an unlawful discharge—to the date of an offer of reinstatement, the date of placement on a preferential hiring list, or other cut-off date found in the particular case, "regardless of the nature of the trial examiner's recommendation."

The majority of Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown found that failure to provide a worker unlaw-

(Continued on Page 9)

Bolder Action Urged:

Jobs Pickup Seen Slow Throughout '62

The economic outlook for the rest of 1962 is for a "slow-down" in the pace of what has been an "unsatisfactory upturn" from the 1960-61 recession, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned, and the need is for "more immediate action."

The council's statement on the present state of the national economy reviewed the various indicators and declared that "actual developments have unfortunately borne out the AFL-CIO warnings during the past six months of weakness in the pickup" from the recession.

It stressed that "improvements in employment and unemployment have lagged far behind" other factors, such as national production, adding that with productivity at high and rising levels "a reduction in unemployment takes considerably more affirmative and aggressive actions than at other points in time."

The statement "heartily" commended Pres. Kennedy for recognizing the unsatisfactory na-

(Continued on Page 3)

UNUSUAL OVERALL PHOTO shows AFL-CIO Executive Council in one of its sessions during recent meeting in AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington. Among other important matters, the council called on all affiliates to back a union-government plan to help eliminate race bias in employment.

Mediation of Internal Disputes Off to Good Start, Meany Says

Successful use of mediation by trade unions officers and voluntary agreements highlighted the first four months of the AFL-CIO's internal disputes plan, Federation Pres. George Meany has reported to the Executive Council.

Since the first of the year, 48 complaints on disputes have been filed of which 14 were settled by the president's office, 23 were sent to mediation, 4 were referred directly to the impartial umpire, and action is pending in 7.

Meany praised the mediators, drawn from a panel of 50 trade union officers, for settling 9 of the 23 cases assigned them and referring only 4 to the umpire. Mediation, he said, is still in progress in 10 of the cases.

The degree of success achieved by the mediators is remarkable, Meany declared, because the cases sent them had not been settled during the informal discussion stage and presented many difficult issues.

The AFL-CIO president told a press conference that he hopes "we can continue to make good use of mediation and keep as many cases as possible from going to arbitration."

The internal disputes plan was adopted at the December 1961 AFL-CIO convention and made part of the federation's constitution. It calls for mediation, determination by an impartial umpire if mediation fails, and the imposition of sanctions by the federation's Executive Council for non-compliance with a final decision. The plan covers established collective bargaining relationships, established work relationships and attacks on the public repute of other affiliates.

In other action relating to the disputes plan:

● The Executive Council voted unanimously to uphold the claim of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union that it was justified in attempting to organize into the ILGWU workers now members of the United Garment Workers at Brewton Fashions Ltd., Brewton, Ala.

The council acted under the justification section of the internal disputes plan, which requires a two-thirds vote of the council to give one union permission to engage in action otherwise barred under the plan.

Applies Only to Brewton

Meany told reporters that the decision applies only to the Brewton plant. In reviewing details of the case, he said the dispute arose when Judy Bond, Inc., manufacturer of blouses in New York City, terminated a 29-year bargaining relationship with the ILGWU, bought the Brewton plant and moved its operations there. The ILGWU struck the company.

The UGWA had represented the 300 workers at the Brewton plant manufacturing men's clothing. The ILGWU asked the UGWA not to make blouses at Brewton because of its strike against Judy Bond but the union signed a three-year agreement with the Bond company.

The AFL-CIO president characterized this action as "deliberately" going to the assistance of "this runaway employer" after the ILGWU had invoked the disputes machinery and while the ILGWU was on strike.

The council's action was the first under the justification provisions of the internal disputes plan. These provisions state that "in the event that any affiliate believes that such special and unusual circumstances exist that it would be violative of its basic jurisdiction or contrary to basic concepts of trade union morality or to the constitutional objectives of the AFL-CIO or injurious to accepted trade union work standards to enforce the principles which would apply in the absence of such circumstances, such organization shall nevertheless observe such principles unless its claim is upheld in the manner prescribed in Section 17 of this article."

● The council also adopted a policy governing proceedings under the justification sections of the plan, declaring that it will not hear oral arguments but will act on the report of the impartial umpire and written arguments submitted by the parties containing exceptions to the umpire's report. The written exceptions must be filed within 15 days following the issuance of the umpire's report.

The policy statement said also that "if members of the Executive Council are involved in a case, they will withdraw during its consideration by the council and will disqualify themselves from voting on the case."

In his report to the council on the operation of the disputes plan, Meany said that of the 8 cases referred to the impartial umpire, 2 fact-finding reports were submitted to the council, there were 4 determinations by the umpire, one determination is pending and another case is awaiting a hearing. The fact-finding reports involve justification section cases; one of them involved the ILGWU-UGWA case.

Of the four cases where the umpire issued a determination, no violation of the disputes plan was found in one case, another was appealed by the union found in violation, and in two cases a union was found in non-compliance. The two cases of non-compliance involve the Journeymen Stonecutters as the offending party. The Stonecutters have thus joined the Bookbinders on the list of non-complying organizations against whom automatic sanctions provided for in the plan are now in force.

The report pointed up the fact that nearly 50 percent of the cases filed were settled through voluntary action—23 of 48—without the necessity of a hearing and determination by the impartial umpire. Of the 17 cases still in doubt, Meany said, there is every reason to believe that a substantial number will be settled voluntarily.

Support Pledged to Alabama Strikers

The Aluminum Workers' five-month strike against the Union Aluminum Co. in Sheffield, Ala., a major manufacturer of aluminum windows, won the unanimous support of the AFL-CIO Executive council and a pledge to alert the entire federation in support of the strikers.

The council voted a contribution to the strikers and instructed Federation Pres. George Meany to solicit further support from all federation affiliates.

The 300 Aluminum Workers struck the plant Nov. 16, 1961, in an effort to win a first contract. The company last month prepared to resume operations with strikebreakers but support from 8,000 union members in the area resulted in the firm changing its mind.

S. B. Axtell Dies; Helped Sea Union

Silas Blake Axtell, lawyer who helped the late Andrew Furuseth found the old Intl. Seamen's Union in 1912, died in Bethesda, Md., a Washington suburb, after suffering a heart atack on his way home after a trip to Tampa, Fla. He had homes in Dongan Hills and Little Britain, N. Y., and was 77.

Soon after graduating from law school he started work with the seamen's division of the Legal Aid Society, initiated maritime legislation in Congress, studied maritime laws in Europe and took several cases involving seamen to the Supreme Court. He often opened his home to convalescing seamen while taking their cases to court. The ISU was succeeded by the present Seafarers Intl. Union.

Council Hits Loopholes:

Vastly Strengthened Tax Measure Urged

The AFL-CIO has charged opponents of a withholding tax on dividend and interest income with a "vicious campaign of misrepresentation" aimed at getting the Senate to eliminate "loophole-closing provisions" of the House-passed tax revision bill.

If the tax bill is "to justify the support of the American people," it must be "vastly strengthened" by the Senate, not "emasculated," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared at its spring meeting in Washington.

The council pointed out that the dividend and interest provision "would impose no new tax on anyone; it would simply enforce payment of what has long been due."

If the withholding provision is rejected by the Senate, the council stated, "a gross injustice against wage and salary earners . . . will be perpetuated." Because of unreported—and therefore untaxed—dividend and interest income, wage earners presently carry a "disproportionate" share of the tax burden, the AFL-CIO noted.

Changes Proposed

The council also warned against efforts to weaken provisions in the House bill aimed at ending "the expense account racket," terminating "special tax privileges" of businesses operating overseas and Americans living abroad, and ending "profiteering" based on "the unjustifiable capital gains treatment of profits from the sale of depreciable business assets."

Declaring the Senate should make these provisions stronger, the council also called for:

● Ending the "inequitable dividend credit" as requested by the President. The House failed to repeal this tax credit, which the AFL-CIO termed a "scandalous loophole."

● Elimination of the House-passed investment tax credit as "a costly scheme" which would "dangerously distort the stable growth of the American economy." At the very least, the AFL-CIO said, the investment credit should be "recast to provide a temporary investment incentive solely for businesses substantially engaged in international trade."

● Dropping a House-passed provision which would exempt lobbying expenses from taxation.

Failure to strengthen the bill, the AFL-CIO said, "will make a mockery of any pretense at tax reform."

The Executive Council statement pointed out that the dividend and income withholding provision provides exemption for persons who certify that they expect no tax liability for the year, and speedy refunds for others if the amount withheld is greater than their tax obligation. These safeguards, the AFL-CIO noted, refute the argument that withholding "would cause hardship" for low-income groups.

The statement added:

"In simple justice, since withholding applies to those who work for wages and salaries, it should now apply to those who enjoy dividend and interest income as well."

Stonecutters Named In Noncompliance Case

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified all federation affiliates that the Journeymen Stonecutters Association has been found to be in non-compliance with the decisions of an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes procedures and is subject to sanctions set forth in the federation's constitution.

The finding was reached by a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council consisting of Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge. It was the second case of non-compliance since the internal disputes plan was adopted as Article XXI of the AFL-CIO constitution at the federation's convention last December.

Meany said the subcommittee's ruling followed the refusal of the Stonecutters to withdraw from raids upon the Intl. Association of Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers at Candora Marble Co. and Tennessee Marble Co., Knoxville, Tenn., and upon the United Stone & Allied Products Workers at the Georgia Marble Co., Tate, Nelson and Marble Hill, Ga.

Impartial Umpire David L. Cole had found these actions to be violations of the no-raiding provisions of Article XXI. Complaints of non-compliance with the umpire's decisions were brought by the Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers and the Stone & Allied Products Workers.

In his notification to affiliates, Meany said the Stonecutters, effective Apr. 25, 1962, were subject to the following provisions of Sec. 15 of Article XXI:

"1—The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this Article until such non-compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Section 16;

"2—The Federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this Article;

"3—The Federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the Constitution;

"4—No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this Article."

ILPA Convention Set for Cleveland

Milwaukee—The Executive Council of the Intl. Labor Press Association has voted to hold the association's annual convention in Cleveland Nov. 29-30 and Dec.1.

Walt Davis, ILPA vice president in Cleveland, will handle the arrangements for the convention.

At its semi-annual meeting here the council elected Raymond G. Dickow, managing editor of The Butcher Workman, official journal of the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, a vice president and member of the council to replace Al B. Harrington, editor of the CWA News, monthly newspaper of the Communications Workers of America. Harrington has joined the public information division of the Area Redevelopment Administration.

Anti-Bias, Organizing Projects Backed

Progress Seen Under Internal Disputes Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Ltd., Brewton, Ala. The council acted under the justification section of the internal disputes plan which requires a two-thirds vote to give one union permission to engage in action otherwise barred under the plan.

In reply to a number of questions at his press conference Meany:

● Supported Pres. Kennedy's decision to resume nuclear testing as "regrettable" but necessary "to keep us ahead of the Soviet Union."

● Repeated his appeal, made in an American Federationist editorial, that U.S. surpluses be given directly by American administrators to famine-stricken people behind the Iron Curtain in a "practical humanitarian" plan modeled on the post-World War I efforts of Herbert Hoover's American Relief Administration. He made clear that the plan to share U.S. surplus food with hungry people in Communist countries hinged on "direct" distribution by American teams so that recipients "know where it's coming from."

He expressed doubt that the Communist countries would now agree to such a plan, but stressed his opposition to giving surpluses to the governments themselves "because there is no guarantee" that they would actually distribute the food and not "sell it for arms."

In the legislative area, the council:

● Commended Pres. Kennedy for "his quick and successful mobilization of public opinion" against the basic steel industry's $6-a-ton price hike and declared that the situation in steel pointed up the need "for statutory and formal procedures involving price increases in basic, strategic industries in which prices are administered by the top executives of the dominant corporations." **(Story page 4.)**

● Warned of last minute efforts to "emasculate the loophole-closing provisions" of the House-passed tax bill and called, instead, for amendments to strengthen the measure. **(Story page 2.)**

● Declared that the economic outlook for the rest of 1962 is for a "slow-down" in the pace of the "unsatisfactory upturn" from the 1960-61 recession and called for "more immediate action." **(Story page 1.)**

Meany told reporters that the nation's long-term unemployment outlook is "just as bad now as it was some months ago" and may dictate a shorter workweek if the jobless "slack" is not taken up.

Must Take Up Slack

While the AFL-CIO has taken no formal position on the shorter workweek, he observed, "somewhere down the road, if we don't conquer the unemployment problem—if we don't take up the slack of jobs eliminated by automation and technological progress—it is quite obvious that the shorter workweek must be considered as an answer."

On the collective bargain front, the council:

● Pledged the rail operating unions the AFL-CIO's full support in their fight against drastic work rule changes sought by management and recommended by a presidential commission. **(Story page 5.)**

● Voted labor's full support to the Sleeping Car Porters in national negotiations for a shorter work month, job protection and income security.

● Supported the boycott of the Distillery Workers against the Stitzel-Weller company, manufacturers of a number of well known whiskeys. The union has been on strike for nine months.

● Called on all unions to support the strike of the Aluminum Workers against the Union Aluminum Co. in Sheffield, Ala.

In other actions the council:

● Voted $25,000 for the National Institute for Labor Education, $25,000 for the National Housing Conference and $5,000 for the Palestinian Arabs Vocational Fund of the United Nations Work & Relief Agency to help train young refugee Arabs.

● Set the next meeting of the council for Chicago starting Aug. 13.

2 Unions Sign Pact On Rail Signal Pipe

The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and the Railroad Signalmen have signed an agreement to eliminate jurisdictional disputes arising from pipe work used in railway signaling devices or systems.

The agreement was announced jointly by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and Pres. Jesse Clark of the Railroad Signalmen.

It terminates a jurisdictional dispute going back a number of years and is believed to be one of the first between a building trades and a railroad union.

The pact provides that work installed at a plant or facility located on property owned by a railroad, which is not used as a part of its operation as a common carrier, is recognized as the work of the Plumbers.

Pipe work used primarily for signaling purposes will be installed by members of the Signalmen. Pipe work used for purposes other than signaling on railroad property is the work of the Plumbers.

In other circumstances spelled out in the agreement both unions will perform part of the work, depending on the nature of the installation.

Matters not covered will be brought to conferences in an attempt to reach agreement based on the broad principles in the pact.

PILOT ORGANIZING PROJECT for the Los Angeles area was discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (before microphone) at press conference during Washington meeting of Executive Council.

Council Sees Slowdown Lasting Through 1962

(Continued from Page 1)

ture of the upturn by urging Congress to approve an immediate $600 million public works program, but added that more action is needed quickly.

The council urged a standby program of public works to take effect if unemployment remains over 5 percent of the labor force during the next six months. The standby program would step up public works expenditures by an additional $2 billion.

The council urged again a temporary reduction in individual income taxes through a reduction of the withholding tax on wages and salaries. It stressed that "reasonable increases in wages and salaries should be encouraged to provide the basis for growing markets which are the decisive incentive for increasing business investment in new plants and machines."

The statement noted in addition that "in order to maintain low interest rates on long-term loans to encourage home-building, business investment and state and local government programs, the Federal Reserve Board should pursue policies to insure continued ease on the money market.

"Ceilings on interest rates paid by banks and savings and loan associations to their depositors must be imposed at lower levels. Until this is done, the high cost of securing savings will result in forcing the lending institutions to seek out loans that will earn enough to enable them to pay high interest rates on savings deposits. This is a vicious circle that can only result in chaos in the money market."

Meany Named Trustee Of National Arts Center

Pres. Kennedy has appointed AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the board of trustees of the National Cultural Center. Meany, in accepting, pledged labor's "enthusiastic support" to the project.

"I regard this as far more than a personal honor," Meany said. "It is, as I see it, a direct recognition by the President of American labor's interest in the arts."

The objective of the Cultural Center is to raise $30 million in voluntary contributions to construct a complex of facilities for the performing arts in Washington, D. C. A telecast next Nov. 15 will climax the campaign. The federal government will provide land just off the Potomac River.

"Labor unions have long expressed their appreciation of the importance of the arts in American life," Meany said.

"Repeatedly, through the years, labor organizations in every part of the nation have sponsored or joined in supporting community projects in music, the theater and every other area of cultural expression. I know the President was cognizant of this role when he appointed a representative of the American trade union movement to help make the National Cultural Center a reality.

"The project will have our enthusiastic support. We view the National Cultural Center as the visible symbol of America's dedication to the arts. Its program will encourage artistic talent in every state, in every town, by offering it the goal of a national showcase in our nation's capital.

"The creation of these kinds of facilities for the performing arts in Washington will meet a long unmet need. It is a project in which all Americans can join with a sense of national pride. I welcome this opportunity to serve on its board of trustees."

Roger L. Stevens, chairman of the Center's trustees, welcomed the Meany appointment as "most fitting" because "trade unions increasingly have encouraged cultural activities in communities all over the country."

Stevens said he has invited Meany, in addition to the role of trustee, to meet regularly with the Cultural Center's executive committee so as to bring him directly into the planning of the project.

Jailed Union Leaders Freed by Liberians

Monrovia, Liberia—Two leaders of the Liberian Congress of Industrial Organizations, Joseph Juma and J. Kottey, have been released from the custody in which they had been held since their arrest in last September's general strike.

The two had never been formally charged and they never were tried. A third labor leader arrested at the same time, Jake Wayne, was freed in December. The strike was called to support a wage increase demand.

Employer Unit Backs 40-Hour Overtime Bill

A management association has urged the Senate to approve a labor-backed bill requiring employers to pay overtime rates for all work performed on government construction contracts after 40 hours in any week.

The National Constructors Association said the legislation, which has passed the House, is "fair, reasonable and in the public interest."

It is needed, Association Exec. Sec. E. D. Hoekstra told a Senate Labor subcommittee, to protect contractors with union agreements from "unfair competition on the part of open-shop contractors" in bidding on contracts.

While the existing law requires payment of premium rates after 8 hours in one day, Hoekstra pointed out that the open-shop contractor "is free to schedule six and seven-day operations on a straight-time basis."

The legislation, he said, will "merely extend to the [construction] industry the fair, reasonable and sound workweek standard . . . which has been established by law and custom for most of the American economy."

Council Votes Support to Vaccine Bill

Pres. Kennedy's proposed program to eradicate polio, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (lockjaw) and the enabling legislation now pending in Congress were "heartily" supported by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting in Washington.

"The AFL-CIO has long urged that more be done to make the benefits of medical discoveries widely available to all the American people," the council said in a resolution. "We are gratified that the federal government is exerting its leadership in this direction. We . . . expect to cooperate with other voluntary groups and public agencies in implementing in all communities the immunization program contemplated by the legislation."

Specifically endorsed were bills sponsored by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) and Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.) which would authorize federal funds to cover the full cost of vaccine for all children under five years of age and to help meet the cost of organizing vaccination campaigns.

"Improved techniques to control infectious disease have not, up to now, benefited all Americans," the Executive Council asserted.

"While the advent of Salk vaccine has greatly reduced the incidence of paralytic polio, among children under five—a group particularly susceptible to polio—less than half have been adequately protected through vaccination. Children who live in slums and other blighted areas remain unprotected in even larger numbers, and these are the areas where the remaining cases of polio are predominantly to be found."

ICFTU Aids Niger Fight on Meningitis

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has given 25,000 Central African francs to the Republic of Niger to help fight an epidemic of meningitis that has numbered many agricultural workers among its victims.

ONE OF SEVERAL PANELS on international labor training during recent conference at American University in Washington, D. C. Left to right, Howard Robinson, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Everett Kassalow, research director, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Gordon Chapman, coordinator of labor affairs, Dept. of State; William Doherty, Jr., international representative, Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Intl.; and Bertram Gottlieb, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Charged With Price-Fixing, Bid-Rigging

New York—The nation's two biggest steel producers—U.S. Steel and Bethlehem—have been indicted by a federal grand jury here on charges of fixing prices and rigging bids on sales of forged steel to the government and to private firms.

The anti-trust indictment also named two smaller firms, five company executives, and an industry trade association which allegedly served as a cover for a price-fixing conspiracy.

Justice Dept. officials said the investigation had begun a year ago and was unrelated to the controversy between Pres. Kennedy and steel companies over the price increase recently announced and then revoked.

The grand jury charged that U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and the Open Die Forging Institute had engaged in a "conspiracy" to fix prices "at least as early as 1948," with the Erie Forge & Steel Corp., Erie, Pa., participating since April 1950 and the Midvale-Heppenstall Co., Philadelphia, a party since December 1955.

The four firms account for nearly half of the $220 million annual sales in open die steel forging, which is defined as steel which is hammered or pressed into a desired shape and which in the process develops exceptional strength.

Trade Group Accused

According to the indictment, all of the companies charged except U.S. Steel used the trade association, the Open Die Forging Institute, as a vehicle for price-fixing and allocation of business.

U.S. Steel, the indictment charged, did not take part openly in the multi-company discussions but used Bethlehem Steel Co. as its "liaison."

The indictment charged that the defendants:

- "Agreed on the low bidder, or on who would submit the low cost estimate, on open die steel forgings sold to the United States, such as ship-shafting sold to the Navy Dept. and ordnance sold to the Army."
- "Reported all requests from private customers for quotations on forgings of a value in excess of $500 to the Open Die Forging Institute." Each manufacturer reporting a price inquiry would receive from the institute the names of other manufacturers who reported the same inquiry. The firms involved then "communicated with each other, usually by telephone but sometimes at meetings, and agreed on the price to be quoted."

In order that the minutes of the institute would not show discussions of prices, the institute secretary was "excused" from portions of the meetings, the indictment stated.

Bethlehem representatives would transmit price and bidding information received from U.S. Steel to the other firms, the grand jury charged, and would inform U.S. Steel of price information submitted by the smaller companies.

Individuals and their identifications named in the indictment are:

Erb Gurney, a sales manager with Bethlehem Steel Co.; Robert S. Barnes, assistant sales manager, Bethlehem; Homer Lackey, identified as forged products manager of U.S. Steel prior to Sept. 1, 1960, and thereafter president of Erie Forge & Steel Corp.; Emil Lang, board chairman of Erie Forge; R. B. Heppenstall, Sr., president of Midvale-Heppenstall Co.

Lawbreaking Denied

U.S. Steel and Bethlehem issued statements following the indictments declaring that the policy of their companies is to comply with anti-trust laws.

U.S. Steel Pres. Leslie B. Worthington said his firm's employes "have no authority" to enter into agreements with competitors to restrict competition. A Bethlehem spokesman said the company would be "greatly concerned" if any of its employes had been violating the law.

Price-Fix 'Victims' Were in Recent 'Fix'

The anti-trust indictment of four steel companies, including U.S. Steel and Bethlehem, charges the firms "fixed and maintained identical prices," or agreed on which company was to be the low bidder, on sales made to General Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp., and Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Ironically, a little more than a year ago GE, Westinghouse and Allis-Chalmers pleaded guilty in federal court to anti-trust violations, including fixing prices and rigging bids on sales to their customers.

On the basis of the dates listed in the indictment, the steel companies' alleged conspiracy took place at the same time the electrical equipment manufacturers were engaged in their own price conspiracy against others.

Labor Helps to Sponsor Training in New Skills

Battle Creek, Mich.—Unions, employers and educators here are moving into a second year of cooperative sponsorship of one of the nation's most unusual schools.

The student body is made up of both unemployed and employed workers seeking new skills to meet job demands of the Battle Creek area.

They go to school at night, attending special classes in subjects ranging from blueprint reading, automotive repair and welding to retail selling.

The "school board" which supervises the program is a committee representing labor, management, the local school system and the state employment service. The chairman is W. Scott Ensign, president of the AFL-CIO central labor body, the local chamber of commerce president is secretary.

Labor Planned It

It was the central labor body which initiated the project as a program for upgrading skills of workers which would cover fields not duplicated by apprenticeship programs or existing training facilities.

Ensign and Michael F. Smith, a veteran trade unionist attached to the Office of Civil Defense, then headquartered in Battle Creek, developed the details of the program.

The vocational division of the Battle Creek school system conducts the classes. Students are registered and advised through the state employment office. Much of the equipment is donated and low student fees cover the cost of instruction.

To date more than 300 workers have completed courses and the number is expected to pass the 500 mark by the end of the year.

Ensign reports that a number of the school's graduates have found jobs which utilize their new skills. He said the committee has sought to keep the program flexible and provide special courses on short notice as job opportunities develop. Suggestions are solicited regularly from both local unions and employers.

Kennedy Backed on Steel:

Council Urges Law To Spotlight Pricing

Commending Pres. Kennedy for his "quick and successful mobilization of public opinion" against basic steel's $6-a-ton price boost, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared that the situation in steel points up the need for "formal, statutory procedures" to focus public attention on the pricing practices of key industries.

The absence of such procedures, and of effective price competition in steel, left the President "extremely limited" alternatives in securing withdrawal of the price hike, a statement by the council observed.

Citing steel as one of the key industries where prices are set "by the top executives of the dominant corporation . . . and in puppet fashion the other companies follow the leader," the council declared:

"The President had to act as he did or passively observe the entire steel industry follow the . . . price boost. By acting quickly and boldly, Pres. Kennedy challenged U.S. Steel's domination over a key and non-competitive sector of the American economy. For the first time in decades, the corporation's vast economic and financial power was vigorously and successfully challenged."

While administered pricing may be inevitable in industries with vast investments in productive capacity and raw material resources, the statement said, the manner in which these prices are set to produce large profits at relatively low levels of operations "poses a problem for society."

And the problem still remains, it added, despite Kennedy's "courageous action."

"The series of events that started with U.S. Steel's price-boost announcement," the council said, "points up the need for statutory and formal procedures involving price increases in basic, strategic industries, in which prices are administered by the top executives of the dominant corporations."

Lessons Seen Useful

Such procedures, the statement suggested, would give the federal government adequate machinery, including full public investigation and disclosure, to focus public attention on the pricing policies of such industries.

"The recent steel situation will have served the American people well if its lessons are used to develop adequate government statutory tools, with proper safeguards, for future eventualities," the statement concluded.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said at a news conference that the council discussed no specific legislation in connection with the steel price statement.

Meany added, in response to a question, that the statement should not be construed as support of price controls.

"We are not looking for a control of prices," he said. "We think there should be some public knowledge of what goes into the price policies of, certainly, major corporations like the steel companies."

Hill and Monroney Win Senate Renominations

Democratic Party voters in Alabama and Oklahoma renominated all incumbent U.S. representatives and senators except one in primary elections and selected two candidates in each state for gubernatorial runoffs.

In Alabama, Sen. Lister Hill (D) easily won renomination and the three incumbent representatives facing opposition also scored easy victories. All nine representatives nominated must now run in a statewide "low-man out" primary May 20 in which one will be eliminated to conform with the redistricting law adopted by the state legislature. Under the 1960 census, Alabama loses one House seat.

In the gubernatorial contest, George C. Wallace, a former circuit court judge with a reputation as an ardent segregationist, chalked up the most votes but not enough to avoid a runoff. He will face Ryan deGraffenried, a state senator who edged out former Gov. James Folsom by 631 votes, on the basis of complete unofficial returns.

In Oklahoma, Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D) easily won renomination as did all incumbent representatives except Rep. Victor Wickersham (D), who faces a runoff contest with State Rep. James Bullard.

Raymond Gary, a former governor, and W. N. Bill Atkinson will fight it out for the gubernatorial nomination in a May 22 runoff. They led 10 other candidates, with Gary and Atkinson together polling more than half the votes cast.

Atom Tests 'Regrettable But Necessary'—Meany

The recent resumption of U.S. nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere was "regrettable" but necessary "to keep us ahead of the Soviet Union," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asserted at a news conference during the Executive Council meeting.

"Like everyone else, I regret that Pres. Kennedy had to make the decision [authorizing a new series of tests in the Pacific] but I certainly approve of his making the decision," Meany answered a questioner.

He noted that the Soviet Union had broken a moratorium on atmospheric tests "without warning and with months of advance preparation" and said he was "quite sure" that it was these tests, and the new knowledge they gave the U.S.S.R., that compelled the President "to protect our security and order further U.S. weapons tests."

"If the Soviet Union would agree to a ban on tests with adequate inspection provisions, I am sure the President would drop our tests tomorrow, and the nation would applaud him," the AFL-CIO president said.

In the absence of such an agreement, however, "we've got to keep up—and a little bit ahead," Meany concluded.

Executive Council Acts:

Rail Labor's Fight On Rules Backed

Rail operating unions have been pledged the AFL-CIO's full support in their fight against drastic work rule changes sought by management and recommended by a presidential commission.

The federation's Executive Council, meeting in Washington, backed the 200,000 rail workers in current negotiations after hearing a spokesman for the five operating unions—Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen—describe the presidential commission report as "a harsh, inhuman, retrogressive attempt to neutralize the collective bargaining power of the rail brotherhoods."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a news conference that the commission's recommendations, if put into effect, would "arbitrarily wipe out 40,000 to 50,000 jobs and on that score alone are bad."

Gilbert told the council that proposals for elimination of locomotive helpers (firemen) and reduction of crews will mean that "more men will be killed and injured."

Describing the railroad industry as "still one of the most hazardous" in the nation, Gilbert pointed out that 190 employes were killed and 13,245 injured in 1960.

Safety Record 'Not Good'

"It is not a good record, but it could be worse, a lot worse, if the employes were denied their present contractual voice in the determination of crew size and work assignments," he added.

He warned, also, that commission proposals for binding arbitration on changes in existing work rules and recommendations which would result in wage cuts "for a majority of workers" pose a threat to the entire labor movement.

"To submit to binding arbitration the basic agreement controlling a worker's seniority, job asignment and working conditions subverts the mission of the labor movement," Gilbert declared. "We have a great respect for arbitrators . . . but we are unwilling to relieve ourselves of the responsibility of negotiating the best conditions possible for the men we represent."

He added:

"The railroad operating unions realize they are the first line of defense against the management-oriented thinking rampant in the report (of the presidential commission). They will do everything in their power to resist the imposition of the report on the men they represent."

Gilbert summarized the commission's recommendations under five categories:

Manpower—Eliminating the job of locomotive helper by canceling the existing agreement, in effect since 1937, and within 15 months furloughing 20,000 men who have less than 10 years seniority; question of the number of brakemen in crews refered to subsequent binding arbitration board; staffing of self-propelled work equipment left to management; national hiring pool recommended as central employment agency for 80,000 workers cut off from regular jobs; disruption of present seniority districts; compulsory retirement at 65.

Wage Structure—New wage structure to change the incentive basis, with employes required to work more hours to maintain present earnings; pay cuts for road employes averaging 16 percent; pay increases for certain yard workers of less than 2 percent; reduction to a 12-hour day, 56-hour week; denial of the principle of maintenance of pay while reducing the workweek.

Work Assignments—Railroads given unilateral right to establish length of runs and to establish, move, consolidate or abolish crew terminals; road crews could be required to perform yard and station switching with possible reduction of crews by 2,500.

Technological Changes—Railroads given unlimited, unchallenged right to introduce technological changes; employes' right of protest subject to binding arbitration; arbitration board would be able to break down craft lines; use of unmanned trains allowed with no right of protest by employes working on other trains or in yard.

Employes' Requests—Holiday pay denied for road employes,night and shift differential pay denied all workers; expenses away from home denied all road employes with exception of lodging allowance to those laying over five or more hours; job security and stabilization and minimum safe crew provision denied.

Plant in South Gets First Pension Fund

Charlotte, N. C.—The first jointly administered pension fund for workers in the southern textile finishing industry has been agreed to by Local 1355, Textile Workers Union of America, and the Cranston Print Works Co. plant at Fletcher, N. C.

The program is that of the TWUA Dyers & Printers, which covers 10,000 workers in mid-Atlantic plants and 3,000 in New England. Cranston is paying the full cost of the plan, which became effective May 1.

The contract settlement provided a package of 8 cents an hour, of which 5 cents was earmarked for a wage increase that became effective Apr. 30.

NLRB Test Filed On Strike Checkoff

General Counsel Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board has authorized an unfair labor practice complaint to test the legality of an unaffiliated union's demand for checkoff of a strike fund assessment.

Employes of Frito-Lay, Inc., in Cleveland, O., filed charges that Local 19 of the ousted Bakery & Confectionery Workers violated the Taft-Hartley Act by causing the employer to deduct a strike fund assessment from their wages. They claimed checkoff cards which they had previously signed did not provide for such deductions.

Rothman said he questions whether an authorization permitting deduction of "any monies owing" to the union—the language of the contract—over and above dues and initiation fees is valid.

Building Trades Push Average Rate Up 1%

Union building trades workers gained an average increase of three-tenths of 1 percent in their wage scales during the first three months of 1962, according to the quarterly report of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The increase pushed the estimated average hourly wage scale to $3.87, an increase of 1 cent. An average raise of 2.9 cents an hour gave the painters the greatest gain of the crafts. Plumbers and laborers were next with average advances of 1 cent.

RAIL OPERATING UNIONS were given backing by AFL-CIO Executive Council in their dispute with carriers over work rule changes after their case was presented to recent meeting by Pres. H. E. Gilbert (left) of the Locomotive Firemen & Engin men. Shown with him are, from left, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and George M. Harrison. Harrison also is president of the Railway Clerks.

McDonald Hails Steel Negotiations As 'Healthiest' and 'Most Fruitful'

By Gervase N. Love

Recent negotiations between the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry "were the healthiest and most fruitful in years," USWA Pres. David J. McDonald has declared.

"We made substantial progress in many areas," he said, and "in many ways we provided more real benefits for our members than in years when the cents-per-hour cost of settlement was higher."

McDonald's statement was read at a press briefing in Washington by USWA Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, who with union staff personnel commented on the new two-year contracts. It emphasized that the union was concerned with "improving job and income security and creating job opportunities" in the negotiations, which were concluded with no wage increase but with a wage reopener next year.

McDonald said the approach taken in the bargaining sessions was as important as the solutions reached.

"We and the steel companies demonstrated the practicality of joint study of critical issues between negotiations," he explained. "We proved that this process could lead to informed and intelligent bargaining, which would, in turn, provide new and imaginative contractual provisions to deal with difficult problems—as in the new seniority and grievance provisions of our 1962 agreements, as well as the new savings and vacation plan."

McDonald referred to the Human Relations Committee which was set up in the agreement that ended the union's 1959-60 strike. It held meetings during the interim at which labor-management problems were discussed without the pressure of contract negotiations.

"Because of the success of this new approach to collective bargaining," McDonald continued, "we agreed this year to refer to the Human Relations Committee certain problems which have long been of great concern to us, such as the contracting-out of work, the performance of bargaining-unit work by supervisors or other non-bargaining unit employes, the excessive assignment of overtime work while employes are on layoff, etc.

"Although we signed a two-year agreement, we agreed to study these issues during the first year in an effort to find the facts and develop mutually satisfactory solutions. At the end of that year these matters, as well as certain economic matters (wages, insurance, pensions), will be open for bargaining.

"This idea of approaching complex non-economic subjects by a joint study, followed by reopening, is, I believe, a significant contribution to collective bargaining.

"In short, we began in 1962 what I personally hope to be a new era in collective bargaining between the basic steel companies and the USWA."

McDonald decried the tendency to measure contract gains solely in terms of cents-per-hour price tags.

Like any other responsible union, he stated, the USWA "must address its bargaining not to costs or to prices (over which we have no control whatsoever) but to the needs of its members."

"We have had and we undoubtedly will have again differences with the companies as to costs," he said. "But we do not bargain for increased costs or even to maintain costs on a unit basis. Cost is a limit, not an objective."

The union goal, McDonald declared, is to create a "healthy, secure relationship" with adequate protection against the hazards of joblessness, sickness, accident and old age, as well as an adequate income.

"The degree to which we succeed in making progress toward this goal simply cannot be measured in cents per hour," he insisted.

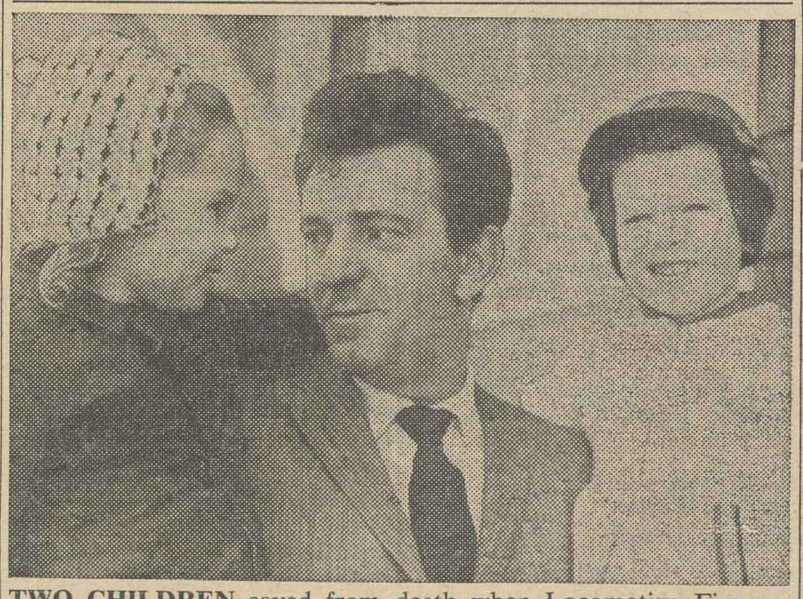
"Some security" against unemployment can be provided by an expanded supplemental unemployment benefit (SUB) plan, he explained, and the overall cost of SUB can be measured in cents per hour.

"But security can also be provided by changes in plant seniority systems, by expanded on-the-job training for new jobs, by interplant preferential hiring of laid-off employes, and in a host of other ways," he said. "These may contribute more than SUB toward achieving the goal of job security. They may even reduce SUB costs. Obviously, therefore, the cost of SUB cannot be used to evaluate a settlement in terms of its contributions toward job security."

Another union goal, he continued, is establishment of "an efficient, effective and speedy method" of dealing with grievances.

"Contractual guarantees of justice on the job are meaningless unless they can be enforced effectively and promtply," he pointed out. "Yet improvements in this area certainly cannot be measured in cents per hour.

"The point is simply that the quality and success of any collective bargaining settlement cannot be measured in the cents-per-hour result of the bargaining."



TWO CHILDREN saved from death when Locomotive Fireman Bernard O'Neil pushed them out of the path of a Rock Island locomotive at an unprotected crossing in Colona, Ill., show their gratitude to their rescuer. The Quad-City Federation of Labor showed its appreciation, too, by presenting O'Neil with a special "citation for heroic achievement." The youngsters, Pamela Mooney, age 3, left, and her four-year-old brother, Rusty, are children of Wilbur Mooney, Jr., a member of Local 856 of the Auto Workers. The central labor body noted that railroad management is attempting to eliminate the jobs of locomotive firemen and asked: "Would the industry call O'Neil's act 'featherbedding'?"

Alexander Film Co. Signs Union Contract

Colorado Springs—The Alexander Film Co. has signed contracts with the Screen Actors Guild and has been removed from the SAG "unfair list" which it headed for many years.

Dollars for COPE

MAY IS A MONTH of political decisions. A number of important states are holding primary elections this month. In others, candidates are taking soundings and organizing campaign machinery for later primaries. In many respects May ranks only below November as a vitally important month on the political calendar.

Because of the political awakening and activity taking place this month, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has designated May for "a full, coordinated drive to collect voluntary dollars" for the 1962 elections.

These voluntary dollars will be critical in the congressional and gubernatorial elections. While unions can support non-partisan register and get-out-the-vote drives and produce educational material on important issues as part of an overall political education program, they cannot use union funds for partisan political activities.

The distinction is important. If a state or district COPE endorses a congressional candidate, the actual work of supporting that candidate's campaign can come only from voluntary COPE dollars.

The full potential of the COPE program cannot be realized unless there is a large flow of voluntary dollar contributions by union members. No degree of COPE activity, no amount of literature, no number of well-meaning resolutions can do the job of voluntary dollar contributions to carry on labor's political activities.

The labor movement is a trustee of the national interest—the people's lobby—dedicated to the progress of the nation as a whole.

To discharge that obligation to the nation requires the fullest participation by every trade union member. That obligation is to be a registered voter, a voter who turns out at every primary and general election, an informed voter who knows the issues and the candidates, and a voter who has made a contribution to give force and direction to his views.

Labor Helps the Farmer

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS Union has taken an historic step toward strengthening the mutual interests between farmers and workers and stressing their economic interdependence by using its pension and welfare fund reserves to finance family farm mortgages.

The $100 million made available by the union for investment in Farmers Home Administration mortgages over the next four years marks the first time that a union has ever invested its funds in this area.

One of the major purposes of the program is to strengthen the independent family farm, which has been slowly disappearing as large corporate-type farms swallow up the smaller units. The AFL-CIO has strongly supported legislation to help the family farm unit maintain its economic independence.

In the past decade there has been a concentrated attack by the corporate farm and producer interests to split the independent farmer and the trade union member by launching campaigns designed to weaken and destroy unions through punitive legislation.

The identity of interests between the family farmer and union members has survived these attacks. The ILGWU's decision to invest workers' funds in loans for farmers is the latest evidence of labor's continuing concern for the economic security of all segments of the nation.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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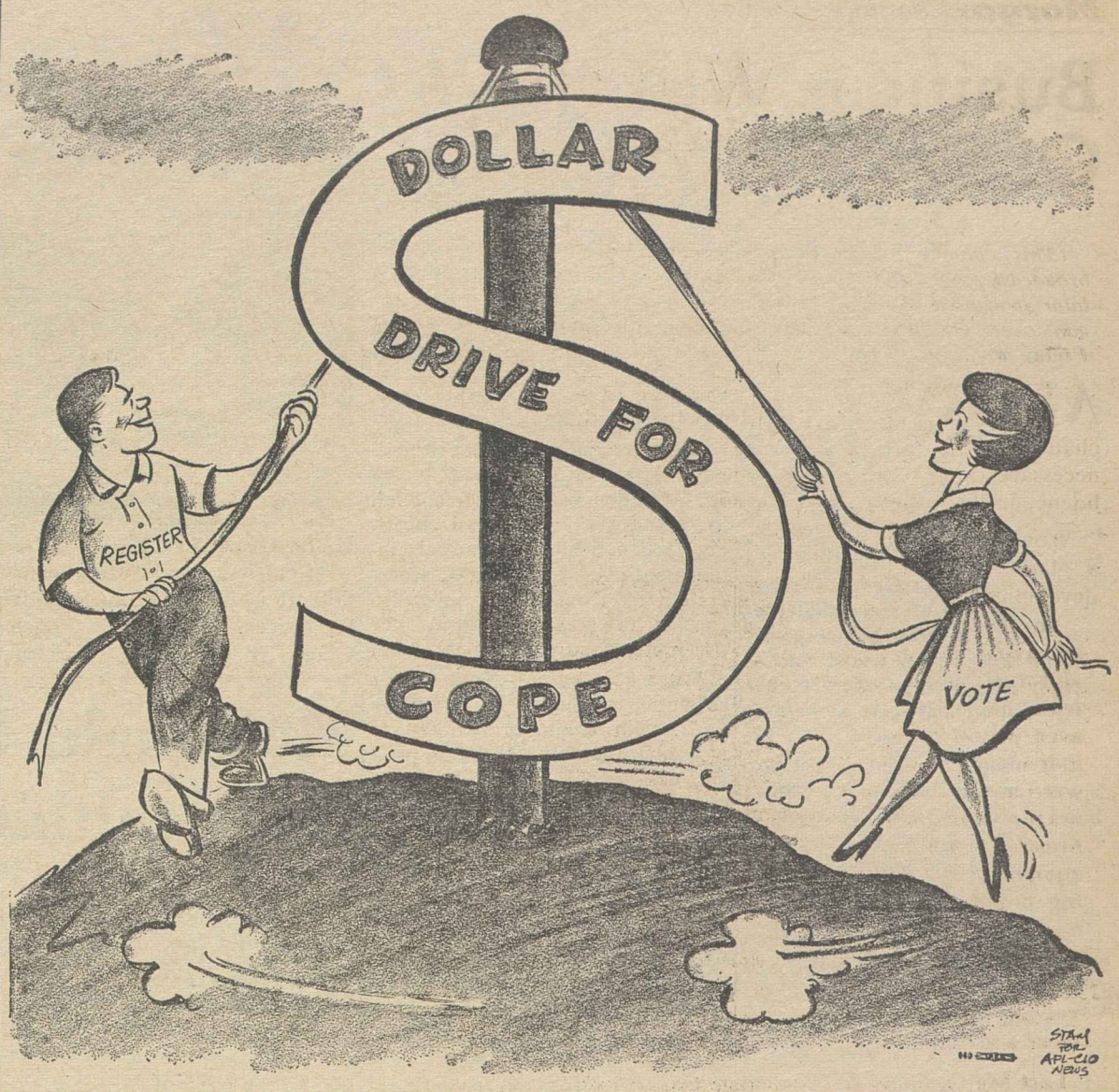


Commonweal Magazine Writes:

Prescription for All Hospitals: Comply With Fair Labor Laws

The following is excerpted from an editorial in "The Commonweal" entitled "Prescription for the Hospitals."

SHOULD HOSPITAL WORKERS be permitted to engage in collective bargaining? Or, to put the question in more dramatic but no less accurate terms, should hospitals be exempt from the federal and state laws which require other employers to pay a minimum wage, maintain decent working conditions and recognize legitimate employes' organizations for purposes of collective bargaining?

We are convinced, on every count, that hospitals should not be exempted from state fair labor laws. We are convinced that the present exemption is unjust and abusive, that it denies hospital workers a fundamental right, that it leads not only to the exploitation of the workers involved but to evil consequences for the hospitals themselves, for their patients and for society at large.

Spokesmen for the hospitals maintain that their institutions should be exempt from fair labor laws because they are charitable organizations. This is an obvious illogicality, in the first place, because many other kinds of charitable institutions are not exempted from such labor laws, but more fundamentally because the employes of a charitable institution are not voluntary donors of their time and labor.

They are workers, seeking through their wages to maintain themselves and their families in decency. They have a right to a decent wage and to the freedom of deciding, as others do, what and how they will give to charity.

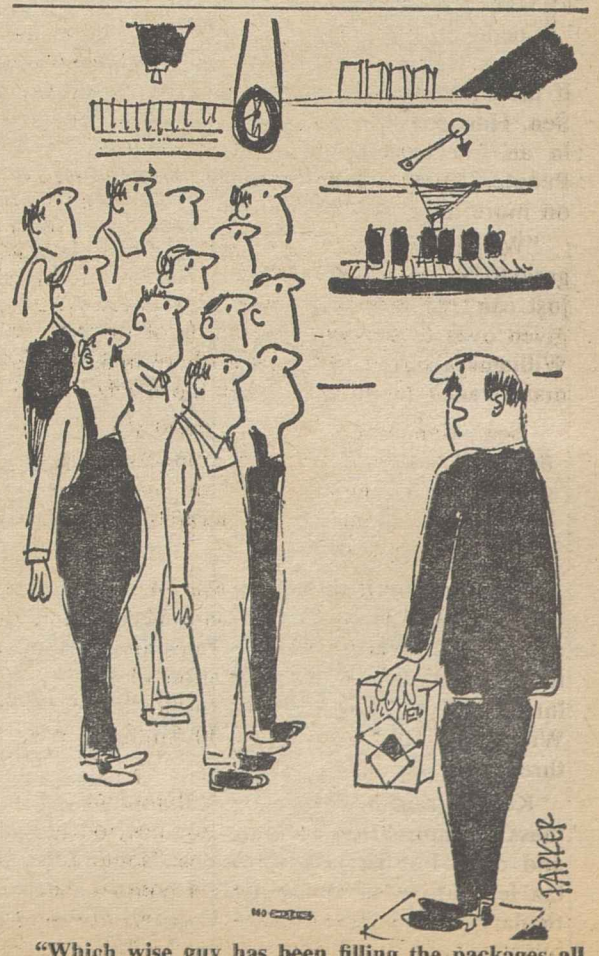
The second argument of the hospitals is simply that they cannot afford to pay the higher wages which collective bargaining would bring. What this amounts to, it seems to us, is an attempt to justify the exploitation of workers in the name of a noble end.

IF MANY HOSPITALS are already in financial straits, which is true, and if the cost of hospital care is already so high that patients need some kind of subsidy to help pay for this care, which is also true, it nevertheless does not follow that this subsidy should be supplied by one small segment of the community, namely the unfortunate workers who are least able to carry such a burden.

Another argument against recognizing hospital workers' right to collective bargaining is that such a step would lead to strikes, slowdowns and interference with hospital procedures. The easiest reply to these charges is that the record of labor-management relations both in and out of hospitals indicates quite the opposite. The recognition of nurses', technicians' and other professional workers' organizations in hospitals has not led to these dire consequences at all.

In the case of New York hospitals, it seems clear that the denial of orderly means of negotiation left the workers with no recourse whatsoever except to strike. It was, therefore, not the presence of unions so much as their absence which made the strike a necessity for the workers.

We do not lightly countenance a hospital strike; we do not deny that many of our hospitals are in urgent need of financial assistance; but the exemption of hospitals from state labor laws is not a just or proper solution to the problem. We think it is important that this exemption be removed, for the sake of the workers involved, but also for the sake of the hospitals and the communities which need them so badly.



"Which wise guy has been filling the packages all the way to the top?"

Morgan Says:

Business Will Have Confidence Of Public When It's Deserved

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

AT AN IMPRESSIVE social gathering of businessmen in New York, Roger Blough, board chairman of U.S. Steel, said: "One of the most necessary things this country must have is confidence in the business of this country."

Would, Mr. Blough, that we could. Let us cast a glance at only major developments:

Morgan

In February 1961, climaxing the largest anti-trust action ever tried, heavy fines and even prison terms for individuals involved were meted out to 29 major manufacturing firms of electrical equipment — including brand-name leaders of the industry—and 44 of their officials who had pleaded guilty to criminal charges of price-fixing involving more than $8 billion worth of government and commercial contracts.

Last May a father-son brokerage team, Gerard A. and Gerard F. Re, was expelled from the American Stock Exchange on charges of illegal stock manipulation. An investigation by the Securities & Exchange Commission is still in progress, but an interim report in January was sharply critical of several practices.

On Feb. 27, 1962, James Truman Bidwell, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange board of governors, was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of evading more than $55,000 in U.S. income taxes. He has resigned his post; his trial is pending.

In New York, the nation's two top steel producer's, U.S. Steel and Bethlehem, were indicted by another federal grand jury with two other steel companies, five executives and a trade association on charges of violating the anti-trust laws.

In only 15 months of the Robert F. Kennedy regime at the Dept. of Justice, there have been 34 federal indictments for price-fixing and bid-rigging. Last month two big milk distributors in the state of Washington were indicted on these counts. In Boston three Massachusetts milk companies were similarly charged; in addition they were accused of defrauding the government. Also in March four ice carnival shows were indicted on the charge they had divided up the country to corner the trade. A New York venetian blind firm has just been indicted for price-fixing and allegedly paying off a union official.

AS FAR AS THE PENDING court cases are concerned, the defendants must be presumed innocent until proved guilty. But the wrong-doing already proved should be too shocking to tolerate.

In an article in the New York Times, the ex-president and board chairman of Inland Steel, Clarence B. Randall, who has served three administrations in Washington with distinction, wrote that "it is clear that industry in this country is facing a moral crisis." He went on to mention a little-publicized situation in which American companies doing business in the emerging nations of Asia and Africa were bribing officials of those fledgling governments in order to buy their way into mineral concessions or other operations.

It is well, in fact it is vital, to recall the counsel of a fair-minded man, Commerce Sec. Luther Hodges. In a speech on business ethics in February in Miami, he said it bears remembering that "business morality all through history has mirrored the morality of society as a whole. . . . Business ethics, as a whole, have never been singularly different from those of society at large. And they have changed and improved only as society . . . has evolved, by law or private conviction, a more enlightened standard of what is right."

None of us can escape the weight of that admonition. Labor has done much voluntarily to clean its own house but comparisons don't necessarily get us anywhere because it has been demonstrated that in our reactions to temptation, we are pretty much a classless society.

With the onus blistering on business for the moment, it would be inspiring to see it set a quickened pace toward better ethics for everybody.

Give us something to believe in, Mr. Blough, and we'll believe it; and please, make it more than a quarterly report to stockholders on earnings.

Washington Reports:

Federal Aid for Mass Transit Seen Key to Big-City Growth

THE NATION'S LARGE CITIES cannot depend on the automobile alone as their means of mass transportation, especially in rush hours, if the congestion in those hours is to be relieved, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

"Washington (as an example), which has the greatest value historically and is a beautiful city, just can't go the way of Los Angeles, which has given over to the auto two-thirds of the streets," Williams asserted, adding that there must be new mass transit facilities to meet the needs.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) said on the same program that "the strength and future growth of our cities depend on our ability to solve this problem. We desperately need urban transportation facilities."

Keating said that a start was made last year as part of the Housing Act, with $50 million set aside for loans at low interest rates and for grants to demonstrate new transportation ideas. A bill introduced for the Administration this year by Williams would provide $500 million over a three-year period.

Keating said he favors the Williams bill "if our mass transportation facilities are not to fold up and die," but he also advocates "some kind of tax legislation for transportation companies, particularly railroads, so that tax concessions granted by state and local governments will have their effect."

"Also I think we have to encourage and stimulate research on new transportation equipment and design," Keating said. "I am very much interested in this monorail that is running in Seattle now. That's an illustration. I also favor the establishment of a Dept. of Urban Affairs to deal with this problem among others."

WILLIAMS POINTED OUT that the real problem in most cities comes during the rush hours, two hours a day, five days a week.

"We know that the automobile is inadequate to deliver all of our folks from their homes to their places of work," he declared. "We know that all across the country mass transportation facilities are withering, becoming atrophied, because private carriers can't afford the heavy costs of full-week, round-the-clock operation when they are really only being used significantly for 20 hours a week.

"So into this situation we are now coming with money that we hope will stimulate states and other governments in cooperation with private carriers to develop those systems that will be there for the rush-hour traffic."

Williams gave as an example of what has been done: "A Chicago commuter railroad (that has) invested in better service, better equipment, better scheduling. Another Chicago program is a rapid transit line in the median strip of a highway which, while operating at 25 percent of capacity, carries as many people as the highway does—and the highway is bumper to bumper."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

AN UNPRECEDENTED REVOLT in the rank-and-file of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce—so it was described at least by officials—climaxed a somewhat sensational week for the chamber's 50th anniversary convention.

Earlier the businessmen from over the country had listened courteously but with a noticeable absence of warmth when Pres. Kennedy endeavored to persuade them that his Administration is not "anti-business."

The President assured his audience that he is not trying to make the government a price-fixer for private enterprise and is by no means hostile to profits by business.

He pointed out that his Administration is revising regulations so as to grant businessmen faster depreciation allowances on plants and equipment, which means a loss in government revenues. He pointed to the Administration's pending proposal to add an actual 8 percent tax credit for certain types of new investment. He reminded his audience that he had used Taft-Hartley injunctions against unions in work stoppages deemed dangerous to the national welfare and that he had urged moderation in contract negotiations.

Mr. Kennedy's personal charm is almost universally acknowledged, but the charm didn't get through to the businessmen any more than his arguments did.

The members showed their feelings adequately when they greeted with a good deal of enthusiasm a speech by Chamber Pres. Richard Wagner, who immediately followed Mr. Kennedy and openly criticized the President's actions in persuading the steel companies to roll back the price increase U. S. Steel had announced.

* * *

THE RANK-AND-FILE REVOLT in the chamber came on the pending Administration bill to expand foreign trade by broadening the President's reciprocal tariff-cutting powers. The chamber has officially endorsed the bill in testimony before Congress, but for a rough two hours the prospects were that the delegates would compel the leaders to go to Capitol Hill and reverse their stand.

The battle came, interestingly enough, when chamber officials sought formal approval of their endorsement of the trade bill's hardship-adjustment provisions. These are the provisions that labor says are "essential" to offer assistance to workers and business firms heavily damaged by any increase in imports from other countries that might go along with efforts to expand our own exports.

The rank-and-filers fell upon the proposal, termed a "trade adjustment" feature, with vengeful resentment. They called it a plan for "subsidies" and said they were opposed to subsidies. They argued that workers thrown out of jobs and plants forced into shutdowns should make their own "adjustments" through "free enterprise."

Officials finally got approval of their policy after it had twice been voted down, but the businessmen from the states and cities made it clear that enthusiasm was totally lacking.

* * *

OBSERVERS WITH MEMORIES of the relationships of business with the Roosevelt Administration in the Thirties must be thinking this is where they came in.

Business was flat on its back when Roosevelt came in, and it substantially recovered during his first two terms. Yet the businessmen's organizations always acted as if he was "against" them. They fought the social reform laws—the Wagner Act, the Social Security Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Security & Exchange Commission Act—that assured through democratic processes the enduring stability of our kind of country.

Now they think the Kennedy Administration is "against" them, or "against" profits, or "against" freedom. They apparently think the only way a government can prove good faith is lapse into do-nothingism, to retire from action to meet genuine national problems such as joblessness, economic deprivation, inequality in education and health and opportunity, and an adverse balance of payments.

RUSH HOUR TRAFFIC will strangle the nation's large cities and urban areas unless the nation helps them develop new mass transit facilities, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.), left, and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.), author of a loan and grant bill, asserted in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

FREEDOM BOND DRIVE for U.S. savings bonds was inaugurated in Washington with inspection of replica of Col. John Glenn's space capsule, Freedom 7, which will tour the country. Shown with the model are, left to right, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Mrs. Thelma Dawson of the District of Columbia Building Trades Council staff, and Sec. of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon.

'Pseudo' Union Denied New York Ballot Rights

New York—The New York State Labor Relations Board has ruled off the ballot the Association of Bookmen & Chargemen, Inc.—which it called a "pseudo" union—for a representation election among vendors of souvenir books at theaters and concert halls.

Chairman Jay Kramer said the board found the association is not a true labor organization and is employer-dominated. It overruled the contention of Dunetz & Lovett, the employers, that jurisdiction over the case rests with the National Labor Relations Board rather than the state body.

The group was challenged by Home Office Employes Local H-63 of the Theatrical Stage Employes.

The association is the successor of Bookmen & Chargemen Salesmen's Local 1115-D, a unit of the Retail Clerks, which expelled it in June 1961 for activities in violation of the international union constitution. The international found the local was made up largely of entrepreneurs, who often were employers of their fellow-members, rather than workers.

The SLRB said the "pseudo" organization was created by Leon Silver, who previously had "controlled" Local 1115-D, immediately after the expulsion.

"Among its activities at that time," said a board statement, "was the hiring of union members to work for him, and the unilateral fixing of their wages and working conditions.

"Evidence at the hearing disclosed that he had made no attempt to secure bona fide collective agreements or genuinely to represent those employes when they were employed by certain employers in the industry with whom he or his wife was sharing profits under private agreements."

Kramer said he and his colleagues, Members James Amadei and Martin Greene, were "most pleased" at the cooperation of the Retail Clerks which presented the evidence on the association's background and its control by Silver at hearings before Trial Examiner Oscar Forster.

The case is significant for several reasons, he said.

"First, it shows how organizations which are expelled from the AFL-CIO then may be recreated as independent, self-chartered organizations and persist in the very activities which have caused their expulsion from the mainstream of the labor movement," he explained.

"Second, this is still another example of a purported labor organization which, on the record and in light of evidence, actually exists not to engage in genuine collective bargaining but solely for the private profit of its founders.

"Third, the board has reaffirmed its doctrine that it will deny the use of board facilities to organizations which are not really bona fide labor organizations and which do not exist for the purpose of genuine collective bargaining."

Disability Aid Extended to Farm Labor

Sacramento, Calif.—California farm workers began receiving sickness and hospital benefits under the state's disability insurance program effective May 1, Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) has announced.

Under a 1961 amendment to the state unemployment insurance law, some 250,000 agricultural workers are being brought under the program for the first time.

The California disability law since 1946 has provided basic disability benefits for workers in business and industry who are incapacitated by illness or off-the-job injuries not covered by workmen's compensation benefits. On Brown's recommendation, the legislature last year included farm workers under the program.

Disability benefits range from $10 to $70 a week, based on past earnings, beginning with the eighth day of disability or the first day of hospitalization, whichever comes first. Hospital benefits of $12 a day for up to 20 days are paid in addition to the basic disability benefit.

Rubber Union Names Field Representative

Akron, O.—Appointment of Elton Gladney as an international field representative for the Rubber Workers has been announced by URW Pres. George Burdon.

Gladney has been president of Local 222 since shortly after it was chartered in 1942 as bargaining representative at the U.S. Rubber Co. reclaiming plant in Buffalo, N. Y., and is a member of the international executive board. A former baseball player, he spent several years in the National Negro League in the 1930s.

'Monopoly' Charge Refuted:

Advisory Unit Asks Reform Of T-H Emergency Section

(Continued from Page 1)

"market-wide collective action can be permited only in special circumstances."

Six of the committee members drawn from labor bluntly responded that "whatever danger" exists in power concentration comes from the corporate side.

Labeled 'Name-Calling'

The statement filed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents David Dubinsky, George M. Harrison, Joseph D. Keenan, David J. McDonald and Walter P. Reuther, labeled the accusations "mere name-calling, unbuttressed by facts" and an example of "attributing to others characteristics which are in fact one's own."

The labor members declared that experience in the maritime and longshore industries, where Taft-Hartley's emergency procedures have often been applied, "demolish the notion that the cause of such disputes is the existence of a single union instead of several."

The statement also asserted that fregmentization of unions would lead not to "sounder" settlements, but simply to contracts more in keeping with management's desires. To thus equate management's views with the public interest, it continued, "is a blind assumption."

"There is no evidence that union bargaining power is today equal to, let alone in excess of, that of management, or that the use of what bargaining power unions do possess has resulted in settlements contrary to the public interest," the statement declared.

Recent events suggest that it is "the power of certain companies which is excessive" and that they have "sought to divert public attention from their abuse of power by falsely ascribing similar power to the unions which represent their employes."

The AFL-CIO leaders noted that business firms, contrary to a management suggestion, have the clear right to combine with each other in bargaining with unions. They further observed that unions already are subject to anti-trust laws should they attempt to control commodity markets.

If the management phrase "union market power" is meant as power over the market for labor, they continued, "it is based on the discredited concept that the labor of human beings should be treated as a commodity, to be traded in the market and purchased at the lowest possible price. Such a suggestion implies the destruction of all unions and a return to a low-wage economy and the other evils of 19th Century capitalism."

The divergence of views on this issue should not detract from the "important consensus" of the group on the broad subject of collective bargaining, the committee wrote the President.

Kennedy responded with a statement describing the committee's report, titled "Free and Responsible Collective Bargaining and Industrial Peace," as a "highly meaningful and significant document." He said the Administration would give the group's recommendations "serious consideration."

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, who rotates chairmanship of the committee with Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, said later that the Administration could be expected to submit legislative proposals on the revision of emergency disputes procedures.

A broader discussion of bargaining and other aspects of labor-management relations and economic policy will take place at the tripartite White House National Economic Conference, to be held in Washington, May 21 and 22.

The President's advisers agreed that "freedom-of-choice elements in collective bargaining derive from the basic principles of the free society and must be carefully preserved," and they rejected such proposals as compulsory arbitration to solve critical disputes. But they also declared that to remain free, collective bargaining must be "responsive to the public, or common, interest" as well as to the interests of the parties themselves.

They expressed "regret" that their recommendations would inject the government further into the bargaining process, but found "a clear need for more effective governmental action" to guard against adverse effects on the public welfare and the national economy.

Ford Dissents

A dissent from this point was registered by Ford, who argued that Taft-Hartley's emergency disputes machinery had had "remarkable success" and that the proposed changes would "weaken the whole concept of free collective bargaining." He agreed, however, on the elimination of the "last offer" balloting.

Arthur F. Burns, a public member, said he regarded the report's recommendations as "subject to later revisions and qualifications."

In other recommendations, the committee proposed:

- Strengthening of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, as now planned, and broader use of government mediation at various stages of significant bargaining disputes "while continuing to remain an entirely voluntary process."
- Giving emergency disputes boards new authority to advise the President at his discretion on whether a work stoppage affects national health or safety.
- Permit the President specifically to order resumption of operations in part of a struck industry if he deems that sufficient to safeguard the public interest.
- Authorize emergency dispute boards to recommend at any time changes in terms or conditions of employment they feel should be put into effect during the 80-day injunction period "on a concurrent or retroactive basis."

This recommendation, the AFL-CIO officials said in a footnote to the report, "seems ineffective and illogical." They added:

"If the President has authority to order the employes to continue or resume work for 80 days, he should have authority to order whatever terms and conditions of employment he finds to be equitable."

The seventh labor member of the committee, Thomas Kennedy, president of the unaffiliated Mine Workers, did not take part in most of the deliberations because of illness.

Los Angeles Labor Runs Buyers' Classes

Los Angeles—The county AFL-CIO here is sponsoring a special series of classes designed to give union members practical advice on how to be intelligent consumers.

Entitled "Economics for the Consumer," the six-week program was planned by the county federation's Consumer Committee in cooperation with Los Angeles State College.

Topics for the two-hour discussion periods include "Problems of a Consumer," "What Are Your Family's Basic Needs?" "Keeping Automobile Costs Down," "Credit—Blessing or Curse?" and "Consumer Fraud—What Can You Do About It?"

For the opening program a retail merchandising executive, Marvin Schachter, keynoted ways whereby union members could get the most for their dollars.

Other guest instructors include Mrs. Helen Nelson, state consumer counsel; Police Lieut. William C. Hull on consumer fraud; and Robert Fall, Retail Clerks Automobile Salesmen's Local 1056, on automobile costs and financing. Other instructors are top faculty members from Los Angeles State College.

Co-chairmen of the Consumer Committee are Community Service Dept. Representatives Susan Adams and Charles Harding.

ECONOMICS FOR THE CONSUMER program inaugurated by the Los Angeles AFL-CIO had as its keynote speaker Marvin Schachter (second from left), retail merchandising executive who talked on "Getting the Most for Your Dollar." At far left is David Miller, Los Angeles State College coordinator for special programs. Rep. Susan Adams of the county AFL-CIO Community Services Dept. and William Cole, Los Angeles representative of the State Consumer Counsel's office, are at right.

'Volunteers' Proposed at Parley:

New Welfare Plan Advanced by Perlis

Chicago—The establishment of a "Corps of Volunteers" to assist in the rehabilitation of public welfare families was proposed here by Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, in a keynote address opening the federation's seventh annual National Conference on Community Services.

Perlis told some 400 trade unionists and welfare workers that local public welfare departments should "explore the possibilities of enlisting rehabilitated public assistance families" in an effort to help those still on relief. He said the plan would "speed up the process of rehabilitation a hundredfold."

Perlis attacked the Cook County (Chicago) Welfare Dept.'s widely-publicized program to require educational training for aid recipients, claiming it is "not an act of a democratic welfare state, but a state of frustration and oversimplification."

Cook County Welfare Dir. Raymond M. Hilliard, who devised the plan, described it as "social uplift through the exercise, where necessary, of social discipline." It is "proper and just" since the cause of dependency is usually a lack of training, he maintained.

He said the Welfare Dept. has become "the bridge which must carry the unemployed of today, with all their dependents, from what has been the old economy with plenty of jobs for common labor to the new economy which will have no place for the unlettered and the unskilled."

Tripartite Effort

Hilliard said the "gigantic job of planning and coordinating" efforts to create jobs can be centered in the U.S. Dept. of Labor, with labor and management as participants."

Fred H. Steininger, director of the Lake County, Ind., Dept. of Public Welfare, in Gary, cited easy credit practices and high pressure salesmanship as the "greatest single factor" creating problems for persons seeking public aid.

He said if credit buying was "not so easy in this country," you would not have persons "needing general assistance when they become unemployed." Advertising persuasiveness prevents people from saving for "a rainy day, such as periods of unemployment," he added.

Conference delegates gave a standing ovation to John Brophy, recently retired from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., when he received a commemorative scroll from Perlis for his contributions to the community services program.

The scroll cited Brophy's 50 years of service to organized labor and its community services programs. Mrs. Brophy and their daughter, Jacqueline, were present at the luncheon session.

The public's opinion of public assistance is "more often based on fallacies than on fact," said Alfred Greenleigh, president of Greenleigh Associates, New York consulting firm on health and welfare matters, which has conducted studies of public aid in a number of cities.

Aid 'Facts' Called Wrong

"The facts of public assistance are invariably different from the public image," he said. "Objective and searching studies" have been "disturbingly revealing," he added, showing that what people believe about public assistance is "almost 100 percent wrong."

In his keynote address, Perlis said there is no easy solution to assistance problems but that aid directors could only hope to feed the hungry, rehabilitate all recipients who can be helped, and prosecute "chiselers according to the laws and with dignity to the individual."

The families enlisted for his Corps of Volunteers project would be called "aids" and would be carefully screened and trained by professional social workers, he said. The fathers would help head of families in retraining and in finding jobs; housewives could help in devising proper housekeeping methods; and children could cooperate in youth services and school programs, he elaborated.

Conference delegates were greeted on opening day by Paul A. Laccino, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor & Industrial Union Council, and by AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Daniel J. Healy.

WORK FOR LABOR done by Louis F. Donato, retiring secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York City, was cited in a scroll presented by the Newspaper Guild of New York at a council meeting. Left to right are NYNG Sec.-Treas. M. Michael Potoker presenting the scroll, Donato, Council Pres. George McDonald and Charles F. McNally, Donato's successor.

AFSCME Convention Hears Bid For More Funds for Organizing

By David L. Perlman

Milwaukee—Delegates to the State, County & Municipal Employes convention here were told that their union has "proved it is possible to organize public workers" but that continued growth depends on whether the 225,000 members are willing to provide the resources to keep up the organizing pace.

Pres. Arnold S. Zander reported to the convention an increase of 43,000 members during the past two years, including 25,000 enrolled during the first quarter of 1962. This gain, he said, has been brought about largely through organizing funds and manpower loaned by other unions.

Appealing to the delegates to approve a 35-cent raise in the union's per capita tax—presently 65 cents—Zander declared:

"We can either raise our per capita tax, and set about the business of organizing, or we can pull down the blinds and go into semi-retirement. I've gone about as far as I can go in raising money. We can't organize the unorganized by tin-cupping other international unions."

A per capita increase—which requires a two-thirds vote for approval—was one of the key issues before the 13th biennial convention. The other was a sharp contest for international officers. Zander, who has headed the union since it was chartered in 1936, was opposed for re-election by Jerry Wurf, head of the union's New York City District Council.

Constitutional Proposals

Also scheduled to be acted on during the five-day convention were an administration-opposed proposal for regional elections of executive board members—now chosen by all convention delegates—and an administration-supported proposal to change the term of national officers from the present two years to four years, effective with the 1964 elections.

More than 1,000 delegates—a record for the union—are attending.

During the opening sessions, delegates heard:

- Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver praise the union's sponsorship of non-profit moderate income housing projects which give priority to persons displaced by urban renewal or other governmental action.

Weaver announced that the Federal Housing Authority will refinance the mortgage on the AFSCME's Zander Apartments in Milwaukee, completed in 1960. Under the 1961 housing law, the interest on the $2.6 million mortgage is being reduced from 5.25 percent to 3.13 percent. The effect will be to reduce rents paid by tenants.

- Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, who praised the AFSCME for having given "unity, strength, guidance and encouragement" to public workers. In dealing with grievances, she said, "a union can have the courage that an individual often cannot afford to have."

Mrs. Peterson also congratulated the union for having promptly moved its convention to Milwaukee after discovering that discrimination in public accommodations and social facilities had not been completely eliminated in Kansas City, originally chosen as the site.

The battle over a per capita increase was a carry-over from the 1960 convention in Philadelphia, where the proposal was backed by 66 percent of the delegates — a handful below the two-thirds required for a constitutional amendment. A number of locals which supported the increase are now voluntarily paying the $1 per capita.

Labor Endorses Bill For State Safety Grants

A bill to initiate a program of federal grants-in-aid to encourage state occupational safety programs has been given strong AFL-CIO backing.

"The Administration has recommended a modest program and we believe a worthwhile one," Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair told a House Labor subcommittee.

Approval of the bill, sponsored by Rep. Charles S. Joelson (D-N.J.) would lead to "more accurate reporting" of accidents and "a more accurate reporting of their causes," Fair said. "We believe the states, encouraged by federal participation, will increase their efforts.

"We belive that industry will profit through reduction of industrial accidents. We believe lastly, if selfishly, that our members in substantial numbers will be freed from personal suffering and economic insecurity."

The program, endorsed earlier by Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, would provide up to $6 million for grants-in-aid to the states during the first year and up to $12 million in four years.

Fair recalled that central labor bodies have supported state safety legislation for years and that as far back as 1911 labor backing was given Prof. John R. Common's proposal for a new Wisconsin industrial commission with quasi-legislative power to set up safety codes for the various occupations and make them enforceable by administrative order.

Fifty years later, he said, 10 states still have failed to adopt this principle and only 29 states "have expressly by law placed the general responsibility for occupational safety on the employer."

In addition, Fair told the subcommittee, administration of safety laws or regulations is often lax. He cited the report of one state labor commissioner that his staff could "make regular inspection of less than 50 percent of the manufacturing establishments each year," whereas the law requires "regular annual" inspections.

He also cited the fact—touched on by Goldberg—that "injuries are five to six times more common in small establishments than in the very large establishments."

"The insurance industry, highly competitive as it is, has no effective means of enforcing its safety recommendations," Fair observed.

If high safety standards are to be maintained, he insisted, "the state must assert its responsibility."

"An analysis of the statistics . . . makes clear," he added, "that the states and . . . small employers have been unsuccessful in effecting adequate safety programs."

The Joelson bill requires that before a state's industrial safety plan can be approved by the Secretary of Labor and become eligible for federal funds, it must include a program "for fostering the acceptance and observance of state laws or regulations respecting safe workplaces and work practices through the voluntary cooperation of labor and management, which program may include cooperation with any non-government safety organization in the state."

NLRB After 26 Years Upsets Back Pay Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

fully discharged full reimbursement was in effect "benefiting the wrongdoer at the expense of the wronged."

The dissenting members—Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom—found "no cogent reason" for abandoning a practice that "has been accepted and applied by the board as sound law for some 26 years."

The decision came in a case where a woman employe, Bernice Dagan, was found to have been unlawfully discharged Nov. 11, 1960, by the A.P.W. Products Co., Inc., Brattleboro, Vt., for her union activities on behalf of the Papermakers & Paperworkers. The company was ordered to offer her reinstatement and to pay her loss of income since the date of discharge.

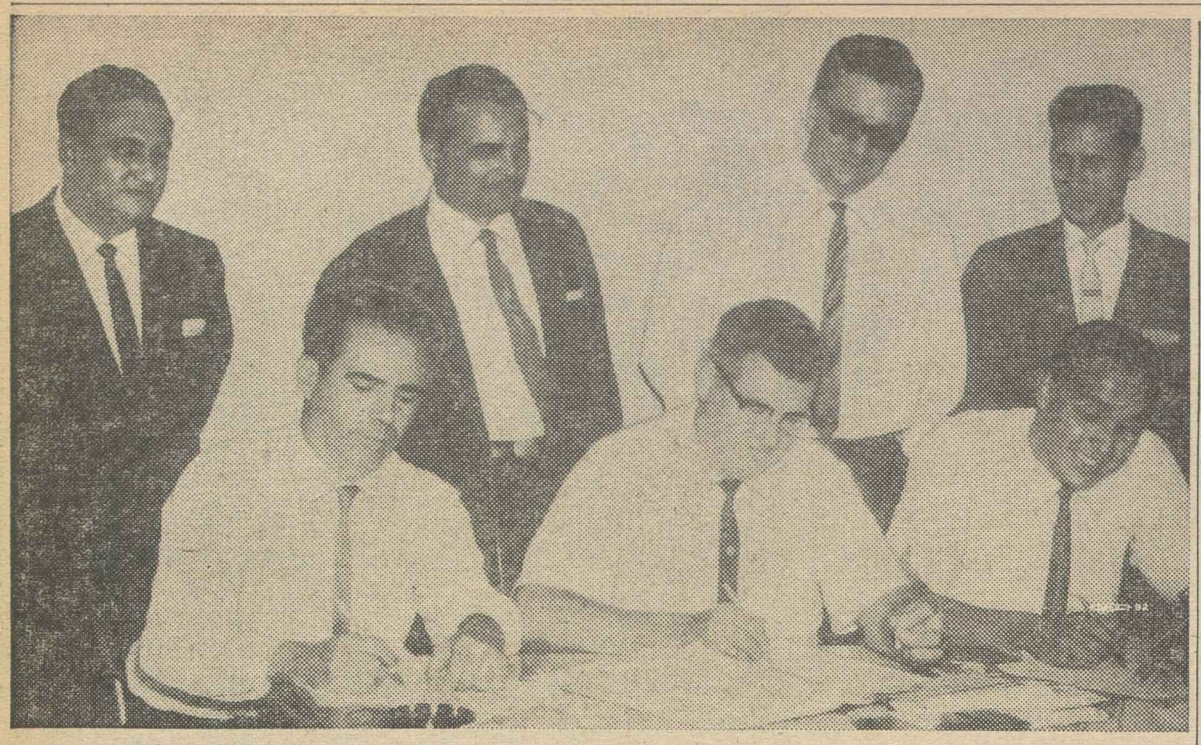
The five board members were unanimous in finding a discriminatory discharge, reversing a trial examiner's recommendation, but disagreed on ending the "tolling" practice.

Loss of income in unlawful discharge cases is the difference between what the worker would have earned had he not been fired and his earnings in employment he obtained elsewhere—in short, back pay less interim earnings.

Lost Working Time Ties Post-War Low

The percentage of estimated total working time lost in industrial disputes in 1961 matched the postwar low of only .14 percent established in 1957, according to tabulations by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The total of 16.3 million man-days lost was the lowest since wartime 1944 and lower even than 16.5 million days of strike-caused idleness in 1957. The BLS listed 3,367 strikes during the year, lowest since 1942 except for 3,333 walkouts in 1960.



BARGAINING RIGHTS among office and clerical workers of Sea Land Services, Inc., in Ponce, Mayaguez and San Juan, Puerto Rico, were won by the Office Workers by a 55-1 vote in a National Labor Relations Board election. Pictured above during the voting are, left to right (standing) OEIU Rep. Heriberto Ortiz, AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Agustin Benitez, Jose R. Prado of the company and Pres. Mario Muniz of OEIU Local 392; (seated), Carlos Gonzalez, the union's chief steward at Sea Land, NLRB Rep. Santiago Paz, Jr., and Waldo Gil Vazguez, company observer.

AMA's Lecturer Challenged Here On Flow of Doctors from Britain

The American Medical Association, in a stepped-up campaign to block passage of medical care for the aged under social security, is sponsoring a lecture tour by a British doctor who has been telling American audiences that the National Health Service is driving doctors from Great Britain.

Back in Britain the AMA-sponsored Dr. John R. Seale has come under severe criticism on grounds he is using unreliable figures to blame the NHS for a variety of real or imaginary problems. Critics include the Minister of Health in the present Conservative government.

The AMA engaged Seale at his regular consultant's fee and sent him on a six-week tour across the United States. He has addressed state and local medical societies, chambers of commerce and business groups.

Seale disclaims any interest in or knowledge of the Anderson-King bill, now before the Congress, to provide hospital and nursing-home care for the aged through social security.

"The last thing I am attempting to do is to tell Americans what to do," he told a press conference sponsored by the District of Columbia Medical Society.

Material distributed by the AMA body, however, quotes him as saying in his speeches that his role is "to clarify the current debate on the part government should play in the control and finance of medical care in a democracy."

British Comment

The AMA News frontpaged a Chicago speech by Seale under this headline: "British Lecturer Calls NHS a 'Mistake.'"

The AMA also is distributing reproductions of conservative British newspaper comment on an article by Seale in the British Medical Journal for March 1962.

That article by Seale inspired these headlines: "Young British Doctors Flock Overseas"—London Daily Telegraph; "One New Doctor in Three Migrates"—London Daily Express; "How Many Have Flown the Medical Nest?" — Financial Times of London.

The New York Post on Apr. 18 ran a similar story by the Reuters news service from London and used this head: "MDs Stream Out of Britain."

Heavy fire has been directed against Seale's methods of collecting statistics and his interpretations and conclusions.

Minister of Health Enoch Powell labeled as "so much nonsense" the talk of doctor emigration. The number of general practitioners in NHS has risen in each of the past 5 years, a fact he called "utterly incompatible" with the charge of mass migration.

Sir Robert Platt of the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, estimated in a letter to the London Times of Apr. 14 that "Seale's calculations are as much as 400 to 800 percent in error."

Evidence Called "Weak"

Platt, who chaired the government's Working Party on Medical Staffing Structure in the Hospital Services, said in conclusion:

"We in this country may not take Dr. Seale's statements very seriously, but he is at present in the United States where I hope our American colleagues will realize how very weak his evidence is."

3-Year Peyton Strike Ends in First Contract

El Paso, Tex.—After three years and 51 days on the picket line at the Peyton Packing Co. here, 180 members of the Meat Cutters returned proudly to work under a union contract giving each of them a wage increase of at least 30 cents, a sizable back pay settlement and other major gains.

As the strikers—all of Mexican descent—returned to work, the company fired the strikebreakers it had hired to replace them.

On the Sunday before reporting back, the strikers along with their families and friends—nearly 600 men, women and children—took part in a daybreak pilgrimage to the top of near-by Mount Christo el Rey, on the border between Texas, Mexico and New Mexico, which is topped by a statue of Christ. There, led by the Rev. William Steffan, Catholic welfare director in El Paso, the deeply-moved workers gave prayers of thanks. The two-hour climb began at 5 a.m.

The pilgrimage was the climax to a vow the strikers made in March 1959 that they would not return to work without a union contract.

Election Won in '58

A precedent - setting decision handed down by a U.S. District Court last year helped pave the way for the settlement. The court ordered the U.S. Immigration Service to prevent commuting strikebreakers from Mexico from operating the plant. Mexican labor, crossing the Rio Grande River daily, had been the company's chief source of "substitute" workers.

The Meat Cutters won bargaining rights in a National Labor Relations Board election in September 1958. After six months of fruitless attempts to negotiate a contract, the Peyton workers struck the following March. Of the 250 original strikers, 180 remain in the El Paso area.

Terms of the new three-year agreement, announced by Meat Cutters Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, include:

- Return to work of all strikers with full seniority and job rights. Time spent on strike will be added to their seniority.
- Termination of all strikebreakers.
- A back pay settlement totaling $104,000.
- Wage increases of 30 to 45 cents immediately, with additional increases of 6 cents an hour on Apr. 23, 1963, and another 6 cents in 1964.
- A 32-hour workweek guartee, improved vacations, paid holidays for the first time, company-paid life insurance, a seniority system and grievance procedure.
- Reinstatement of Julio Hernandez, a local union leader fired in August 1958 for organizing activities, with back pay estimated at $10,500.
- Termination by both sides of all court and NLRB cases.

Meat Cutters Vice Pres. Sam Twedell of Dallas directed the strike and headed the union's negotiating team.

Monthly Labor Survey:

Joblessness Static In Major Markets

The total of major labor market areas with "substantial unemployment" hung at 62 in April, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly survey of the nation's 150 major areas.

In March, there were 63 major areas with 6 percent or more jobless.

The April total of 62 compares to the all-time high of 101 such areas recorded in March and April a year ago, when the 1960-61 recession hit bottom. The pre-recession figure for this time of year was 33 in March 1960, when surveys were made only bimonthly.

As the recession loosened last year, the total of major areas declined to 60 in November and December, then edged up to 61 in January, 62 in February and 63 in March.

The Labor Dept. survey also listed 204 smaller areas with unemployment of 6 percent or more. This total compared to 203 in March, 204 in February and a post-recession low of 199 in January 1962. The smaller areas' total a year ago was 199; it was 109 in March 1960.

The April report showed reclassification of only three major areas.

Tacoma, Wash., with "unusually early employment gains in the lumbering industry" leading a local job uptrend, moved from the 6 to 8.9 percent jobless category to the 3 to 5.9 percent grouping. This reduced the April total of major areas to 62 in this classification.

Atlantic City, N. J., improved from the highest unemployment group—12 percent or more jobless—to the category of 9 to 11.9 percent. The job gain was due to the opening of the resort season and to storm-damage repair work.

New Bedford, Mass., improved from the 9 to 11.9 percent group to the 6 to 8.9 percent group largely because of seasonal hiring in the fishing industry and smaller gains in manufacturing.

The total of smaller areas with substantial unemployment increased by one as two areas were added and one was removed.

Pascagoula, Miss., was added to the list as its longterm decline in shipbuilding continued.

Chincoteague, Va., was added because recent heavy storm damage "sharply cut payrolls" in seafood and vegetable processing plants.

Waterloo, Ia., was removed as local manufacturing picked up, the report noted.

The Labor Dept. said eight "very small" areas were added to the list of those with "substantial and persistent" unemployment, while four were removed. This list is based partly on the extent to which such areas are called to the attention of the Labor Dept. for special surveys.

The Labor Dept. listed a total of 491 areas with "substantial and persistent unemployment," that is, experiencing 6 percent or more joblessness over a period of time—20 major areas, 104 "smaller" areas, 367 "very small" areas.

Hillman Unit Gives Grants For $18,700

New York — Grants totaling $18,700 have been announced to open this year's program of the Sidney Hillman Foundation, created by the clothing industry in memory of the founding president of the Clothing Workers.

Last year the foundation distributed $65,000 in scholarships, lectureships and grants-in-aid to 30 educational and public service institutions in the United States, Puerto Rico and Israel.

This year scholarships totaling $10,500 have been awarded to American University, Washington, D. C.; Chicago Medical School; Fashion Institute of Technology; New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Roosevelt University, Chicago; and the University of Puerto Rico.

The University of Rochester, College of the City of New York and Howard University, Washington, D. C., have been granted lectureships totaling $3,500.

Grants with a total of $4,700 have been made to Brotherhood-in-Action, Inc.; and to the New York School for Social Research, Kessler Institute of Rehabilitation, American Labor Education Service, New York University Civil Liberties Center, and the Mayor's Committee on Scholastic Achievement.

AIW Victor in Vote at Runaway Norge Plant

Fort Smith, Ark.—A major organizing victory was scored when Norge Div. employes of the Borg-Warner Corp. here voted by nearly 3 to 1 to be represented by the Allied Industrial Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The vote was 1,152 to 442 for the AIW. The Norge plant moved from Muskegon, Mich., last year when this community voted a bond issue to construct new manufacturing facilities.

"The Norge vote for the AIW was heartwarming evidence that Arkansas workers desire to be treated as first-class citizens," commented AIW Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog.

Wages paid during the first four months of operation ran from $1 to $1.50 an hour less than Muskegon wages for identical jobs.

The union sponsored three 30-minute television programs during the closing hours of the campaign and ran frequent spot announcements with the theme that "union wages will make the cash registers of Fort Smith ring."

A "citizens' group" countered the union campaign by sponsoring radio announcements and newspaper ads which suggested that "another big factory" might come to the area and would be watching the outcome of the Norge vote.

Several things helped spur the AIW victory: wide circulation inside the plant of AIW Muskegon contracts with higher wages and better working conditions; active support by AFL-CIO affiliates in the Fort Smith area, and handbills which kept one step ahead of company propaganda, accurately predicting last-minute company moves.

May Day Message:

Meany Sees Divided Berlin As Democracy's 'Spearhead'

Berlin—This divided city was hailed as "the unbending spearhead of world democracy" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a message to a gigantic May Day rally at which 750,000 free German workers marked the day dedicated to labor.

Less than a mile away, on the other side of the Communist-built wall, some 250,000 East German workers were dragooned into a demonstration for which the puppet state paraded modern armament, including ground-to-air rockets, given by Soviet Russia in violation of the four-power treaty under which the city exists.

Meany's message was read by Jay Lovestone, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, over a battle of loudspeakers at the wall. The East Germans brought up a battery of powerful speakers when the West German demonstration started and the free Berliners retaliated in kind.

The all-out effort of the AFL-CIO was pledged by Meany to achieve three vital goals—maintenance of Berlin's freedom and security, removal of the "Wall of Shame," and attainment of German reunification in freedom.

The city, Meany asserted, "occupies the most advanced and exposed position in the defense of human dignity, freedom and lasting peace."

"The courageous workers and liberty-loving people of Berlin on both sides of the Khrushchev-Ulbricht wall," he said, "have won the admiration of American labor as well as of all the American people. The American people have not forgotten the heroic revolt of June 17, 1953."

Rights 'Not Negotiable'

He recalled Pres. Kennedy's emphasizing that freedom is not negotiable, and continued:

"In this light, the presence of the Allied forces in West Berlin and the freedom of access to Berlin for them and the German people are not negotiable. The right of your people to your own way of life and form of government is not negotiable. The present economic, legal and political relations between West Berlin and the German Federal Republic must continue and are not negotiable."

Meany said the Soviet Union's "brutal moves" against free Berlin and its "relentless opposition" to German self-determination are the "gravest expression" of the Red drive to gain world control.

"To defend the freedom of Berlin is to defend freedom everywhere," he declared. "Together, we can defeat the expanionist designs of world communism. There can be no doubt that free Berlin will be secure as a citadel of economic and cultural progress, social justice and genuine democracy—a fortress of free labor—as long as all men who love freedom stand together, strong and firm.

"In this spirit, I warmly salute you in the name of American labor."

The international free labor movement's greetings were sent by Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, who declared Berlin could never be considered "a pawn in the cold war."

'Unbreakable' Bond

"It is the home city of over 100,000 trade unionists whose basic human and trade union freedoms must be jealously guarded," he declared.

"I want to say to you now, and it will be demonstrated again in July when the ICFTU holds its world congress in Berlin, that the bond which ties the trade unionists of free Berlin with the trade unions in the rest of the world is an unbreakable one."

Best May Day Theme Is Freedom, Labor Told

The simple fact that the "one indispensable element in a free society is freedom itself" should be the theme of May Day, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in heralding the day observed as labor's holiday in most of the world.

"May Day has symbolized for generations the continuing struggle of workers throughout the world for liberty and a better life," he said. "While we in the United States have our own national holiday on Labor Day, we also give due recognition to May 1 as a truly international observance.

"May Day has retained its significance despite the efforts of totalitarian regimes, both Communist and Fascist, to subvert it. If anything its significance has increased; for the attempts to pervert it are proof that this symbol of free labor is so powerful that the enemies of freedom must do their utmost to corrupt it to serve their own ends."

Meany asserted that May Day this year points up more than ever the "dramatic contrast" between freedom and communism. Colonialism and "the old blight of western imperialism" have been "conquered by enlightenment" nearly everywhere in Africa and Asia, he said, "but not the new imperialism of the Communist world."

"When we look behind the Iron Curtain," he said, "we see no liberations, either national or individual. We see, as always, the iron rule of the state over the people and the unyielding domination of the Soviet Union over once-independent lands."

Workers in the new nations of Africa and Asia and also in Latin America, aside from Cuba, are "creating the tools of industrial democracy" by joining together in free trade unions, Meany noted. But what are called "unions" in Communist nations, he added, are not free, and are "simply mechanisms to reinforce the control of a dictatorial state."

Choice Seen Clear

"The contrast is clear," he said. "The choice is clear. Yet there has never been a time when the freedom to choose has been in greater jeopardy. Communism will not die out simply because it is wrong. On the contrary, the rulers of the Soviet Union and Red China are led toward new aggressions as a means of sustaining their power.

"The free world must face up to this danger with firmness and fortitude. We in the American labor movement will do our utmost to foster the cause of freedom by constantly seeking to perfect our own society and by extending all the help at our command to workers in other lands who are struggling to build free institutions."

ICFTU Hails Labor Pioneers On May Day

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions observed May Day by hailing the pioneers who made possible the achievements of workers today and dedicating itself to the continuing struggle for bread, peace and freedom throughout the world.

It called for united efforts by free world labor—

- "For peace and an end to the nightmare of nuclear destruction through universal controlled disarmament."

Resumed discussions under auspices of the United Nations, the ICFTU said, have given fresh hope that this can be achieved.

- "For freedom and the final liquidation of the remaining vestiges of outmoded colonialism in Africa and Asia; freedom for the trade union movement . . . freedom, too, from the scourges of racial oppression and discrimination which still afflict too many peoples."
- "For full, productive and freely chosen employment; for job security, shorter working hours, decent housing, adequate protection against all the risks of old age, sickness and infirmity, and for steadily rising standards of living."
- "For a determined international effort to lift the 'have-not' countries out of the rut of economic stagnation and . . . to strengthen political freedom and to promote social progress."

Free labor must consolidate its forces, unite its ranks and review its techniques to achieve these aims, the ICFTU asserted.

INVESTMENT OF $100 MILLION in government-insured farm loans in the next four years was announced by Pres. David Dubinsky (left) of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman at a conference in Washington. The money will come from the union's pension and other funds.

ILGWU to Invest Funds In Family Farm Loans

The Ladies' Garment Workers will help finance family farms by making $100 million available for investment in government-insured loans over the next four years, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman announced after a conference in the latter's office.

The money will come from the union's pension, vacation, severance pay and health and welfare funds at the rate of $25 million a year beginning with 1962. The union already has invested $7.5 million Farmers Home Administration mortgages this year.

"We are well aware of the tremendous amounts of industrial products consumed by farm families," Dubinsky said. "We are also delighted to play a part in strengthening and maintaining the independent family farm system upon which our nation was founded.

"We are especially pleased that this is being done with reserves from pension funds contributed by employers as a result of collective bargaining agreements."

The ILGWU investments are the first made in insured farm mortgages by a labor union. The principal investors thus far in the program, which was started in 1947, have been banks, insurance companies, trust funds and retirement funds.

The loans are made and serviced by the Farmers Home Administration. The borrowers pay 5 percent interest and the lenders receive 4.5 percent, the government retaining the difference to cover the insurance. The government collects the principal and interest payments when due, and lenders agree to hold the notes for at least three years. Loan funds may be used to purchase or improve family farms, refinance farm debts or develop water systems.

Freeman Sees Common Bond

"We welcome this evidence of a strong common bond between the farmer and the worker," Freeman said.

"American labor has supported farm programs which are in the interest of the farmer because they are in the long-range interest of all people. A healthy family farm economy means an abundant supply of food and fiber, and the family farmer has made food one of the greatest bargains in the marketplace today.

"Both the farmer and the worker support those efforts which contribute to a strong national economy. In this case, the ILGWU has made an investment in building a strong farm economy."

Pressmen First Union At Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles—The Los Angeles Times, for more than 80 years a bastion of the open shop in the newspaper industry, has the first certified union among its employes in the history of the paper following a victory by the Pressmen in a representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Pressroom employes of the Times chose Local 18 of the Pressmen as their bargaining representative by a vote of 204 to 169, with 16 challenged ballots. A spokesman for the union reported that Times management insisted on two recounts of the ballots following the initial tally.

Negotiations for a first contract covering the unit of 397 employes are expected to open shortly, the spokesman added.

IPP&AU Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade, in hailing the vote, described it as "the result of a planned, organized, united and enthusiastic organizational program in which all segments of our union in the Los Angeles area participated."

The 'First Step'

Intl. Vice Pres. Walter J. Turner headed the organizing campaign, aided by Intl. Representatives Alson Bristol and Preston Wilson and a corps of Local 18 officers and members.

The Pressmen had lost three previous NLRB votes at the Times, dating back to 1944. The paper has never had a contract with any union.

Turner viewed the election victory as "the first step in the complete unionization of the Times" and DeAndrade said it came at "a most opportune time" in view of the suspension last January of the Times' companion publication, the evening Mirror, and Hearst's morning Examiner, which cost the jobs of hundreds of newspaper workers.

With the suspensions leaving the Los Angeles morning field to the Times and the evening field to Hearst's Herald-Examiner (formerly Herald - Express), the Times quickly gained more than 200,000 circulation, bringing the daily total to some 750,000 and the Sunday figure to 1.1 million, according to a recent report of Publisher Otis Chandler. He also said the Times had gained nearly 2 million lines of advertising in January and February over the comparable figures for 1961.

Chandler's great-grandfather, Harrison Gray Otis, bought the Times a year after it was founded in 1881.

UAW Man's Daughter Wins College Award

Toledo—Suzanne C. MacDonald, 18-year-old daughter of an Auto Worker, has been named the first winner of the Richard T. Gosser scholarship fund providing $500 a year toward a college education.

MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITY of labor at this time is getting workers and families to register and vote, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told delegates to COPE's three-day Big Cities Conference in Washington.

Meany Rallies COPE To Elect Liberals

(Continued from Page 1)

shown "he's not afraid to stand up to the biggest of the biggest in the corporation world. We've got a courageous President. He needs a liberal Congress."

Labor's political weakness in the past, Meany declared, "was that our own members didn't vote."

"Labor's political power" Meany said, "is power dedicated to the common good. I don't know of any act advocated by organized labor that did not benefit people as a whole, not just the trade union movement."

On the crowded agenda of the conference were discussions of registration problems and techniques led by Roy Reuther, who is directing the registration campaign; COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt and key members of his staff, and outside specialists, including Lou Harris, whose public opinion polls in 1960 played an important part in furnishing information on which Kennedy based his campaign strategy.

Harris, dissecting the 1960 election returns, told the delegates that labor, both skilled and unskilled, made up 37 percent of the voting age population but cast only 26 percent of the ballots.

Persons in professional and executive jobs, he noted, also cast 26 percent of the votes in 1960, although they made up only 18 percent of the voting age population.

Bipartisan endorsement of the AFL-CIO get-out-the-vote campaign was expressed at an opening-day luncheon session.

Rep. Robert J. Corbett (R-Pa.), representing the Republican National Committee, said the drive "cannot help but contribute to the welfare of Americans."

Democratic National Chairman John M. Bailey hailed the campaign, said his party plans a major registration drive of its own, and invited the Republicans to join with the Democrats "in a unified effort to liberalize registration laws" throughout the nation "so that all the people will have an equal chance to register and vote."

Mansfield Moves to End Debate:

Showdown Nears in Senate On Voting Rights Measure

The Senate headed toward a showdown on the Administration's voting-rights bill as Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), the Democratic leader, announced that he would file a cloture petition seeking to shut off the southern filibuster that has tied up the Senate and blocked a vote for two weeks.

Mansfield's move came as a slightly stepped-up pace was indicated by these other developments:

- The House Rules Committee after a three-month delay agreed to allow appointment of a Senate-House conference committee to work out a compromise version of a bill for federal aid to colleges and universities.
- The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill to authorize the Federal Communications Commission to order that television sets produced hereafter be capable of receiving 82 channels rather than 12.

The effect would be greatly to expand the potential audience of both educational and commercial TV stations broadcasting on ultra high frequency (UHF) channels. Most existing sets can receive, without adapters, only signals from the 12 very high frequency (VHF) bands.

- A House Labor subcommittee approved a bill, expected to get prompt action by the full committee, to require equal pay for women workers doing equal work with men. A last-minute amendment barred employers from "equalizing" pay scales by cutting higher wages paid men.
- Pres. Kennedy signed into law a bill to encourage the growth of educational television by providing $32 million in federal assistance funds.

On the Senate voting-rights bill, which would require state officials to accept a sixth-grade education as proof of "literacy" for purposes of registering for federal elections, Mansfield said he would file his cloture petition on May 7 and seek to bring the motion to a vote on May 9.

Under the Senate's rules a two-thirds majority of senators present and voting is required to close off extended debate on a pending bill.

Observers have considered that prospects were dim that Mansfield could get that large a cloture margin. The Senate has not in recent decades actually approved a proposal to choke off debate.

Most northern and western Democrats, however, are expected to vote for cloture at some point and the Republican leader, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), is reported seeking assistance from the GOP's ranks. Dirksen, a co-sponsor of the voting-rights bill with Mansfield, said that the record clearly reveals that state literacy tests have been "arbitrarily and caprciously applied" in some areas to deprive Negroes of registration.

Southern senators have argued that the bill would unconstitutionally infringe the rights of states to establish their own election rules. Mansfield and Dirksen, backed by the Administration, hold that the government has ample power to guarantee all citizens equal rights in federal elections.

Mansfield said that if his cloture motion got a majority, even though short of two-thirds, he would continue attempts to force the bill to a final vote.

The House Rules Committee action on the college aid bill was based on an agreement by House leaders that before accepting a Senate provision for scholarships, rather than loans, to help finance needy college students, they would allow the House a vote on this single issue.

Georgia Unit Vote Plan Outlawed by U.S. Court

A three-judge federal court has ruled Georgia's county-unit election system unconstitutional, even as modified recently by the state legislature.

The court ruled unanimously that in its present form the system violates the 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal protection of the laws. The system gives greater weight to ballots cast by rural residents than to those cast by urban voters.

Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver announced that the state would appeal to the Supreme Court.

The only other state with a county-unit voting formula in its primaries—Maryland—also was faced with a court challenge of the system. Anne Arundel County Circuit Judge O. Bowie Duckett said he would rule on the challenge as well as an attack on the state's legislative apportionment after the primary elections on May 15, probably during the week of May 21.

That would leave time for a special session of the rural-dominated General Assembly to reapportion itself before the June 5 party nominating conventions, where ballots ordinarily would be cast under a county-unit formula based on assembly representation.

The Georgia ruling was a direct outgrowth of the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision in the Tennessee reapportionment case, which paved the way for court suits by voters challenging unequal representation.

The federal court panel, composed of Chief Judge Elbert P. Tuttle and Judge Griffin B. Bell of the Fifth Circuit and District Judge Frank A. Hopper, found in effect that changes in the unit voting system adopted only the day before did not go far enough in erasing discrimination against urban voters, which had given one citizen's vote in the state's least populous county the weight of 99 in the largest.

"A county-unit system for use in a party primary is invidiously discriminatory if any unit has less than its share to the nearest whole number proportionate to population, or to the whole of the vote in a recent party gubernatorial primary, or to the vote for electors of the party in the most recent presidential election," the court ruled.

If the Supreme Court affirms the decision, Vandiver said, new rules for the Sept. 12 Democratic primary would be set by the state executive committee of the party. Victory in the Democratic primary in Georgia is tantamount to election.

ILO Report to Stress Needs of New Nations

GENEVA, Switzerland—Activities of the Intl. Labor Organization in the field of manpower planning and organization have undergone major changes in the past year, ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse said in his annual report prepared for the Intl. Labor Conference scheduled for June 6-28.

"The widespread interest now being focused on human resources as a factor in economic development, and particularly in the newly independent countries of Africa, has made more apparent than ever the need for comprehensive and long-range manpower planning in relation to economic and social development," the ILO said in a summary of the report.

The particularly urgent problems of the developing countries have remained the ILO's main activities in the employment field, the summary said, but continued attention also has been paid to more general matters.

"The study of the changes in the employment structure brought about by economic and technical progress has been pursued," it said, "with particular reference to measures producing other employment for workers affected by the decline of certain sectors of the economy as a result of technical innovations or new forms of competition."

The report is divided into two sections, one dealing with "Older People—Work and Retirement" and the second with other ILO activities.

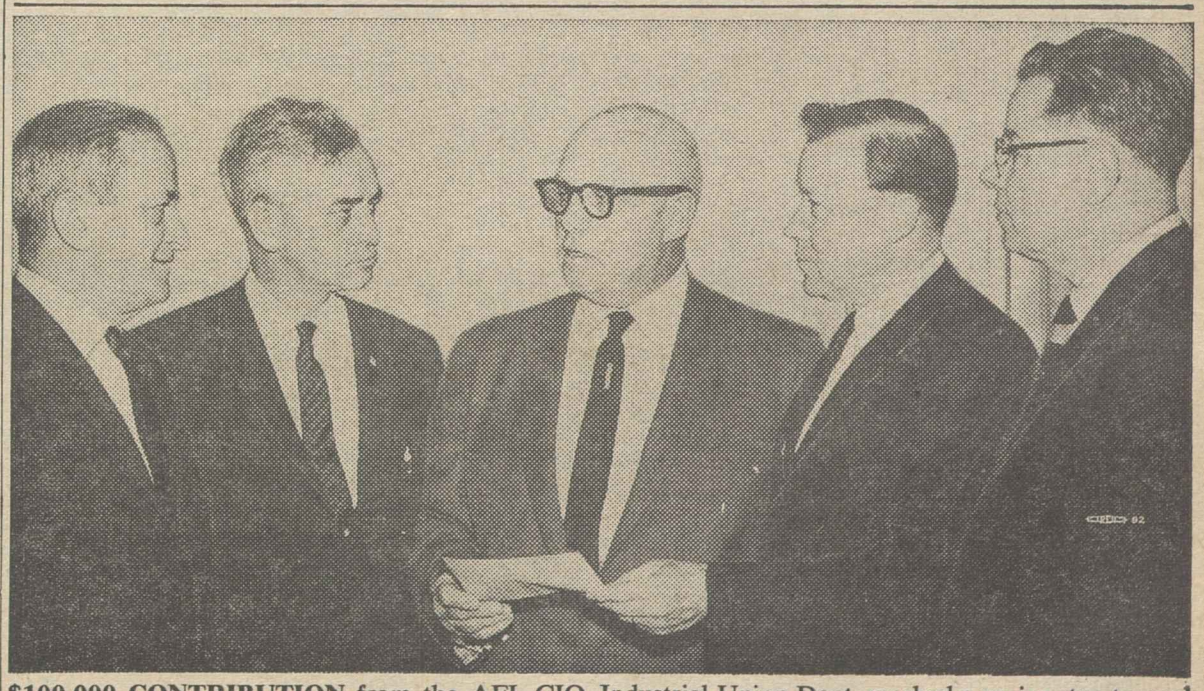
Expansion Continues

Morse reported continued expansion of technical cooperation activities, an increase in ratification of international labor conventions which saw the total rise from 2,242 to 2,452 during the year, and a rise in ratifications of conventions dealing with fundamental human rights. The freedom of association and forced labor conventions, he reported, now bind more than half of the ILO membership.

Slight Decline Shown In Canada Jobless

Ottawa, Ont.—Unemployment in Canada dropped 23,000 between February and March to 560,000, substantially less than the 705,000 Canadians who were looking for jobs in March 1961.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics said rates of joblessness ranged from 16.8 percent in the Atlantic provinces to 6.3 percent in Ontario and the prairie provinces. The labor force numbered 6.45 million, representing a slight rise from February.



$100,000 CONTRIBUTION from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. marked a major step toward the $750,000 goal set by the federation's Executive Council for this year's register-and-vote campaign under the auspices of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. Shown at the presentation are, from the left: COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and Roy L. Reuther, who is heading the 1962 COPE registration campaign while on leave from his post on the Auto Workers staff.

JFK Asks Bargaining 'Responsibility'

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UAW Gives Support to Vote Drive

By Willard Shelton

Atlantic City—In a direct appeal for "responsibility" on both sides of the bargaining table, Pres. Kennedy told the Auto Workers convention here that wage gains should be sought from improved technology and "increased productivity" during this period of "ferocious" struggle to preserve the free world.

We face "two tasks in economic policy," the President told the 2,800 delegates to the UAW's 18th constitutional convention—"to create demand" so that consumers can furnish a market "for all we can produce," and to "avoid inflation."

Failure to avoid inflationary price rises, he declared, would endanger the competitive position of U.S. products, would drain capital and gold abroad, and would compel any President, "whoever he may be," to "cut and withdraw from our defense commitments."

Kennedy paid tribute to the "sense of public responsibility" evidenced on a "whole variety of questions" by the UAW membership "under the leadership of your distinguished president, Walter P. Reuther."

Both before and after Kennedy's speech, Reuther told the convention emphatically that the UAW had a historical policy of "making progress with the community," of seeking wage increases and fringe benefits "from the greater productivity of our developing technology and not out of the pockets of the American consumer."

The convention approved a resolution praising Kennedy for a "good beginning" and for his legislative program, and pledging all-out cooperation with the AFL-CIO register-and-vote drive to "elect a better Congress that will support" that program.

Reuther urged a harder drive and stronger policies toward "an economy of full employment and abundance," mobilizing "maximum economic potential" for a "massive offensive against poverty and human desperation" and the "total waging of peace."

In his presidential report, Reuther also warned that in the face of static high unemployment and a basic "imbalance" in the economy, the "production potential" must be considered, and that "for the immediate future" we must "improve

(Continued on Page 4)

Jobless Rate Still at 5.5%, Changes Called 'Seasonal'

CHEERS OF DELEGATES to Auto Workers convention in Atlantic City are acknowledged by Pres. Kennedy as he stands under a union banner. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther applauds at right.

Goldberg Calls for Speedup in Growth

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's rate of unemployment hung at 5.5 percent in April—virtually unchanged since February—according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly report on the job situation.

This means 55 out of every 1,000 workers in the labor force were actively seeking work and could not find it.

The longterm unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—totaled 1.5 million in April, unchanged from March. Of these, 700,000 have been seeking work for over 6 months.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg reported the April changes were "mainly seasonal" as unemployment fell by 430,000 to 3.9 million and employment rose by 711,000 to a total of 66.8 million.

Held 'Encouraging Sign'

He told the press the jobless decline was "an encouraging sign" and this and the job gains were evidence of a continuing "vigorous" recovery.

He called the 5.5 percent jobless rate "still much too high." The 1.5 million longterm jobless total he labeled "unsatisfactory."

Asked if he was still optimistic about the Administration achieving its goal of reducing the unemployment rate to 4 percent by mid-1963, Goldberg replied: "Yes. I hope so." He said the rate of economic growth would have to be speeded up.

Goldberg said he expected the Administration's program to help. He cited the recent Manpower Training & Development Act and pending legislation on public works, youth employment opportunities

(Continued on Page 2)

Cloture Bid Fails; Vote Bill Stalled

The Administration's voting rights bill was still before the Senate after three weeks of debate, but prospects for choking off a southern filibuster and bringing the issue to a vote remained dim.

A first attempt to limit debate was rejected 53-43, short even of a simple majority and 21 shy of the two-thirds required to impose cloture.

The Senate then turned around and voted 64-33 not to table—and thus kill — the measure, which would bar states from using "discriminatory" literacy tests to keep Negroes and Spanish-speaking Americans from voting.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), who had sponsored the first attempt to limit debate, joined in filing a second

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Health Bill Passage Predicted:

Doctors' Boycott Threat Stirs Anger

By John M. Barry

An explosion of public and official reaction against the threat of a New Jersey physicians' group to boycott the treatment of elderly patients under the Kennedy Administration's social security health care plan has swelled the confidence of the plan's supporters.

Pres. Kennedy himself, addressing the Auto Workers convention, predicted congressional enactment this year of his proposal for hospitalization insurance for the aged, financed through the social security system.

"And," he added, "I am confident that the great majority, in fact all doctors, will treat those who may be covered by this national program."

The President spoke less than a week after disclosure that three dozen doctors at Point Pleasant, N. J., had signed a resolution declaring they will "refuse to participate in the care of patients under the Anderson-King bill or similar legislation." Some 200 additional New Jersey doctors later endorsed the move.

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, who also spoke to the UAW delegates, called the boycott threat "a disgrace to the country."

Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff labeled it "an attempt to blackmail Congress and the American people."

Threat Seen Failing

Pres. Vincent J. Murphy of the New Jersey AFL-CIO, in a telegram to Dr. Ralph Buchanan, president of the State Medical Society, urging him to disavow the action of the Point Pleasant physicians, termed it "a vicious scheme" which was "adding greatly to the already rapid decline of the medical profession in public esteem."

New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes accused the doctors of violating the Hippocratic oath taken by all members of the profession and predicted the threat would be a failure.

The State Assembly voted overwhelmingly to condemn physicians taking part in the threatened boycott. Assemblyman John J. Kit-

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Meany Backs Pay Raise For Federal Employes

The AFL-CIO "stands four-square" behind its affiliated government employe unions in their campaign for a "decent, fair and equitable pay raise," Pres. George Meany told 1,500 delegates to a legislative conference here.

The conference, called by four unions of postal and federal employes, coincided with the opening of pay hearings by the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee. The Administration has asked for a three-stage increase, beginning next January, with the biggest percentage raise going to employes in the upper grades. The unions are asking a 14 percent average raise retroactive to last January.

Meany termed the Administration proposal a "forward step," but criticized it for "shortchanging" lower-paid employes.

Pledging the AFL-CIO's "full support" for an immediate pay raise, Meany said he doubted if creditors of federal employes would be willing to wait until next January to get their bills paid.

Taking part in the rally were delegates from the Postal Clerks, Government Employes, Special Delivery Messengers, and Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes. Earlier this year, the Letter Carriers held a similar conference.

Meany, in his keynote, also pledged support for another legislative goal of the delegates—a bill authorizing voluntary payroll deduction of union dues for civil service employes. This has been recommended by a Presidential task

(Continued on Page 12)

'Non-Op' Rail Unions Denounce Pay Proposal

By Gervase N. Love

The recommendations of the Presidential Emergency Board in the dispute between the nation's railroads and their non-operating employes have been denounced as a "bitter disappointment" by Chairman George E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

"The report fails to deal realistically with the issues," said Leighty, who also is chairman of the non-operating unions' bargaining committee. "It will not be helpful in settling this dispute.

"The report does not meet the needs of the workers involved. It does not meet their equity. We are greatly disappointed, but will study and analyze the report carefully, receive the reactions of our officers and members, and then determine our course of action."

The "course of action" will be decided upon at a meeting of the negotiating committee in Chicago on May 15.

The Presidential board was headed by Saul Wallen, prominent arbitrator. It recommended:

- A wage increase of 4 cents an hour retroactive to Feb. 1 and another 2.5 percent—estimated by the board at 6.2 cents an hour—effective May 1.
- A moratorium on new wage demands at least until May 1, 1963.
- Five days' notice of furloughs or lay-offs instead of the six months the unions had asked.

The board maintained its proposed wage increases were within the non-inflationary limits urged by the Kennedy Administration. Leighty said the 25 cents an hour

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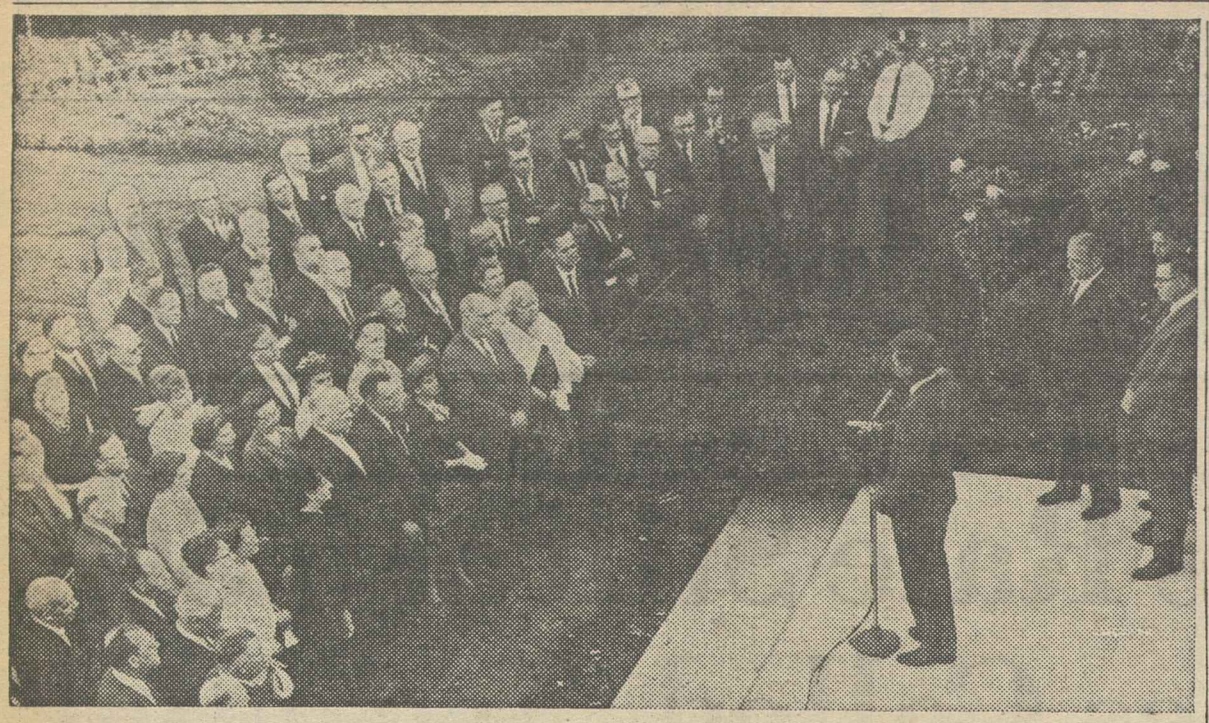


COPE DELEGATES from nation's largest cities listen to Pres. Kennedy in the rose garden of the White House. The President, who later mingled with the delegates, told them that the outcome of the congressional elections in November will depend "very much" on their efforts during the coming months. On the steps, behind Kennedy, are COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, Deputy Dir. Al Barkan, and Roy Reuther, head of the AFL-CIO voter registration drive.

Mediation Under Disputes Plan Plays Role in Victory at Norge

The mediation machinery set up under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan played an important role in helping the Allied Industrial Workers score a major organizing victory in Arkansas.

The AIW chalked up a 3 to 1 win in a National Labor Relations Board victory at the Norge Division plant of the Borg-Warner Corp. at Fort Smith, Ark., after an AFL-CIO mediator cleared the way by securing an agreement from three other federation affiliates to withdraw from the election.

The Norge plant moved from Muskegon, Mich., last year when the Fort Smith community voted a bond issue to construct new manufacturing facilities. The AIW, which had represented the Norge workers at the Michigan plant, opened a campaign to win representation rights at the Arkansas operation.

Three other unions in the Arkansas area also sought the right to represent the workers. The AIW filed a complaint under the disputes plan claiming that the union which had representation rights in a plant that moves to another location should have the right to continue to represent the workers at the new site.

The case was assigned to Paul Phillips, president of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, and a member of the panel of mediators set up under the plan.

Phillips met with representatives of the AIW, the Auto Workers, the Operating Engineers and the Laborers, the four unions seeking to organize the Fort Smith plant. An agreement was reached voluntarily that the three unions would withdraw and give the AIW a clear field in the campaign.

The AIW worked out a mutual cooperation agreement with the Laborers and the Operating Engineers. It agreed also to withdraw from an organizing campaign at the Springfield, Mo., plant of the Royal McBee Typewriter Co. involving the UAW.

The agreement was based directly on Phillips' recommendations, including a provision that the AIW and the UAW assist each other in the organizing campaigns at the respective plants. Both unions followed through, urging workers to vote for the single AFL-CIO union involved.

The UAW was defeated in the Royal McBee election by a narrow margin but won more votes for the union than had been anticipated or recorded in previous attempts to organize the plant.

Phillips wrote AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany:

Presidents Praised

"The full credit for finding a solution to this case . . . should go to the presidents of all the unions involved . . . I know that strong feelings existed and there was considerable pressure upon these people to resist any form of settlement . . . However, the welfare of the labor movement and high principles of union statesmanship prevailed."

Meany replied expressing his "deep appreciation for your very valuable service as mediator."

Mine-Mill Union Held Communist-Infiltrated

The Subversive Activities Control Board has upheld the finding of an examiner that the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers is a Communist-infiltrated union, making it ineligible to represent workers before the National Labor Relations Board.

"It is quite clear from the evidence that many important functionaries of the union are, and have been, members of the Communist Party," the board said, "and that other important functionaries are persons who are and who have been amenable to the Communist Party."

No direct link between the union and the party was found, the board said, but it added that there was a "strong showing" the union "has been and is working in behalf of the Communist Party upon a consistent basis over a long period of time."

"The aid and support flowing to the Communist Party from respondent, and its controlling leadership, has been real, substantial and significant," the report said. "Through respondent, the Communist Party has acquired and continues to have a dependable foothold in the labor movement in the United States."

The SACB said the international executive board of the union "is and for many years has been dominated and controlled by Communist Party members on the board."

"A substantial number of the staff members who assist the executive board are members of the Communist Party," the board asserted.

It added that party members "have gained and maintained the full faith, confidence and support of the majority" of delegates to union conventions.

The examiner's report that the SACB upheld was made by Francis A. Cherry, a board member sitting as an examiner. Cherry held hearings over a period of more than four years ending May 17, 1961. About 150 witnesses appeared before him; there were more than 300 exhibits and 9,721 pages of transcript.

Mine-Mill, with membership in the non-ferrous metal refining and mining industries in the U.S. and Canada, had about 200 locals with 100,000 members in 1959. Recent indications are that it has been reduced to between 50,000 and 60,000 members. Expelled because of its Communist domination from both the former CIO and the former Canadian Congress of Labor, it has been under frequent attack by other unions.

At Mine-Mill headquarters in Denver, Pres. John Clark declared the SACB decision "has no basis in fact" and that an appeal will be taken in the federal courts.

Meanwhile in Washington the NLRB staff weighed possible steps that could be taken against the union in view of the SACB finding. In addition to barring Mine-Mill from NLRB facilities, the SACB decision automatically requires the union to identify its publications and broadcasts as those of a Communist organization.

Legion Aid Asked For Health Bill

American Legion posts throughout the country were urged to register support of Pres. Kennedy's program of health protection for the aged through social security by Commander Herbert P. Newman of Washington Building & Construction Trades Post No. 54.

"The time is long past when the American Legion should remain aloof in this controversy," he said in support of his post's adoption of a resolution endorsing the Anderson-King bill. "There are 2.5 million veterans of World War I still lucky enough to be alive. Their average age is 68. The average age of the 15 million veterans of World War II is 43, and they and their families make up 45 percent of our population."

Business Journals Report:

1st Quarter Profits Approach New High

Corporate profits for the first three months of 1962 were up "at least 30 percent" over the same 1961 quarter and moved ahead of the near record-shattering figures for the preceding three months.

That's the story emerging from analyses of company profit reports by Business Week and the Wall Street Journal. Both financial and business publications agree that there was a sharp increase from the first quarter of 1961, but differ slightly on the comparison with the final quarter of last year.

Business Week declared that "earnings again topped the previous quarter and the outlook is for a continued, if slower, rise through the year." The first quarter of 1962, the magazine added, "put to rest some doubts industry had about a 'profitless' prosperity."

The Wall Street Journal said that profits in the first three months of the year topped the same period a year ago by 28 percent but reported its analysis of 472 corporations showed that earnings "slipped off a little from the peacetime record of the preceding three months."

Business Week estimated that first quarter profits hit a before-tax rate of $53 billion seasonally adjusted, or up from the fourth quarter of 1961 rate of $52.1 billion.

The Kennedy Administration has estimated profits for 1962 at $56.5 billion, but Business Week says the Administration unofficially has revised its estimate to $53.5 billion.

Would Smash Records

If profits hit this figure it would smash all previous records, says Business Week, pointing to the $46.8 billion before-tax profit record of 1959.

The Wall Street Journal, using after-tax figures, estimates a first quarter rate of $25.6 billion compared to $20 billion for the same quarter a year ago and $26.5 billion for the last three months of 1961. The $26.5 billion was the highest on record except for the last three montths of 1950 during the Korean War.

The Journal reports that, of the 37 industries measured in its report, 33 showed increased earnings in the first three months of the year compared to a year earlier and that 27 industry groups showed increases of 10 percent or more.

Rate of Unemployment Hangs at 5.5% in April

(Continued from Page 1)

and the extension of unemployment compensation. Passage of the tax and trade bills also would help, he added.

He noted that 165,000 persons had exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits in April, "bringing the total number of exhaustions for the first four months of this year to 670,000."

Jobless Rate Unchanged

The April jobless rate of 5.5 percent, adjusted for seasonal influences, was unchanged from the 5.5 percent of March and the 5.6 percent of February. The rate in April a year ago was 6.9 percent; the pre-recession rate was 5.1 percent in April 1960.

The low for postwar Aprils was 2.7 percent in 1953.

April's total of 1.5 million long-term jobless was virtually unchanged since February. In April 1961, there were 2.1 million long-term jobless at the recession low-point; the total was 1.2 million in pre-recession April 1960. The low for postwar Aprils was 242,000 in 1953.

The Labor Dept. report showed a total of 2.2 million workers on part-time for economic reasons. Some 1 million of these usually worked full time. The overall total was down 110,000 from March.

Of the job increase of 711,000 from March, about 450,000 occurred in the non-farm work force. The farm labor increase of 250,000 to a total of 5 million was smaller than usual for this time of year, the report said.

A more detailed report of April job changes will be issued May 15.

In a separate report on the factory labor turnover for March, the Labor Dept. reported that layoffs in manufacturing declined more than seasonally while hirings were unchanged.

Total hirings continued slightly higher than total separations—by 2 workers per 1,000 in March, reflecting further improvement in the manufacturing sector, particularly in durable goods.

'Needless Killings' Peril Algerian Truce—Meany

A warning that the "terrorist activities" of the Secret Army Organization are "seriously endangering" the cease-fire in Algeria was voiced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a bitter denunciation of "the needless killings of Algerians."

Meany, attacking with particular vigor the "despicable and brutal assassination" of dock workers in the port of Algiers, called on the U.S. government to urge France and its army "to intensify all measures to smash the OAS terror once and for all."

"The self-restraint displayed by the Moslem population in the face of these atrocities," Meany said, "is further testimony to the fact that the Algerians are ready for self-government.

"One cannot, however, expect human patience to long withstand such extreme provocations. For its is quite clear that the OAS wishes to provoke a Moslem reaction that would force the French army to shoot down those who would seek to defend themselves against these senseless killings.

"In addition to these wanton killings is the growing disruption of the economy, the rise of unemployment and the danger of total collapse and chaos which can only contribute to the reinforcement of all tendencies of totalitarian forces threatening an eventual democratic and independent Algeria," he said.

Kennedy Predicts Health Bill Passage:

Doctors' Threat of Boycott Stirs Angry Public Reaction

(Continued from Page 1)

jewski (D) of Union City introduced a bill to provide a $100 fine, a 90-day jail sentence and revocation of license of any physician who refused to treat a patient.

Criticism of the Point Pleasant doctors came even from medical groups opposing the Anderson-King measure, which would provide up to 90 days of hospitalization and 180 days of nursing home care for retired persons over 65, covered by social security or railroad retirement benefits, but would not pay any doctors' bills.

Dr. Eugene Webb, president of the San Francisco Medical Society, termed the boycott threat "a poor way to run a railroad."

Boyden Roseberry, executive director of the Westchester County Medical Society, said that while the group's board of governors opposed Anderson-King, they were "horrified" by the thought of boycotting patients.

The American Medical Association, however, said it would "neither condemn nor disapprove" the threatened boycott.

Meanwhile House Speaker John McCormack reported at a breakfast meeting with the President that House members returning to their home districts for the Easter vacation had found "overwhelming" sentiment among voters for the Anderson-King health care plan.

'No Compromise'

The co-sponsors of the measure, Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) issued a vigorous joint denial of a newspaper report that they were prepared to accept a compromise on the bill taken from alternative bills introduced by Rep. John V. Lindsay and Sen. Jacob K. Javits, both New York Republicans.

Lindsay and Javits have proposed that health care beneficiaries be given the option of insurance under the social security system or a higher pension benefit to help pay the cost of commercial health insurance.

Anderson and King said that while they welcome suggestions to improve their bill in line with its purposes and without harm to its basic principles," this rumored compromise is not in keeping with that position."

In charging the New Jersey doctors with a "blackmail" attempt, Ribicoff noted that the Point Pleasant group practices at two hospitals which have received more than a half-million dollars in federal aid.

"These doctors apparently believe it is all right for the federal government to help build hospitals in which they practice but that an insurance plan that would help their patients pay their hospital bills would not be good," Ribicoff commented.

Dr. J. Bruce Henriksen, leader of the boycott move, charged that the secretary's statement carried an implied threat to withhold federal funds from hospitals whose staffs oppose the Administration program.

Doctor Charges 'Twist'

"This thing has been twisted around to make us look like a bunch of stinkers, as if we are not going to take care of old people, but that isn't true," Henriksen said.

He added that the doctors' boycott resolution contained the statement: "We will continue to care for the medically indigent, young and old, as we have in the past."

Ribicoff, however, citing the resolution's declaration that the physicians would not treat patients whose bills were paid under social security, declared:

"It should be absolutely no concern to a physician where a patient gets the money with which to pay his hospital costs—whether from his private funds, from private insurance, or from the social security trust fund as provided by the Anderson-King bill."

In other criticism of the boycott move:

- Dr. Blue Carstenson, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, sent a telegram of protest to the AMA, declaring that doctors "who have made these 'strike' threats are a disgrace to the medical profession."
- Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, spokesman for the Physicians Committee for Health Care for the Aged Through Social Security, warned that the "final appraisal of the social conscience of the doctors must rest with the public."
- A California member of the Physicians Committee, Dr. Daniel Mishell, who formerly practiced in New Jersey, wired Gov. Hughes offering his services, and those of a number of colleagues, should the Point Pleasant group and their supporters persist in carrying out their boycott threat.
- New Jersey's six Democratic representatives in Congress observed in a joint statement that the Hippocratic oath says nothing to the effect that "if I cannot impose my will on Congress, I will let the sick and dying languish unattended." They added: "Our own lay advice to any physician who might join this movement is: 'Physician, heal thyself'."
- One of the six, Rep. Frank Thompson, called the doctors' action "the most contemptible, sordid and disgraceful kind of political pressure," and vicious, inhuman blackmail."
- A New York Times editorial declared that the doctors had engaged in an "attempt at political blackmail degrading to their profession," adding that while the physicians have a right to oppose the health care plan:

"The one thing they do not have a right to do is to threaten, to make the sick victims of their political dissent by depriving them of lifeguarding services. No legislative counter moves should be necessary to convince the doctors they are on the wrong track."

Kennedy to Go on Air At Health Plan Rally

Pres. Kennedy will pace a home-stretch drive to enact old age medical care under the social security system with an address over all three TV networks May 20.

He will speak at a rally in Madison Square Garden, New York, sponsored by the National Council of Senior Citizens. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will also be a speaker. About 30 other rallies will be conducted simultaneously in cities across the country.

The President's talk will be carried by ABC and CBS television and radio at 4 p.m. and by NBC television at 5:30. Mutual radio will broadcast the speech at 6:05. All are Eastern Daylight Time.

LABOR DEPT. AWARD OF MERIT was presented to Pres. James A. Suffridge (left) of the Retail Clerks by Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg in recognition of the union's support of the arts. The union financed a second performance of Hansel and Gretel by the Washington Civic Opera Association last Christmas season after 6,000 children had been turned away from the standing-room-only first performance.

'Non-Op' Rail Unions Denounce Pay Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

the union had sought likewise would not be inflationary if "handled" properly.

"These railway employes have had no increase in their real wages —in fact, their purchasing power has actually decreased — since 1958," Leighty said. "In this period the wages of all other groups of American workers have increased substantially."

In the last three years, he went on, productivity nationally has increased 9 percent; on the railroads, it has jumped 18 percent.

"There is no reason for not giving us at least 18 percent," he maintained. "Also, we are 1 cent an hour behind on the cost of living. It would require 25 cents an hour to make the men even as of May 1."

'Departs from Justice'

Leighty claimed that in failing to reduce "this grave inequity," the board "departs from all recognized standards of justice in wage determination."

"The guide lines to wage determination that have been nationally announced in recent months are based upon wage increases to accord with, but not to exceed, the rise in labor productivity," he pointed out. "To conform to that policy would have required a wage increase for these railway workers much greater than that which the emergency board recommends."

The 25-cent increase the unions had sought, he said, would not have been inflationary if there had been "selective price increases" by the railroads to help finance it. Freight rates, he pointed out, have not increased anywhere near as much as the Consumer Price Index of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics or the wholesale price index.

The emergency board's rejection of the unions' demand for six months' furlough notice and its recommendation of five days' notice Leighty termed "unrealistic."

The railroads often know their plans months or even years in advance, he said, and could give the longer notice at little or no cost to themselves.

"Our proposal was for treating workers like human beings, not like machines," he added. "We believe it would have cost the railroads very little and would greatly assist the workers."

Leighty also took issue with a section of the board's report that attacked past bargaining practices which had narrowed the gap between the wages of skilled and unskilled workers by agreements on flat rather than percentage increases. The comment, he said, apparently was based on employer reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which show averages of rates that may vary as much as $1 an hour.

"Until reasonable wage rates are attained," he added, "we feel the cents per hour raise is the best way. Then percentage increases might be better."

While expressing disappointment at the recommendations, Leighty said the unions refused to reject them as a basis for negotiations.

Meantime the railroads continued to claim there was no justification for any wage increase whatsoever. The average pay of some 450,000 non-operating rail workers is now $2.48 cents an hour. In Chicago, J. E. Wolfe, chief negotiator for the carriers, said the recommended pay hike would be inflationary and would impose on "the already hard-pressed railroad industry" $105 million in annual added wage costs.

Pres. Kennedy said he was "gratified" that the emergency board's wage recommendation fell within "the limits indicated by the guidelines for non-inflationary wage behavior" suggested by the Council of Economic Advisers.

Stores Open in Lockout Ordered to Pay Clerks

A lockout by four food firms in Carlsbad, N. M., during a strike of the Retail Clerks against another member of the same employers' association became illegal when the four firms continued to operate with supervisors, relatives and temporary employes, the National Labor Relations Board has decided.

In a 3-2 decision the board ordered the companies—Brown Food Store, Cashway Food Store, Safeway Food Store, Inc., and Thrifty Way Food Store—to pay the 65 locked out employes all the money they lost from Mar. 16 to Apr. 22, 1960, when the dispute ended and a new agreement was reached by the stores and RCIA Local 462.

The board majority held that, though employers who bargain through an association have the right to lock out their employes when another member of the association is struck, they lose that right when they hire temporary replacements to keep operating. This finding was made by Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members Boyd Leedom and Gerald A. Brown.

The minority—John H. Fanning and Philip Ray Rodgers—dissented, saying that the employes were promised their jobs back and were not discriminated against.

Both sides cited a U.S. Supreme Court ruling in 1957 in the "Buffalo Linen" case. In that case the court upheld a board decision that members of a multi-employer unit may avoid being "whipsawed" by halting operations when one employer is struck.

The majority said the Carlsbad situation was different because there was no shutdown to protect a bargaining unit. When the union failed to get a satisfactory contract and struck Food Jet, Inc., the other stores continued to operate with non-union help.

Adopting the findings of Trial Examiner Wallace E. Royster, the majority found that all stores other than Food Jet violated the labor law by replacing employes while they were "still willing to work and were not on strike."

Puerto Rican Paper Picks ANG, 53-3

San Juan, P. R.—A unit of 60 editorial department employes of El Mundo, this commonwealth's largest daily, has chosen the Newspaper Guild as bargaining representative in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

The vote was 53 for the Guild, 3 for no union.

The unaffiliated Teamsters union had intervened after the Guild filed an NLRB petition, but withdrew from the ballot when it was unable to find an employe within the unit who would serve as its observer, ANG Intl. Rep. J. Ed Allen reported.

The Guild recently chartered a Puerto Rico local after negotiating an initial contract with the San Juan Star.

Union Leaders Tell Teachers About Labor

Rock Island, Ill. — More than 100 teachers from public and parochial schools in four nearby cities were guests of the Quad-City Federation of Labor at its fifth annual education and community relations program.

They attended a dinner given by the area central body and then heard Ray W. Taylor, editor of the Milwaukee Labor Press, trace Labor's historic support for education and discuss the AFL-CIO's advocacy of social legislation. Dr. A. J. Wann of the University of Illinois Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations chaired the session.

The following day, a group of union representatives visited schools in the four-city area of Rock Island, Moline and East Moline, Ill. and Davenport, Ia., to talk to students and answer questions about the labor movement.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AWARDS of Auto Workers were presented by Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) to (left to right) Mary Heaton Vorse, veteran labor and liberal writer; Novelist Upton Sinclair and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. The presentations took place at a banquet during the union's convention in Atlantic City.

'Catch-Up' Program Sought in Aerospace

Atlantic City—The Auto Workers in convention here gave overwhelming endorsement to the joint bargaining program worked out by the UAW and the Machinists for upcoming contract negotiations with the aircraft and missile industry.

Charging that the aerospace companies have grossly evaded their responsibilities, the resolution declared that workers in the industry lag far behind employes of comparable industries in pay scales and fringe benefits such as insurance and job security, and called for a "catch-up" program.

The convention also said bluntly that in any "realistic appraisal," the federal governments of the U.S. and Canada hold "the power of life and death" over corporations in the industry yet the U.S. government "prefers to remain a ghost" at the bargaining table.

The effect, the resolution said, "has been to sustain management's profit position and to subsidize management's resistance to legitimate union demands." The government "must now," it declared, "undertake to assure aircraft and missile workers a reasonable degree of security."

Both Pres. Kennedy and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg urged that unions apply the standards of "responsibility" toward a "non-inflationary and peaceful settlement" in negotiations in aerospace.

"Your task like mine is never done," the President stated after praising the UAW's 1961 automotive industry contracts as contributing to price stability. "I am confident that you will meet (the) obligation of restraint" in aircraft and missile bargaining.

Goldberg said that in the "vital" aerospace industry, "our country expects the parties to negotiate through collective bargaining fair and reasonable settlements without interruption of work or production."

Recognizing the "problems and issues" to be solved, the secretary said they could be "amicably and sensibly settled" if both sides "discharge their plain responsibilities to the nation."

The convention resolution ripped the aerospace companies for taking advantage of their defense position to deny the union shop, and to reject standard job security, insurance, welfare and wage policies. It lashed government policies that allow actual reimbursement of struck firms "for excess costs incurred in breaking a strike."

The aerospace industry is a "public enterprise" run for "private profit," the convention declared, with the government the industry's "sole customer" and its "sole employer as well." The government must move to halt the "double standard" it has allowed the industry to impose on its workers, it stated.

TWA Pilots Bargain 8% Pay Increase

New York—Trans World Airlines pilots won an 8 percent retroactive pay raise and other major benefits after a strike which lasted 1 hour and 20 minutes.

The contract, which runs to Nov. 6, 1963, provides:

- A 5 percent raise retroactive to Nov. 22, 1960, expiration date of the previous agreement, and a 3 percent raise retroactive to Nov. 22, 1961.
- An additional increase for first officers—whose pay will be raised from 64 to 66 percent of the rate for captain—and second officers, who receive 50 percent of a captain's pay instead of the present 46 percent.
- A reduction in flying hours through greater credit allowed for stand-by time on the ground and time spent away from home.
- Improvements in vacations, pensions and health insurance.

The company and the Air Line Pilots agreed to defer action on the crew complement issue, which involves qualifications for flight engineers and jurisdiction.

Americans at Work Films Given to State

San Francisco — The California State AFL-CIO has presented 15 films in the Americans at Work television series produced by the AFL-CIO to the State Dept. of Education. Earlier films in the series were given to the state last year.

JFK 'Remembers' Who Elected Him

Atlantic City—Said Pres. Kennedy to the Auto Workers convention here as the delegates roared a welcome to him on their speaker's platform:

"Last week after speaking to the (U.S.) Chamber of Commerce and the president of the AMA, I began to wonder how I got elected. And now I remember."

The President was received with something approaching frigidity by the CofC convention in Washington, the delegates seeming to think his action in persuading steel companies to roll back a price increase indicated "hostility" to business. A delegation from the American Medical Association emerged from a White House conference protesting unaltered opposition to health care for the aged under social security.

RLEA Sees More Jobs in Trade Growth

The Railway Labor Executives' Association has voiced strong support for Pres. Kennedy's trade expansion program as in the interests of the "economic well-being" of railroad workers.

In a letter to Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee which is now considering the bill after hearings, RLEA Executive Sec. Donald S. Beattie noted that 1.6 million railroad carloadings in 1961 could be attributed to U. S. exports and imports.

"The President's proposals," Beattie said, "are intended to spur the exchange of goods among nations of the free world, and will, we believe, contribute toward job stability among those of us who have the responsibility for transporting so much of America's commerce."

He added that the RLEA recognized the potential problem the external tariff wall of the European Common Market creates for American workers and industry, and that the power to bargain down these tariffs "is the power to generate job opportunities in the United States."

'Guidelines,' Not 'Fixing':

UAW Hears Kennedy Ask 'Responsibility'

(Continued from Page 1)

the relative share" going to workers and groups in the low and middle-income brackets.

Warning of the dangers of "apathy" during off-year elections, Dir. Roy Reuther of the AFL-CIO COPE registration campaign emphasized that election results in 109 "marginal" House of Representatives seats may control the next Congress.

The convention resolution on citizenship, he declared, "is where we begin the job of supporting the President." Millions of voters in areas where unions are strong are not registered, he continued, and "we have work to do among our own members and their families."

Other Actions

In other actions the convention:

- Approved a constitutional amendment designating interest and dividends earned from the union's strike fund—an expected $1.4 million a year—to assist the worldwide effort "to establish effective unions in emerging nations, to establish minimum fair labor standards for all workers and improve their health, education and general welfare."

The money, put aside in an Intl. Free World Labor Defense Fund, would be invested in specific projects through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Metalworkers Federation on vote of the UAW executive board.

- Approved a resolution calling for major "catch-up" gains in wages, fringe benefits and employment security in coming negotiations for auto workers in the aerospace industry.

In his keynote address and president's report, Reuther pointed out that the UAW and the Machinists have formulated joint bargaining goals to meet their responsibilities for aircraft and missile workers now "plagued with job insecurities" and lagging far behind comparable workers in pay and benefits.

- Approved a resolution calling for a broad campaign to organize white collar workers in the automotive, farm equipment and aerospace industries.
- Heard Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey report an average dues-paying membership in 1961 of approximately 1 million—a decrease of 135,000 from 1960—with an increase of more than 90,000 for the first three months of this year. The membership loss last year "was due principally to heavy unemployment in the auto industry," he said.

The financial situation of the union is "the best in history," he said, with total assets of $60.3 million. This is "more than double" what was reported in 1960, when dues were raised from $3 to $5 largely to create a stronger strike fund.

- Passed resolutions calling for major efforts to increase and stabilize employment through double pay for overtime after 40 hours, a national reinsurance fund to finance shorter workweeks, and a national planning agency.
- Approved resolutions endorsing the internal disputes plan and organizing program adopted by the AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach last December and calling for their full implementation.

Chief speakers at the convention included Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey (D), United Nations Assistant Sec.-Gen. Ralph Bunche and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

In a searing attack on critics of the "extreme left" and "extreme right," Bunche set forth the UN's constructive record and "peace achievements."

The UN was not intended to be a "substitute for diplomacy" or a "sewing circle," he said, and he repudiated rightist detractors whom he labeled "know-nothings, the John Birchers, Buckley and his National Review, Soldiers of the Cross, those muddled and addle-pated ladies of the DAR and other lunatic fringe groups."

Goldberg, given a warm greeting, urged labor to recognize the need for new remedies for today's problems. We have a "lot of unfinished business," he said, but "we have come a long way from the [Battle of the] Overpass [at the Ford Rouge plant] in 1937."

Kennedy got a tumultuous welcome from more than 10,000 people in balconies and on the floor of the huge auditorium.

The crowd roared as he predicted flatly that "this year we shall pass" health care for the aged under social security.

Disclaiming any intent to fix prices and wages legally or to seek a "single pattern" for every bargaining situation, Kennedy bluntly said he would continue to "suggest guidelines" to be sure that all parties are informed of the "public interest."

Speaks with 'Single Voice'

"There are some who believe the President should be the honorary chairman of a great fraternal organization and confine himself to ceremonial functions," Kennedy said. "That is not what the Constitution says, and I did not run to fulfill the office in that way.

"I speak with a single voice to management and to labor.

"I believe it is the business of the President to concern himself with the general welfare and the public interest. If the people feel that it is not, then they should secure the services of a new President."

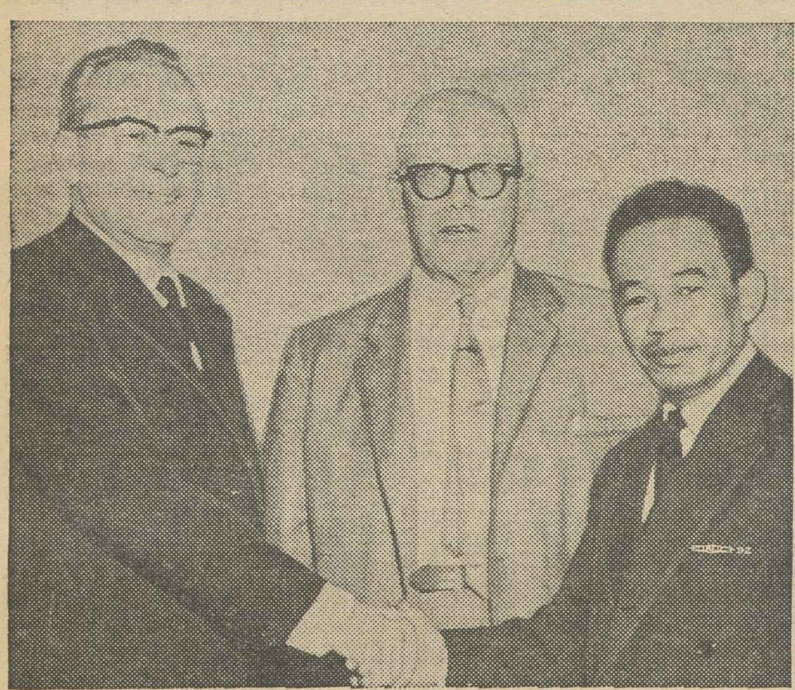
Auto Workers' Convention Re-elects Top Leadership

Atlantic City—Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther was re-elected by acclamation to his ninth successive term by the UAW's convention here, and the union's team of top leaders also was renamed to office.

Re-elected without opposition were Sec-Treas. Emil Mazey, who has served since 1947, and Vice Presidents Richard T. Gosser, Leonard Woodcock and Duane (Pat) Greathouse. Norman Matthews, who has been a vice president, retired, and the constitution was amended to reduce the number of vice presidents to three.

The constitution also was amended to provide for the first time for three board members at large, elected by the convention rather than from regions. Named to the new posts were Kenneth Bannon, director of the UAW Ford Dept.; Douglas Fraser, co-director of Region I-A; and Intl. Rep. Nelson Jack Edwards, all of Detroit. Edwards is the first Negro to be elected to the UAW's top policy body.

Friendship Office Opened for UN Aides



THE NEW "FRIENDSHIP OFFICE" opened in New York by the AFL-CIO Committee for the United Nations was dedicated with a reception for delegates from many nations to the UN, for UN staff officials, and for officials of unions. The objective is to maintain the office as a place of communication between United States labor and the UN spokesmen of other countries, particularly those with backgrounds in their own labor movements. At top left is a general scene of the reception; at top right, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Labor Council, chairman of the AFL-CIO committee, chats in the business office with Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky and Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman against the windows through which the UN building is seen. At lower left, General Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany greet visitors in a receiving line; at right, Maida Springer of federation's Dept. of Intl. Affairs introduces UN delegates to Pres. A. Philip Randolph of Sleeping Car Porters (second from right) and Pres. Peter Ottley of Local 144, Building Service Employes. The "Friendship Office" is only a few steps from UN headquarters.

ILO Finds 70 Nations Have Dismissal Laws

Geneva—Things aren't what they used to be for an employer who wants to fire one of his hands, the Intl. Labor Organization learned in establishing background for a general examination of employment termination at the coming ILO conference.

The ILO found that in more than 70 countries, dismissal procedures are regulated mainly by legislation. In about a dozen nations they are covered principally by collective agreements. In practice, the two are often complementary and may be supplemented by work rules, individual employment contracts and court decisions.

"In an increasing number of countries the will of the employer standing by itself is no longer regarded as an adequate reason for ending the employment relationship," the ILO said in an analysis of replies from 68 nations to a questionnaire on possible international dismissal standards.

"It is being accepted more and more that an employer wishing to dissolve the contract of employment must state the grounds of his action and that the worker may have the validity of these investigated by an authority independent of both parties."

However, the ILO report pointed out, some of the developing countries have not yet reached the point where the question has arisen. In them most of the population does not work under an "employment relationship," which usually grows out of industrialization, but works in agriculture or handicrafts "in social structures which are determined by national traditions."

In some of such countries or territories, the report noted, a more important concern of legislation is giving the worker a higher degree of freedom within his employment relationship, particularly by making it easier for him to quit.

Some interesting debate is anticipated when representatives of the governments, labor movements and industries of about 100 member-nations are called on at the ILO conference to define dismissal standards that might be applied universally. The discussion is the first since the ILO was organized in 1919.

SAG to Open New Office in Florida

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild is organizing a Florida branch to service members and to enforce contracts covering expanding motion picture production in that state, National Executive Sec. John L. Dales has announced.

British Unions Plan Job Security Study

London — The British Trades Union Congress has undertaken a study of procedures on dismissals of workers for reasons other than technological advances.

Unions are being asked what response they get from employers when they propose that job security be strengthened, particularly in those industries in which discharges are not governed by contract, by law or by past practice. Most unions have indicated they prefer stronger contract clauses to new legislation.

Chicago AFL-CIO Gives Scholarships

Chicago—Janet Marie Weatherwax and Ralph John Esposito, both of whose mothers are members of Teachers Local 1 here, have received the two of four 1962 John Fitzpatrick Memorial Scholarship Awards of the Chicago Federation of Labor & Industrial Union Council.

Checks for $500 each were presented the winners by Sec. William F. Cleary of the city central labor body. Two $500 grants are made to students graduating from high school in January and two more to June graduates, in memory of John Fitzpatrick, CFL president from 1905 until his death in 1946.

IUD Urges Release of Radiation Hazard Data

Immediate issuance of the revised report of the Surgeon General's National Advisory Committee on Radiation has been urged by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in a statement expressing apprehension about "governmental failure to clarify the facts regarding radiation hazards."

"We wonder what pressures are withholding the report from the American people," the statement said.

The report, a revision of the committee's March 1959 report, has been rumored in the nation's press but has never been made public.

Officers of the IUD's Atomic Energy Technical Committee asked for the review and updating of the 1959 report at a meeting in February 1961 with Jerome B. Wiesner, scientific adviser to Pres. Kennedy, the statement said.

"Beginning with these consultations we were assured that the committee would be called back into session to review and update their March 1959 report," the department said.

The statement recalled that the original report recommended the establishment of "primary responsibility for the nation's protection from radiation hazards" in a single federal agency, "logically the U.S. Public Health Service."

"Instead of implementing this recommendation," it continued, "the government is diffusing responsibility under the Atomic Energy Commission's program of transferring some of its responsibilities to the states. The AEC has already made such a transfer to the state of Kentucky and is negotiating a similar transfer to the state of Mississippi."

No Implementation

Meantime, no steps have been taken or announced to implement the 1959 recommendations, the department observed.

"The AEC continues to assure the American people that it operates the safest industry in the country," it added, "while at the same time asking Congress not to hear witnesses on radiation damage due to accidents."

AFL-CIO Aide on Women's Study Unit

AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin has been appointed to a federal committee charged with evaluating the educational needs of American women and with reporting its findings to the President's Commission on the Status of Women.

The Doctor's Changing Image

THE IMAGE OF THE AMERICAN PHYSICIAN as healer, scientist and friend—an image that generations of Americans have come to respect and revere—is fading out and being replaced by the image of a political medicine man.

The irony of the changing image is that it has been created by the physicians' own organization—the American Medical Association.

It has been fairly evident for many years that the AMA does not represent the thinking of what may well be a majority of physicians on questions of the economics and cost of medical care. Yet a relative handful of doctors who have the time to become involved in the internal politics of the AMA, and who have won control of most of the state medical societies as well as the AMA, have created the new image of the doctor as political pitchman.

The deepening gulf between the AMA and the public is best seen in the battle over health care for the aged. The public, in poll after poll, is strongly in favor of such care being financed through the social security system. The AMA is hysterically opposed.

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THE RESULTS OF THIS OPPOSITION tied to a "pull-out-all-the-stops" campaign, have cropped up in what is the ultimate position that a doctor can take—refusal to accept an elderly patient whose care might be financed through the social security mechanism.

A small group of New Jersey doctors has proclaimed in a formal statement that "we . . . do refuse to participate in the care of patients under the provisions of the Anderson-King bill or similar legislation."

By adding to their declaration the statement, "we will continue to care for the medically indigent, young and old, as we have in the past," the New Jersey doctors leave the clear inference that it is not the state of a patient's health that matters so much, but the source of his income.

This is a shocking stand to be taken by members of a profession which bases its ethical code on the ancient oath named for Hippocrates, the father of medicine.

"With purity and holiness will I pass my life and practice my art," the Hippocratic oath says. "Into whatever house I enter I will go for the benefit of the sick and will abstain from all wrongdoing and corruption. . . ."

There are no qualifications here, no footnotes limiting the definition of the sick to patients not covered by social security insurance for their hospital bills.

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TO THEIR CREDIT, the governors of at least one medical society have expressed "horror" at the thought of refusing treatment to any ill person.

Yet, with few exceptions, the medical societies themselves—from the AMA down through the state and county organizations—have propagandized the public and the medical profession with misleading scare charges against the social security system to the point that the New Jersey doctors could make their boycott threat with no apparent qualms. Their dedication to the practice of a holy art now has been transferred to a cause that is merely political.

The image of the physician as healer, scientist and friend is down the drain when the physician's major concern is no longer the patient and his illness nor even whether he will be paid for his services but the method of payment.

We cannot believe that the physicians of America who have helped produce the highest health care standards in the world will allow this to become the mark of their relationship with the public—their patients.

AFL-CIO News

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'He Just Doesn't Understand Me'

Meany Editorial Says:

Do Americans Want Kennedy's Health Care Bill? Write—Now!

The following editorial, "The Hour of Decision," by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appears in the May issue of the American Federationist:

FOR ALMOST A GENERATION the social security system, born in the great explosion of human progress called the New Deal, has been an ever more significant part of American life. Forgotten now are the frantic warnings of the extreme reactionaries in 1936 that a national pension system would destroy the nation's liberties and lead to "government control over the lives and fortunes of the people."

No reasonable person holds that view today. Social security has proved its own case. And the prestige of the system is so enormous that many organizations which most frantically opposed it, including the large insurance companies, are presently numbered among its ardent supporters.

Now we come to the currently proposed extension of the social security system to cover hospitalization, nursing home care, outpatient services and home nursing for social security beneficiaries. What do we find? We find the same unreasoning, intemperate, deliberately untruthful opposition that was raised against the original concept of social security.

It is a temptation simply to be angry at this outrageous performance. But sorrow is more appropriate. It is sad indeed that Americans cannot discuss an issue of national importance in a rational way without casting imputations of subversion or even treason on the opposition.

AND THIS IS an issue of national importance. The passage of time has made it clear that the largest unfilled gap in our national program of independent, earned retirement for the aged is the cost of illness, especially illness requiring institutional care or the equivalent.

Let me put it in the most brutal terms. Old people do get sick more often than others, simply because they are old. Most of them are sick before they die, if at no other time. With hospital rates running above $30 a day, a week's confinement costs three times the average social security income for a month. This is beyond the means of the most frugal social security pensioner.

Someone has to pay. More often than not it is the dutiful son or son-in-law who cashes the savings bonds so carefully preserved for the education of his children, who borrows on his life insurance, who gets a second mortgage on his house. Where this kind of resource is lacking, the alternative for the old folks is public relief—a bitter end for independent retirement.

What is proposed by the Kennedy Administration, and set forth in the bill (H. R. 4222) now being considered, is simply an expansion of our national old-age insurance system to cover most of these institutional costs. To reverse one of the popular travel slogans, it is a matter of "pay now, collect later."

The details of this proposal have been set forth in publications of the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions time after time. I am confident that union members realize this is not "socialized medicine" or indeed any encroachment at all upon the prerogatives or practices of the medical profession.

BUT REALIZATION is not enough. The great need is for an expression of opinion, in volume, to bear out the findings of every public opinion poll that Americans of all ages want this extension of the social security system.

The hour of decision is near. The President himself is leading the fight but, as he has so often stressed, he needs your help. Write to your congressman and senators today; ask them to back the Kennedy program, H. R. 4222, the Anderson-King bill.

Whether you are young, middle-aged or old, this bill means more security for you.

"I could hardly wait until I got home, I'm so starved. As soon as I have a bite to eat, dear, I'll find out what happened."

Morgan Says:

Southerners' Senate Filibuster An 'Exercise in Blind Futility'

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

A MORE HOPELESS EXERCISE in blind futility than the Senate filibuster against reasonable voting requirements would be hard to imagine. On second thought, how blind is it?

The southern senators leading the fight against the bill to make a sixth grade education adequate proof for voter registration are intelligent men. They know that the right to vote is a fundamental right, protected by the Constitution. They know that many southern states have gone to fatuous lengths of subterfuge, to cruel lengths of intimidation, to keep Negroes from voting. And they know too—and here lies the crux of the matter—that this vicious make-believe is ending, that forces are at work from the grassroots up to the highest court to defeat the injustices which so long have denied the Negro his right of franchise as a citizen.

Morgan

It is further plain that these corrective forces cannot and will not be denied. So is the filibuster, which can do no more than delay reform by a mere twinkle of time—is it blind or is it the spiteful work of cantankerous men?

IF ONE BRIDLES at such a harsh judgment the only explanation remaining is that the filibusters are consciously engaged in a huge charade of self-deception. It is almost as if they were saying to themselves (if indeed they can be so candid), yes, we know we are on the wrong and losing side but our emotional reflexes are so conditioned by unreality that we must go through with the act of restaging the Civil War.

A measure of the futility and of the forces rising against it became clearer over a recent weekend. Negroes are not the only citizens who have been disfranchised. For generations rural politicians across the land have been able to rig state legislatures so as to deny urban dwellers of any and every ethnic origin a fair voice in government. In an historic decision the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that such grotesque apportionments violated the equal-protection-of-the-laws provisions of the 14th Amendment and further ruled that federal courts could intervene to correct such situations. In another decision involving Michigan, the high court indicated it would allow lower courts, state and federal, to develop general standards for "rational" apportionment.

Already more than half the 50 states are under mounting pressure to redistrict; suits are now in the courts in 17 states and are being threatened in 9 others. And the development that bears so dramatically on the filibuster against fair voting laws, led by Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, is this: A three-judge federal court in Atlanta unanimously has ruled that a new county unit election system, which a special session of the Georgia Legislature had just cooked up, was unconstitutional. The court also issued a temporary injunction prohibiting Democratic Party officials from applying the system in the party primary Sept. 12—in which races for senator, governor and other state officers are at stake.

ALTHOUGH THE STATE attorney general prepared immediately to file an appeal to the Supreme Court it is obvious, as one news dispatch put it, that the decision will "bring on nothing short of a political revolution."

Caught up with some kind of poetic justice in this crisis is one of the South's most militant segregationists, Rep. James C. Davis of Georgia's 5th Dist. For the first time Davis is going to be obliged to run on a popular vote basis in a three-county district composed largely of urban and suburban residents.

There are some 42,000 Negro voters registered in Atlanta alone and on the comparison of records they would seem more inclined to vote for his primary opponent, a young and popular Atlanta liberal named Charles L. Weltner, than for Davis, whose racist attitude is reflected in the power he has wielded against Negroes on the House District Committee, which helps govern the capital.

And so, if they would only face it, are the leaders of the Senate filibuster. What canny politics it would be, and what statesmanship in the bargain, if instead of trying to talk better voting laws to death they would appeal for the support of the new Negro voters who are rapidly becoming their decisive constituents.

Morgan Program Cited As News Tops in '61

Edward P. Morgan and the News, sponsored by the AFL-CIO on the ABC radio network, Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT, was named by the National Association for Better Radio and TV as "the outstanding radio news program of 1961."

Morgan, who usually broadcasts from Washington, won the Peabody Award in 1960 as the year's outstanding radio commentator. He also has won the Alfred I. du Pont, the Headliners, the School Bell and the Sidney Hillman awards.

Washington Reports:

National Self-Help Seen Key To Latin American Progress

THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS is "more than a mere holding operation against communism," Rep. Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (D-Ala.), pointed out in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

The Alliance is aimed, he continued, "at raising the standards of living in Latin America over a 10-year period" and is based on the self-help principle that countries participating in the program must make necessary reforms before funds are expended for them.

Rep. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (R-Conn.), on the same program, declared the Western Hemisphere is "reaping the harvest" of U.S. failure to effect social reforms in Cuba when the opportunity was first presented by the ouster of Spain.

The chance for reforms now in the rest of Latin America must not be missed, he added.

Both congressmen are members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. They agreed that many Latin American nations are dominated by wealthy groups which have blocked aid to their own needy. Seely-Brown pointed out that the demand for reforms before Alliance aid is given is one way of bypassing those at the top.

THE CONNECTICUT CONGRESSMAN said that "after meeting with the men who are representing us in these countries, I am of the opinion that there is a growing awareness not only on the part of the heads of government in those countries, but also of the people themselves, of our sincere interest in needed social reforms—reforms that must not be imposed from without, but come from within."

"This program," he declared, "is the very reverse of the dollar diplomacy that we carried on too long and too tragically."

Selden said that the Latin American countries are cooperating in the Alliance just as they cooperated at Punta del Este in condemning and isolating the Castro government in Cuba.

"The problem of infiltration and subversion from Communist Cuba," the Alabama representative said, "is being met. The next step is the Alliance for Progress, the long-range answer to the plans of the Communists."

Selden said he is "reasonably certain" that Congress will "meet its responsibility" in appropriating additional needed funds.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ON THE CLOTURE VOTE in the Senate, the Democratic leadership was deserted by a senator elected as a liberal from West Virginia, six liberals from western states, the two Tennessee senators who sometimes support moderate civil rights programs, the liberal from Texas, plus the two from Oklahoma. Plus, of course, the 18 from the South who have waged the filibuster against the Administration bill on literacy tests.

The Republican leadership, as represented by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, was deserted by five GOP senators with some reputation for independence of thought—Senators Aiken and Prouty of Vermont, Cooper of Kentucky, Wiley of Wisconsin, Young of North Dakota.

A few of these senators may have been seriously impressed by the argument that a federal law regulating state laws on registration and voting would be unconstitutional. Sen. Cooper announced that he was, and he has a rare capacity to wrestle conscientiously with an issue before coming down on the wrong side, which is by no means intended as disrespectful.

As for the rest of them, one regrets to say that their votes probably resulted from a healthy respect for future election returns—either from the public or in the Senate itself, with the latter of somewhat more significance.

* * *

IT WOULD BE SURPRISING if the five Republican independent votes and the six Democrats from the western states were overwhelmingly influenced by a spurious issue of constitutionality. The Republicans are seniors, members of or close to the inner club that controls Senate matters, does favors or withholds them. Seniors do not like to desert other seniors, which most of the southerners are.

The alliance in the Senate between sparsely-populated Mountain States and the South is ancient and enduring. It is the alliance of the small for mutual self-defense against the overwhelmingly large, and the new generation of southwestern liberals shows distressingly little desire to think nationally on an issue about which the South thinks both narrowly and stubbornly.

Senators Gore and Kefauver of Tennessee and Yarborough of Texas certainly have shown concern in the past for the voting rights of all citizens. Apparently the temper of things in the South, where rightist forces are driving hard for control of the Democratic Party, makes them cautious.

The hard fact is that if Democratic Leader Mansfield of Montana had got on the cloture all 15 he might reasonably have expected from Democrats and Republicans, he wouldn't have had enough to win. He would have had only a 58-38 majority, with a switch of six additional senators needed for the required two-thirds of those present and voting.

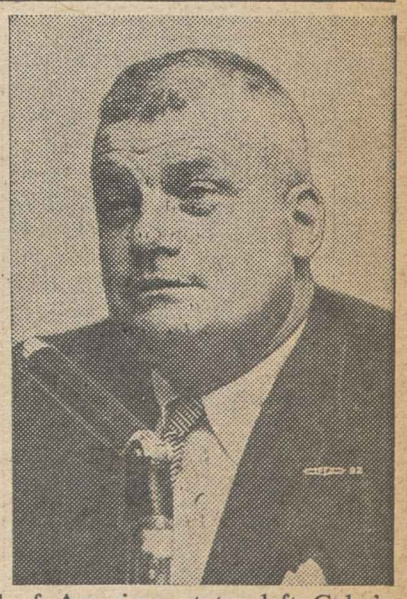
* * *

THE UNHAPPY FACT is that the Senate's tradition of open and free debate has been twisted out of reason into a tradition that says less than 20 percent of the members can block a vote forever if sufficiently determined to talk and talk and talk.

Sen. Russell of Georgia cannot privately believe that the Supreme Court would void as unconstitutional a reasonable federal literacy standard required of the states. He no doubt himself reads the constitution in that way; he may wish the Supreme Court would read it that way. But his fear is that the court would uphold the law.

The Southerners, most of them very able men, are well acquainted with the long line of decisions—including the recent Tennessee apportionment decision—affirming federal power to safeguard federal voting rights against arbitrary and discriminatory state election laws, and even against fraud in elections.

So the literacy bill was headed down the drain. And an effort to alter the present cloture rule, with its requirement for an unobtainable two-thirds majority, will probably embroil the Senate in January—with a vote once again subject to the consent of the filibusters.



PUNTA DEL ESTE MEETING of American states left Cuba's Fidel Castro "stripped of influence," but the next step in helping Latin American needy is up to the U.S., Rep. Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (D-Ala.), left, said on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program. Rep. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (R-Conn.), on the same program, declared approval of funds for Alliance for Progress is urgently necessary.

SIDNEY HILLMAN PRIZE AWARDS for achievement in mass communications were presented at a luncheon in New York attended by some of the winners and judges. Left to right are Alan Barth, Washington Post editorial writer and one of the judges; Jane Jacobs, writer on city planning; Jacob S. Potofsky, Hillman's successor as president of the Clothing Workers; Patrick J. Owens, Pine Bluff (Ark.) Commercial editorial writer; Eugenia Rawls, who accepted an award for Novelist Lillian Smith; NBC-TV Producer Robert Young, and William L. Shirer, writer and one of the judges.

Hillman Awards Given 3 Writers, TV Team

New York—Two women writers, a 32-year-old editorial writer and a three-man television team received the 12th annual Sidney Hillman Foundation prize awards for achievement in the mass communications field at a luncheon attended by more than 350 persons.

The awards were presented by Jacob S. Potofsky, successor to Hillman as president of the Clothing Workers and president of the foundation set up to perpetuate the memory of the union's founder and his philososphy.

The winners were:

Jane Jacobs, writer on city planning and architecture, for her book, Death and Life of Great American Cities, which questions the benefits of urban renewal.

Lillian Smith, novelist, for an article in Redbook magazine, "The Ordeal of Southern Women," in connection with New Orleans integration riots.

Patrick J. Owens, for editorials on civil liberties, civil rights and other subjects in the Pine Bluff (Ark.) Commercial.

Albert Wasserman, Robert Young and Charles Dorkins, respectively producer, director and cameraman, for their NBC-TV "White Paper" program, "Angola: Journey to a War."

Miss Smith, who was to have spoken for all the winners, was unable to attend the luncheon because of illness. The address she had prepared was read by Eugenia Rawls, well-known actress and a close friend who has appeared in plays based on her works.

The judges were Alan Barth, Washington Post editorial writer who spoke briefly; William L. Shirer, noted author, and Lewis Gannett, well-known literary critic.

In presenting the awards, Potofsky discussed the function of mass communications in a democratic society.

"They play a major role," he said, "in equipping us with the knowledge to understand the great issues and to make right choices."

The winners, he maintained, "demonstrated a sense of social awareness and a willingness to grapple with controversial and significant issues."

Meany to Help Note Labor Dept's. 50th Year

Pres. Kennedy has formally proclaimed 1963 as U.S. Dept. of Labor Fiftieth Anniversary Year and has named AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as co-chairman of the President's Committee for the Dept. of Labor Fiftieth Anniversary Year.

The occasion, the President said in his proclamation, will "commemorate the contributions of the Dept. of Labor to the welfare of our workers and their families and to our nation."

He recalled that the Labor Dept. came into existence on Mar. 4, 1913, "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

"The success of our economy and the well-being of our nation are dependent upon the skills, energies, talents, and security of the individual American wage earner," the President declared.

"The department has striven faithfully over the years to shape sound policies for meeting the nation's manpower needs and for developing and utilizing the potentials of all our labor force in productive and satisfying employment.

"The department has judiciously used the instrument of law and custom to safeguard individual workers' rights, to protect and improve the nation's labor standards, to provide free and equal opportunity for all Americans, and to fight the economic hazards of industrial life.

"The department, as guardian of the public interest, has proven its dedication to sound labor-management relations, has clearly recognized its responsibility to assist the business and industrial community to achieve economic growth and stability, and has, for a half a century, kept the nation abreast of vital changes in our dynamic economy."

Kennedy himself will serve as honorary chairman of the President's Committee, with Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Speaker of the House John W. McCormack as honorary vice chairmen.

Payroll Tax Delinquency Rises Sharply

Employers illegally spent more than $268 million in taxes deducted from their workers' pay last year—and then couldn't produce the money when the time came to pay the tax collector, the Internal Revenue Service reported.

Both the amount involved and the number of tax delinquent employers — 316,612 — topped the 1960 totals, the IRS said.

Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.), who each year reads the record of tax delinquency to the Senate, had harsh words for chiseling employers and chided the Internal Revenue Service for not doing a better job of cracking down on tax delinquents. The Delaware senator commented:

"This money, withheld by employers from their employes, does not belong to the employers and there can be no justification for any employer's diverting these funds for his own use or to the use of his business."

He noted that the amount of delinquent employment taxes—which includes both withheld income tax and social security tax—had risen 13 percent in 1961.

The loser in such situations is the government, rather than the employe. Once the money has been withheld from a worker's pay, the government credits his income tax and social security accounts with the full payment even if the employer has not handed over the money.

Becu Deplores Tests, Raps Soviet 'Breach'

Brussels—The free trade union movement, "well aware upon whom the responsibilities for the resumption of nuclear tests rests," has reaffirmed its "vigorous opposition" to atomic arms blasts.

Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in a statement recalled that Soviet Russia "broke the truce" on Aug. 31 of last year while the Geneva conference on nuclear disarmament was in progress. The Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions, he said, supported the Soviet tests.

"The free trade unions speak in the name of ordinary people everywhere," he said, "in calling on all powers to halt all nuclear tests, which can only increase atmospheric pollution and sharpen the armaments race, and to conclude an agreement which would secure international control over the test ban."

AFL-CIO Fact Sheet Issued:

Banks Charged with Distorting Tax Plan

Banks and corporations have launched a "calculated campaign of confusion" in an effort to defeat an Administration proposal for a withholding tax on dividend and interest income, the AFL-CIO has charged in a "tax fact sheet."

The withholding provision was included in the tax revision bill passed by the House of Representatives earlier this year. It faces a hard battle in the Senate, with a flood of letters opposing the provision reflecting misunderstanding of what the withholding tax means and how it would be enforced.

One strong supporter of the withholding tax—Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.)—has received more than 30,000 letters from opponents, many of them based on the mistaken belief that the provision would either impose a new tax or increase existing taxes.

Sen. Harrison J. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.) said he has been "deluged with mail" but much of it revealed "an incredible amount of misunderstanding and distortion."

Noting that savings banks in some areas have taken newspaper advertising encouraging taxpayers to write in opposition to withholding, Sen. John Sherman Cooper ((R-Ky.) told the Senate that the advertising is often "misleading."

To answer both the honest confusion and the deliberate distortions, the AFL-CIO made these points in its fact sheet:

Virtually all income received in salaries and wages is reported and taxed through the withholding system which has been in effect since 1942. Because there has been no comparable means of collecting taxes on income from stocks, bonds and bank accounts, the Internal Revenue Service estimates that nearly $4 billion in taxable income does not get reported—and the government loses more than $800 million a year in revenue.

This means, of course, that the people who do pay their full taxes are forced to pay more to make up for this revenue loss.

Dividend and interest withholding will impose no new tax on anyone, the fact sheet emphasizes. It simply will encourage payment of what always has been due under the existing law.

Opponents have charged that withholding will cause hardship to low-income groups, including widows, orphans and the aged.

To start with, only a small portion of dividend and interest income is received by low-income groups. And the bill provides a simple means of exemption from withholding for persons who would not be required to pay any tax because their total annual income is too low. In addition, married couples with less than $10,000 income and individuals with less than $5,000 can obtain a refund every three months if they expect their tax bill to be less than the amount withheld.

"In our judgment," the AFL-CIO fact sheet declared, "families who have little or no tax obligation will be fully safeguarded under the interest-dividend withholding proposal. Its real objective will be to collect from the forgetful and the deliberate chiselers."

Finally, the AFL-CIO noted, if the Senate rejects interest-dividend withholding, it will "perpetuate a gross injustice" against all wage and salary earners.

Labor "fully agrees," the fact sheet declared, with this statement by Internal Revenue Commissioner Mortimer Caplin:

"An individual whose income is exclusively from wages and salaries is withheld on. Why, in the name of common justice, shouldn't dividend-interest income also be withheld on?

"We do not promote voluntary compliance by tolerating a condition, year after year, under which most people pay and watch others, similarly situated under the tax laws, get a free ride—or ride at a reduced fare. Such a condition is not only fiscally unsound—it is equitably and morally unsound."

Dividend Withholding Tax Foes Denounced

Pres. Kennedy opened his May 9 news conference with a blast at groups which have "badly misinformed" the American people about the Administration's proposal for a withholding tax on dividend and interest income.

He aimed his fire specifically at "the paid advertisements and circulars financed by the savings and loan associations," which he noted "have made great profits in recent years and paid very little in taxes."

"To set the record straight," the President declared, "not a single one" of the charges made against the withholding proposal is true. Kennedy went on to say:

"This bill simply proposes to collect taxes on dividends and interest income in the same fashion that it has been collected on our wages and salaries for the past 19 years. This is not a new tax. It has been on the books for years.

"Those recipients of dividends and interest who already pay their taxes will not be affected in any way. Those whose income is too low to be subject to tax will not be affected for they can exempt themselves from withholding by a simple statement. The only ones affected will be those individuals who are not now paying the taxes they owe on this income, either through neglect or for some other reason."

All the King's Men Are in the Union Now

Stockholm — It's all very well to have a job in one of the royal castles, but about 100 employes of King Gustav VI have picked a trade union in order to have their conditions of employment settled.

Joining the Civil Servants' Union, an affiliate of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO) were drivers, charwomen, kitchen workers, silver cleaners, butlers and table-layers. Negotiations have opened on a contract with wage increases and hours of work.

The LO said "the royal employer has asked for assistance during the negotiations by experts of the Ministry for Civil Service Affairs."

ALL SET FOR DISTRIBUTION is the new COPE film, "People and Politics," which traces labor's political history and shows how to conduct registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns. In photo above, Joel O'Brien, who produced the film, signals to camera crew (top right) as COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany await their opening appearance. At lower right is a scene from the film itself, showing members of the Women's Activities Division of the Greater Bridgeport, Conn., Labor Council checking registration lists. Ann Nappi and Mary Greneavitch are getting a practical tip from Madeline Matchko, state WAD director. Prints of the film, which has been widely praised at preview showings, can be ordered from COPE headquarters.

AFSCME Elects Zander, Chapman; Per Capita Increase Defeated

By David L. Perlman

Milwaukee—Delegates to the State, County & Municipal Employes convention here re-elected Pres. Arnold S. Zander but voted down a higher per capita tax sought by the union's officers and executive board.

Zander, who has headed the 225,000-member union throughout its 26-year existence, defeated Jerry Wurf of New York City, 1,490 to 1,085. Candidates running on his ticket won seven seats on the AFSCME's executive board, to four won by an opposition slate.

In a three-way contest for secretary - treasurer, delegates chose Gordon W. Chapman, who had resigned that office last year to take a State Dept. assignment as coordinator for international affairs.

Chapman defeated George S. Lima, the union's New England director, 1,583 to 1,004 in a runoff election. On the first ballot, Chapman led Lima, who had been nominated by Zander, 978 to 921. Thomas G. Morgan, a former AFSCME staff member running on the Wurf ticket, polled 689 votes on the initial ballot and urged his supporters to vote for Chapman in the runoff.

Resigns Post

After his election, Chapman resigned from the State Dept. to return to his AFSCME post.

A series of votes on increasing the per capita tax—the portion of each member's dues sent to the international union each month—fell short of providing the two-thirds margin needed for passage.

After rejection of the executive board's proposal for a 35-cent increase—from the present 65 cents to $1 — substitute proposals were defeated for a 25-cent increase, a 10-cent increase and finally a 5-cent raise. Only on the last vote were supporters able to muster a simple majority.

Although the convention had been scheduled to continue an additional day, delegates voted overwhelmingly to adjourn after the final vote on the per capita issue.

Earlier the delegates had turned down a proposal by the opposition caucus to provide for regional election of executive board members. Board members are presently elected by all delegates, with the provision that no more than one member can be from a single state. The convention also rejected a "bullet voting" provision, which would have enabled delegates to vote for fewer candidates than the number of vacancies to be filled.

Resolutions Adopted

Among the resolutions adopted were proposals for:

- Mandatory coverage of all state and local government employes by unemployment compensation. Under the present optional coverage, the vast majority of public employes are unprotected, the resolution noted.
- Premium pay for overtime work for all public employes to close a "serious gap" between conditions in private industry and in the public service.
- Establishment of employer-paid health and life insurance coverage for workers, dependents and retired employes as a major bargaining goal. Locals were urged to seek "comprehensive pre-payment plans with direct service arrangements based on the group practice of medicine" wherever possible.

Hatch Act Opposed

- Support of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and repeal of the Hatch Act, which bars political action by both federal employes and state employes paid in part by federal funds. The convention also called for repeal of so-called "little Hatch Acts" adopted by various states and municipalities.
- Procedure for prompt investigation and action by the union's Civil Rights Committee on any complaints of discrimination.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) won vigorous applause from the delegates when he called for passage of the Anderson-King bill to provide health care for the aged through social security.

Can't Afford to Live'

After quoting from letters he has received from both retired workers and persons with aged parents in need of expensive medical care, Proxmire declared.

"Hundreds of thousands of Americans are dying because they can't afford to live."

Other major speakers included Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.); Sir Thomas Williamson, general secretary of the General & Municipal Workers of Great Britain; Nicholas Zonarich, organization director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Pres. Stanley A. Little of Canada's National Union of Public Service Employes, and Rev. Claire Cook of the Religion & Labor Foundation.

Re-elected to the AFSCME executive board were Mrs. Rena Ainsworth, Al Church, Steve Clark, William J. McEntee, Ambrose Raleigh and David Williams.

New members elected were James Broyer, John Caldwell, Neville Crippen, Robert Ferris and W. T. Hill.

Public Apathy Seen Civil Defense Threat

The decline of public interest in a nationwide system of shelters against nuclear fallout may affect the chances of the Administration's civil defense program in Congress, Assistant Sec. of Defense Steuart L. Pittman declared in an interview on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service program heard on the ABC radio network.

"I don't think public understanding of what is involved is sufficient at this time," said Pittman, who heads the civil defense effort.

One reason, he suggested, may lie in the early emphasis on private shelters—a program that has been de-emphasized in favor of public shelters in public structures. A survey authorized by Congress last year, he noted, already is providing communities with information on available public shelters.

And the President's program now before Congress, Pittman observed, seeks $450 million in grants for shelter space construction in certain types of institutions, such as schools and hospitals.

He added, however, that private shelters may still be desirable in rural areas, and noted that a booklet available from the Office of Civil Defense, Washington 25, D. C., describes home shelters that can be built with materials costing $75 to $150.

Labor Supports Plan To Save Wilderness

Establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System will protect "the precious, dwindling storehouse of unspoiled, untouched nature in wilderness areas," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified before the House Public Lands subcommittee.

Biemiller spelled out organized labor's backing for enabling legislation the subcommittee is considering. A bill the Senate passed last year with bipartisan support, he claimed, "offers every reasonable concession" to those who fear that protecting some land against commercial exploitation may hinder economic development.

"There is something primitive in man's nature that finds happiness in the knowledge that there are still great areas of wilderness which he can visit to find solitude and peace of mind," Biemiller said in his testimony.

"We hope the federal agencies involved in the system—the Dept. of Agriculture and the Dept. of the Interior—will not weaken wilderness values by making it too easy to enter and travel through wilderness areas. We believe travelers in wilderness areas should accept the country as they find it—without easy-access roads, without developed campsites. Otherwise the purpose of this legislation would be defeated."

Biemiller pointed out the legislation does not require additional federal funds, but simply sets up a framework for a "rational, coherent system" by which existing federal agencies can better protect and preserve wilderness areas already under their jurisdiction.

"This is the kind of legislation which can enlarge and uplift the human spirit," he maintained. "It can provide opportunities for the American people to find silence and solitude, to find the beauties of nature in our great wilderness areas. We must protect these wilderness areas not only for our own generation and for our children, but also for many generations yet unborn."

Cleveland RCIA Local Has New Members' Kit

Cleveland—All new members of Local 880, Retail Clerks, receive a handy-size kit full of information about the union when they join under terms of the union shop contract with local stores. The kit holds a copy of the RCIA constitution, the current contract, and other information, with a message from local Pres. Cecil A. Dunlap.

THE END OF AN ERA was marked when the American Labor Education Service held its final conference in New York after 35 years of achievement. At right, Eleanor G. Coit, ALES director, looks over a book of letters from friends of the organization commemorating its service. From the left are Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Dir. Larry Rogin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and Lucile Kohn, honorary chairman of the ALES board of directors.

ALES Record Saluted At Final Conference

New York—The American Labor Education Service held its final conference here recently, drawing to a close an era in workers' education.

The conference marked 35 years of achievement by the ALES and a national recognition is of benefit to the participants, their unions, and the country.

Miss Eleanor G. Coit, ALES director, told the concluding conference: "By helping workers to better understand the world in which they live, we have helped them to build self-confidence, self-respect, and a greater sense of dignity."

ALES was created in the late 1920's as the Affiliated School for Workers at a time when Bryn Mawr, the University of Wisconsin, and Barnard were experimenting in summer classes for working women. Under the direction of Miss Hilda Smith and Miss Coit, the organization acted as a service center through which the teachers at the summer schools could compare ideas and programs.

Miss Smith, who spoke at the final conference, traced the history of the group and spoke of the support given by the Young Women's Christian Association. She said the early goals of the ALES were to find and train teachers, conduct research in teaching, plan experimental courses, recruit students, and prepare study material.

In the 1930's, when Miss Smith served as director of the WPA's worker education project, Miss Coit was named head of ALES. The organization continued to cooperate closely with labor education programs at the university level and with union programs, but throughout its existence it remained independent of the labor movement.

More recent projects of the organization have stressed exchange programs for foreign trade unionists, white collar workshops, conferences dealing with economic and international problems, and efforts to build more active labor participation in community affairs.

Many Goals Achieved

With the unions and the universities stepping up their educational programs and many of the ALES goals achieved, the organization found it increasingly difficult to obtain adequate financing. It decided to close down its operations rather than strip its functions. ALES records are now being classified for transfer to the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations.

Speakers at the final conference included Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; NLRB Chairman Frank McCulloch; Samuel Gould, new president of New York's educational TV station, and Fred Sweet, public relations director of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees.

A panel discussion on labor education's future included Morris Weisz, Labor Dept.; Alice Cook, Cornell professor of industrial and labor relations; Brendan Sexton, special assistant to the president of the Auto Workers; and Everett Kassalow, IUD research director.

AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin chaired the dinner meeting and reminded conference delegates that the concept of ALES "will never die as long as those of us who gained so much from its activities continue to carry out its ideals."

Avro Machinists Win 13-Cent Raise

Toronto, Ont.—A new 28-month contract under which A. V. Roe Canada), Ltd., agreed to 13 cents an hour in wage increases and improvements in medical coverage was ratified by the 2,500-member Machinists Lodge 717.

The agreement was reached in five days of intensive bargaining under the auspices of a conciliation board convoked after the workers, who had not had a pay hike in three years, voted overwhelmingly to strike.

Lodge 717 represents workers at Avro Aircraft, Orenda Engines and Canada Applied Research, all Avro affiliates. They received 6 cents an hour retroactive to Aug. 1, 1961, and will get an additional 7 cents effective Aug. 1, 1962.

One of the factors in the strike vote was Avro's insistence on recission of a cost-of-living bonus clause which applied to employes of the two manufacturing affiliates. The new agreement retains it and applies it also to the research workers.

IAM Lodge 1922 also is bargaining on behalf of 700 office and technical employes. The dispute has been referred to a concilation board.

U. S. Unions Praised for World Role

Philadelphia—Confidence that U.S. unions will continue to play a vital role in preventing Communist infiltration of the international labor movement was expressed by Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg in an address at the spring meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

"We will win the struggle on this front," he said, "not because of superior salesmanship but because of a fundamentally sound concept of trade unionism.

"Our unions have been free to bargain, and they have won recognition of the fact that labor is more than another means of production. Their strength lies in their progressive tradition and in the respect and recognition they have earned in providing economic opportunities, better living standards and dignity to our working men and women."

Goldberg emphasized that prospects for the free world among the developing nations "depend on each of the diverse institutions of our society."

"What government can do to secure the peace and preserve free institutions," he said, "the trade union movement can also do, and sometimes do better."

He expressed the belief "it is imperative to accelerate" the U.S. labor attache and labor information services in all parts of the world.

When he leads the U.S. delegation to the Intl. Labor Conference in Geneva next month, he said, he will carry "the pledge of our government to continue its support" of the ILO.

New Clerks Pact Restricts Hours

Newark, N. J.—A new five-year contract, notable for a provision that regular fulltime department store employes need not work nights or Saturdays, has been ratified, 714-22, by employes in the Newark and Morristown stores of the L. Bamberger Co. who are members of Retail Clerks Local 21.

The contract, called historic by Local Sec.-Treas. George Meisler, eliminates the 10-hour day, and provides that day sales workers shall be off at night and on Saturday. Night work will be done by a new shift of 450 employes to be hired.

Other contract improvements include wage increases of $7 a week in the next three years.

COPE Aide Interviewed:

Easy Registration Urged for Voters

It's easier for an American citizen to buy a gun or get a fishing license than it is to register for voting, Roy Reuther, director of the AFL-CIO register and vote campaign, told a nationwide audience in a radio broadcast.

Calling on cities to make registration facilities available in every neighborhood, Reuther commented:

"In the average big city of half a million or more, the only place where you can register the year 'round is the city hall or the board of elections, and those offices are usually open only from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. So if I'm working in the shop, or in an office, or in a department store, I can't register after work. Maybe I can go down there on Saturday but sometimes they are not open on Saturday.

"If I want to buy a gun to go hunting, or a fishing license, I can go in my neighborhood hardware store and get that. But if I'm an unregistered citizen and want to register and vote, I have to spend maybe an hour on a bus to go to city hall, and most of the time it is closed. . . .

"We have suggested that the election officials, without any cost to the public, ought to have deputy registrars in every fire station, every police station, every library, every high school—this sort of thing to make it easier," he said.

On leave from his post as director of the Auto Workers citizenship department, Reuther appeared on Labor News Conference, a public affairs production of the AFL-CIO in cooperation with the Mutual Broadcasting System. He was questioned by Tom Coman, an editor for the Bureau of National Affairs, and Peter Edson, syndicated columnist for the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Door-to-door in Canada

He pointed out that within the next few days Canada will start registering people on a door-to-door basis.

"The federal government does this job just like the census," he explained. "They go from door-to-door and find out how many people in that home are eligible. They rap on the door; they get the name and address; they register them. If they are not at home, they come back.

"It seems to me that if they can afford to do that, and they have a much higher voter turnout, some system like this ought to be used in this country."

Throughout the broadcast Reuther stressed that the labor-sparked registration drive is non-partisan and is designed solely to get people to register and vote—not to induce them to vote for a particular candidate. He noted that one of every three persons of voting age did not cast a ballot in the 1960 presidential election, and added:

"We believe that we have an obligation and a responsibility to try to see that more citizens are registered and participating voters.

"We believe that the democratic process, that democracy itself, is a good reason for voting. We think that you cannot maintain a strong democratic society unless the voter participates.

"We don't like the Iron Curtain policy of having no free elections and we think you can't really guarantee that you will continue to have free elections unless the people exercise that franchise."

Harder Than in '60

In reply to questions, he conceded that the task of whipping up interest in registering and voting this year is more difficult than in 1960 because of the lack of the spur of a presidential election. Voters tend to identify themselves with a candidate for President, he said—and even for governor—but not with candidates for Congress, even though they make the laws.

"But we intend to work harder and that's why we're starting earlier this year," he said.

To finance the drive, the AFL-CIO is contributing $250,000; the international unions are raising a similar amount at the rate of 3 cents a member, and the state and local bodies are being asked to raise another $25,000—a total of $750,000.

"What we are trying to do," Reuther said, "is to mobilize the machinery and apparatus of the labor movement in each of the states (the state council, the county council, the city council and local unions) to get them to work at this."

A similar drive was conducted in 1960 and 10 to 11 million new voters were added to the rolls.

"We don't claim that the labor movement did all of that," Reuther said, "but we think we played an important part in that increased registration. But there were still 37 million people of voting age who did not participate in the 1960 election."

Signalmen Hit Railroads, ICC on Safety

Safety on American railroads is deteriorating because many managements "ignore and flout" the requirements of the Railway Signal Inspection Act, and the Interstate Commerce Commission "ignores and condones" violations of its own regulations, Pres. Jesse E. Clark of the Railroad Signalmen told a Washington news conference.

Chairman of the subcommittee on safety of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, Clark declared the rail unions will "insist" on a congressional investigation.

He made public a 62-page memorandum sent all members of Congress in which a long list of alleged violations of safety rules, by more than a dozen railroads, are given in some detail.

He charged that the ICC "simply is not complying with the law or performing the duties imposed on it" by Congress, and asserted that its Bureau of Safety & Service "is only playing at enforcement."

"All the way from the higher staff echelons in Washington down through the ranks of the field forces, compliance today is near zero," he charged.

"It almost seems as though some managements and the ICC have consorted to completely disregard the intent and purpose of the so-called Signal Inspection Act for the safety of trains and the safety of the traveling public and the employes.

Among "condoned" violations Clark cited was action of the Kansas City Southern Railroad in putting sheets of tin under the rails on about 30 bridges. The tin, he explained, carries signal current just as the rails do, and it would be possible for a rail to break, or even to be removed, without a warning being shown by the signal system.

The ICC cited the railroad and fined it "a couple of hundred dollars," he said—and then authorized it to keep the tin on the bridges without even requiring insulation from the track.

'One Dynamic Organization' Proposed:

Climate Is Changing in South, Pollock Tells TWUA Parley

Miami Beach—The Textile Workers Union of America, largest union in the nation's only basic industry which remains largely unorganized, has invited unions in the textile industry to end their "costly rivalries" and merge into "one dynamic organization."

The invitation was extended by Pres. William Pollock in his keynote address to TWUA's 12th biennial convention here. A resolution specifically instructing the union's executive council to pursue a merger program, and meanwhile to establish a cooperative working relationship with other textile unions, was cleared by the resolutions committee.

In a generally optimistic vein, Pollock asserted that "the climate is changing" with respect to organizing, thanks in part to the Kennedy Administration. He said the TWUA had organized nearly 9,000 workers in 145 plants during the last two years, including units in the South "where so much of our destiny lies."

He praised the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Dept. for their heightened interest on organizing, which he said makes "our prospects brighter than they have been in many years."

Upturn Seen

"There has been a decided upturn in union sentiment among unorganized workers, especially in the South," Pollock said.

"The brainwashing still goes on and the fear which employers have implanted over the years is still there, but more and more workers are beginning to throw it off."

The TWUA president made these other major points:

- Government's role in bargaining: If, as in the steel negotiations, the government "is going to curb the strong, it should help the weak" in their efforts to organize and bargain collectively.
- Foreign trade: International trade is "vital to our survival and growth," but there should be "adequate safeguards" to prevent the liquidation of the textile industry and a more vigorous effort to implement international fair labor standards, first proposed by TWUA in 1945.
- Technological changes: Thanks to automation and other scientific changes, the textile worker is no longer a "lint-head" but the peer of other industrial workers. "So we say to the managers of the textile industry . . . stop doling out 'lint-head' wages and substandard fringes. . . . Start observing the rules of decency in industrial relations."

Many of Pollock's points were supplemented by Lewis Wright, general secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers Association, Manchester, England. Wright drew an analogy between the shrinkage of the U.S. and British textile industries, stressing that for displaced workers "compensation is not enough . . . After the compensation is finished, there must be new jobs."

He predicted that the U.S. would find "exhortation alone will not induce employers to take industry into areas where it is needed . . . Some form of government pressure will be necessary." This has been the British plan, he said, with the result that in Lancastershire, textile employment was cut in half but unemployment is only 2 percent less.

"It is far better to direct industry to the people rather than dragging people out by the roots in search of industry," he said.

But Wright won the standing cheers of the convention with a stirring defense of Britain's National Health Service, which he said had been maligned by stories in the American press, "most of them warped, most of them misleading, some of them downright lies."

Doctors' Flight a 'Lie'

"It would not be my place to comment upon a matter affecting your country were it not for the attacks made upon our own program," he said. "You are being told that our National Health Service is driving doctors out of my country and lowering our standards of medical care. I say to you that this is a lie.

"We have had free medicine for 15 years. Is this not long enough to judge whether a program is a success? We have had free hospitalization for 12 years. Is this not long enough to be past the experimental stage?"

A resolution backing health care for the aged under the social security system was brought to the floor immediately after Wright's talk and was supported as a "bare minimum" by numerous delegates. It was passed unanimously.

The convention also called for unified administration of the surplus foods program for the unemployed, urging that clothing be included among benefits. Other resolutions backed the youth opportunities program and the Supreme Court position on legislative reapportionment. The convention also unanimously urged a cutoff of appropriations to the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Union Issues Warning Against Site Strikes

Members of the Plumbers & Pipefitters have been told by their president that they are expected to live up to the union's no-strike pledge at missile and space sites "come hell or high water."

The "vast majority" of locals and members have done so, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann declared in the union's publication, the United Association Journal.

Those "few" who haven't, he said, "have violated their solemn obligation as trade unionists" and have placed the entire labor movement in danger of "punitive legislation."

In an article titled "Last Warning," Schoemann said the international union is prepared to take "stringent action," if necessary, against those who walk off the job instead of using procedures set up to settle disputes.

Schoemann emphasized that the union's no-strike pledge was given voluntarily and supported "100 percent" by delegates to the union's last convention.

It was a "sacrifice . . . of a cherished trade union right in the national interest," he said, made in response to Pres. Kennedy's inaugural plea:

"Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."

Schoemann added:

'Sacrifice' of 'Right'

"We expect our members employed at missile and space sites to stay on their jobs, whatever the cost and however meritorious their cause may be in terms of traditional union objectives.

"We call upon all members of local unions performing work at the sites to make it their responsibility, individually and collectively, to see to it that the work goes on without interruption.

"We call especially upon the business managers and business agents of these local unions to provide the leadership necessary to keep our people on the job."

When locals use dispute settlement machinery, Schoemann said, they can count on "all the support at our command" from the international, "provided you stay on the job. But if there is a work stoppage, you had better not look to us for support, and you had better not come running to us with excuses either."

Despite the union's "proud tradition of local autonomy," Schoemann said, the international union "cannot stand idly by and see our entire membership, or the entire labor movement, unjustly accused because of the actions of a handful of members or a few local unions."

Schoemann cited the bill introduced by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) to outlaw any strike at "a strategic defense facility." The bill, he said, would also open the door to placing the labor movement under the anti-trust laws.

Lesson of History

"Will we never learn the lesson of legislative history?" Schoemann asked. If work stoppages continue at missile sites, "we are apt to find ourselves in a last ditch struggle to protect the better part of our trade union lives."

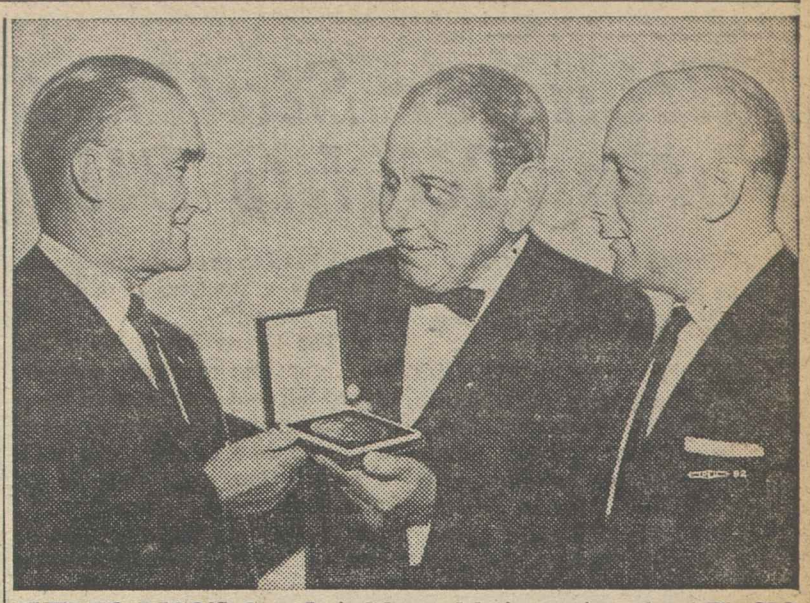
Earlier Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. also had called on workers and unions involved in missile base construction "to do all in their power to see that this vital missile work proceeds uninterrupted."

Labor Hails Douglas On His 70th Birthday

The "affectionate thanks and good wishes" of labor were extended to Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) on the recent observance of his 70th birthday.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, chairman of the federation's Civil Rights Committee, wrote Douglas that "we honor you as a true friend of labor and a staunch fighter for civil rights."

"We salute you as a statesman who has given us leadership, vision and wisdom in our drive to give practical realization to the promise of full freedom and equal justice under the American law," Schnitzler said, and "we look to you for continuous vigorous leadership in the years ahead."



PUERTO RICO'S Gov. Luis Munoz Marin receives the AFL-CIO Murray-Green Award at a dinner in his honor at Chicago from Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, left, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee. At right is Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities. Munoz was cited for his "contributions to the health and welfare of the Puerto Rican people."

Gov. Munoz Presented Murray-Green Award

Chicago—Gov. Luis Munoz Marin received the AFL-CIO Murray-Green Award at the federation's seventh National Conference on Community Services here for his "contributions to the health and welfare of the Puerto Rican people."

In presenting the award, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, said Munoz had created "a new definition of progress" which stresses "the growth and development of people," as well as economic resources.

Beirne also read a message from federation Pres. George Meany, who said Munoz "personifies the very principles of the award" since "for 25 years he has led the struggle of the Puerto Rican people to cast off the ancient burdens of poverty, illiteracy and disease."

The award commemorates William Green, late president of the former AFL, and Philip Murray, late president of the former CIO.

Beirne said the four-day meetings on public welfare had shown that "this great and prosperous nation continues to permit one-fifth of its people to go ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clothed, and with little hope."

Greetings were extended to the 600 dinner guests by Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois and Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley. Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, presided. Kerner expressed the hope that the award to Munoz might help to "strengthen the bridge between Latin America and North America." Daley, referring to public indifference to social problems, said it is "to the great credit of labor that it recognizes there can be no general prosperity so long as others suffer."

In his acceptance address, Munoz said there is "only one group in Latin America" that can make Pres. Kennedy's "Alliance for Progress" work: "That group is what I call the democratic left."

'Democratic Left' Cited

He said it is "of the greatest importance" that this element receive "the maximum of encouragement from the U.S. government, from labor and other non-governmental bodies and public opinion generally."

Munoz described the democratic left as "all those people who seek and approve social and economic change and progress." He scored those who equate the left with communism, saying: "In Latin America, left usually means left of reaction, left of feudalism, left of exploitation."

He cited "the key role" free labor unions are playing in Latin America as "one of the most dynamic elements of democratic revolutions in many countries."

In other conference developments:

- Norman Zukowsky, president of the Leather Goods, Plastics and Novelty Workers, said the federal government should take "an active role" in giving financial aid and in evaluating "the whole program of public assistance."
- Mayor William D. Ryan of Newburgh, N. Y., said "the most pressing problem of Newburgh is to provide jobs by attracting industry, eliminating slums and proper city planning." He said some city officials are trying to use "medieval solutions to present-day problems."
- Dan MacDonald, executive director of United Community Services, Omaha, said "the day is past" when any community can "label a specific problem, or family with problems," as "the sole jurisdiction of public welfare." He said "any family requiring assistance outside of itself is a community problem and a community responsibility."

Massachusetts Strikebreaker Curbs Added

Boston—A bill to strengthen the Massachusetts anti - strikebreaker law has been sent to Gov. John A. Volpe (R) after winning unanimous approval in the Senate and 217 to 3 support in the House.

The measure prohibits employers from using third parties to a labor dispute to recruit strikebreakers—a blow at the professional agencies which have supplied newspaper publishers with "replacements" for striking printers, pressmen and other craftsmen.

Previously the use of strikebreaking agencies had not been banned, although both employers and the agencies were required under a registration and disclosure law to furnish information about the use of strikebreakers, including wages and expenses.

The new bill subjects both employers and agencies to a fine of from $100 to $500 for a first offense, and from $1,000 to $5,000 for subsequent convictions.

Cloture Move Fails:

Filibuster Stalls Voting Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

cloture petition. It was expected to be brought to a vote on May 14.

Before the vote, the AFL-CIO had urged support for the cloture move, declaring it was "of the utmost importance" that the Senate have an opportunity to vote on the literacy test bill. Senate supporters of the bill had likewise argued that a vote against cloture was in effect a vote against the bill since a limit on debate would be the only practical means of bringing final action.

Appealing for defeat of cloture, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), called on the Senate to vote against what he called the "gag petition" and preserve the Senate as a citadel against the "unthinking passions of a great mob."

Voting for a limit on debate were 30 Democrats and 13 Republicans. Opposed to cloture were 30 Democrats and 23 Republicans.

Voting against killing the bill by tabling it were 39 Democrats and 25 Republicans. For the tabling motion were 23 Democrats and 10 Republicans.

Meanwhile, in other legislative developments:

- Pres. Kennedy formally sent to Congress a request for stand-by presidential authority to cut individual income taxes temporarily as an anti-recession measure—subject to a congressional veto within 30 days. Although the President included the proposal in his State of the Union message last January, observers considered it unlikely that Congress would act on it this year.

In his letter of transmittal, Kennedy said the legislation is needed to carry out the government's responsibility under the Employment Act of 1946 to promote "maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

- The House Education & Labor Committee approved a labor-backed bill requiring firms in interstate commerce to pay equal wages to women who do the same work as men. Companies with 25 or fewer employes were exempted.
- The House voted to appoint conferees to work out with a Senate group a compromise version of a bill for federal aid to colleges. The House Rules Committee had blocked appointment of conferees for three months until it had obtained a pledge that they would not agree to a Senate-passed college scholarship provision without coming back to the House for instructions.
- A renewed effort to bring out the labor-backed "truth-in-lending bill" sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) was made as a Senate Banking subcommittee opened a new series of hearings. A 5-5 vote has deadlocked the subcommittee on the measure. Administration witnesses were first to testify and the Commerce Dept., which last year expressed "reservations" about the bill, gave the measure complete support following minor revisions.

The House Ways & Means Committee continued its closed-door, section-by-section consideration of Kennedy's trade expansion bill and reached a momentary stumbling block over efforts by some farm groups to bar the President from lowering tariffs on goods produced by the European Common Market if the Common Market places high tariffs on American farm products. Efforts were being made to work out a compromise acceptable to the Administration.

AFL-CIO SUPPORT of pay raise drive by government employe unions was pledged by federation Pres. George Meany at joint legislative conference of four affiliated unions in Washington, D. C. Unions are asking a 14 percent "catch up" pay raise.

Meany Urges Prompt Hike In U.S. Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

force and Pres. Kennedy last month urged Congress to enact it "promptly" as "a progressive step in the federal government's relations with employe organizations."

The dues checkoff proposal and the Administration's union recognition policy provide "another good opportunity for our AFL-CIO federal employe unions to move ahead," Meany told the delegates.

Civil service workers, he said, have the same problems as workers in private industry, including "shoes for your kids, a decent education and rent."

The non-union worker, he said, "pays more dues than the union member, but he pays it to the employer through low wages."

Delegates also heard top Administration leaders including Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day and Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr.

From Capitol Hill, support for their pay raise drive was pledged by the Senate's Democratic and Republican assistant leaders—Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.)—and by House Post Office & Civil Service Committee members, including Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.) and Rep. Glenn Cunningham (R-Neb.).

More than half the time during the three-day conference was set aside for visits by delegates to congressmen and senators from their home areas.

Most Incumbents Win In Primary Contests

Incumbent officeholders won renomination without a break in primary elections May 8 in the states of Florida, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and New Mexico. In the Texas Democratic primary May 5, the official tabulation was awaited to indicate the winner between Rep. John Dowdy and a liberal challenger, Benton Musslewhite.

Two widely known political names came back in the news as former Sen. Claude Pepper won Democratic nomination for the House in a new Florida congressional district and Robert A. Taft, Jr., son of the late Republican senator, won GOP nomination for congressman-at-large from Ohio. Taft will be opposed in November by Democrat Robert Kennedy of Cleveland.

Di Salle Renominated

Gov. Michael V. Di Salle (D) won renomination in a tight race with State Atty. Gen. Mark McElroy and will be opposed by Republican State Auditor James A. Rhodes. Sen. Frank Lausche (D), who often votes with southern conservatives, won renomination easily.

In the Texas primary, former Navy Sec. John B. Connally led six candidates for the Democratic nomination for governor, with liberal Don Yarborough taking second and facing Connally in a runoff June 2. The three-term incumbent Gov. Price Daniel was knocked out, and resigned. Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, central figure in the so-called "muzzling" controversy, ran dead last.

Liberal Speaker James Turman led in a multi-candidate race for the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor and will face second-place State Sen. Preston Smith in the runoff. A conservative Democrat was named to oppose conservative Republican Rep. Bruce Alger and a conservative Republican to oppose conservative Democratic Rep. Bob Casey.

Two West Virginia Democratic Kennedy supporters, Representatives Ken Hechler and Elizabeth Kee, were the only incumbents challenged in the primaries, and both beat conservative opponents.

In Florida a heavily-financed statewide rightwing drive for power failed to halt Pepper's bid for a political comeback and lost also in efforts against Democratic middle-roader Sen. George Smathers and liberal Rep. Dante B. Fascell. Runoff primaries were scheduled, however, between rightist-backed candidates and Kennedy-supporting Democrats in two of the state's new districts. The state gained four seats in the House as a result of population growth disclosed in the 1960 census.

5-12-62

U.S. Mass Transit Aid Called Help to Growth

An Administration bill to provide federal funds to help communities and metropolitan areas finance improvements in mass transportation facilities has been strongly supported by labor at House hearings.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Banking & Currency subcommittee that lack of adequate public transportation "chokes off city and suburban growth" and "jeopardizes" the ability of many working people to earn a living."

He urged approval of a bill introduced by Sen. Harrison J. Williams (D-N. J.) and Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House subcommittee, which would authorize $500 million over a three-year period to help development and expansion of transit facilities.

Biemiller pointed out that public transportation costs have risen four times as much as the average of all consumer purchases in recent years.

For many workers, he said, "higher transit fares and longer commuting trips between their homes and their places of work neutralize or dissipate gains of higher wages and shorter working hours."

Also testifying on behalf of the bill was Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, who appeared for the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Harrison noted the sharp decline in rail passenger transportation and warned that "almost every city in the country is threatened today with the loss of all commuter railroad facilities."

Passage of the Administration bill, he said, would encourage other metropolitan areas to follow the example of Philadelphia, which successfully contracted with existing railroads for minimum standards of railroad commuter service.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO strongly supports a provision of the bill providing federal relocation assistance to families displaced by mass transit projects. He also urged the committee to add to the bill a guarantee of the right of workers in transit systems supported by federal funds to bargain collectively with management, whether public or private.

Good of Majority Seen as U.S. Need

St. Paul—Development of an economy that will provide for the welfare of the greatest number of people is the major challenge facing the United States, Rev. Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations, told a meeting of the St. Paul Religion & Labor Forum.

He cited statements of the National Council of Churches, World Council of Churches, Synagogue Council of America and Pope John XXIII supporting labor's right to organize and opposing so-called "right-to-work" laws.

UFWA Strikers Ask Rockefeller for Action

Jamestown, N. Y.—About 80 Jamestown Sterling Corp. strikers and their sympathizers took advantage of a visit here by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) to stage a demonstration urging him to take steps to end the seven-month-old walkout at the furniture plant.

The demonstrators marched for 90 minutes outside both entrances of the Hotel Jamestown, where Rockefeller was conferring with area labor leaders. The conference was part of the governor's schedule on a swing through southwestern New York State.

The marchers wore bands across their shoulders which read, "Rockefeller, Settle Sterling Strike."

UFWA Intl. Rep. Sol Silverman said he asked the governor at the conference why he has not used all his powers to effect an end to the strike. The governor said later that Silverman was talking about his "powers of persuasion." Rockefeller did say, however, that he had asked State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood to look into "this unfortunate situation."

No state action has been taken in the bitter strike since Feb. 16, when a special panel of members of the State Board of Mediation recommended a settlement including wage increases and a union shop with dues checkoff.

The panel met in nearby Buffalo with representatives of UFWA Local 45. Management boycotted the meeting.

About 160 members of the local went on strike last Oct. 4 to back up demands for an initial contract. About 60 workers went back to work in November, and picket line incidents followed.

U.S. Lifts Sanctions Against Comet Rice

The Comet Rice Mills has filed a compliance report with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and again is eligible to receive government contracts, according to an announcement by Assistant Sec. of Labor Jerry Holleman, executive vice chairman of the committee.

Federal agencies were instructed by the committee on Mar. 27 not to award contracts to Comet, which has plants in Houston and Beaumont, Tex.; Stuttgart, Ark., and New Orleans, until it had undergone non-discrimination compliance reviews.

Restoration of Comet's contract eligibility followed filing by the company of what Holleman described as "full and complete information" on personnel policy.

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Kennedy Carries Campaign For Health Care to Nation

RICKI GRAEF of Lawton, Okla., receives a volume of great American documents from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. She is one of five national winners in a high school essay contest on the role of the community in employment of the handicapped. 44 state winners received copies of the book from the AFL-CIO. **(See Story Page 5.)**

Clothing Workers Act:

35-Hour Week Set As Bargaining Goal

By Gervase N. Love

Atlantic City—Some 1,500 cheering and shouting delegates, many of them veterans of five decades of fighting for shorter hours, demanded a 35-hour week in the men's apparel industries with no cut in earnings in a resolution passed at the 23rd biennial convention of the Clothing Workers.

Accompanied by a demonstration that left Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky in no doubt about support for the proposal he had advanced in his opening address, the resolution was one of two in which the shorter workweek was a factor. In the second, the delegates urged the 35-hour week nationally in their program for wage-hour legislation.

Potofsky said the officers and executive board would regard the resolution as a mandate for coming bargaining sessions. The men's clothing industry has been operating generally at a rate of 35 to 37 hours a week. If the 35-hour week is negotiated, it would lower the level at which overtime pay would become effective. The present contract with the coat and suit industry expires June 1, 1963.

Passage of the resolutions provided a climax to differences between the union and the Kennedy Administration which never reached the intensity of a disagreement.

In calling for the 35-hour week in his keynote speech, Potofsky said the Administration was "genuinely concerned" with unemployment but that because it "has moved too slowly," the results of its programs have been "disappointing."

"The Administration has argued against the shorter workweek on the ground that our commitments abroad require a full 40 hours of production by our work force," he said. "We are for it if it can be done."

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, who received a warm welcome and was introduced as "a member of the Amalgamated family," took friendly issue, saying:

"Let me say categorically for the national Administration that the President and the Administration do not feel that reduction of hours will be a cure for our economic problems or for unemployment. It will not be the cure, and we need some cures."

He conceded that despite the improvements in unemployment, the number of idle is still too high. The government programs have to be applied to do

(Continued on Page 10)

Collective Bargaining 'Frustrated':

NLRB Examiner Blasts Sears' Policy

Seattle—Sears, Roebuck & Co. as a matter of national policy has deliberately "obfuscated" and "frustrated" the collective bargaining process, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has found in a case brought by Retail Clerks Local 1207 here.

In his intermediate report, Trial Examiner Martin S. Bennett specifically named Eli Dorsey, the giant retail chain's Seattle counsel, as the instrument of Sears' policy.

"The record well warrants the conclusion," Bennett wrote, "that Dorsey, most probably because he (1) was hamstrung by Sears policy from Chicago and (2) was confronted with the problem of other Seattle department stores, obfuscated the issue and frustrated the collective bargaining process."

He did this by "insisting that even if agreement were reached on [these] two issues, viz., the 1 percent commission and the [union] membership problem, they could not be placed in a written collective bargaining contract," Bennett found.

In addition, Dorsey refused to participate in a bargaining session at which Sec.-Treas. Archie McLean of Local 1207 and Richard Donaldson, the local's attorney, were joined by Intl. Vice Pres. Murray Plopper, the report said.

Donaldson, the union counsel, testified Dorsey had told him he "had been instructed by Sears officials at Chicago headquarters, including one Tudor, not to participate 'in any meetings with any representative of the international,'" Bennett noted, and added:

"This policy allegedly stemmed from an attempt by general counsel of the international to contact Sears personnel in Chicago, an attempt which had been rebuffed."

"One Tudor" has been identified

(Continued on Page 4)

Free Labor Hits Franco On Strikes

Free world labor has united in expressing strong solidarity with some 70,000 striking Spanish workers and in sharply protesting the Francisco Franco regime's "repressive" actions.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany protested to Sec. of State Dean Rusk against the reported use of arbitrary arrest and armed forces "to intimidate the strikers." He asked that the U.S. ambassador be requested to inform the Spanish government of "the interest and concern of the American trade union movement."

The strikers, who are defying the ban on strikes imposed by Franco after he took power 25 years ago, have won the support of the Spanish Roman Catholic hierarchy. The church has publicly proclaimed the strike a "licit weapon" when negotiations fail.

The wave of strikes reportedly originated in early April when a group of miners in northern Spain halted work to protest unsafe conditions. Seven leaders were imprisoned, and the walkouts spread

(Continued on Page 5)

30 Rallies To Climax Big Drive

By John M. Barry

The battle over the Kennedy Administration's social security health insurance plan for the aged boiled toward a climax this week as the House Ways & Means Committee approached a showdown on the Anderson-King bill embodying the Administration's proposals.

Pres. Kennedy himself was to open the final stage of the campaign with a nationally televised address to a mass rally of Anderson-King supporters at New York's Madison Square Garden, May 20.

Some 30 other rallies were scheduled simultaneously in cities across the nation, all sponsored by the 700,000-member National Council of Senior Citizens.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff, and former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), founder and chairman of the NCSC, also were to speak at the New York rally. Administration officials from Vice Pres. Johnson down fanned out for appearances at the grass roots gatherings.

The President's speech was listed as a public service broadcast to be carried by ABC and CBS television at 4 p.m., by NBC television at 5:30 and by Mutual radio at 6:05, all Eastern Daylight Time.

The mass demonstrations were designed to rally and intensify public support for the Anderson-King bill and prod it out of the Ways & Means Committee where it has been hung up since public hearings last year.

Action on the measure is ex-

(Continued on Page 12)

Postal Workers Vote in June In Record U.S. Union Election

By David L. Perlman

Half a million postal workers will vote next month in the biggest union representation election ever held in the United States.

They will choose, in a secret mail ballot, which unions will bargain for them at the local, regional and national levels. Ballots will be mailed to the home of each eligible employe on June 16 and must be returned by July 1.

The trail-blazing election stems from Pres. Kennedy's executive order of six months ago directing government agencies to recognize unions of their employes. Under the order, a union representing a majority of workers in a unit is entitled to exclusive recognition and the right to negotiate a written contract.

Ten unions, including six affiliates of the AFL-CIO, are seeking to represent employes in one or more of the seven bargaining units which have been set up.

The units, and the approximate number of eligible employes in each, are as follows:

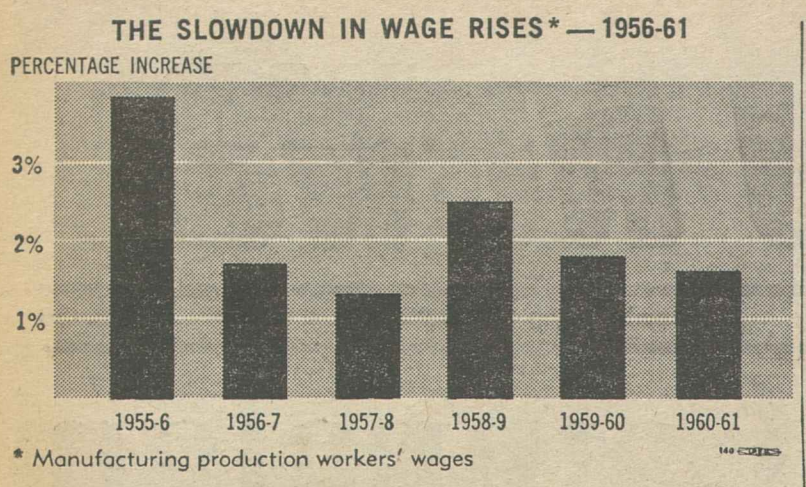
Postal clerks, 240,000; city letter carriers, 166,000; rural letter carriers, 42,000; mail handlers, 30,000; custodial and maintenance, 19,000; special delivery messengers, 5,000; motor vehicle employes, 4,000.

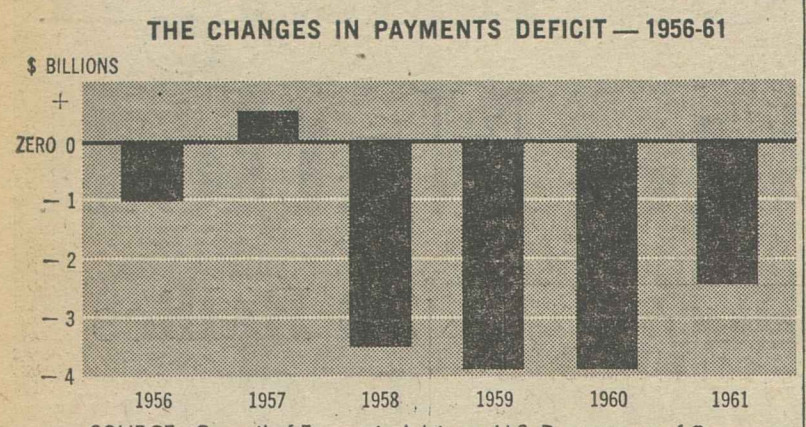
Separate elections will be held later for headquarters employes and workers in mail equipment shops.

Although each union on the ballot has specified the bargaining unit or units it seeks to represent, employes in any group may vote for any of the 10 unions listed, write in an organization not on the ballot, or vote against union representation.

AFL-CIO affiliates are the Letter Carriers and the Postal Clerks, the two biggest unions in the Post Office Dept., and the

(Continued on Page 4)





SOURCE: Council of Economic Advisers; U.S. Department of Commerce

LACK OF DIRECT relationship between changes in the wages of American workers and the nation's balance of payments deficit is evident in the above charts. Top chart shows that average wage increases of factory workers have generally slowed down in recent years, while the international payments picture over the same period, as shown in the lower chart, has varied from a U.S. surplus in 1957 to deficits of $3.9 billion in 1959 and 1960.

Goldberg Suggests Aids To Maritime Stability

Two steps have been offered as possible aids in stabilizing labor-management relations in the maritime industry by Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg in testimony before the House Merchant Marine Committee.

The committee, spurred by expiration in July of an 80-day Taft-Hartley Act injunction against a West Coast maritime strike, is considering both policies and problems of the industry.

Goldberg proposed "some approach similar to the Human Relations Committee of the steel industry," which he said might be found "worthy of consideration for application to the shipping industry."

"Such devices, which are established to function between collective bargaining negotiations, which involve relationships which extend past terminations of agreements and which deal with problems and study issues away from the stresses and strains attendant to the collective bargaining process," he said, "offer fruitful avenues of exploration for industry and labor."

The Secretary in addition acknowledged that "the injunction will not settle the dispute" on the Pacific Coast and suggested that maritime unions seek to devise "some mechanism . . . which will enable them to work out peaceful solutions" to inter-union difficulties.

He agreed with Committee Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D-N. C.) that the latter's bill to apply the Railway Labor Act to the maritime industry is not a "complete answer."

The Commerce Dept., which administers federal shipping subsidies, and the Labor Dept. are now studying problems of the industry and will make recommendations when the study is completed, Goldberg said.

Production Unit Strikes To Back Office Local

Buffalo—Approximately 330 production and maintenance employes of the American Machine and Foundry Co. have gone on strike here in support of the contract demands of a sister local representing 180 office workers.

The production workers are members of Local 1291 of the Machinists, the office workers belong to IAM Local 992.

The production workers had reached substantial agreement with AMF in their own contract talks, but members voted to begin picketing with the office workers after the white collar talks broke down. IAM policy calls for sister locals to reach simultaneous agreements.

The white collar workers and the management deadlocked primarily over a company proposal that supervisors be allowed to do work now done by members of the bargaining unit, including cost estimating for government contracts.

John C. Mullen, business representative of IAM District 76, said that permitting supervisors to take over functions now performed by unionized employes would "decimate our ranks."

Talks are continuing between AMF and the office workers in the presence of a federal mediator. Meanwhile, production workers have held off ratification of their new agreement, which calls for a 23-cents-an-hour wage-and-fringe benefit package spread over a three-year period.

AMF employment currently is reduced as the company wraps up work on Atlas and Titan missile subcontracts. Work on other government contracts, notably a $3-million Navy torpedo contract, has yet to reach the production stage.

AFL-CIO Research Dept. Analysis:

U. S. Payments Deficit Held No Cause for Retrenchment

Restrictive economic policies are not justified by the balance-of-payments deficit while millions of the nation's workers remain jobless, the AFL-CIO has declared.

"While America cannot afford a serious balance-of-payments problem, it can afford still less another 'balance-of-payments recession,'" the federation asserts in the current issue of its monthly magazine, the American Federationist.

The article states that the balance of payments involves "a highly complex, double-entry bookkeeping system" which tries to relate total American spending abroad to total foreign spending here.

This includes all kinds of financial transactions, and is not, the article emphasizes, the same thing as the balance of trade, the value of the U.S. exports measured against the value of goods imported from other countries.

Other Factors Cited

Titled "The Balance of Payments—A 'Crisis' in Perspective," the analysis was prepared by the AFL-CIO Research Dept. as an Economic Trends & Outlook feature of the Federationist.

The analysis finds that the great bulk of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit over the past two years came from sources "far removed from collective bargaining or social welfare legislation."

In fact, much of the deficit, the magazine notes, is wrapped up in categories listed as "private short-term capital outflows"—the trading of securities that mature in less than a year; buying and selling of bills, notes and other forms of credit in the search for quick returns from high foreign interest rates; normal extensions of short-term credits to finance foreign trade.

These plus "unrecorded" items account for $1.9 billion of the $3.9 billion U.S. payments deficit in 1960 and for $1.8 billion of the $2.4 billion deficit in 1961, the Research Dept. points out.

Thus, the deficit in the "basic" or "hardcore" part of the payments ledger—merchandise trade, services, long-term investments and government accounts—fell from about $1.9 billion in 1960 to $600 million last year.

Exports Show Gain

A big reason for this, Economic Trends observes, was the jump in the surplus of U.S. exports over imports—from $4.6 billion in 1960 to $5.3 billion in 1961.

"America's competitive position, therefore, did not cause the deficit problem last year," the article comments. "It created, as it should, the major surplus item."

The Economic Trends analysis also calls attention to statistical confusion and discrepancies in the makeup of the balance-of-payments ledger, citing examples of transactions in which no money ever left the country but which nevertheless were listed on the minus side as capital outflows.

As a result of these discrepancies, the Research Dept. notes, all the free world countries at this time are recording overall payments deficits, instead of the even balance which should occur as a deficit in one country amounts to a surplus in another.

"These casual attitudes toward short-term statistical discrepancies would not bother anyone," the article continues, "if the statistical overall figure were not used to put what the London Economist calls 'an artificial damper' on the 'pace of economic expansion in the non-communist world.'"

The analysis takes issue with the recent statement of Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon that "the stability of the dollar is a key to economic progress at home and abroad" and argues that just the reverse is true:

"Economic progress is the key to monetary stability. And no amount of artificial juggling of highly theoretical figures will make the free world bankers solve the problem of their own economic bias—a double standard of license for investors and 'restraint' for all other people. The time has come when a single standard of responsibility for those who invest and those who earn money seems more appropriate in a democracy."

The article finds that the Kennedy Administration "has taken many wise steps" to reduce payments pressures through cooperation with foreign governments and has "correctly" called for responsibility and greater export effort by most Americans.

This appeal should be extended to all Americans, Economic Trends asserts, concluding, however, that:

"Too much attention on statistical balances . . . should not frighten the nation into curbing the most important source of free world economic strength—rapid economic growth in the United States."

CORRECTION

An article in the May 5 issue of the AFL-CIO News describing the community program set up in Battle Creek, Mich., to help workers improve their job skills erroneously identified the chairman of the program, W. Scott Ensign, as president of the AFL-CIO central labor body. The central body president is Max Raymond. Ensign is vice president. He was president of the former Battle Creek Federation of Labor at the time the training program was set up. The AFL-CIO News regrets the error.

Lag in Social Reforms Seen Hurting Alliance

Latin American governments have been "sluggish" in carrying out their pledges under the Alliance for Progress charter to apply needed social reforms and help strengthen the trade union movement, an AFL-CIO economist told a subcommittee of the Joint House-Senate Economic Committee.

Testifying at a round-table discussion of economic developments in South America, Seymour Brandwein of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research recalled a statement by the federation's executive council in February stressing the importance of "early and visible material benefits" under the Alliance program for Latin American economic development. The benefits should be distributed "to the needier parts of the population and not to those already in the upper-income levels," the statement said.

Need for Reform Cited

The Alliance charter drawn up at the Punta del Este conference last year spells out "forthrightly" the need for land, tax and other social reforms essential to widespread economic advances, Brandwein added.

"The Latin American countries pledged action on these needs," the economist noted. "Unfortunately, identification and increased awareness of the problems do not suffice. I have the strong impression that there has been excessive sluggishness by most South American countries in applying the principles of social reform they have promised."

He cited specifically the need for active participation in Alliance programs by strong free trade unions "to provide a broad-based democratic force for assuring that development proceeds equitably."

Labor's Role Emphasized

The Alliance charter, he noted, calls for "consultation and cooperation" with trade unions and expressly recognizes the need to strengthen labor organizations.

But while existing Latin American unions have been eager to take part in Alliance activities, not a single government has enlisted their aid in development planning, Brandwein reported. And although a number of unions have sought financial assistance for specific social development projects, no funds have yet been made available to any union under the Alliance program, he pointed out.

Impractical conditions imposed by banks, delay in governmental approval of authorized loans, and complex procedures in applying for loans have in several cases doused "expectations and hopes kindled by publicity," the AFL-CIO economist observed.

One hopeful development, he said, has been the establishment —with AFL-CIO sponsorship— of a new private organization, the American Institute for Free Labor Development "to supplement government activities and to overcome some of the obstacles in formal government procedures."

Guided by a policy board made up of Latin American business, intellectual and union leaders as well as U.S. labor representatives, the institute has two broad objectives, Brandwein said:

- To train democratic labor leaders and set up area labor centers in Latin America, with the financial support of private foundations.
- To assist Latin American unions in setting up low-cost housing, credit unions, cooperatives, worker clinics and other social projects, relying on the U.S. Agency for Intl. Development for the major part of needed funds.

Munoz Marin Donates His $5,000 Prize Money

New York—Gov. Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico has presented the $5,000 he received as winner of the Murray-Green Award for 1962 from the AFL-CIO to Rev. Benjamin Nunez, director of the Inter-American Institute for Political Education.

Munoz Marin received the award for his contribution to the health and welfare of the Puerto Rican people. He said he wanted the money to be used "to further the development of liberty and democracy" in Latin America. The institute was established in 1959 near San Jose, Costa Rica.

High Unemployment Persists:

Factory Jobs Rise But Impact Is Small

By Robert B. Cooney

Factory jobs and hours of work continued to rise in April but there was no corresponding dent in the basic unemployment picture, the Labor Dept. said in releasing detailed figures on the job situation.

The report showed a gain of 80,000 in the manufacturing sector of the economy instead of the usual small decline for this season and revealed a six-minute improvement in the workweek to an average of 40.4 hours. The workweek included 2.7 hours of overtime.

"We are now four-fifths of the way back to pre-recession levels" in factory employment, manpower expert Seymour L. Wolfbein told a press conference.

The report said the gains of the past few months returned factory employment to 16.6 million—within 200,000 of the level in May 1960, the pre-recession peak of business activity—while employment in trade is now significantly above that level.

The test of real recovery will come with the May job figures—due early in June—because employers traditionally put their workers on overtime before recalling laid-off employes or expanding their work force, Wolfbein said.

The summary job report for April, released a week earlier, showed the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment at 5.5 percent, virtually unchanged since February's 5.6 percent. This means 55 of every 1,000 workers in the labor force were actively looking for work and could not find it.

Of the 3.9 million jobless in April, a total of 1.5 million were unemployed 15 weeks or longer—the "longterm" unemployed.

If the April figures showing the counter-seasonal job gain and continued overtime hours are sound clues, Wolfbein added, then the May report promises "a real dent" in the long-term jobless total.

'Sustained Advance' Seen

The Administration's top economist, meanwhile, predicted "a sustained advance in the months ahead" in the nation's economic output.

Dr. Walter W. Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, nevertheless said in a New York speech that unemployment "remains higher than at corresponding points of previous postwar expansions and even on the brightest expectations will remain too high throughout 1962."

The Labor Dept. report showed non-farm payroll employment at 54.7 million, up by 675,000 from March to April or some 250,000 more than seasonally.

Construction Up

Construction jobs rose by 240,000 to a total of 2.6 million, still 56,000 below a year ago. The report said the sharp rise represented a normal spring pick-up that had been delayed by bad weather in March.

Trade employment showed a better-than-seasonal gain for the fourth straight month, this time with retail trade up by 187,000 to a total of 8.4 million. This is 173,000 above a year ago.

Agricultural employment rose by 250,000 between March and April, reaching the year-earlier total of 5 million.

Tide of Joblessness Hits Teenagers

Young inexperienced workers—especially school dropouts and teenagers—are becoming more prominent in the unemployment picture.

The Labor Dept. job report for April disclosed those with "no prior work experience" accounted for 12 percent of total unemployment compared to 7 percent at the depth of the 1958 recession. Of the 3.9 million jobless in April, some 450,000 were seeking their first jobs—80 percent of them teenagers.

Social Security Checks Now Go to 17 Million

Recipients of social security benefit checks passed the 17 million mark in April, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff has announced.

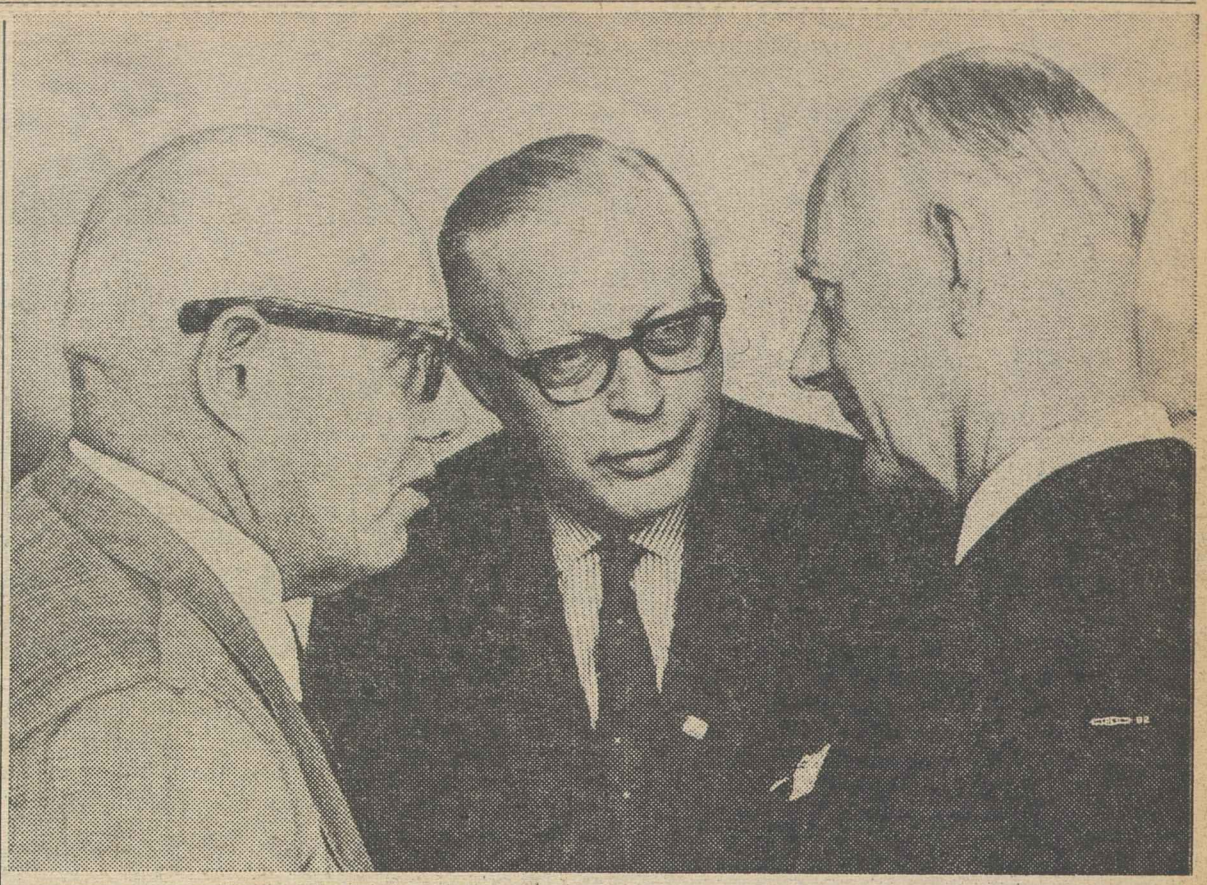
"For the aged among these 17 million," he observed, "these benefit checks provide an assured income for the rest of their days. Together with whatever they have been able to save, most of them are able to keep themselves housed, clothed and fed unless—or until—serious illness overtakes them."

Nearly 12 million of the beneficiaries were 65 or older, he said. Of the others, 2.5 million are widowed mothers and children; 1 million are disabled workers, and the rest are pensioners between 62 and 65. Benefits this year are expected to total more than $14 billion, he noted, and are spent immediately at local stores so long as the recipients stay in good health.

"In all too many instances, however, social security checks are endorsed and handed over as payment of past due hospital and medical bills," Ribicoff added. "What is even worse, many older people do without the medical care they need because they refuse to run up bills they cannot pay."

He cited the case of Anthony A. Oeding, Florissant, Mo., who was honored last year by Pres. Kennedy as the 15th million person to go on the social security benefit rolls. His group health insurance lapsed on retirement and he could not obtain individual medical insurance because of a heart condition which in the past three months has cost him $1,800 for treatment.

"Case after case like this," Ribicoff said, "shows that action is needed immediately on the President's proposal for financing health insurance for the aged through the social security program."



A VETERAN UNION MAN, Prime Minister Einar Gerhardsen of Norway, visited AFL-CIO headquarters while in Washington and was warmly welcomed by Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and several members of the Executive Council. Shown above with Meany (left) are Norway's under-secretary for foreign affairs, Hans Engen, who acted as interpreter, and the Prime Minister.

Union's Stand On Walkouts Wins Praise

An editorial by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters in the April issue of the United Association Journal, urging members employed at missile bases "to stay on their jobs, whatever the cost and however meritorious their cause may be in terms of traditional union objectives," has brought a letter of commendation from Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg.

"I commend you for the effective leadership and forthright position reflected in this article which places the national interest in the vital missile programs above all other considerations," Goldberg wrote Schoemann.

Action 'Timely'

"In view of the critical importance of the missile programs in the months ahead, your action is particularly timely and appropriate. I wish to assure you that your effort to insure compliance with the no-strike pledge has the full support of the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission and the Dept. of Labor. I am confident that the members of your union will respond to your leadership and cooperate fully to insure that the work at the vital missile installations goes forward with all possible speed and without interruption."

Fred Hewitt Dies; Edited IAM Journal

Northampton, Mass.—Fred Hewitt, a pioneer airplane mechanic who for 30 years edited the Machinists' Journal and was in the U.S. worker delegation at the founding convention of the Intl. Labor Organization, died in a hospital here. He was 87.

He aided in developing the 1907 flying machine built under the direction of Samuel P. Langley, director of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, which has been described as "the first heavier-than-air craft capable of sustained free flight under its own power, carrying a man."

Soon after he became bookkeeper for the IAM. In 1909 he was named assistant general secretary-treasurer of the union and six years later became editor of the Journal. He served on the National War Labor Boards during both World Wars and accompanied Pres. Woodrow Wilson to the Versailles conference. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. William Berry, with whom he lived here.

Norway Prime Minister Pays Visit to AFL-CIO

Prime Minister Einer Gerhardsen of Norway, leader of his country's Labor Party and a union member from his youth, received a warm welcome when he visited AFL-CIO headquarters recently.

He was greeted by Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and a delegation from the Executive Council.

Meany hailed the visitor as a veteran union leader and statesman who had timed his call to coincide with what the AFL-CIO president described as "his social security birthday—his 65th." Gerhardsen was born in Oslo in 1897.

The prime minister expressed his happiness at the opportunity to visit AFL-CIO headquarters, recalling that he had spent "my whole life" as a member of organized labor and voicing his pleasure at the opportunity for meeting the leaders of the American trade union movement.

Meany said Gerhardsen had extended an invitation to the Executive Council to visit Oslo this summer and predicted several would accept the bid before or after the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' congress in Berlin in July. The prime minister said he would be "most pleased," both as prime minister and on behalf of the labor movement, to welcome the council members.

Gerhardsen was taken on a tour of the building and was particularly interested in the Samuel Gompers section of the library, with its books which had belonged to the founding president of the former AFL.

Meany explained the "tremendous interest" of U.S. unions in international affairs and recalled that 45 days after Hitler came to power in Germany, he and other labor leaders formed the first anti-Nazi committee in the U.S.

A member of the National Union of Municipal Workers in Norway, Gerhardsen was elected its secretary when only 25 years old. He was mayor of Oslo when the Germans invaded in 1940 and fled with the government when Nazi forces approached the city. He returned to lead his people, however, and the following year was sent to a concentration camp as a "very dangerous person." He became prime minister following the first post-war election, resigned in 1951 for personal reasons, and has served since resuming the top post in 1955.

Accompanying him on his visit to the AFL-CIO were Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs Hans Engen, who acted as interpreter; Paul Koht, Norway's ambassador to the U.S.; Andreas Anderson, special assistant to the prime minister, and Clifton R. Norton, U.S. ambassador to Norway.

Million Leaflets Spur Judy Bond Boycott

More than a million leaflets have been distributed by the Ladies' Garment Workers in cities throughout the nation urging shoppers not to buy Judy Bond brand blouses.

The leaflets, a major tool in a consumer boycott campaign, are aimed at a company which locked out its long-service workers in New York City, quit the employers' trade association in the midst of contract negotiations—and moved its operations to Alabama.

Warned the ILGWU in its leaflets:

- "Judy Bond is a runaway from a union with whom it has had a contract for more than a generation.
- "Judy Bond has left many skilled workers, who faithfully produced it garments for many years, jobless.
- "Judy Bond has reversed a pattern of harmony resting on an American standard of living in the garment industry.
- "The bad example set by Judy Bond threatens the jobs and earnings of thousands of working people in this industry and their communities across the country."

The ILGWU struck the runaway firm on Jan. 9 after it had served notice on the union that it would no longer be bound by the industry association's contract with the union.

In addition to the leaflet campaign, the ILGWU is picketing the struck firm's showrooms and offices in Los Angeles, Atlanta and New York City.

PUBLIC INTEREST AWARDS of the National Safety Council for 1961 were presented by Rodger Coyne (right), chairman of the council's Labor Conference, at a recent meeting in Little Rock, Ark. Recipients, left to right, are Paul Connelly of the Carpenters for the Carpenter; Gordon H. Cole, editor of the Machinist; Sec.-Treas. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, editor of the Operating Engineer, and Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers for the Brewery Worker.

NLRB Report Blasts Sears' Labor Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Retail Clerks as Wallace Tudor, Sears' vice president in charge of personnel.

The same Wallace Tudor on Oct. 25, 1957, testified before the McClellan special Senate committee on the firm's relations with Nathan Shefferman, whose Labor Relations Associates the firm had used as labor-management relations "consultant."

'Never Happen Again'

Tudor's testimony, as reported at that time in the committee transcripts, included these statements:

"In our relations with the unions, we have made some errors. Certain actions were taken on our behalf which were mistakes, which never should have happened, and which will never be permitted to happen again. We will explain that which is explainable, defend that which is defensible, and freely admit that which is neither. . . ."

"I want to state, with the utmost candor and conviction, that many of the activities engaged in by Labor Relations Associates and certain company personnel acting with them were inexcusable, unnecessary and disgraceful. A repetition of these mistakes will not be tolerated by this company. . . ."

"Certainly he [Shefferman] was working on management's side, or at least I would hope to believe that he was. Then it was to prevent unionization, if that is the answer to the question. . . ."

"I will not attempt to defend, I cannot defend, the amount of money that has been paid Shefferman and Labor Relations Associates over a period of years. It sounds like substantial sums, and it is."

Tudor also testified that at the time, about 14,000 of the chain's 205,000 employes belonged to unions—about 8 percent, compared with what he said was a national average of 7.8 percent in retailing. In the four years from 1953 through 1956, the firm paid Shefferman a total of $239,651.42, according to testimony of Carl M. Schultz, an investigator loaned to the committee by the U.S. General Accounting Office.

Bennett recommended that Sears be ordered to cease and desist from refusal to bargain with the union "or any duly designated representative," and from interfering with its employes in the exercise of their legal rights.

In addition, he recommended that the company be directed upon request to "meet with any designated representative" of Local 1207 for bargaining and if an understanding is reached, to "embody such understanding in a signed agreement."

In commenting on Bennett's recommendations, the RCIA said:

"It was this anti-union national labor policy of Sears which resulted in the discharge of 262 members of the Retail Clerks in San Francisco two years ago. Sears' national anti-union policy has also resulted in the nationwide boycott against Sears by the Retail Clerks and the AFL-CIO."

High Court Affirms Hutcheson Conviction

The Supreme Court in a split decision has affirmed the contempt-of-Congress conviction of Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters in a case arising from McClellan committee hearings. The vote was 4-to-2.

Hutcheson had refused to answer certain questions asked by the committee on the ground that they might aid the State of Indiana in a case then pending involving an alleged highway scandal and thus deny him due process. He received a six-month sentence on the contempt charge.

Hutcheson, an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, has 25 days in which to seek a rehearing of his case by a full court. Three members did not participate in the decision.

H. P. Wharton Heads Labor Safety Group

Little Rock, Ark.—Hunter P. Wharton, secretary-treasurer of the Operating Engineers, has been elected chairman of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council at the spring meeting of the conference here.

Victor Whitehouse of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was elected vice chairman, and Rodger Coyne, director of occupational health and safety for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Albert P. Malis of Steelworkers Local 1014, Gary, Ind., were selected to the NSC Board of directors for three-year terms.

Lloyd D. Utter, director of industrial health and safety for the Auto Workers, was named vice president for labor on the executive committee of the NSC board for the 1962-63 term. The names of Utter, Coyne and Malis will be submitted to the board's nominating committee.

The Labor Conference meeting discussed convention programs, labor union awards, publications and training. Fourteen labor newspapers won NSC public interest awards for their efforts in promoting safety in 1961.

Preceding the conference meeting was a session held in cooperation with the Arkansas State Building & Construction Trades Council on both job and off-the-job safety.

In AFL-CIO Testimony:

Free Vaccinations Asked for Children

Congress should eliminate "class differences in the protection of children against infectious diseases" by enacting Pres. Kennedy's vaccination program, the AFL-CIO has told the House.

Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO director of legislation, testified before the House Commerce Committee that the present reliance on "uncoordinated and loosely organized local campaigns, and on often chaotic distribution of vaccine supplies" left "vast numbers" of poor children unprotected.

The President's program would provide free vaccine against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus for all children under five, and would help meet the cost of vaccination drives. Sponsor of the specific House bill is Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), the committee chairman.

"The children who are adequately immunized today are the fortunate ones," Biemiller said. "A breakdown of vaccination statistics shows that the protected ones are fortunate not only in that respect, but that they tend to be the children blessed with other advantages as well.

"Take protection against polio, for example. Among children under five in Harrisburg, Pa., 65 percent of the upper socio-economic group had received three or more Salk shots, compared to 35 percent in the lower socio-economic group. In Atlanta, Ga., 78 percent of the children under five in the upper group were protected. For the lower group the figure was 30 percent.

"Maps that plot the geographic location of cases of paralytic polio in recent years graphically tell the story of our failures. Before the advent of vaccine, cases of polio were spread out quite evenly throughout a city. Today, cases of paralytic polio are concentrated . . . where the poor, the less privileged, the minority groups are to be found, and this is where the unvaccinated remain."

Biemiller described the Harris bill embodying the Administration's recommendations as "the first proposal of sufficient scope and vision" to meet the problem, and urged its prompt passage.

Postal Union Election Set Among 500,000

(Continued from Page 1)

Mail Handlers, Special Delivery Messengers, Motor Vehicle Employes and the Government Employes.

Also on the ballot are the unaffiliated Rural Letter Carriers, Maintenance Employes, National Postal Union and the National Alliance of Postal Employes.

60 Percent Must Vote

If at least 60 percent of the eligible employes vote in the representation election, any union winning a majority of votes cast in a bargaining unit will be accorded exclusive recognition. If no union wins a majority, unions with at least 10 percent representation will be accorded a lesser degree of recognition, which binds management to "consult" with them but not to negotiate.

Recognition will be accorded at three levels—the local post office, the department's 15 geographical regions, and national. It is possible, under the election procedure, for one union to be accorded recognition at a local level, another at the regional level and still a third at the national level.

If a union wins national recognition, any agreement it negotiates will be binding on all employes, regardless of their bargaining agent at the local level. Lower-level agreements may supplement, but may not contradict, national agreements.

A number of basic conditions of employment—including pay and retirement benefits—are set by Congress and not subject to collective bargaining, but unions will be able to negotiate working conditions and work rules on such matters as:

- Promotion policies.
- Job and shift assignments.
- Seniority rights.
- Grievance procedures.
- Production standards.
- Overtime work.
- Safety and health.
- Scheduling of vacations.

In addition, unions which win exclusive bargaining rights have the right to choose voluntary arbitration of grievances as a substitute for appeals to either the postmaster general or the Civil Service Commission.

First Government-Wide Policy

While collective bargaining is not unknown in the government service—it exists in the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Government Printing Office and several specialized establishments—it was not until Kennedy's executive order, based on the recommendations of a presidential task force, that it was established as a government-wide policy.

The postal service, traditionally a stronghold of union organization in the federal service, is the first department where unions have felt strong enough to seek exclusive bargaining rights on a national basis. Elsewhere in the government, the largest single group to obtain exclusive recognition under the executive order has been meat inspectors of the Dept. of Agriculture, who are members of the Government Employes.

AFL-CIO Urges Senate to Pass Improved Public Assistance Bill

A House-passed bill to improve child welfare service programs under the Social Security Act has been given AFL-CIO support, but spokesmen expressed "grave concern" over a provision giving local welfare departments wide latitude in deciding how to use allowances in the "best interest" of a child.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Leonard Lesser, director of social security activities of the Industrial Union Dept., gave labor's position in a joint statement to the Senate Finance Committee.

They supported most provisions of the House bill, particularly increased federal grants for preventive services for potential relief applicants. They also praised the bill's safeguards against the exploitation of relief workers and the use of relief work projects as substitutes for normal state or community activities.

They set forth three major objections to the House measure, declaring:

- Residence requirements for relief recipients should be eliminated, or cut to one year, inasmuch as federal funds pay most of the costs. Federal aid "should not be denied to a citizen in need because he has too recently become a resident of a particular state."
- The federal share of aid for dependent children should be increased because "the states are less and less able to carry the tax burden," and state taxes fall most heavily upon low-income groups.
- The bill's departure from "the long-established principle" that welfare funds be paid in cash directly to the beneficiaries is dangerously broad.

Labor accepts the idea of "protective payments," permitting expenditure of relief money for the benefit of children whose parents or guardians are demonstrably incompetent or irresponsible, Cruikshank and Lesser stated. But the House bill authorizes the states to take "any other action under state law deemed necessary to protect the best interest of the child."

This, they warned, is a "pretty far-reaching letting down of the bar.

"The problem would certainly arise as to who was to decide what was in the best interest of the child. What one person might consider to be in the best interest, another might consider wasteful or even immoral."

Moreover, the union statement went on, such a position by the federal government would encourage the "persistent and unrelenting" pressure in the states to substitute other forms of relief for money. Welfare departments might become "collection agencies for the landlords, the public utility or the grocer" and the "old humiliating 'voucher' system" would be revived.

To Challenge Petition:

'R-T-W' Foes Win Delay in Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Opponents of a so-called "right-to-work" state constitutional amendment won additional time to challenge an initiative petition after reporting that a preliminary survey showed that nearly one out of four signatures were "obviously invalid."

Oklahoma Sec. of State William N. Christian granted opponents—including union, farm, business and professional leaders—a 90-day extension to complete their investigations at a hearing here on May 14. He said a progress report should be submitted after 45 days.

The extension was granted—over protest of "right-to-work" sponsors—after opponents said they found 3,895 "obvious discrepancies" in the first group of 15,992 signatures they examined.

They asked additional time to complete the examination of the 213,716 signatures filed by the "right-to-work" group, including checking names against voter registration lists. Opponents must successfully challenge more than 78,000 of the names to keep the issue off the ballot.

At the preliminary hearing, William C. Kessler and James Rinehart, attorneys for the citizens' group opposing "right-to-work," said the first examination showed "an amazingly high percentage of irregularities that are subject to challenge."

The "obvious discrepancies," Kessler said, include signatures which "were either not properly notarized, incomplete for a variety of reasons, or fraudulent because many signatures on the same petition were in identical handwriting."

In asking for the extension, the citizens' group expressed confidence that additional invalid signatures would be uncovered in a check against voting lists.

The "right-to-work" supporters were turned down on their request that any extension of time be limited to 30 days.

Rebuffed in Legislature

The initiative petition was circulated after right-wing groups were rebuffed last year when the Oklahoma legislature buried "right-to-work" proposals in committee and rejected repeated efforts by proponents to force them to the floor.

The petition drive was spurred by a new U.S. Chamber of Commerce Committee for Voluntary Unionism, which chose Oklahoma City for its first meeting and the state for its first major target.

Regardless of the final ruling on the petition by the secretary of state, the losing party may appeal to the state supreme court.

Union Victory Margin Down, Says NLRB

Workers voted for unions in 55 percent of the representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board in fiscal 1961—the lowest percentage in board history.

The board presented that statistic in its report for the year ended last June 30. For preceding years the figures were: 60 percent in 1958; 62 percent in 1959; 58 percent in 1960.

Since then, board records show, the percentage had moved to 57.9 between June 30, 1961 and the end of February 1962.

The 55 percent figure was based on 6,595 representation elections conducted by NLRB agents. In those elections, employes selected 3,643 bargaining agents. Of the 469,294 ballots cast, 59 percent were for a bargaining agent, the report said.

For AFL-CIO unions, the record showed 2,229 wins out of 4,449 elections for a percentage of 50, compared with 53 in 1960 and 57 in 1959. Unaffiliated unions won 51 percent of elections in which they particpated last year as against 52 percent in 1960, and 54 percent in 1959.

Other highlights of the report:

The year was outstanding for the largest number of new cases filed in NLRB history, 22,691; largest number of representation cases filed, 10,559; a record number of case situations in unfair labor practice charges filed, 12,132; decisions in 3,254 contested cases, a new record; 22,405 cases closed, largest number in board history.

ILPA Directory Lists 350 Papers

A new and revised directory of the member publications of the Intl. Labor Press Association listing over 350 labor papers and magazines with a circulation of nearly 20 million is available now from ILPA.

The third edition of the directory has a new format with each listing containing pertinent information on the publication, its location, editor, size, circulation and whether or not it carries advertising.

The "ILPA Directory of Member Publications" is available from the organization at 815 16th Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Copies are available to trade union editors and officials without cost; for non-trade union organizations the price is $2 a copy.

FIVE NATIONAL WINNERS in high school essay contest on the role of the community in employment of the handicapped are presented with their awards by Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges. The winners are left to right Ricki Graef, Lawton, Okla.; James Lewis Florey, Beloit, Wis.; Mary Margaret Sharp, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Charli Ann Harland, Ontario, Ore.; Lynne Elz, Tallahasee, Fla.

Essay Winners Told of Labor's Role on Jobs for Handicapped

The whole orientation of the labor movement is "toward the individual," high-school essay contest winners were told by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at a federation-sponsored luncheon.

The high school students—winners in their respective states of a national contest for the best essays on employment of handicapped workers—were brought to Washington for presentation of awards. Their trips and their expenses in the capital were paid by 44 state AFL-CIO central organizations.

Receiving their essay contest awards from Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges, the students were also presented by the AFL-CIO with leather-bound copies of a volume containing basic documents of American history.

They were given a tour of Washington by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, including trips to the White House, Mount Vernon, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, who is also secretary of the IBEW, told the contest winners at the federation luncheon that labor's concern for employment of the handicapped goes back many years to the period of World War I.

Labor Helped

"As the injured soldiers began returning from the battlefields," he said, "they turned to us for help in developing a program that would fit them for worthwhile occupations."

Labor helped them, Keenan said, and "we will continue doing so to the utmost of our ability." He served as luncheon toastmaster.

Schnitzler told the students that labor acknowledges that they represented "thousands of new Americans coming on to take part in the continuing struggle to better the lot of mankind."

'Look at Capabilities'

"We must look at people's capabilities and make available opportunities for them to perform," he said, "rather than label the handicapped 'disabled' and close the door of employment to them."

Essays by the state contest winners were judged for national awards by a subcommittee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Stanton Smith, national coordinator of state and local bodies for the AFL-CIO, was a member of the judges group.

Free World Labor Voices Support For Spanish Strikers, Assails Franco

(Continued from Page 1)

as a protest to repressive measures. By month's end, some 70,000 miners and metal workers in the industrial north had struck and sympathy walkouts flashed through the country.

The strikes and demonstrations exposed what experts describe as wide and deep discontent. These were the worldwide repercussions:

- The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions jointly filed an official complaint with the Intl. Labor Organization, a United Nations' agency, asking that a factfinding mission be sent to Spain. The ICFTU protested to the Spanish ambassador in Brussels, where it is headquartered, against a "state of emergency" declared in three Spanish provinces by Franco's government.
- **Irving Brown, ICFTU representative to the UN, urged all delegations to call on the Spanish government "to end these blatant violations of human and trade union rights." Brown said the actions of military authorities "have been constantly more brutal and oppressive."**
- The General Workers Union of Spain in Exile, based in Toulouse, France, appealed to the AFL-CIO to attempt to persuade the U.S. government to alter its policy toward Franco and help the Spanish people.
- The West German trade union federation (DGB) protested to the Spanish ambassador in Bonn, urging trade union rights for Spanish workers; the Tunisian federation (UGTT) protested similarly to the Spanish ambassador in Tunis. Expressions of solidarity have flooded in from free labor groups to the Spanish exile labor headquarters in Toulouse.
- In Antwerp, Belgian dockworkers boycotted for 24 hours the handling of the Spanish ship Marichu.
- A group of Spanish intellectuals active in the shortlived republic overthrown by Franco issued an open letter calling for the legalization of strikes and publication of worker grievances. Among the signers were Ramon Menendez Pidal, president of the Spanish Academy, and Jose Maria Gil Robles, a conservative who once headed Spain's Catholic Action Party.

Wage increases have been demanded by the Spanish strikers before they will return to work. The Asturias miners now earn between $1.40 and $1.60 a day. They are seeking a minimum wage of $2.33. Workers throughout Spain are reported as feeling the pinch of increasing living costs.

So-called trade unions under Franco are "vertical" state-run syndicates. Twenty-four syndicates group about 10 million workers and 1 million employers under state control.

The New York Times' report of May 12 on the strike situation said the Catholic Church in recent years has been moving to dissociate itself from the more repressive aspects of the dictatorship, such as police brutality and Franco's refusal to permit workers to elect their own officials in the syndicates.

The Times' story reported the apparent breach between the church and Franco on the right to strike.

It said an editorial in Ecclesia, the weekly publication of Catholic Action and the only publication in Spain not under state censorship, proclaimed the strike as a "licit weapon" when peaceful means of settlement have failed.

The editorial was viewed as carefully calculated since the Primate of Spain, Enrique Cardinal Pla Deniel, archbishop of Toledo, closely supervises Ecclesia's editorial policies. He has clashed before with Jose' Solis Ruiz, head of the Falange party and of the Sindical movement.

Though the Franco regime has clamped tight censorship on information, ICFTU sources estimate over 100,000 workers are on strike. The state of emergency declared for three northern provinces for a three-month period means restriction of movement, a ban on meetings, the opening of mail, the takeover of factories by army units and an ultimatum to miners to go back to work or be dismissed, the ICFTU said.

Parley Scheduled on Legal Rights of Unions

Los Angeles—Affiliates of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO have been urged to send delegates to an area information conference sponsored by the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board.

The conference, at the University of California's Westwood campus on May 26, will discuss rights and obligations of unions and employers under the labor law.

'Free Riders on Taxes'

TRADE unionists who have long contended with the parasitic "free rider"—the worker who accepts all the benefits won by a union but refuses to join the union which made the benefits possible—will quickly recognize this unsavory character as he is involved in the current struggle to impose a withholding tax on dividends and interest.

The man or woman who works for wages or a salary has had a certain percentage of his paycheck withheld weekly since 1942 to insure full payment of income taxes at the end of the year.

For a number of years the AFL-CIO has urged the extension of this withholding system to other forms of income—specifically dividends and interest. Evidence collected by the Internal Revenue Service reveals that the government is losing $800 million a year in revenue from persons who either wilfully refuse or fail to report income from dividends or interest or simply forget that taxes legally must be paid on such income.

The net effect is that these persons get a free ride, or a reduced-rate ride, while persons subjected to withholding on wages and salaries pay the full rate and more to make up the loss to the government of the $800 million. This is the "free rider" in the tax area, allowing others to pay for the cost of the government from which he benefits.

The "free-rider" has no more place in the tax system than he has in an organized plant. This is the issue in much of the so-called "right-to-work" legislation which would legally sanction the parasitic role.

The same forces that are supporting the "right-to-work" drive are found in the campaign to prevent enactment of a withholding system on dividends and interest. Along with the attempt to weaken and destroy unions they would maintain the glaring loophole in the tax system that allows millions of taxpayers to pay less than their fair share of taxes.

It is as inequitable and morally unsound to allow the "free rider" to escape his fair share of taxes as it is to allow him to collect higher wages and improved conditions negotiated by a union which he refuses to support by membership or dues.

A Filibuster Wins

THE SENATE has "disposed" of meaningful civil rights legislation for the current session of Congress by burying with full parliamentary honors a bill to prevent the states from using discriminatory literacy tests as a bar to voting.

In four weeks of debate and maneuver a pattern emerged which reveals the loose coalition nature of the nation's major political parties. Both the Senate majority and minority leaders sponsored the legislation and moved jointly to close debate after extended speeches by Southern opponents of the measure.

Despite this joint leadership action the move to win a two-thirds vote to shut off debate was lost twice, disclosing the difficulties presented by the cloture rule in the absence of an overriding determination to have done with a filibuster.

The Senate's failure to vote directly on the merits of the bill enables a number of Southern states to continue to block Negroes from registering and voting by erecting arbitrary and discriminatory tests designed to frustrate the most informed citizen. A number of these cases have been processed in the courts, but on a case-by-case basis the result is negligible in terms of assuring Negroes the basic right to vote.

The Southern bloc and its conservative allies have frustrated once again the extension of democratic rights.

AFL-CIO News

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'They Want Me to Pay My Full Tax'

3.1 Million Depend on Exports:

Trade Program's Job Potential Plays Central Role in Debate

THE DEEP INTEREST SHOWN in Pres. Kennedy's trade expansion program by all segments of organized labor illustrates how much the world has shrunk in recent years.

Never before has the steelworker in Pennsylvania, the machinist in California, the auto worker in Detroit, the carpenter in Oregon or the textile worker in the Carolinas followed developments in this field so closely.

The explanation is simple. The arguments sparked by the Kennedy proposals have made these workers acutely conscious of the fact that the trade program could directly affect their jobs.

A figure which is of extreme importance to American workers is that reported by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics that 3.1 million jobs are now being supported by exports. These include 1.4 million in manufacturing and mining, 90,000 in agriculture and 900,000 in transportation and trade.

BLS has not completed its study of the number of U.S. jobs which have been lost as a result of imports, but makes the broad estimate that four American jobs are gained as a result of exports for every one lost by imports from abroad.

A favorite argument of business interests opposing the new trade proposals is that they cannot meet foreign competition because of the high wages paid to American workers.

This argument—"labor is pricing itself out of the market"—has been forcefully answered but the answers seldom get a great play in the press.

This question of "cheap" foreign labor is frequently centered on Japan and it sounds impressive until one actually examines the facts. On the surface is a report by the International Labor Organization that in 1960 the average wage in Japan, for example, was 25.9 cents an hour—about one-ninth of the U.S. figure.

THIS ISN'T the whole story, The Japanese worker gets fringe benefits that are unheard of in American industry. U.S. News & World Report detailed this point some time ago:

"Regular employes in most Japanese firms get a semi-annual bonus boosting their income as much as 25 percent.

"Many companies offer workers free transportation to and from work or a transportation allowance. They also offer meals for as little as 5 or 10 cents, and daily recreation.

"Fringe benefits, augmenting labor costs, extend to the worker's family.

"Often, companies provide free dormitories for single workers. A family may live in a subsidized apartment for as little as $6 a month, or less than a fifth of the normal charge. Long-time employes can buy land and perhaps a house from the company at cut-rate prices.

"National health insurance gives a worker and his family medical care but many firms also provide clinics and hospitals. In-patients are charged 10 to 30 cents a day.

"Beyond that, large companies frequently operate stores where employes and their wives can buy food, clothing and household goods at anywhere from 20 to 30 percent below usual prices.

"Recreation budgets of such companies run high . . . Many have rest homes at beaches or mountain resorts where a worker can take his family free or for perhaps 50 cents a day."

WHAT THIS ADDS UP TO was explained by Labor Sec. Goldberg last March in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee. To illustrate the importance of non-cash wage factors, he used these examples:

- A Japanese steel firm pays $37 in monthly wages but with fringes added the total reaches $128.
- A U.S. coal miner, paid eight times as much as a Japanese coal miner, produces 14 times as much. Hence the real cost per ton is lower in the U.S. and the U.S. sells millions of tons of coal to Japan.
- A Japanese-made refrigerator sells for more than twice the retail price of a similar-size American model.
- A Japanese worker earning 22 cents per hour was estimated by a study to produce 30 cents worth of goods per hour. An American worker paid $1.95 per hour produces $3.19 worth per hour.

Another important factor is that American labor is doing more and more to help the workers of other countries raise their living standards and that means increased wages.

Year by year the spread is growing thinner and, certainly, in the competitive situation, America's position improves with it. *(PAI)*

Morgan Says:

Wiretap Bill Seen as Wedge To Erosion of Right of Privacy

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

AS THE LAW now stands in the Communications Act of 1934 it is a federal crime for anybody, police included, to put a wiretap on somebody's telephone and disclose what was heard. But this law is being broken daily all over the country both for nefarious purposes and in the name of law enforcement. Indeed the Supreme Court has ruled that it is not unconstitutional for a state court to use wiretap evidence if state law permits it and six states—Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York and Oregon — do permit it, though technically under the 1934 Act this is still a federal crime. Wiretap evidence cannot be used in federal courts.

Morgan

Describing this situation as "chaos," Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy is pushing a bill to legalize wiretapping within certain limits, allow wiretap evidence to be used in state and federal courts, place some new restrictions on wiretapping by state officials and make all other tapping illegal.

The attorney general makes a strong and in some respects an appealing argument. He points out that a lot of people are having their private affairs pried into unfairly if not illegally but prosecution is difficult because use of the eavesdropped material must be proved.

"By adopting a clearcut and realistic definition of what wiretapping is and (when it is) and is not permissible," Robert Kennedy testified before the Senate judiciary committee some weeks ago, "the proposed bill . . . would make individual rights of privacy far more secure than they are now . . ."

Here is the crux of the matter. The implication there is that an individual's privacy would be more strongly protected because illegal invasions could now be properly dealt with and because police authorities would not abuse their expanded authorization to tap telephones. Liberal groups and individuals opposed to the legislation vigorously argue that privacy would be invaded much more widely because law enforcement officers, handed the weapon legally, would be constantly posing new pretexts to justify cutting the strings limiting its use.

In a report on wiretapping, the American Civil Liberties Union opposed its use "symbolically, because our society will thereby have approved unlimited and unlimitable intrusions by the police into the citizen's personal life, contrary to basic constitutional principles," and opposed it "in practice because innumerable innocent people will have their privacy invaded by officials, who, as Justice Brandeis said, at their best are 'men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding,' and, at their worst, susceptible to graft, corruption, extortion and other improprieties."

THE JUSTICE DEPT. wants the power to use wiretap information in cases involving national security, without having to request a court order so as to be able to act at top speed. Where bribery, extortion, kidnaping and murder are suspected, the legislation would authorize a U.S. assistant attorney general to apply for court permission to tap and use the evidence. The same procedure would be allowed to trace transmission of gambling information and the interstate movements of racketeers. State officials could use wiretaps only where crimes of bribery, extortion, kidnaping, murder and narcotics trafficking were involved —and all would require a court order, too.

But recently a parade of state and local authorities, led by New York District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, told the Senate Judiciary Committee that the Administration bill did not go far enough. Where do you draw the line? And once drawn, how long is it held?

In his valuable book, The Price of Liberty, Alan Barth writes that "the core of the case against wiretapping is that it entails a gross and uncontrollable invasion of privacy. There is simply no way to confine it to those guilty of crime, or even to those suspected of crime."

Admittedly a policeman's lot is not a happy one but it is society as a whole that must be served and except for cases involving national security, wiretapping, which is already on the federal books as illegal, should, I think, be treated as such. The whole thrust of modern life is an assault on an individual's privacy except, of course, in a police state, where, according to the state, there are no individuals.

Washington Reports:

New Foreign Aid Chief Praised, Program Hailed as Helping U.S.

THE U.S. FOREIGN AID program has taken a new and better turn under the able leadership of Fowler Hamilton, administrator of the newly-created Agency for International Development, Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, asserted in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

"Hamilton has conscientiously carried out the dictates of Congress in channeling aid to the people themselves and in emphasizing the self-help provisions of the program," he added.

Rep. Robert R. Barry (R-N. Y.), also a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which is now considering the 1962 foreign aid bill, said that foreign aid is helpful to the United States rather than foreign countries alone.

"For one thing," he asserted, "700,000 American jobs are the result of demand for our products created by foreign assistance."

Barry said that nations which the United States assisted in the past, such as Japan, Germany and France, are now contributing more per capita in foreign aid to underdeveloped countries than the U.S. Zablocki pointed out that many of the "countries which we have aided have in the past five years doubled the volume of their loans and grants to the developing nations."

"In 1960 they provided economic assistance to underdeveloped nations in the amount of $2.3 billion," Zablocki said. "Our military aid during the 1950s amounted to $24 billion. The countries which we aided spent $143 billion on defense in the same period."

THE TOTAL FOR FOREIGN AID this year will be $4.8 billion, including $3.5 billion in economic aid and $1.4 billion in military aid, if the Kennedy program goes through. This is a decrease of $200 million in the latter, but a substantial increase in economic aid—largely because of the new Alliance for Progress program in Latin America. Zablocki said the Alliance item is the most controversial in the Kennedy proposals, with requested funds to be used over a four-year period, but he was confident of its approval.

"We cannot be less interested in the countries of the Western Hemisphere than in nations in other parts of the world," he declared.

He thought, however, that the amount for Latin America might be cut back. The total cost he considered low, because of the alternative: "We cannot survive alone in a world dominated by Communists."

Barry expressed concern that private enterprise abroad might be reduced if tax incentives now granted were reduced or eliminated. In Latin America, he asserted, the proposed foreign aid program will meet only 2 percent of the financial needs of the countries there. He believes private enterprise must be encouraged there also for the program to succeed.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ON THE ISSUE of insuring 65-year-old Americans against heavy hospital expenses the discussion involves the method of paying the cost. Opposition to using the social security system is basically antagonistic to the principle of social insurance, and the issue should be debated in those terms.

The proposal of the Anderson-King bill, which the powerful American Medical Association is committed to beating, is that people pay in taxes a small percentage of their earnings during working years to amortize their hospital and nursing-home costs after they are older and their earnings have dropped.

It is a system that is actuarially sound, precisely as the premium payments devised by private insurance firms for life insurance are actuarially sound.

One 60-year-old wage-earner or self-employed citizen might draw benefits from the Anderson-King proposal after paying social security taxes only a few years, while younger workers would pay for 40 years. This is a common risk of life. Some young husbands who buy life insurance policies suffer the misfortune of premature death, regrettably, but the private insurance company does not complain about having to pay off.

When a private insurance policy is purchased or a social insurance program is set up, the fundamental idea is that it shall spread the risk. In order to start something a thing must be begun.

* * *

THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM approved by Congress in 1935 was based on a recognition that some hazards of life must be insured by taxes, by the self-imposed levies of a democratic government.

No private insurance firm or coalition of firms has the financial resources to protect scores of millions of people against job shutdowns, against the longterm mass unemployment of genuine depression, against death or poverty in old age, against breakdown and disability in relatively young years, against the needs of widows and dependent children left without support.

These risks involve the entire population. All people grow old or die. People are exposed to layoffs or to the loss of jobs in middle age, when new careers are unlikely. All are subject to the danger of accident or sickness.

We spread the risk through the social security system, and the principle of equalizing the risk through social insurance is in harmony with practices in other western democracies and in harmony with our own accepted practices.

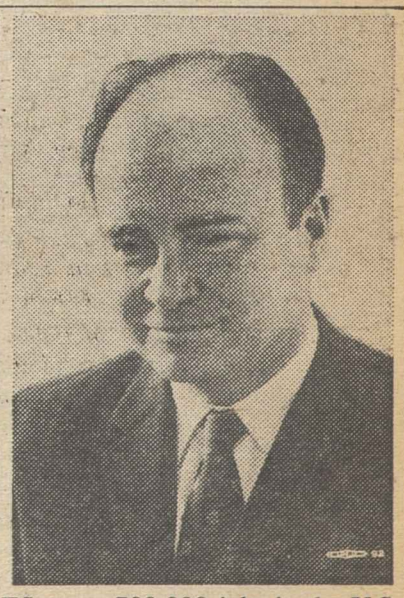
* * *

AS OF NOW, SOCIAL SECURITY already provides old age pensions, benefits for widows, benefits for children, protection against temporary unemployment. The system has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century.

The proposal now is to expand this program so as to include protection against the expenses of hospitalization after retirement from active working years. It is a proposal to recognize that illness and hospital expenses are likely to be heavy among people of 65 years and more. The fact of such eventual expenses is not debatable; older people obviously are more prone to illness, and hospitalization costs are a major proportion of their requirements. The burden when it comes in a time of reduced income is a heavy one.

If an argument is made against providing benefits for such health costs through social security, it is an argument against social insurance in doctrine. It is very late in the day for us to return to the already-settled debates of the Thirties, which the people have confirmed by repeated improvements in social security, in frequently approved expansions of coverage and protection.

There is no difference in principle between paying taxes during working years to provide for the pension needs of old age and paying small additional taxes to provide for hospitalization needs. We have a social insurance system of recognized value and validity. It is carefully financed. Now the effort is to fill a gap previously left in coverage. It is appropriate for us to move forward.



FOREIGN AID EXPENDITURES mean 700,000 jobs in the U.S. and the means of helping freedom develop overseas, Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.), left, and Rep. Robert R. Barry (R-N. Y.) said on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Rise in Home Mortgage Defaults Should Flash Warning Signal

By Sidney Margolius

THE RISE IN MORTGAGE DEFAULTS in recent years is still small compared to the number of houses built in the past 15 years. But the increase in foreclosures has been persistent enough to concern lenders and government authorities, and should be a signal to moderate-income homeowners to understand how to protect themselves from such losses.

In the past ten years the number of foreclosures has risen every year until by 1961 it had increased 300 percent and was well over 70,000. Highest foreclosure rate has been on FHA mortgages, followed by Veterans Administration-guaranteed loans, with conventional mortgages lowest. But early in 1962 the VA began to notice a rise large enough to be considered significant.

Why this persistent increase even in so-called good times?

For one reason, even when over-all national economic conditions seem relatively good, there are areas of persistent unemployment.

For another, sometimes families who have paid little down tend to regard their monthly payments as a form of rent and may abandon a house when hard times strike, without trying to rescue their equity.

Sometimes moderate-income families may not know the steps they can take to protect their ownership in a period of unemployment.

Too, the sharply-rising property taxes and operating costs noticeable nowadays may make a house more expensive to carry than a family anticipated when it bought the property. This problem is especially noticeable in large tracts that builders put up without regard to schools and other community needs.

It is not a satisfactory solution to abandon your home if you can't keep up the payments. When a house is sold at auction the lender generally bids only up to the amount of the mortgage balance, plus foreclosure expenses. Only if there is an outside bid do you have a chance of getting any of your equity back (your equity is the difference between the current market value of the property and your remaining mortgage balance).

Foreclosure laws favor lenders. In some states the mortgagee can proceed to foreclose if the mortgage is in arrears only 60 days. However, in actual practice, lenders do tend to wait at least three or four months if your previous payment record has been good. They are likely to move faster if you previously have shown signs of habitual tardiness. (For this reason, when times are good with you, it's advisable to make it a habit to make your monthly payments promptly, not at the last minute.)

IF YOU BECOME DELINQUENT for a very valid reason beyond your control, like illness, a job cutback or a strike, many banks and other mortgage-lenders will wait as long as 12 months if you continue to pay the taxes and interest meanwhile.

In fact, if you have an FHA mortgage, the lender is authorized by FHA to give you up to 12 months if you seem to have a reasonable chance of catching up on payments.

A homeowner who shows he is trying to get employment, and keeps the property in good condition, is likely to get most favorable treatment. If you let the property run down, the lender usually will pounce on it more quickly.

The VA requires that the lender give you two notices before he forecloses, and itself tries to contact delinquents to see what the trouble is.

If after these grace periods you find that you still cannot manage the house, do try to sell it yourself rather than merely let the lender foreclose. Even on houses bought with small down-payments, practically all homeowners have at least some equity resulting from the general increase in property values, improvements and previous reduction of the mortgage principal.

Whatever you do, don't ignore the letter your lender will send you when your mortgage payment is past due. Write back, explaining the circumstances, and what you propose to do to restore the mortgage to good standing. In fact, it is better to contact the lender before he contacts you.

How much housing expense can you afford? One often-used formula is that the price of the house should not be more than 2.5 times your annual income. Or to put costs in terms of monthly expense, it is advisable to keep your total housing cost, including operating expenses, within 20-22 percent of your after-tax income. Some families, with many mouths to fed, or unusual medical expenses, may not be able to afford even this percentage for housing.

In comparing your monthly after-tax income to the potential cost of a house, keep in mind that you need to add to the mortgage payment a yearly amount approximately 4-5 percent of the cost of the house, for taxes, insurance and upkeep. Lenders usually estimate these expenses at 2-3 percent for taxes; one-half of 1 percent or less for insurance and 1-2 percent for upkeep (not including utilities). Thus, on a house worth $16,000, property taxes will run $320 to $480 a year, and in some areas of mushroom growth, even more.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

First the Bold Brave Words, Then the Moment of Truth

By Jane Goodsell

THE BOLD BRAVE WORDS: "Believe you me, we're going to raise our kids to know the meaning of discipline! All this modern child psychology is a lot of nonsense. The important thing is to let a child know right from the beginning that you mean business. Tell him what to do, and see that he does it. That's all there is to it."

THE MOMENT OF TRUTH: "Aw, come on now, Junior, eat your carrots like a good boy. Daddy loves carrots. Watch Daddy eat carrots. Yum yum! Now Junior, take a bite of carrot, and Daddy'll take a bite of carrot. Bunnies love carrots, too. Be a good bunny and take a bite of carrot for Daddy. . . ."

* * *

THE BOLD BRAVE WORDS: "And I promise you that, if I'm elected, my office door will be open to each and every one of you. All you have to do is walk in. My only desire is to serve you, the voters. Think of me as your friend, your champion, the servant of the people. . . "

THE MOMENT OF TRUTH: "Sorry, can't talk to you now. I have a very important telephone call from Washington. Write me a letter about it."

* * *

THE BOLD BRAVE WORDS: "I wouldn't be caught dead at a dogfight in square-toed shoes. I don't care how stylish they are. I think they look clumsy and awkward and just plain ugly. Anyway, I don't believe in being a slave to fashion."

THE MOMENT OF TRUTH: "I'd like to see some blue kid shoes with square toes, please."

* * *

THE BOLD BRAVE WORDS: "I'm never going to speak to that Bill Stevens again as long as I live! He's the most conceited boy in the whole school, and if he thinks he can give me a big rush and then just drop me like that, he's got another think coming! If he says anything to me, I'm going to walk right past him without answering. I'll show him he can't treat me like that!"

THE MOMENT OF TRUTH: "Hi Bill! Where you been keeping yourself?"

Kentucky Labor Foes Having Their Troubles

Louisville, Ky.—Life is looking up in Kentucky, according to the Kentucky Labor News as demonstrated by two articles on Page 1 of the State AFL-CIO's official organ.

One deals with an appeal for funds by the so-called Committee for Equal Anti-Trust Law Protection headed by Clarence Manion, signed by corporation presidents two of whom are John Birch Society members. Among eight endorsers from Kentucky is listed Thurston Cooke.

"Mr. Thurston Cooke," the story says, "formerly in the automobile business in Louisville, won't be of too much help to the organization for a while since he is now an inmate of LaGrange Penitentiary. He's serving a four-year term for conviction on three charges of uttering forged instruments of writing and two charges of obtaining money under false pretenses."

On the other side of Page 1 is the saga of William F. Gutwein, a Louisville management consultant who has been hired as an expert throughout the Middle West to defeat union organizing campaigns.

Sam Ezelle, executive secretary of the State AFL-CIO, in a letter addressed to international unions, state and city central bodies, writes:

"You may now proceed for six whole months with your organizing campaigns unmolested by this management consultant.

"Gutwein has just been sentenced to six months in the federal penitentiary for income tax evasion."

Large Medical Debt Seen Common in U.S.

NEARLY ONE-THIRD of American families may be expected to incur "large" medical, hospital or funeral expenses in a given year, a study by The University of Michigan Survey Research Center indicates.

Twenty-nine percent of all spending units reported large expenses for medical, hospital or funeral care in 1960. Over 5.5 million spending units (one out of every ten) owed debt for such purposes in January-February 1961. The average amount owed was $220.

The incidence of large medical expenses is related to age. Except for the relatively high frequency of such expenses in the 25- to 34-year-old group (childbearing years), the incidence of large medical expenses generally tends to increase with age up to the 45- to 54-year-old group, and then declines.

These are among the economic facts reported in the center's new book, "1961 Survey of Consumer Finances" based upon several thousand interviews with families in their homes.

Incidence of large hospital expenses, the 1961 survey reveals, is low for spending units in which the head is under 45 years of age, except for those units with children under 6.

"The ratio of hospital expense to medical expense is greatest for those who are most likely to bear children, a finding which probably reflects the almost universal hospitalization for childbirth in this country," the authors explain.

While expenditures in most consumer categories are strongly determined by income, medical expenses are not similarly related to income, the survey reveals. The proportion of American spending units with large medical and hospital expenses increases with income only up through the group receiving $5,000-$5,999 per year. Above that income level the proportion declines.

While insurance covered some medical expenses reported by respondents in the survey, 10 percent of all spending units early in 1961 owed debt from large medical or hospital expenditures in 1960—the sum total of such debt totaling $1.25 billion nationally.

A LIFETIME OF DEVOTION to labor and liberal causes was rewarded when Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) presented John W. Edelman (right), Washington representative of the Textile Workers Union of America, with the Arthur D. Riordan Memorial Award of the Washington Newspaper Guild.

'Tragedy of Automation':

UPWA Local Pledges Unity As Plant Closing Claims Jobs

Milwaukee—Several hundred members of Packinghouse Workers Local 50 vowed to keep their unity and militancy almost on the eve of their plant closing and loss of their jobs.

Union, government and local civic officials paid tribute to the spirit of Local 50 members gathered for a final meeting as the century-old Plankington Packing Co., a subsidiary of Swift & Co., prepared to close its door for the last time.

Six hundred production jobs and another 200 jobs in the office force had been cut to a handful, left to service hotels, restaurants and institutions.

The Swift firm offered transfers to qualified employes in plants at some distance from Milwaukee which are represented by UPWA but would not transfer workers to its new, automated plant 100 miles away in Rochelle, Ill.

There were dark prospects for many at the final local meeting, especially among those with the highest seniority, victims of what Donald Schwartz, assistant to Milwaukee's mayor, termed "the modern tragedy of automation and consolidation."

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein assailed the "double standard" of community approaches to plant closing. "When plants close and contend that unions have set too high a wage pattern, people blame the unions. But when profitable plants are closed because companies want to make even higher profits, communities shrug and remark 'it's too bad.' "

"I guess Swift had a legal right to do this," Helstein commented, "but did they have a moral right? More and more people are asking this. These are private decisions with a public impact. At some point Congress will decide that this sort of decision that is being made all over the country really affects the public interest," Helstein said.

Wisconsin's Gov. Gaylord Nelson (D) in a message to the meeting declared: "It is a sad commentary on our times that in the midst of national prosperity, several hundred workers who have devoted years of their lives to their jobs in the meat packing industry now find themselves facing unemployment and great difficulty in finding jobs . . ."

AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Charles Heymanns told the meeting "your local brought honor and dignity to the labor movement."

Fred A. Erchul, secretary of the Milwaukee County AFL-CIO Council and a veteran member of Local 50, pointed to past accomplishments of the group. "I want to throw bouquets to Local 50 for service to our council," he said. "It has always been in the forefront as a stalwart and militant local."

Erchul then called at random on fellow members for comment:

- Jerry Took (33 years seniority): "I think I'm too old to get a job."
- Richard DeLugi: "I worked there 27 years and I don't have any plans."
- Fred Blahar: "I was in the plant 31 years . . . I don't know what to do."
- Mrs. Marge Allman: "I worked there 17 years. Age is a barrier . . ."
- Jimmy Bardy: "I'm 60 years old, 35 years at Swift. Who's going to give me a job?"

Erchul turned to Rep. Clement Zablocki (D), saying "Congressman, it just isn't fair . . . 25, 27, 30, 35 years of service. Please take this to your fellow members in Congress and tell them what this situation is all about."

ILO Urged to Study Problems of Elderly

Geneva—The coming international labor conference has been called on by David A. Morse, director general of the Intl. Labor Organization, to "redress the balance of social attention" and pay a little more heed to the needs of older men and women.

"The benefits of change are apt to pass them by and as a result they are cast out of the mainstream of economic and social life," he said in a report. "This we cannot afford or tolerate."

He asked the conference "to lay down lines" along which the ILO "can assume its full responsibilities in dealing with the problems that are its special concern."

"Other organizations of the United Nations family are playing their part," Morse continued. "But while these organizations, each in its field, are striving to promote better social adjustment, health, nutrition and other improvements for older people, the ILO must take the initiative to ensure that their later years are lived in reasonable conditions of security, comfort and human dignity."

The report, entitled "Older People: Work and Retirement," was one of two Morse and his staff prepared for the conference. The older-workers report is the first item on the agenda.

Stressing the need for action, the report pointed out that there are 200 million people past the age of 60, an increase of 45 million in the last decade or an annual growth rate of 2.5 percent, comparable to 1.6 percent for the population at large.

With automation and changing technologies, older workers often find that the skills which stood them in good stead over many years no longer are marketable, the report noted. It added that the labor movement, industry and the community can do much "to eliminate those [problems] which are the product of imagination and prejudice and to work out constructive approaches to those which remain."

"Ideally all people who wish to go on working and who are capable of work should be able to find and retain suitable employment," the report asserted, noting that the capacity for work "persists far longer than is commonly recognized" and often reaches a peak past 60.

At the same time, it continued, the right to retire must be established more widely and more firmly—and on a sound financial basis.

"The right and the capacity to go on working is one thing," it declared. "The right and the capacity to retire is another.

"Many old people have to work throughout their lives whether they wish to or not. They have no practical alternative. The leisure they have earned through hard work never comes to them. Much remains to be done to provide solid old-age security in developed and developing countries alike."

Equal Rights Policy Urged By Shishkin

Denver—A call for all sections of American society to "work together in a concerted drive to make our community and our whole country not only a good but a better place to live for everyone" was sounded by Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights at the Colorado-Wyoming Conference on Fair Employment here.

"And to this end," he added, "let us make fair practices in every field of life an instrument of our national and our community policy."

Shishkin outlined the program of action in the field of civil rights and listed the guiding principles—affirmed by the last AFL-CIO convention—on which it is based.

He explained how the program goes "beyond the problems of discrimination in employment to those of discrimination in other fields" that call for action by federal, state and local governments.

Assistant Labor Aide J. R. Holleman Resigns

Jerry R. Holleman has resigned as assistant secretary of labor, effective May 11.

Holleman, a former president of the Texas State AFL-CIO, said he resigned to avoid embarrassment to Pres. Kennedy and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg through a personal relationship with Billie Sol Estes, Texas promoter involved in spreading investigations.

Exiled Haitian Leader Named to ICFTU Post

New York—Kesler Clermont, exiled Haitian labor leader, has been named assistant representative at the United Nations by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Clermont fled here from Haiti, where he had been in the federal labor department, in 1958, and since then has been an electrical worker and a member of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3. In Haiti he had worked as an organizer with the Maritime & Stevedores Union and the National Union of Haitian Workers.

OPENING SESSION of the Utility Workers' 12th convention at Miami Beach hears keynote address of Pres. William J. Pachler. Seated at Pachler's left is Regional Dir. Reginald Brown.

Utility Union Backs Stronger Health Plan

Miami Beach—Nearly 500 delegates to the Utility Workers' 12th convention reaffirmed the union's support of health care for the aged financed through the social security system.

A resolution calling for enactment of the Anderson-King bill urged removal, however, of the plan's "deductible" provisions, under which retired beneficiaries would be required to pay the first $20 to $90 of their hospital bills.

"Our members are willing to pay [social security] contributions necessary to assure even more adequate protection for their aged parents and for their own years of retirement," the resolution declared.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) earlier had reviewed congressional prospects for the Anderson-King bill and had outlined his proposed legislation aimed at bringing down high drug prices and safeguarding consumer interests in other areas.

The convention endorsed the consumer protection bills and, in the UWUA's own field, called for legislation to set a minimum pressure of gas delivered to consumers and to require installation of heat metering devices "so as to provide a fair billing for value received."

UWUA Pres. William Pachler, in his keynote, reviewed the union's collective bargaining and organizing progress over the past two years. He cited the individual responsibility of members in the struggle for world peace and freedom, which, he said, is "inseparably tied together to the struggle for economic and social justice."

The convention elected Robert Reynolds, president of Local 223, Detroit, to succeed the late Martin O'Dell as executive board member-at-large.

Among other actions, the delegates:

- Endorsed the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan as adopted at the federation's convention last December.
- Called for repeal of state laws that outlaw strikes against utilities.
- Urged "a national remedy" to end malapportionment of congressional and state legislative districts.
- Supported "a comprehensive program of federal aid to the schools for school construction and for teachers' salaries."
- Urged locals to take an active part in the 1962 COPE registration and dollar drives.
- Called on all affiliates to negotiate safeguards "against hardships both on the job and from joblessness caused by automation's impact."
- Urged "an expansionary federal budget policy" as essential "to provide the basis for complete recovery from the recession and a rapid rate of economic growth."

AFL-CIO Helps Find Summer Jobs For College Students from Africa

For the second consecutive year, the AFL-CIO will help find summer jobs for students from Africa attending American colleges and universities, Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs said on the Labor News Conference radio program.

All affiliated national and international unions have been asked to aid in arranging work places for the African students either on their own staffs or in their industries, she said, adding that Pres. George Meany has announced that where necessary the AFL-CIO will pay up to half the salary for students employed by unions.

Labor News Conference is heard over the Mutual Broadcasting System radio network. Mrs. Springer was interviewed by Edward Peaks, labor reporter for the Afro-American, and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

Mrs. Springer said that as coordinator of the jobs program for the AFL-CIO she has received applications for summer jobs from nearly 500 African students, many of whom may find employment through other groups conducting similar programs. But others are still in need of assistance.

"I already have a number of confirmed job placements in certain special categories," she added. "One union office wrote to say that as a result of Pres. Meany's request for participation in this program, they would like to have an economics graduate to work directly with their department of economics and research.

"Another union wrote to say it would like three African students to work directly in the field with their department of organization.

"We have an area of concentration which is in 23 states, but the bulk of the students will be in New York, Chicago, California, Michigan and Washington."

Last year about 250 African students were placed in summer jobs through the AFL-CIO's program.

Mrs. Springer was asked if there had been criticism of the program because of the continued high unemployment in this country.

"Surprisingly little," she said. "One of the very important points made by Pres. Meany was that in those areas where the trade union movement had a serious hardship problem of its own, we assuredly would not ask them to place workers. The program is for those areas where this is not a problem and the union has a special need for summer workers."

Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana and Ethiopia provide the bulk of African students studying in this country, Mrs. Springer said.

TWO-DAY CELEBRATION in Colorado Springs, Colo., marked the 110th anniversary of the Typographical Union, the 70th anniversary of the Union Printers Home there, and the formal dedication of the union's new Training Center. Shown above at an opening breakfast are, from left, ITU Vice Pres. Joe Bailey, Pres. Elmer Brown, Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo.), Sec.-Treas. William R. Cloud and Vice Pres. John J. Pilch.

Training Center Dedicated:

ITU Observes 110th Year—With Vitality

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Typographical Union marked its 110th anniversary with a two-day celebration here and tied into it the 70th anniversary of the Union Printers Home and the dedication of the $2.5 million New Processes Training Center.

The observance opened with a breakfast to which Pres. Kennedy sent "best wishes and congratulations." A chuck wagon dinner in the Garden of the Gods and a tour of the Air Force Academy were other highlights. About 1,200 persons attended the two-day fete.

The union moved here from Indianapolis, Ind., last December upon completion of the training center and the start of construction on a new headquarters. The financial and accounting offices remain in Indianapolis until the administration building is completed, probably next fall.

ITU Pres. Elmer Brown, looking over more than a century of the union's experience, told the opening breakfast that the ITU not only has kept step with progress, but usually has been "a decade or so ahead in social planning, in improvement of the working conditions and wages of its members, and in providing even higher skills and services for those who employ its members."

More Papers Foreseen

"No other organization, union or otherwise, can match our unparalleled fraternal program—our Union Printers Home . . . our pension and mortuary system and our democratic principles and mode of operation," he said.

The home he described as "a haven for the ill, the incapacitated and the elderly members of the ITU who find the pleasant and satisfying association with their fellow residents in the serene and beautiful environment of the home and its spacious grounds among the greatest experiences of their fruitful lives."

Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo.) congratulated the union and welcomed it to the state, declaring "the ITU's vision and courage will add much to Colorado."

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg was represented by Edward E. Goshen, director of the department's Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, a native of Colorado Springs and a veteran ITU member.

Goshen commended ITU officers for foresight in creating the training center to meet innovations in the industry and the ITU members for supporting the chance afforded them "to perfect and improve their skills with new methods, new machinery and new procedures."

A focus of attention during the celebration was the training center, where the union has assembled one of the largest and most complete assortments of modern photographic, electronic, electrical and chemical printing equipment in the world.

Clothing Workers Give Priority To 35-Hour Week in Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

two "very simple things," he added—see to it that "our great industrial plants operate at full capacity," and that "every American who wants to work and is capable of working has a job."

He expressed confidence that when bargaining is finished, the union and its employers, being responsible, "will arrive at sensible solutions." Goldberg is an honorary member of New York Local 25, formerly was counsel for the ACWA in Chicago, and has been a director of the Amalgamated Bank in Chicago and of the union health insurance program.

In commenting, Potofsky told Goldberg the union prefers the 40-hour week "if we can have full employment." He continued:

"Not Going Fast Enough"

"We are not debating any issues here because, basically, I think we are not in disagreement. If we can get full employment, that is the big issue.

"What we say is, perhaps you are not going fast enough. I think this is our prerogative and we are going to continue to agitate for what we believe is in the best interests of the country, too."

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, who also received a hearty welcome, made no reference to the 35-hour week in his speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

Johnson was roundly applauded when he asserted that "things besides economic hardship can keep millions of Americans outside the one nation."

"One of the oldest and costliest is racial and religious prejudice," he said.

"This Administration is pledged—and is carrying out its pledge—to battle discrimination on every front. And one of our most cherished goals is that men and women will be employed according to their merits—and not according to irrelevant considerations of race, creed, color or national origin."

The convention accepted Johnson's invitation to join the Administration's fight for enactment of the Anderson-King bill to provide health care for the aged under social security.

Committee Action Urged

The delegates unanimously called on the House Ways and Means Committee to "recognize" the bill and clear it for House consideration, and until this is done, asked all citizens to continue urging their senators and representatives to support the measure.

The resolution on shorter hours in the industry recalled that the fight for shorter hours "has been intimately associated with the advancement of the welfare of the American people."

"The ACWA has been in the forefront of the fight for shorter hours. Many of its early struggles centered on this critical issue, for the men's clothing industry was once notorious for its excessively long hours. We pioneered in the drive for a 48-hour week, a 44-hour week, and the 40-hour week. The time has come for the Amalgamated once again to join in the fight—to obtain through collective bargaining, a shorter workweek without a reduction in earnings."

In the wage-hour resolution, the delegates also called for a $1.50-an-hour federal minimum, extension of coverage "to the more than 16 million workers not yet under its protection, although within its scope"; closing of the gap between standards for newly covered and previously covered workers, and automatic application of cents per hour increases to Puerto Rico.

Higher Standard Seen

"To help meet the problem," it continued, "a reduction in the standard workweek to 35 hours, with no decrease in earnings, is necessary. It would cushion the effects of automation and rising worker productivity. It would provide increased employment opportunities for displaced workers and for workers entering the labor force. A 35-hour workweek would stimulate the economy by providing increased purchasing power through more widespread employment. It would represent a higher standard of living for the nation as a whole."

High Court Upholds Beck Conviction

The Supreme Court in a narrowly-divided vote has affirmed the embezzlement conviction of former Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck. The vote was 4-3, with Justices Felix Frankfurter and Byron R. White not participating.

Beck's appeal for reversal of his conviction on state charges of embezzling $1,900 from sale of a union-owned automobile was based on a contention that "massive" unfavorable publicity, heavily emphasizing Beck's appearances before the McClellan Senate committee, made a fair trial impossible in 1957 in Seattle.

The majority, in an opinion by Justice Tom C. Clark, held there was no evidence of bias against Beck in the trial jury. For the state court to have warned the grand jury against bias might "have added fuel to the flames" of inequity "which some see here," he declared.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas dissented, holding that the trial court had failed to give Beck adequate protection from the possibility of biased jurors. Douglas also said the grand jury indicting him had not been adequately screened for bias.

Beck was sentenced to 15 years in prison on the embezzlement conviction. He has 25 days to file a motion for a rehearing by the Supreme Court.

UAW Asks Study to Peg Economy's Wage Needs

By Willard Shelton

Atlantic City—The executive board of the Auto Workers has called for a "competent and impartial" study to determine the rate of progress for "real wages" needed to develop a full-employment economy.

A resolution of the UAW's 18th constitutional convention here, referred for action to the board, reaffirmed the union's "historical policy" of seeking wage and fringe-benefit improvements that do not require industry price increases.

The UAW seeks improvements "out of the fruits of advancing technology," the resolution stated, recognizing a "balance" between the "equity of workers, stockholders and consumers."

In other actions the executive board approved these resolutions referred by the convention:

- A call for amendment of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act to require payment of double time, rather than time and a half, for overtime work beyond 40 hours a week. The objective, the resolution stated, is to give management an incentive to call back laid-off workers rather than schedule "excessive overtime" for those on the payroll.
- A proposal for a "flexible-workweek" adjustment fund—a national fund, comparable to tax-financed trust funds under the unemployment compensation system, by which employers cutting work hours during a recession would be reimbursed against losses from paying employes "for 40 hours a week at their normal wage rates."
- A call for an "international fair labor standards" policy to help remove from trade-and-tariff negotiations the issue of low-wage competition abroad.
- A declaration that Soviet resumption of nuclear bomb tests, after a period of mutual though unofficial forbearance, left Pres. Kennedy with "no alternative" but to order resumption of tests by the United States.

The delegates, referring to the executive board resolutions scheduled for late consideration, gave the board authority to act for the convention.

'Guidelines Misinterpreted'

The wage-policy resolution covered a major issue—the question of pay increases justified by the national industry average of productivity rises.

"Guidelines" set forth by the President's Council of Economic Advisers, the resolution stated, have been misinterpreted.

The Auto Workers' statement points out that the CEA has recognized the need for "faster economic growth," including an "expansion of demand" by consumers, as needed to "take up existing slack" in the economy.

Present wage-price-profit relations do not serve the purpose of promoting full employment, the resolution said. Because of postwar recessions and joblessness there has been a "lag of real wages" behind increases in productivity that has "worsened the imbalance." Wages should go up "faster" than normal for the short-run future to correct the imbalance.

The UAW in its resolution reiterated support of a program of "making progress with the community." Immediate wage policies must promote employment by stimulating the full "potential rate of productivity increase" that workers and employers can achieve, it declared.

'Political Leave' Offered By Canadian Employer

Vancouver, B. C.—James Sinclair, president of Lafarge Cement, Ltd., and its subsidiary, Deeks-McBride, Inc., an old politico himself, has sent his 325 employes notices urging them to take an active part in the June 18 all-Canada elections.

Sinclair, formerly minister of fisheries in the Liberal cabinet, has offered leaves of absence to any employe who wants to take an active part in the campaign, and has promised to maintain seniority and full pension, welfare and health insurance payments for any elected to Parliament.

"When I was active in politics," Sinclair observed, I found many businessmen would decry the caliber of political candidates, but at the same time they would not permit their own employes to seek nomination or take an active part in political campaigns.

"I disliked this attitude, and now that I am in business I feel I should be consistent."

RWDSU Convention:

Organizing Goal Set In Service Trades

By Eugene A. Kelly

Miami Beach—Organizing new members in the service trades—America's big and ever-growing reservoir of new jobs—was at the top of the priority list of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers here at the union's ninth constitutional convention.

Second only to organizing, the union defined its goals as bringing presently exempted workers under the protection of federal wage and hour laws, raising the statutory federal minimum wage to $1.50 an hour, requiring overtime pay for all work in excess of 8 hours per day and 40 per week, and pushing constantly for an ever-increasing standard of living for all workers, particularly the lowest paid.

Convention speakers all stressed the organizing theme in one form or another. These included Pres. Max Greenberg, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John M. Livingston and Deputy Dir. Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

25th Anniversary

Observing the 25th anniversary of the union's founding, 600 delegates from more than 300 locals in the United States and Canada agreed that "one major objective stands forth clearly today as it did a quarter century ago: the need to organize the unorganized workers in our jurisdiction."

Also affirmed by the delegates was a recommendation to take care of other unfinished items of business:

- "To close the loopholes and correct the omissions" in the present U.S. wage and hour law by ending or sharply limiting exemptions granted to seasonal industries, including food processing.
- Bringing laundry, hotel and restaurant, agricultural workers, service employes and those in non-profit institutions under the wage-hour law.
- Taking similar action on the state legislative front for workers in industries not covered by federal law because "the wide variations in state minimum wage legislation lead to abuse of workers in marginal industries" and in non-profit institutions such as hospitals.

Other speakers on the convention schedule included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Ralph Wright of the Intl. Labor Organization, Vice Pres. William Dodge of the Canadian Labor Congress and Arthur Chapin, minorities consultant for the U.S. Labor Dept. Final item on the agenda was the election of officers for the next four years, with no contest scheduled.

Greenberg reported progress in major areas since the last convention in 1958 and such unfinished tasks as meeting the needs of retired members, the problems of unemployed members, improvement of welfare and pension plans, techniques to cope with employers who "run away" from employes into lower-wage areas, more effective legislative and political action programs and improvement of communication with RWDSU's far-flung locals.

Since the last convention union finances have increased by $115,000 and membership has grown by about 8,200, it was reported by Greenberg and the other officers—Sec.-Treas. Alvin A. Heaps and Exec. Sec. Jack Paley.

Goldberg told the delegates their industry is "moving to the center of job importance" because more than 50 percent of all U.S. workers now are engaged in the service trades. By 1972, he predicted, 57 percent of the labor force will be doing service jobs and only 43 percent production work.

Last March, he said, there were 101,000 more jobs in retail and wholesale occupations than a year earlier, 356,000 more government jobs, mostly state and local; 46,000 more in finance, insurance, real estate.

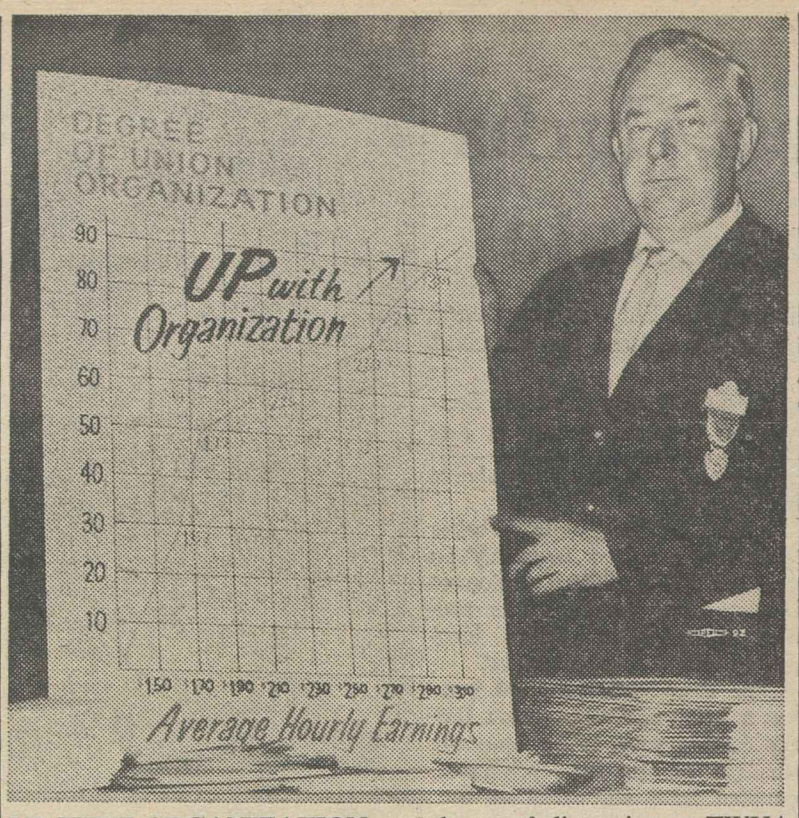
"There is still much to be done," Goldberg said. "Too many Americans are still unemployed or underemployed. We can and must realize our unrealized goal of full employment; our goal of adequate medical care for the aged based on sound and tested principles of social security; deactivation of the 'social dynamite' of young people out of school and out of work, and elimination of the 'pockets of poverty in this rich and affluent land.' "

Citing 7 million persons drawing some kind of relief and 6.8 million families with incomes under $2,000 a year, Goldberg said every member of every American union can "read in my remarks today the great new opportunities that labor has in this time of history."

Work Stoppage Up In First Quarter

Work stoppages in the first quarter of 1962 were higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1961 but still totaled only .11 percent of estimated working time, the Labor Dept. has reported. Approximately 906,000 workers lost 3.03 million man-days in the 1962 quarter. Percentages of loss for preceding years were .07 for 1961 and .14 for 1960.

Strike activity in March 1962 was above February 1962 and March 1961 levels, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said. Time lost averaged .12 percent, .09 percent and .05 percent respec-



UP WITH ORGANIZATION was theme of discussion at TWUA convention led by Sec.-Treas. John Chupka, who is also organizing director of textile union. Chart shows typical relationship between degree of organization and average hourly earnings of industry.

TWUA Speakers Ask '2-Way' Wage Policy

Miami Beach—The application of the Kennedy Administration's "wage restraint" policy to low-wage industries was debated by indirection during the Textile Workers Union of America's 12th biennial convention here.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock suggested, in introducing Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, that if the Administration was determined to restrain strong unions from pressing for "too much," it should also act against managements that offer "too little."

Goldberg discarded his prepared address to defend the Administration policy. Labor's aim in the light of that policy should be "to elevate substandards rather than place undue emphasis on the higher standards that some industries and labor enjoy," he said.

Acknowledging at the outset that it was no longer his job to help organize the unorganized, Goldberg noted that the textile industry "welcomes the support of the union when it comes to problems of trade, but denies to the union the same welcome and warmth when other problems are involved."

"I believe there should be cooperation on all the problems," he said.

Goldberg praised Pollock for his "candor" in raising the wage question, calling it an example of the value of free discussion.

Beirne Charges Inaction

More candor was supplied the following day by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, who charged the Administration with inaction on unemployment and automation.

On unemployment, Beirne said: "Either we have not made ourselves clear . . . or the President has not been listening to us." He urged Kennedy to call together the 200 or 300 major business leaders for help in curing the "twin sores of poverty and unemployment" or face the possibility of a "massive overhaul of our economic system."

On automation, the CWA president decried as "timid" and "feeble" the steps thus far taken, and asked the Administration to draft the "best brains" in the country to consider the problem.

COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt and Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.) were other major guest speakers.

An unscheduled appearance was made by former Sen. Claude Pepper the morning after his victory in the Democratic primary for a House seat from a newly created district in the Miami area.

On unanimous recommendation of the officers, the union constitution was amended to provide for five administrative vice presidents to consult with the general officers on policy and with them comprise an executive committee.

Pollock and Sec.-Treas. John Chupka were re-elected without opposition. Four newcomers were chosen for the 20-member executive council to replace members who did not seek re-election. They are Samuel J. Azzinaro, Providence, R. I.; Rene Berthiaume, Rock Hill, S. C.; Kenneth DeLong, Toledo, O., and Irving Epstine, New York City.

Schnitzler Asks Drive To Spur Political Action

Montreal—Some 250 delegates to the 11th biennial convention of the Distillery Workers enthusiastically underscored a call "for more effective political education and political action" as a means of meeting the challenges of unemployment, automation and anti-union legislation "confronting the labor movement today."

The call was issued by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in a wide-ranging address covering international and domestic problems.

Schnitzler's remarks followed a comprehensive report on developments during the past two years presented by Pres. Mort Brandenburg and Sec.-Treas. George J. Oneto. Brandenburg noted that the union had been successful in obtaining "finest ever" contract gains, including higher wages, improved welfare benefits and a guaranteed work force as an antidote to automation. Despite the loss of nearly 5,000 workers, owing to automation in the distilling industry, the membership of the union reached a high-level mark of nearly 40,000.

In extending the fraternal greetings of the Canadian Labor Congress, Pres. Claude Jodoin expressed his satisfaction with the progress made by the union since it last met in Montreal in 1946, as well as with its participation in the activities of the CLC.

Others who addressed the convention were: Seafarers' Pres. Paul Hall; Harry Poole, President of the AFL-CIO Food and Beverage Trades Dept.; Jule Poulsen, general Secretary of the International Food and Allied Workers; Peter M. McGavin, executive secretary, AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.; Norman Zukowsky, president, Leather Goods Union; George Baldanzi, president, United Textile Workers; and Roger Provost, president, Quebec Federation of Labor.

Bargaining Policy on Agenda

The delegates were scheduled to act later upon 50 resolutions, including formulation of collective bargaining aims in upcoming industry-wide negotiations as well as proposals on prohibition, excise taxes and tariffs as issues having immediate impact upon the distillery workers.

Also slated for consideration were a number of constitutional changes and a revamping of the union financial structure to provide for an increased per capita, upward adjustment in minimum dues for each local union and establishment by special levy of a $500,000 strike fund in preparation for 1963 bargaining talks.

Equal Pay Vote Hailed By AFL-CIO

House Labor Committee approval of a bill to outlaw discrimination against women in the payment of wages has brought warm congratulations from the AFL-CIO.

In a letter to Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N.Y.), chairman of the subcommittee that considered the bill, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler pledged the federation's full support of the measure and called for its enactment at this session of Congress.

Zelenko and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) introduced the bill.

"We look for this constructive step to pave the way for favorable and prompt action by the full House of Representatives," said Schnitzler, who is a member of the President's Commission on the Status of Women.

"While the bill as finally reported by the full committee does not contain all the AFL-CIO has sought," Schnitzler's letter continued, "its minor limitations do not alter the central fact: a long-standing injustice to working women—sex discrimination in the payment of wages—will be substantially eliminated if this bill becomes law.

"The AFL-CIO will, as part of its continuing efforts to gain fair treatment for working women, give its full support toward achieving passage of equal pay legislation in the present session of Congress."

Laundry Union Elects New President

Ignacio, Calif. — Russell R. Crowell of Oakland, Calif., was elected president of the AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union at its third constitutional convention here.

He succeeds Winfield S. Chasmar of Jersey City, president since the founding convention in 1958, who withdrew his candidacy.

Crowell has been third vice president of the international union, business agent since 1952 of Oakland Local 3009 and president of the Alameda County Central Labor Council. He formerly was a teacher.

Sam H. Begler of Pittsburgh was unanimously reelected secretary-treasurer.

Crowell, Begler and Chasmar were the prime movers in the successful campaign to set up the union following the expulsion of the Laundry, Dry Cleaning & Dye House Workers Intl. Union from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of corrupt domination.

"We must all work together diligently to improve the wages and working conditions of all laundry and dry cleaning workers," Crowell said in his acceptance speech.

"We must work in our state legislatures and in our nation's capital to establish higher minimum wages and improved working conditions. We must organize the unorganized workers. This is our task for the next three years."

New Leaflet Outlines Role of WAD Groups

A new leaflet, Meet the WAD, a recruiting tool for use in building Women's Activities' Dept. groups of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education is now available free of charge.

The pamphlet describes "who we are—what we believe and the work we do," and is printed in color. Copies are available in quantity from COPE at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

New Cloture Move Fails:

Literacy Test Curbs Shelved by Senate

The administration's civil rights literacy test bill was abandoned for this session of Congress after the Senate refused for a second time to cut off a southern filibuster.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) moved the Senate on to other business after the second vote on cloture in less than a week showed no gain in the civil rights ranks and still fell 21 short of the two-thirds required to limit debate.

The bill, which would have barred states from using discriminatory literacy tests to keep Negroes and Spanish-speaking citizens from voting, was shelved by a 49-34 vote.

Opponents of dropping the fight included strong civil rights supporters who argued that the debate should continue, as Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) put it, "for as many days and weeks and months as necessary." They also included five Republicans and two Democrats who had refused to vote to cut off the debate.

As the second effort to invoke cloture went down to defeat by a 52-42 vote—31 Democrats and 11 Republicans favoring cloture, 22 Republicans and 30 Democrats opposed—notice was served that a new attempt will be made next January to change the Senate's rules.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) said civil rights supporters will proceed at the beginning of the next Congress on the assumption that a majority of the Senate has a constitutional right to change its rules and not be bound by procedures adopted by a preceding Congress. He expressed hope that Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, as presiding officer of the Senate, would uphold such a procedure and added: "If the ruling is against us, we shall try to reverse the ruling."

Hits 'Unholy Alliance'

Earlier Douglas denounced what he termed "an unholy alliance" between conservative midwestern Republicans and southern Democrats. He charged the majority of Republicans, in effect, with giving lip service only to civil rights, but blocking effective action by voting against cloture.

Meanwhile, in other legislative developments:

- The House Public Works Committee reported favorably an expanded $900 million version of the immediate public works program recommended by Pres. Kennedy to relieve unemployment.

The President's proposal was for a $600 million program for the coming year, to be financed through regular appropriations, coupled with authorization for a $2 billion stand-by program to be triggered when economic indicators point to an oncoming recession. The House committee sidetracked the stand-by program, which had run into heavy opposition from conservatives who opposed its financing provisions.

- The House Ways & Means Committee was reported in the final stages of work on the Administration's trade expansion bill. Meanwhile business, farm and labor groups joined in rallying support for the measure at a conference in Washington addressed by Pres. Kennedy and a group of cabinet members. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison was scheduled to be one of the principal speakers.
- A sharp battle over the labor-backed Administration proposal for a withholding tax on dividend and interest income faced the Senate Finance Committee—and eventually the Senate. Joining the opposition was Senate Banking Committee Chairman A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.), considered influential on tax matters, who said he has received more mail opposing the withholding tax "than I have gotten on any one bill in recent years."

A week earlier, Kennedy had charged that banks and other groups opposing dividend and interest withholding had "badly misinformed" the American people on the issue.

Incumbents Win Races In Three Primaries

Incumbent or organization-supported candidates for governor and U.S. senator won primary victories in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Nebraska in the May 15 elections, setting the stage for key contests in November.

Present congressmen in the three states seeking renomination also were successful, with one exception in Pennsylvania. In Maryland, in a Democratic contest for the congressman-at-large nomination, a labor backed candidate won out over one supported by the incumbent state administration.

This is how the November races shape up in the three states:

Pennsylvania: Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D) will face Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R). Both were unopposed in the primary. Richardson Dilworth, former mayor of Philadelphia, won an easy victory in the gubernatorial contest and will face Rep. William W. Scranton (R) in the fall.

Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R), after eight terms in Congress, was defeated by Dr. Joseph E. Weaver in his bid for renomination.

Maryland: Gov. J. Millard Tawes led his organization to almost a clean sweep winning renomination for himself and all top state officers. Rep. Daniel Brewster (D) won the senatorial nomination for the seat being vacated by Sen. John Marshall Butler. Maryland unions endorsed Brewster, running on the Tawes slate, but opposed the governor.

Tawes will face Republican Frank Small, Jr., in the fall, and Brewster will oppose former Rep. Edward Miller (R), who defeated James Gleason for the GOP nomination.

Carlton Sickles, strongly supported by labor, was the only victor over the Tawes organization, defeating Perry Wilkinson in the statewide contest for congressman-at-large. Incumbents won in all six of the congressional races in which they ran. In the district vacated by Brewster, Clarence Long, a Tawes-slate candidate, won the Democratic nomination.

Nebraska: Former Interior Sec. Fred Seaton in the Eisenhower Administration won the gubernatorial primary and will face Gov. Frank Morris (D) in November. The governor won renomination easily.

The Connecticut situation took on new importance meanwhile, with announcement by Sen. Prescott Bush (R) that he would not seek re-election. HEW Sec. Abraham Ribicoff is a candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination but faces opposition in the primary.

SHOPPING CENTER CAMPAIGN for petitions urging Congress to enact the Anderson-King bill, providing health care for the aged under the social security system, is a project of Philadelphia volunteers from the Women's Activities Dept. of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. Scene above is being duplicated by WAD volunteers all over the city.

Kennedy Fights for Health Bill As Showdown Nears in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

pected as soon as the Ways & Means Committee completes final work on the Trade Expansion Bill. Supporters were hopeful that Anderson-King would be reported out for a floor test, but the prospects were uncertain. One committee member whose vote could prove important, Rep. Clark W. Thompson (D-Tex.), said he wanted to take a longer look at how the Kerr-Mills Medical Care Act is working out in Texas before voting for any new health care legislation. However, he said he was "keeping open-minded" about Anderson-King.

Senate Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey said after congressional leaders conferred with Kennedy that the House would be given a chance to vote on the issue one way or another.

"The President has the bit in his mouth," Humphrey said. "In a real sense he was kindly and soft-hearted in the steel dispute as compared with his feelings on medicare."

In Washington, the Group Health Association of America voted at its 12th annual meeting to reaffirm support of the social security approach to health care financing, a position the American Medical Association vigorously opposes.

The delegates, many of them members of the AMA, called for "immediate congressional action to provide health benefits for the aged financed through the Old-Age, Survivors & Disability Insurance system and administered directly by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare."

GHA's system of direct service group practice medical care plans—many of them established or sponsored by labor unions—beat back the opposition of organized medicine in the 1930s and 1940s when it won a series of anti-trust actions against the AMA and some of its affiialtes.

Addressing the GHA meeting, Dr. James Howard Means, professor emeritus of clinical medicine at Harvard, likened the AMA to a "medieval guild" and said its energies have been directed "more and more toward the preservation of the status quo in medicine."

Meanwhile, these other developments added to the rising tempo of the drive:

- **Five hundred members of the Columbia University faculty, including 140 physicians on the staffs of medical schools associated with the university, formed a committee to support the Anderson-King bill to meet the "urgent need to ensure that the world's wealthiest society does not neglect the medical care needs of the people who built it."**
- The Physicians Committee for Health Care for the Aged Through Social Security, formed last March by a group of prominent doctors, charged that the AMA had refused to accept advertising giving their side of the issue for publication in the AMA Journal or the AMA News. The Physicians Committee reported it had enlisted about 1,000 doctors since formation of the group.
- The NCSC accused the AMA of opposing federal programs to aid patients, such as the Anderson-King bill, "while doctors collect millions of tax dollars" from other government programs, such as the medicare program for civilian dependents of servicemen, direct payments from the Public Health Service for treatment of merchant seamen and American Indians, and federal loans to expand their offices or to buy new medical equipment.
- The American Psychiatric Association refused to approve or deny the stand of its president, Dr. Walter E. Barton, in opposition to social security health care for retired persons.
- Ribicoff hailed the American Nurses Association for its repeated support of the social security approach despite intense pressure for reversal from the AMA and a number of doctors.
- **The New Jersey Medical Society backed away from supporting a group of its members threatening to refuse to treat patients under the Anderson-King bill should it become law. The society passed a resolution proclaiming "the right of its members to hold and express views and opinions relating to the conditions under which they will practice medicine for the greatest benefit of their patients."**

The society elected as its new president Dr. Louis S. Wegryn, who is listed in a recent brochure of the John Birch Society as a member of its committee of endorsers.

- Dr. Otto N. Glesne, retiring president of the Iowa Medical Society predicted that less than half the members of the society would take part in any program financed through the social security system.

5-19-62

Davis Lecture Fund Backed By AFL-CIO

The pioneering work of Dr. Michael M. Davis in the field of medical care, public health and hospital administration will be honored and perpetuated by a lectureship fund at the University of Chicago.

The lectureship project, initiated by a group of Davis' friends and colleagues on the occasion of his 80th birthday, has won the endorsement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the support of a large group of widely known business, labor, social welfare and medical leaders.

Dr. Davis has played a unique role in the medical care field as an advisor to the former AFL and the former CIO and, since merger, to the federation's Dept. of Social Security and, as a member of the Advisory Council, to the Community Services Committee.

The lectureship project at the University of Chicago has been accepted by the university which will receive and administer funds for lecturers and publication. A sum of $100,000 is the goal for the project.

The topic and the lecturer for each year will be selected by the university with the aid of an advisory committee.

Kennedy Asks Backing for Health Care

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Meany Challenges NAM on 'Profits-Create-Jobs' Claim

Support of Public Urged by President

New York—Addressing an overflow rally of more than 20,000 at Madison Square Garden, Pres. Kennedy appealed to the American people to get behind the drive for a health insurance plan for the aged under the social security system.

Public support, the President declared, "is essential if this, or any other piece of progressive legislation, is going to be passed."

And, he predicted, the Anderson-King bill, which contains the health care plan, will be passed "as inevitably as the tide comes in."

The audience time and again interrupted Kennedy and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany with applause and roars of approval.

Meany referred to an earlier Garden rally to enlist support for the social security approach to health insurance, held in 1960, as "the preliminaries."

"Today we are here for round one of the main bout," he declared.

The rally's "three generations" theme, stressing the family's stake in health care for the aged, was underscored by the huge crowd of people in their 60's and 70's, younger workers and children.

See pictures of rally on Page 5.

More than 17,500 seats were quickly filled after the doors opened at 10:45 a.m. In the 90 degree heat outside, some 2,500 other persons packed a block of 49th St., seated on folding chairs, doorsteps and fire escapes to hear the speeches over a public address system.

An entertainment program, contributed by top union performers, began at 1 p.m. as a prelude to the speeches. Music was provided by a top-flight orchestra of 111 musicians, all 65 or older.

The New York rally was spon-

(Continued on Page 4)

35-Hour Workweek Drive Seen

By Gervase N. Love

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO will start a nationwide campaign for the 35-hour week with no loss in take-home pay unless the country's rate of economic growth picks up "right soon," Pres. George Meany predicted before 1,500 cheering delegates to the Clothing Workers 23d biennial convention here.

Meany's forecast touched off a noisy demonstration. Only 24 hours earlier the convention had passed two resolutions calling for the 35-hour week—one in the industry and the other as an amendment to the Wage-Hour Act—despite Kennedy Administration opposition reiterated at the convention by Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg.

"When we look at this unemployment situation we also take a look at the question of hours," Meany said. "We don't say that 40 hours is bad for the health of a worker. We have more sense than that. But when we reach the point where there is no other answer to this problem

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"SHOW US" is the challenge of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Charles R. Sligh, Jr., executive vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who had just argued at the White House Conference on National Economic Issues that more profits were needed to create jobs. Meany is shown as he took the floor and called on Sligh to spell out just how much profit industry feels it needs and how this could be translated into greater employment.

Adjustment Clause Hailed:

Labor Joins in Rally To Back Trade Bill

By David L. Perlman

America's national interest requires both expanded world trade and new forms of help for workers and companies hurt by the lowering of tariff barriers, the AFL-CIO has declared.

Labor's position is that these two key elements of Pres. Kennedy's trade bill are "inseparable," said AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison in a major speech to a national conference called to demonstrate broad public support for trade expansion.

The conference, attended by 1,200 representatives of 100 organizations, also heard:

- Pres. Kennedy declare that expanded trade with Europe's Common Market is necessary both for economic growth in the United States and to strengthen the Atlantic alliance.
- Four Cabinet members spell out the benefits of expanded trade to labor, business, agriculture and the nation's foreign policy.
- Bipartisan support expressed by Henry Cabot Lodge, former ambassador to the United Nations and GOP vice presidential candidate in 1960.
- Business and farm leaders join with labor in support of the Administration program.

In addition to Harrison, who addressed the general conference session, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and

(Continued on Page 4)

Tells Sligh To Back Up Statement

By John M. Barry

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, speaking from the floor at the White House Conference on National Economic Issues, challenged an industry spokesman to back up his argument that more profits would create more jobs.

"I don't care what profit you get, if you can put America back to work," Meany told Charles R. Sligh, Jr., executive vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

He called on the NAM to spell out just how much profit industry thinks it needs to create jobs, not to translate into "fatter salaries" or the "legalized larceny" of stock-option plans for executives.

The confrontation occurred after Sligh had completed prepared remarks in which he declared that the nation's nagging unemployment problem was the result not of automation, but of the "encroachment of labor costs and taxes upon business profits."

To Send Proposals

Sligh said he would send Meany copies of the NAM's job-making proposals, but that "the consumer should be the judge" of the proper level of profits.

The incident came on the second day of the conference, which brought together some 250 labor, management, public and government representatives to exchange views and seek greater understand-

(Continued on Page 12)

GOP Beaten on Cuts In Trade Bill Job Aid

Republican efforts to kill the "adjustment" sections of the pending trade expansion bill have been tentatively rejected by the House Ways & Means Committee in a series of votes.

GOP members sought to limit benefits to workers who lose their jobs because of imports to the amount of the regular state unemployment compensation. The bill itself provides 65 percent of average wages. In dollars, this would have cut benefits from an average of $48 a week under the Administration bill to $37 under the Republican proposal.

Operating Unions, Rails Resume Talks With Mediation Board Aid

The five railroad operating unions and rail management have agreed to resume negotiations on their dispute over work rules changes with the help of the National Mediation Board.

The decision was announced by Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg after a meeting he had called in his Washington office following the operators' walkout from earlier bargaining sessions.

Goldberg said representatives of both parties to the dispute agreed to give full cooperation to Leverett Edwards, mediation board chairman.

"I am confident that both parties in good faith will make every effort with the board's help to resolve their differences," Goldberg said. 'It is important they do so because the national interest is very vitally involved in these negotiations."

Edwards, after consultation with the unions and the carriers, said meetings were scheduled to resume May 25 in Chicago.

At issue are broad changes in rules recommended by a special presidential commission which reported in February after lengthy hearings. Its proposals included ultimate elimination of all firemen's or helpers' jobs on diesel locomotives in freight and yard service, longer hours of work for a day's

(Continued on Page 12)

Morse Wins Primary Race For 4th Term

Sen. Wayne Morse won Democratic nomination for a fourth six-year term in the Senate in Oregon's primary elections. He will be opposed in the November general election by Republican Sig Unander, a former state treasurer, who defeated Rep. Edwin R. Durno, a first-term member of the House, in the GOP primary.

Morse, now among the top 16 of the 100-member Senate in seniority, was elected as a Republican in 1944 and 1950, renounced his GOP membership after 1954 to declare himself an independent, and won his third term in 1956 as a Democrat.

Democratic Representatives Edith Green and Al Ullman won renomination and Republican Rep. Walter Norblad had no opposition in his GOP primary. Former Rep. Charles O. Porter, who was beaten by Republican Durno two years ago, lost to Robert Duncan in the Democratic primary for the fourth Oregon House seat.

In the Nebraska primaries, two incumbent Republican House members were matched with each other as a result of the state's loss of one seat, and Rep. Ralph Beerman defeated Rep. Phil Weaver. Weaver charged in the campaign that Beerman had voted "95 percent" of the time with "acknowledged" members of the John Birch Society. Republican Rep. David Martin, who also was challenged as a right-winger, won renomination against a widely-known soil-and-water conservationist challenger.

A former Eisenhower Cabinet member, Fred Seaton, won the Republican nomination for governor against incumbent Democratic Gov. Frank Morrison.

In Oklahoma, former Gov. Raymond Gary trailed W. P. Bill Atkinson, a suburban-housing developer, by a close and indecisive margin in unofficial tabulations in the Democratic contest for governor.

Plumbers Get Increases in Canadian Pact

The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters have signed an agreement with the Industrial Contractors Association of Canada providing for a 10-cent-an-hour hike in the national rate for each of three years.

The pact, covering 40 Canadian firms, is a companion agreement to the one recently signed by the union and American contractors on a national basis. Retroactive to Apr. 1, 1962, the Canadian contract sets rates of $2.60 in 1962; $2.70 in 1963; and $2.80 in 1964.

The rates apply to all but the eastern Maritime Provinces, where they will be $2.35, $2.42 and $2.50.

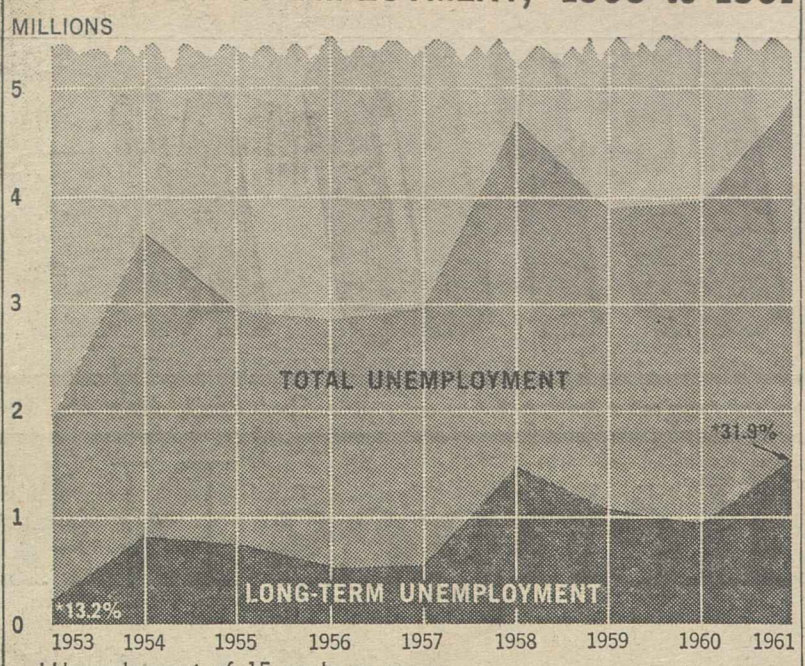
Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the union and George Wilkenson of the Marwell Construction Co., spokesman for the contractors, predicted the new agreement would have a stabilizing effect on the construction industry in Canada.

Five Union Members Die on Fishing Trip

Los Angeles—The bodies of five members of Railway Clerks Lodge 1315 were recovered off Newport Beach following the sinking of a 25-foot fishing cruiser. Two other bodies were recovered, and two men still are missing.

The union members, employed as dock hands by the Universal Carloading & Distributing Co., were Robert Gibson, Jr., Harvey L. Johnston, Robert Herman Schmidt, William F. Huffman and John Treadway.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT,[1] 1953 to 1961



[1] Unemployment of 15 weeks or more
* Percent of Long-Term Unemployment to Total Unemployment.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unilateral Pay Rise Held Unfair Practice

A unanimous Supreme Court has ruled it is not necessary to prove that an employer acted in bad faith for the National Labor Relations Board to hold that unilateral changes in wages and working conditions during negotiations constituted illegal failure to bargain.

The ruling reversed a decision of the 2nd U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which had refused to enforce an NLRB order against the Williamsburg Steel Products Co. The labor board held that the company committed an unfair labor practice in 1957 when it put into effect wage increases greater than it had offered the Technical Engineers in negotiations, and instituted a merit raise system and changes in sick leave policy which had not been agreed to by the union.

Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., speaking for the court, said unilateral changes in sick leave policy "plainly frustrated the statutory objective of establishing working conditions through bargaining."

The merit raises, he said, would have been permissible if the company had an established policy in this area, but he noted this was not the case.

On the general wage increase, Brennan declared:

"An employer is not required to lead with his best offer; he is free to bargain. But even after an impasse is reached he has no license to grant wage increases greater than any he has ever offered the union at the bargaining table, for such action is necessarily inconsistent with a sincere desire to conclude an agreement with the union."

There is "no resemblance," Brennan said, between this situation and one "wherein an employer, after notice and consultation, unilaterally institutes a wage increase identical with one which the union has rejected as too low."

The decision emphasized that unilateral action by an employer "without prior discussion with the union . . . must of necessity obstruct bargaining, contrary to the congressional policy."

On this basis, he said, the NLRB may hold such action to be an unfair labor practice "without also finding the employer guilty of subjective bad faith."

23-Cent Pact Ends Machinists' Strike

Buffalo—About 500 members of two lodges of the Machinists at the American Machine & Foundry Co. ended a 10-day strike here by ratifying new contracts calling for 23-cent-an-hour wage and fringe benefit packages spread over a three-year period.

The strike began when the 180-member office workers Lodge 992 objected to a management demand for the unqualified right to have supervisors assigned work previously done by members of the bargaining unit. Production and maintenance workers of Lodge 1297 joined the walkout although they had reached substantial agreement with the firm.

John Mullen, representative of Machinists Dist. 76, said the office workers' new contract calls for bargaining unit members to do the disputed purchasing and contract-estimating work, with management "supervision and investigation."

Car Carrier, Hoffa Indicted In T-H Case

A federal grand jury in Nashville, Tenn., has indicted James R. Hoffa on charges of accepting illegal payments from a Michigan trucking firm between 1949 and 1958. The trucking firm, Commercial Carriers, also was indicted on a charge of conspiring with Hoffa to violate a Taft-Hartley Act provision that forbids payments from employers to union officials.

The indictment states that Hoffa, president of the unaffiliated Teamsters Union, benefited with another Teamsters' officer, the late Owen Bert Brennan, through operations in a company called Test Fleet Corp., by a net income of $242,000 before taxes.

It alleges that Commercial Carriers "set up" Test Fleet in Tennessee and then transferred the stock to the wives of Hoffa and Brennan in their maiden names.

The purpose, the indictment charges, was to allow Test Fleet to "take title" to certain trucks, lease them back to Commercial for hauling Cadillac automobiles, and distribute the rental profits to stockholders, who were Mrs. Hoffa and Mrs. Brennan.

More than $1 million gross was made in payments to Test Fleet, the grand jury charge says.

A separate federal mail fraud indictment of Hoffa is pending in federal court in Orlando, Fla. This involves operations of a Sun Valley, Fla., real estate land promotion.

Hoffa was arrested recently in Washington, D. C., on an assault charge sworn by Sam Baron of the Teamsters' Warehouse Div.

Federationist Analysis:

More Jobs Asked for Retrained Workers

Retraining of jobless workers to teach them new skills will not by itself make significant inroads in persistent, long-term unemployment, the AFL-CIO has warned.

A federation analysis of the new manpower training program, which goes into operation in July, emphasizes the problems as well as the promises of retraining during a period of slow economic growth. The analysis, by the Dept. of Research, appears in the May issue of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO official magazine.

Labor supports the training program and vigorously worked for its passage, the article points out, because automation and technological changes have made many existing skills obsolete and have sharply reduced job opportunities for semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

"It is only through further training that the unemployed will be able to acquire the skills needed for job vacancies that exist now and for the type of job opportunities most likely to exist in the future," the Federationist article declares.

Unfortunately, there are only a limited number of genuine job openings which can presently be filled through retraining programs.

Not Enough Jobs

"Without such opportunities," the analysis notes, "training will be of little help and this is precisely our difficulty today—not enough job opportunities."

Pointing out that private spending "will not provide enough push" to bring about full employment, the analysis declares:

"What is needed, and needed urgently, are government programs and policies which will help to stimulate the economy."

Semi-skilled workers have been hardest hit by the combination of business recession and technological changes, the article points out. Despite the fact that 1962 is called a "recovery" year, long-term unemployment has not diminished.

Local Groups Needed

While unemployment among skilled workers has not been as high, "many skilled workers are presently unemployed." In such an atmosphere, "improving the skills of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers will not lead to employment" unless job opportunities are expanded.

Census Finds More TVs Than Phones

About 41 million households bought television sets between 1950 and 1960, the Census Bureau found among the 53 million households it enumerated two years ago.

The rise was from 5 million TV sets to 46 million. However, radio receivers still held the lead and were found in 48.5 million households, an increase of 8 million sets in the decade. Telephones, which were not counted in 1950, were found in nearly 42 million housing units in 1960.

The analysis emphasizes the importance of labor-management-public advisory committees being set up at the state and local levels to help supervise the program.

Although the legislation requires that there be "reasonable expectation" of a job at the conclusion of an individual's training program, the article warns that "there surely will be pressure at work to ignore this requirement simply to get people into the program. This will mean, of course, a waste of time and money and disappointment for the trainee."

Furthermore, the AFL-CIO notes, training workers for jobs which do not exist would "present a threat . . . to the standards of wages and working conditions."

Properly administered — and, above all, with other governmental measures to stimulate the economy—the program will help long-jobless workers regain their foothold in the nation's work force. If "improperly administered," the AFL-CIO warns, the legislation could end up doing "more harm than good."

The task of labor, management and government agencies, the federation analysis concludes, is to make certain that the program operates "in the most constructive manner."

Stonecutters Beaten In Attempted Raid

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Marble Polishers, backed by the AFL-CIO, have defeated a raid by the Stonecutters at the Tennessee Marble Co. here. Employes voted 72-22 to retain the Marble Polishers as their bargaining representative in a National Labor Relations Board election.

AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Paul R. Christopher helped the Marble Polishers during the campaign, as did a third union—the United Stone Workers.

The federation's active help was given after the Stonecutters had been found in non-compliance with the decisions of an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes procedure.

A ruling by a subcommittee of the Executive Council put into effect constitutional sanctions against the offending union, including "assistance and aid" to unions resisting a raid.

The United Stone Workers assigned Marvin Blaylock, a member of the union's executive board, to assist the Marble Polishers and a delegation of rank-and-file Stone Workers from nearby areas came to Knoxville to help in the campaign.

Vice Pres. Wylie Lawhead of the Marble Polishers directed his union's successful effort to retain bargaining rights.

CLC Plays Host To Labor Editors

Ottawa—Over 30 U.S. labor editors were briefed on the key problems of trade union organization, the political structure and the Canadian economy during a three-day conference here sponsored by the Canadian Labor Congress.

The top officers and the staff of the CLC conducted background sessions for the editors in the key problem areas, touching off numerous questions and pertinent discussion.

The conference included a visit to Montreal for a first-hand look at the problem of bilingualism for the trade union press in the French-speaking areas of Canada.

Urges NLRB to Act:

TWUA Asks Court Order In South Carolina Firings

The National Labor Relations Board has been asked to seek a federal court order immediately reinstating three southern textile workers found by an NLRB trial examiner to have been fired illegally because of their union activities.

NLRB action was urged by the Textile Workers Union of America, which argued that a limited injunction issued last December against the West Point Mfg. Co. should be expanded in view of the trial examiner's findings.

The TWUA said its organizing drive at the firm's Wellington Mills division in Anderson, S. C., has been blocked "because of the fear engendered" by the firings last September—and the fact that the three workers have not yet been reinstated.

Last fall the NLRB sought an injunction against the company under the little-used Sec. 10(j) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits the labor board to petition federal courts for immediate relief against unfair labor practices by unions or employers.

U.S. District Judge Robert J. Martin, Jr., promptly enjoined the company from using unlawful methods to prevent its workers from organizing but refused at that time to order the immediate reinstatement of the three union committeemen. He said court-ordered reinstatement of the employes before the NLRB had judged the case would "go beyond maintaining the status quo."

Reconsideration Urged

The TWUA urged the NLRB to petition Martin to reconsider his earlier ruling in light of the trial examiner's report and to extend his injunction to require temporary reinstatement of the three workers. Unless this is done, the union said, it would take "at least another 12 months" under normal procedures before the workers get their jobs back.

"The problem of urgency is reemphasized by the continuing inability of our union to conduct a fair election for the 500 Wellington workers while its key supporters still suffer from unlawful discrimination," TWUA Assistant Gen. Counsel Edward Wynne wrote.

In recommending the reinstatement with back pay of the three union supporters, NLRB Trial Examiner Sydney S. Asher, Jr., found that they had been discriminatorily fired as part of the company's "sustained campaign" to "stamp out" the union.

His recommended order calls on the company to "cease and desist" from illegal actions including interrogating employes, using "threats of reprisals or promises of benefits" to get them to stop wearing union buttons, and "suggesting" that employes "organize to combat any labor organization."

In addition to recommending that the company be ordered to stop specific unfair practices, the trial examiner said that on the basis of "past conduct" the employer should be barred from "in any manner infringing upon the rights of its employes."

The fired committeemen were Milford Allen, who had worked at the mill since 1938 except for wartime military service; H. C. McKinney, Jr., employed since 1945, and Luther Jackson Evans, first employed in 1956 and rehired in August 1961 after his return from military service.

Two Unions Begin Talks In Aluminum

Preliminary talks before contract negotiations have been opened by the Steelworkers and Aluminum Workers on behalf of more than 50,000 workers employed by five major aluminum firms.

Contracts with the Aluminum Co. of America and Reynolds Metals Co., held by both unions, expire July 31. Additional USWA agreements with the aluminum division of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. and with the Ormet Corp. expire on the same date, while pacts of both unions with Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. run out in October.

The USWA has begun exploratory talks on non-economic issues with all of its employers at sessions being held separately in New York. Talks with Olin Mathieson have been recessed briefly to permit union negotiators to fill previous commitments.

The Aluminum Workers have presented major contract proposals to Reynolds and Alcoa. They have not been made public, but a union spokesman said they were intended to increase job and income security. The union estimates that although 10 to 15 percent of its members have been laid off in the last two years, aluminum production is near record levels with the smaller work force.

The USWA represents about half the workers in the industry. The AWIU bargains for 18,000 at Reynolds Metals and about 3,000 at Kaiser. Other unions, including the Auto Workers, account for the remainder.

Clergy Urged to Lead Fight on Prejudice

A call for more leadership from the clergy in the fight on discrimination was voiced by Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy at a day-long Community Leaders' Conference on Equal Employment Opportunity called by Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson.

A combination of the clergy, the government and private groups could make real progress in the field, Kennedy declared. He stressed the importance of "putting our own house in order" if the U.S. is to retain leadership in the free world.

Other speakers included Johnson, chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, vice chairman; Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff; Chairman John W. Macy of the Civil Service Commission; Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, general chairman of the conference; Stephen N. Shulman, acting executive vice chairman of the President's Committee; John G. Feild, its executive director, and Hobart Taylor, Jr., special counsel.

William J. McSorley, assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., presided in place of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at a workshop on apprenticeship and training.

LABOR'S FIGHT ON BIAS was reviewed at a conference for staff representatives of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates at which speakers included Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (seated, right), who gave the keynote address; Assistant Dir. Walter Davis (seated, left) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; and standing, left to right, Assistant Dir. Donald Slaiman and Dir. Boris Shishkin.

Labor Staffs Briefed On Civil Rights Goals

The full strength organized labor is bringing to bear in the fight for civil rights was mobilized at a two-day conference in Washington at which top staff representatives of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates reviewed plans aimed at attaining top effectiveness.

The urgency of labor's participation in the battle on bias was emphasized by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in his keynote address.

"A forceful and forthright civil rights mandate has been given us by the 1961 AFL-CIO convention," he said.

"Our task in the Civil Rights Committee is to see that the purposes of this mandate be put into practice throughout the ranks.

"We have enlisted active participation of the labor movement at four levels—national and international unions, trade and industrial departments, state central labor bodies and local and central labor bodies.

"This four-pronged drive is reinforced by the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and assisted by the other departments of the federation."

Unions Report

The participants reported on the status of the fight for civil rights in each affiliate and discussed how to make the unions' role more effective.

Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights discussed labor-initiated, communitywide cooperative programs, including surveys to serve as a basis for local action. Assistant Dir. Walter Davis outlined the new reinforced procedure for effecting compliance with AFL-CIO civil rights policy.

Assistant Dir. Donald Slaiman discussed labor's drive against bias in apprenticeship training programs, citing specific examples of union initiative in enlisting other groups in this phase of the fight.

Non-discrimination clauses in apprenticeship agreements with employers have been negotiated by more than 600 building trades locals, according to William J. McSorley, who represented Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

In other areas:

- John Feild, executive director, discussed the work of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. He was accompanied by John Bourg, in charge of trade union liaison.
- Executive Dir. Berl Bernhardt of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission reported on the progress of the commission's current studies.
- Roy Reuther, in charge of the AFL-CIO register-and-vote campaign, told of progress in that drive and discussed how to overcome the effect of denial of voting rights.
- Arthur Chapin, special assistant to Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, told of moves made to complete desegregation of state employment offices by the U.S. Employment Service, and described the liaison he maintains between the department's agencies and the President's Committee.

ICFTU Rips East German Secret Trial

Brussels — The East Germany secret trial of Heinz Brandt, German labor journalist, ending with his sentence to 13 years in prison by a Soviet zone court, has been bitterly denounced by Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"The free trade union movement is profoundly shocked and incensed at this trial which made a mockery of justice," he said in condemning the "purely political persecution" of a trade union journalist on duty.

Brandt, the victim of Nazi persecution during the Hitler regime, was editor of the West German metal workers' union paper, Metall. He was kidnaped and spirited into East Germany while in West Berlin in June 1961 to cover a meeting of the commercial, banking and insurance workers union. His arrest was announced some weeks later by East Berlin police.

The ICFTU protested his abduction in a formal complaint to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and to the UN Economic & Social Council, and in addition filed a complaint with the Intl. Labor Organization charging the Soviet Union, as occupying power, with a brutal violation of trade union rights.

The recent sixth world congress of the Intl. Federation of Journalists, held in Vienna, voiced its indignation at Brandt's imprisonment as a violation of human rights

NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY is not paying its employees salaries commensurate with their worth, delegates to a Newspaper Guild wage conference in Washington determined after studying rates in comparable industries. Delegates, some of whom are shown above, concluded that 1957 goals of $200 weekly for key classifications and $100 for all adult jobs can be attained soon if all members demonstrate their determination and coordinate their efforts. The goals are more than justified, the conference concluded, by rising living costs, pay for comparable work in other industries, and the healthy profits of newspapers generally.

A group of doctors presenting their statement on health care for the aged to President Kennedy

A Committee of Physicians Urges You To Support Health Care for the Aged . . . Through Social Security

On March 27, some 40 physicians from every part of the nation signed a statement which emphasized:

"We believe the social security system is a most practical and sound method of financing health benefits for the great majority of the aged."

The statement expressed our belief that "with such a method of financing health benefits for the aged, the physicians of America will be better able to maintain their commitment to provide high quality care and excellence of standards while preserving independence of professional judgment, and the aged will be better able to enjoy with dignity the best of modern medical care."

Large numbers of doctors, we believe, agree with that statement. (Many have written to our Committee expressing agreement.) We appeal to you for your support.

We believe that this program of health care for the aged will be good for the patient and good for the doctor. It will strengthen the voluntary hospitals and voluntary insurance plans, and it will lighten the present burden of public assistance programs. We also believe it will have the long-range effect of making possible the purchase of medical care from reputable physicians by many people who cannot now afford it.

As doctors study the principles of health care for the aged through social security, they are coming to understand that it is in no way an introduction to "socialized medicine" or an interference with "freedom of choice."

On the basis of our studies and experience as practical physicians we are completely satisfied that only through social security can adequate health care be made available for America's older citizens.

To help carry on the campaign for health care for the aged through social security, we appeal to you . . . our fellow physicians . . . to support this program with your name and, if you wish, with a donation.

The adjoining coupon is for your convenience.

Physicians Committee for Health Care
For the Aged Through Social Security
Room 226, 704 Seventeenth St., N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

1. ☐ I am pleased to add my name to those supporting Health Care for the Aged Through Social Security.
2. ☐ Enclosed is my contribution of $_____ to help the Committee support a program of Health Care for the Aged Through Social Security.
3. ☐ Please send me _____ copies of your brochure.

Name_____

Street & No._____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

A.N.

PHYSICIANS COMMITTEE FOR HEALTH CARE FOR THE AGED THROUGH SOCIAL SECURITY
Room 226, 704 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.
Phone: Area Code 202 737-3171

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, Claverack, N.Y., Chairman; Dr. Robert H. Alway, Palo Alto, Calif.; Dr. David Barr, New York City; Dr. Leona Baumgartner, New York City; Dr. E. Michael Bluestone, New York City; Dr. DeWitt Burton, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Martin Cherkasky, New York City; Dr. Robert E. Cooke, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Edward P. Crump, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. James P. Dixon, Yellow Springs, O.; Dr. Benedict Duffy, Jersey City, N.J.; Dr. Robert H. Ebert, Cleveland, O.; Dr. Alfred Gellhorn, New York City; Dr. Morton Goodman, Portland, Ore.; Dr. James H. Graves, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Sven Gunderson, Hanover, N.H.; Dr. R. Francis Jones, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Lawrence S. Kubie, Towson, Md.; Dr. Philip R. Lee, Palo Alto, Calif.; Dr. Irving M. London, New York City; Dr. J. Howard Means, Dorchester, Mass.; Dr. Daniel R. Mishell, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Dr. Frederick D. Mott, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Dickinson W. Richards, New York City; Dr. David Rutstein, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Ernest Saward, Portland, Ore.; Dr. William A. Sawyer, Rochester, N.Y.; Dr. Benjamin Spock, Cleveland, O.; Dr. Alonzo Yerby, New York City.

REJECTION OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT by the American Medical Association for paid publication in its AMA Journal or AMA News was "inconsistent" with the AMA slogan of "free choice," charged Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, head of the Physicians Committee for Health Care for the Aged Through Social Security. The AMA refused the ad on the ground that it "does not conform" to its "standards," Esselstyn said. This was "consistent" with the organization's policy of "protecting the AMA membership from exposure to an unemotional presentation of facts" on the issue, he added.

Adjustment Features Essential To Trade Bill, AFL-CIO Holds

(Continued from Page 1)

Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg presented the AFL-CIO position at panel sessions.

Harrison emphasized that labor "wholeheartedly" supports the Administration trade bill, but warned against efforts by opponents to strip it of its adjustment features, including special unemployment benefits and retraining for workers who lose their jobs because of increased imports.

Bill Called 'Realistic'

"The AFL-CIO believes trade adjustment so essential that we cannot support a trade program without it." Harrison declared.

He termed the Administration bill "realistic" in that it discards the "head-in-the-sand-approach" of "pretending that trade cannot hurt anybody."

The Kennedy program, Harrison said, "includes both a direct admission that some groups might be hurt by more competition and offers some mechanisms to cure that injury . . . Adjustment assistance provisions in the bill would help those relatively few businessmen and workers who might get hurt."

Harrison emphasized that the drive for expanded trade should not be used as an excuse to keep wages down.

"The ever-rising ability to produce must be met by an ever-rising ability to consume," he declared.

Kennedy told the conference that the adjustment provision is "an insurance policy . . . tailored to help firms and workers get back into the competitive stream." He termed it "an investment in better production" instead of "the dole of tariff protection."

Former Pres. Eisenhower, in a message to the conference, strongly endorsed the trade program of his successor and specifically backed the adjustment features.

Government assistance "must be provided," he said, "for those who suffer dislocation" caused by trade programs which are "beneficial to the country as a whole."

Eisenhower's position was a turnabout from 1958, when major tariff legislation was last before Congress. At that time, labor-backed proposals to help workers and companies adversely affected by imports were rejected by the Administration.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg said the adjustment provision "is designed not as a windfall for the few, but as part of a great effort to enhance the welfare of the many."

He noted that the bill calls for "higher worker benefits than those ordinarily provided in our unemployment and training programs" and termed this "both necessary and appropriate." He added:

Higher Benefits Appropriate

"They are necessary in order to provide adequately for the needs of the affected workers, most of whom will be in low-wage industries, and many of whom will have to learn new skills or will have difficulty finding other work because of their age.

"Higher benefits are appropriate because these workers will be suffering hardships as a result of a positive trade policy undertaken in the national interest."

Goldberg said the trade bill will create "several hundreds of thousands of jobs" through increased exports, while rising imports would affect "only about 90,000 workers."

Through retraining, he said, many workers would be able to learn new skills which would bring them more income than they now receive in low-wage industries. Lower consumer prices would repay taxpayers "many times the cost of the program," he added.

Kennedy Speaks to Nation:

Rallies Spur Public On Health Care Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

sored jointly by the Golden Ring Council of Senior Citizens here and the National Council of Senior Citizens, with headquarters in Washington. Across the nation, 32 other rallies involving more than 150,000 persons were being held simultaneously under sponsorship of the NCSC and its affiliates.

Drawing the issue in dramatic terms, Kennedy cited the case of a typical retired worker and his wife, on social security and a small pension, who are confronted with a major illness.

The first thing to go, the President said, is the couple's life savings of $2,500 to $3,000. Next comes a mortgage on their home, he continued, and then an appeal for help to their children, who are already burdened with payments on their own homes, for their own sicknesses and for the education of their children.

The husband, Kennedy observed, "finally goes in and signs a petition saying he's broke and needs assistance."

If the Anderson-King bill were enacted, the President said, the same retired worker would have the great bulk of his hospital bills covered by health insurance, prepaid during his working years through social security payroll deductions, without the requirement that he take a pauper's oath.

"This bill serves the public interest," he declared. "It involves the government because it involves the public welfare. The Constitution did not make the President or the Congress powerless. It gave them definite responsibilities to advance the general welfare and that is what we are attempting to do."

He charged the American Medical Association and other opponents of the social security approach with directing a mail campaign laden with misinformation against the Anderson-King bill.

He urged doctors not merely to read the statements and editorials in AMA publications—"because I do not recognize the bill when I hear those descriptions"—but to write to him, to other Administration officials or to the bill's co-sponsors, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), for copies of the measure and literature about it.

'Progress of Some Sort'

Meany saw "progress of some sort" in the "recognition" implied by a number of recent "alternative" plans that hospitalization expenses are a serious problem to the aged.

He charged Republican opponents of Anderson-King with putting a "price tag"—inclusion of commercial insurance companies—on their votes, and added:

"We are not satisfied with just the principle of social security financing. Half a principle is no principle at all. We want not only social security financing but social security administration as well. That is the way for the people to get their money's worth—the only way."

On some policies of commercial insurance firms, which GOP Sen. Jacob K. Javits wants to "cut in," Meany declared, only 39 cents in benefits are paid for every $1 collected. In contrast, he observed, under the social security plan, almost 97 cents of every dollar would go for benefits.

"Then, of course, under social security your protection could not be cancelled at all, and private commercial insurance companies have a habit of cancelling health insurance policies—even after a single claim," the AFL-CIO president continued.

Meany Sees Symbol In Garden Crowds

The Madison Square Garden background for the television broadcasts of Pres. Kennedy and the American Medical Association threw into "dramatic contrast" the health care for the aged programs of the Administration and the AMA, commented AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"Madison Square Garden was jam-packed with people for Pres. Kennedy's program," Meany recalled, "and that was both right and symbolic, for Pres. Kennedy's program is for the people.

"Madison Square Garden was empty and barren for the American Medical Association's program—and that too was right and symbolic, for the AMA's program is just as empty and barren."

Meany cautioned the audience against overconfidence, urging his listeners to "lobby for the public good" by writing their congressmen and making sure their neighbors "know the truth about health insurance for the aged through social security."

Political Action Urged

"And we must register," he declared, "so that we can make our voices heard at the ballot box in support of candidates who themselves support the public welfare and in opposition to candidates who themselves place profit before the needs of people."

At Charleston, W. Va., Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security told a Senior Citizens Rally that "watered-down substitutes" for the Anderson-King bill hark back to the Kerr-Mills Act of 1960, which the AMA says is the only legislation needed on health care.

But 20 months after enactment, Cruikshank pointed out, only 23 states and three territories have programs in operation under Kerr-Mills, which provides direct federal grants to match state funds spent on medical aid.

Kennedy, in anticipation of the AMA's televised rebuttal Monday night, referred to charges that social security health care would "sap the individual self-reliance of Americans" and declared:

"I can't imagine anything worse to sap someone's self-reliance than to be sick, alone, broke or to have saved for a lifetime and put it out in a week, two weeks, a month, two months. . . .

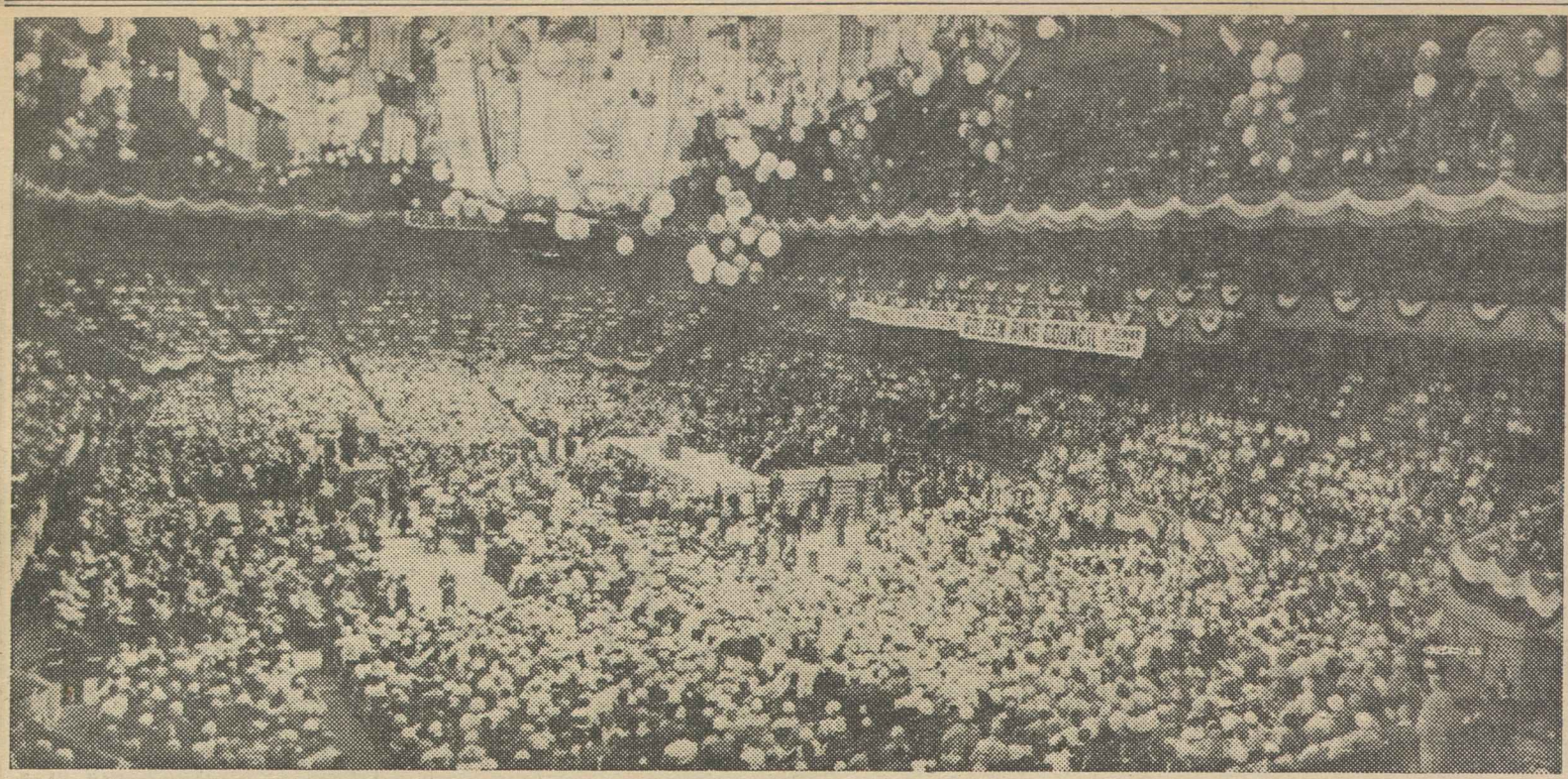
Same Old Argument

"This argument that the government should stay out, that it saps our pioneer stock—I used to hear that argument when we were talking about raising the minimum wage to $1.25, and against the original Social Security Act of 1935 sponsored by Franklin D. Roosevelt."

He pointed out that the Anderson-King bill would interfere in no way with a patient's choice of doctor or hospital and predicted that no doctor would refuse to treat patients under it, despite the boycott threatened by a group of New Jersey physicians.

Kennedy agreed that Anderson-King would not solve all health care problems confronting the aged, "but it's a start."

The same was true, he said, of "all the great revolutionary movements of the . . . Roosevelt Administration in the Thirties we now take for granted."

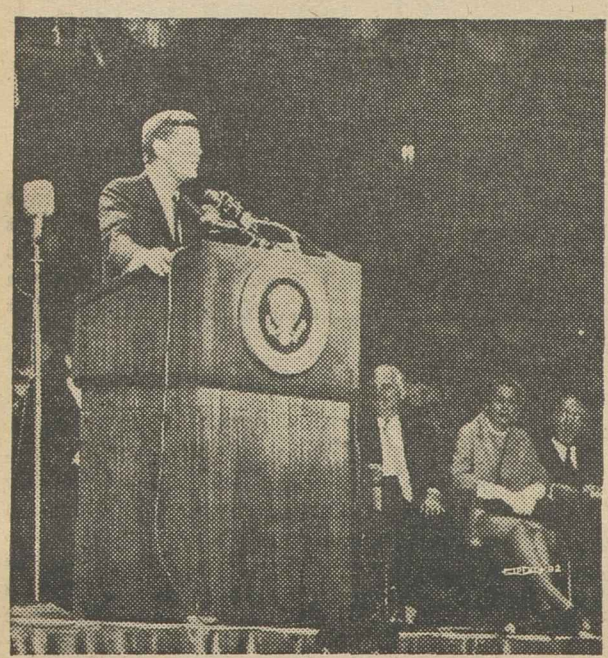


Three generations of Americans rallied across the country May 20 in support of Pres. Kennedy's program for health insurance for the aged under the social security system. The President himself addressed a huge crowd filling Madison Square Garden (left) and overflowing onto 49th St., where Kennedy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other speakers were heard over a loudspeaker system.

The President's speech was televised nationally as a public service broadcast by the major networks and was piped into 32 other rallies held simultaneously at major cities. All were sponsored by the National Council of Senior Citizens and affiliated organizations.

Other photographs on the page depict scenes from rallies in Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis as well as New York. In all, the NCSC estimated, some 150,000 persons took part in the demonstrations.

Health Care Mass Rallies Span Nation



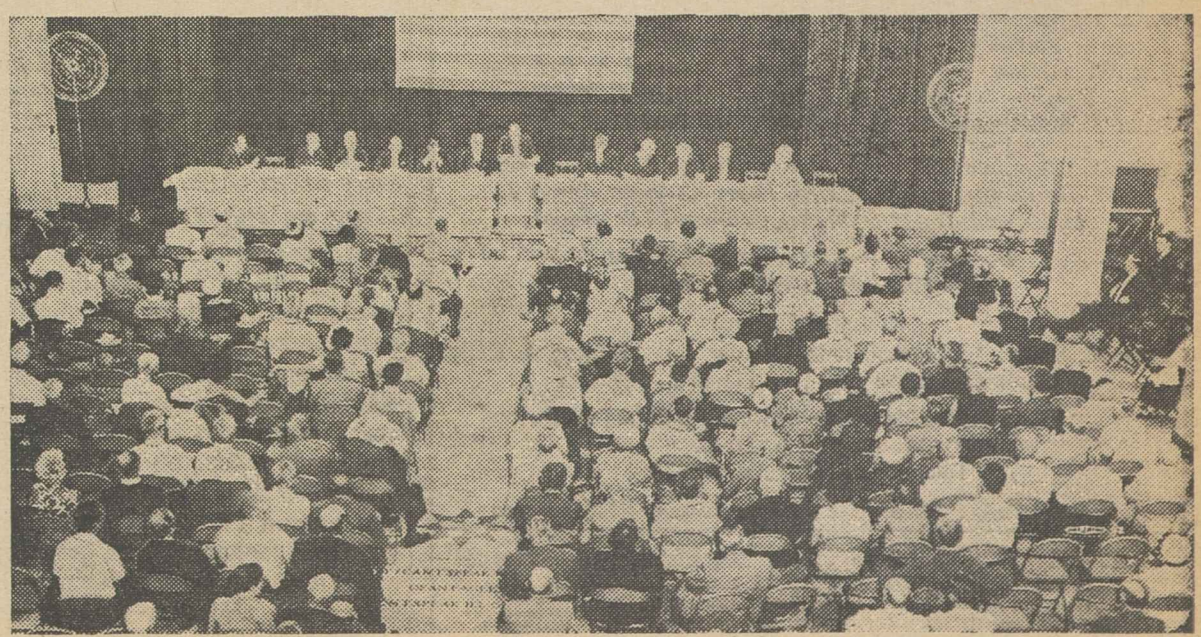
President speaks at Madison Square Garden.

Detroit rally hears and sees the President via a big-screen television linking the 33 demonstrations across the nation.

Big gathering in St. Louis applauds Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson

Faces in the crowd at Madison Square Garden.

Rep. Sidney Yates, Democratic Senate candidate, attends Chicago rally for Anderson-King bill.



Retired couples, workers and their children listen to speakers at Milwaukee program.

The General Welfare

IN NEW YORK CITY last week the President of the United States dedicated a new large cooperative housing development sponsored and built by a union.

In the same city he spoke at an overflow rally—one of two-score across the nation—to spur Congress into action on voting health care for the aged through the social security system, legislation strongly supported by American trade unions.

In Washington, AFL-CIO spokesmen called on Congress to adopt legislation to:

- Give consumers an accurate accounting of interest charges when they borrow money or purchase items on the installment plan—the "truth-in-lending" bill.
- Provide for free vaccination of all the nation's children to protect them against infectious diseases.
- Improve child welfare service programs under the Social Security Act and increase federal grants for welfare recipients.
- Assure equal pay for women workers doing the same work by barring discrimination.
- Guarantee equity in the income tax program by instituting a tax-withholding system on dividends and interest similar to the system long in effect for persons on wages or salaries.

Why labor's interest in housing, health care, interest rates, vaccinations, child welfare, equal pay for women and taxes? These are areas far removed from the wages, hours, working conditions for their members with which unions are supposed to concern themselves. Or are they?

Since the formation of the AFL in 1881, organized labor in America has been the people's lobby operating in the national interest, dedicated to the needs and welfare of the nation and all its citizens—whether union members or not.

As the basic rights of workers and their unions have slowly become recognized and accepted and unions have become part of the fabric of American society, they have played a vital role in advancing the national interest of all Americans.

★ ★ ★

THERE IS NO cohesive organization in America today that can properly represent and fight for the people's needs and desires in areas such as health care for the aged, public welfare, consumer protection, equitable taxes and a host of other matters. This is a job that the labor movement has performed historically and continues to perform today.

If public welfare is increased, health care for the aged enacted, or interest rates honestly stated on price tags, there will be no additional dues revenue for unions, no swelling of membership ranks. But union members and all other Americans will have a better chance of coping with the complex problems of a modern society, assured of aid and assistance in some areas and protection and equity in others.

This is payment enough. For the mission of the trade union movement as conceived by its founders and enlarged and carried on through the decades is to secure for all Americans a decent standard of living for themselves and their children, the dignity and respect due any individual, and security against the ravages of illness, unemployment and old age.

This is for the many, not the few; for all Americans, not just the dues-paying union member.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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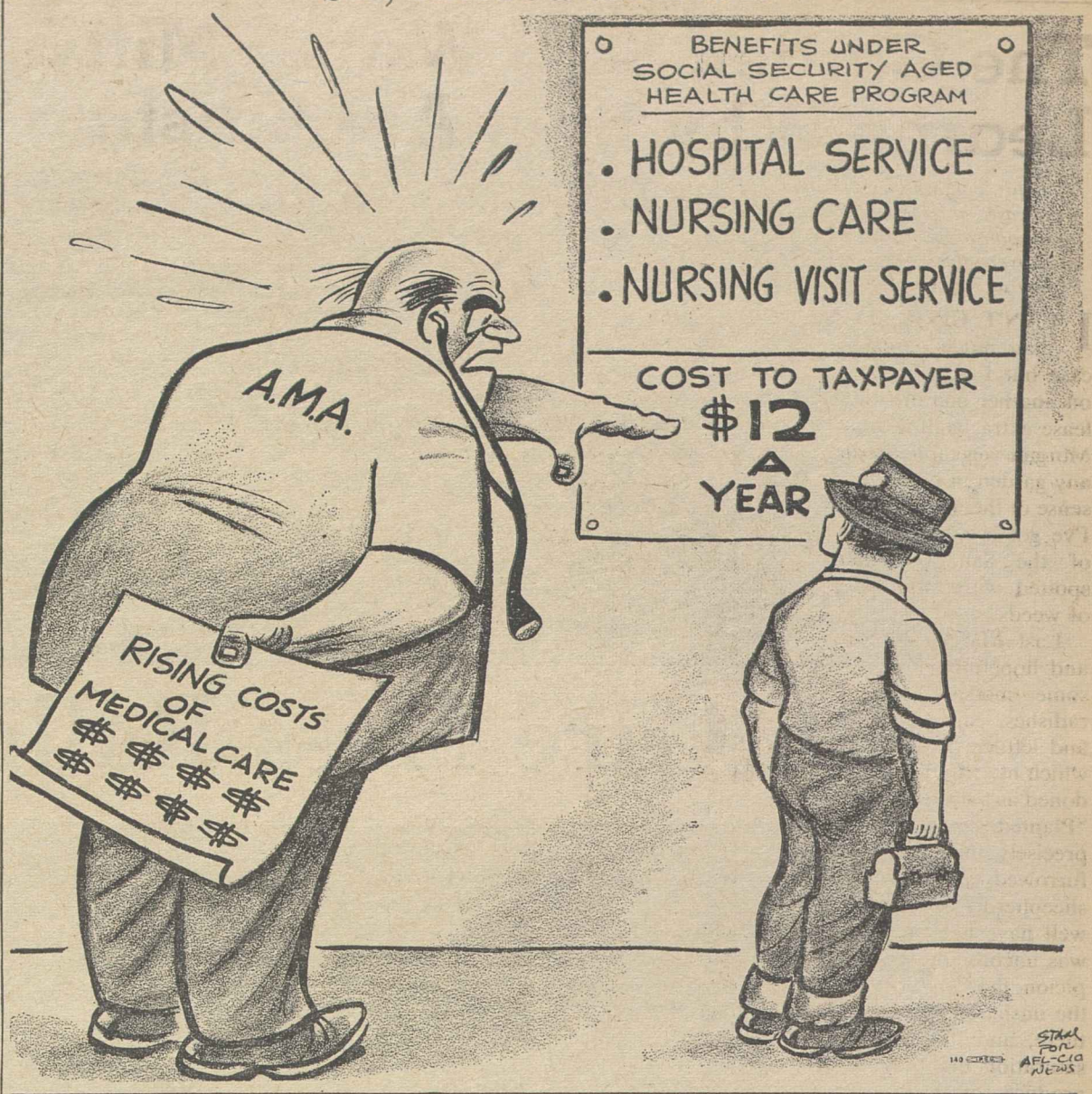
'See, There's a Catch to It'



'The Case for the NDP':

Canada's New Party Sees People As Partners in Government

The following is excerpted from an article by T. C. Douglas, leader of the New Democratic Party in Canada, in the Canadian magazine Saturday Night, entitled "The Case for the NDP."

THE CENTRAL FACT of the New Democracy is a profound optimism about man and his society.

This optimism underlies the philosophy of the New Democratic Party. It integrates a consistent framework of specific social and economic goals. It commands a democratic political organization and inspires a vigorous political initiative.

On what is our optimism based? In the first place, on the essential moral nature of the human person. We in the New Democratic Party reject the limited view of liberal or reactionary capitalism that man is mainly a collection of acquisitive instincts, driven only by narrow self-interest and the pursuit of wealth and power.

We believe rather in man's ultimate power to "freely choose to live by what is right or wrong." We contend that his inherent quality is high. It can be made higher. We say that man can turn as naturally to cooperative service as to competitive self-seeking; that he will work, as J. S. Woodsworth said, to achieve for others what he desires for himself.

Such a belief leads clearly to a second fundamental. This is the radical and still revolutionary concept of human equality. It is still the most far-reaching political idea ever invented, and the "winds of change" are today sweeping it across every corner of the globe.

WE IN CANADA inherited this idea mainly from three direct sources—parliamentary democracy in Britain and the French and American revolutions. Perhaps so much lip-service has been rendered to it in our society that the idea has become dull and meaningless. Too many politicians have abused it. Too many school children learned it by rote. Far too little of it exists in Canada today.

Equality does not mean sameness. Other peoples around the world want their own culture, their own language, their own freedoms—just as we in Canada want differences between people to remain. All men were created equal. But clearly, they were not created the same.

The New Democratic Party says equality means the opportunity to develop the individual personality, without the handicaps of poverty, lack of education, ill-health or legal restriction. It means the chance to be free, to govern one's self, to have an education, a job, to enjoy economic security, to express a vital personality. And these things must apply to the ordinary man, not just to a privileged minority.

The third fundamental underlying the New Democracy is a continuing faith in the power of human reason and common sense. We insist that we can apply human intelligence and learning to the problems of our society. More and more, as technology expands and our inter-dependence grows, the solutions demand social action. Hence the necessary, dynamic role of government.

This is not government, or the state, for its own sake, as is so often absurdly proclaimed by our cities. It is government giving positive leadership in the creative evolution of human society. It is government inviting the participation of people at all levels to become partners in the democratic process. It is what we have so sadly lacked in Canada.

NO DOUBT such values can be achieved even without economic abundance. But how much easier should the task be in a country as generously endowed with actual and potential wealth as Canada!

Our overall program, therefore; will be the implementation of a democratically planned economy, geared to develop Canada's human and material resources, and to make the benefits of those resources available to every citizen.

Our country faces perilous times, times that call for difficult decisions. We do not suggest that our problems can be solved easily. But of this we are certain: they will not go away just because we ignore them.

Nor will they be solved unless we have a government which knows where it is going and can rally Canadians to the great tasks.

I believe the New Democratic Party can give the kind of new leadership this country so badly needs because the New Democratic Party itself has a sense of direction and a sense of purpose. We have a positive philosophy based upon an optimistic view of the potential of mankind. We have a consistent approach and a program which we believe will meet Canada's needs.

Morgan Says:

The Garden Set's Walter Mitty Learns Why Bins Are Bursting

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

I CAN'T GIVE Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman much guidance on the Billie Sol Estes case but I may be able to ease his mind a trifle on another matter: the government won't have to lease extra facilities to store the surplus from the Morgan vegetable garden. The fact is, there isn't any garden in the normal sense of the word. What I've got is a small piece of the Sahara Desert, spotted with little oases of weeds.

Morgan

Last March, dutifully and hopefully, I planted some modest rows of radishes, carrots, onions and lettuce in a clearing which my wife had abandoned as a flower garden. "Planted," may not be precisely the appropriate verb. I peppered the furrowed ground with seeds in the manner of a sheepherder seasoning his breakfast. This may well have been my original mistake. Perhaps I was unconsciously acting on an unarticulated suspicion that my wife had abandoned the plot in the unshared knowledge that nothing would grow there, and therefore stubbornly reasoned that a saturation bombing of seeds might miraculously produce something.

At first it did. Nature worked her magic and in due course tiny green tendrils in the radish rows were pushing up through the brown earth to the sunlight and all that jazz. Even then I began to assume postures of smugness as I passed the vegetable troughs in the supermarkets. I was projecting my potential tax deductions as a truck farmer, writing off the cost of a hand cultivator, a section of hose with brass nozzle and, if Secretary Freeman will pardon the expression, fertilizer. I became the Walter Mitty of the kitchen garden set. I saw myself in a trim aquamarine pickup truck rolling, pocketa, pocketa, pocketa down Pennsylvania Avenue to get the first crop of choice Bolting Bibb lettuce and Evergreen Bunching onions to the White House.

But I had forgotten the chore of thinning. My saturation seeding had induced incipiently choking lines of green among the Sparkler White Top and the Early Scarlet Globe radishes and there were interesting signs of a population explosion by the Bolting Bibb though no vestige of life on carrot row, and only a few green toothpicks of promise from the onions. So, shivering slightly under the early morning Potomac mists, I fell to thinning the radishes.

Now I know why government storage bins are bursting. Farmers simply can't bear not to let things grow. I felt like a baby killer as I wrenched up the helpless surplus radish roots.

A miasma of crisis hung over the garden and I rose desperately to meet it with copious irrigation and gouges between the rows with my cultivator. Mostly I stood disenchanted at the bottom of my garden and glared at my potential dust bowl. With nature failing me, I thought, perhaps I could simply order the vegetables up from their beds, like new recruits at Fort Dix. Needless to say this silent reveille didn't work though I did succeed in cultivating, in the process of fuming, a handsome cluster of ulcers.

Impatience is one of my many weaknesses and at one point I realized I might be trying to hurry my harvest prematurely. So I retrieved the envelopes from the stakes I had thoughtfully put at the top of the rows and read the propaganda the snickering seed merchants had printed there. "One of the most easily grown home garden vegetables," I read of the radishes, "reaching full maturity in from 20 to 30 days."

IT WAS NOW more than 60 days since my March planting and it suddenly dawned on me that the crop might have subversively fooled me below the sickly foliage and was bursting to merchandisable succulence underground. But when I eagerly plucked a sample radish I found dangling between my fingers, instead of a plump vegetable, what seemed to be the wizened appendix of a pygmy, whose only remote resemblance to a radish was in its unhealthy, high-blood-pressure blush of red. If this was maturity, it had suffered an unhappy childhood and was already overdue for old age medical care.

There is still no trace of the carrots and the onion sprouts are withering with fatigue, one by one. I don't rightly know what went wrong. Maybe they sold me last year's seeds. Even the batches the Dept. of Agriculture used to mail you on request did better than that.

I am investigating my eligibility for participation in the soil bank and I am having a battery of attorneys examine the possibility that if I promise not to fail next year by not planting a garden, I may be in line for some compensation from the government.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

FOUR WEEKS AFTER RETURNING from Easter recess, Congress faced another week of agreed-upon inactivity because Memorial Day intervenes. Beginning June 1, obviously, the pressure will begin to increase and then we may expect some decisions.

Even so, the long delays in handling major proposals of the Administration seem likely to prolong the session until beyond Labor Day. This is upsetting to the members who must run for re-election. It is upsetting to their wives, who often are exasperated by the problem of what to do about entering the children in school and how to arrange a family vacation.

Some of the congressional wives campaigned a year or two ago for establishment of an annual recess for July and August. Hearings were held on the proposal.

To the wives—and to many of the younger members of the House and Senate—it seemed reasonable to have a summer recess, so that family vacations could be scheduled, with Congress returning in September to complete the session.

The senior members still do not seem sympathetic. They point to the piled-up logjam of appropriation bills, for example, and suggest that the country's business is more important than the convenience of members. A member who argues is likely to be reminded that there are ambitious young lawyers back in his home district who would be very happy to exchange places with him.

* * *

THE PACE OF CONGRESS has been even slower than usual, however, and not wholly because Pres. Kennedy's recommendations have encompassed a whole sweep of new departure-points.

Some of his proposals would have required lengthy hearings during any year—such programs as trade expansion and tax-law revision. Witnesses have a right to be heard on such matters in both House and Senate committees, and members have a right to carefully drafted committee reports that will explain the purpose and effect of legislation.

There is the further fact that some votes have been delayed pending primary elections, particularly in the southern states. The race issue is still sufficiently inflamed to warn House and Senate members who are at least moderately liberal on economic issues to try to avoid unreasonable rollcall showdowns between Administration supporters and the conservative coalition. They would rather wait until after the primaries.

A few years ago the late Rep. Thurmond Chatham lost out in a Democratic primary in his North Carolina district. Chatham was a thoroughly conservative member with a textile manufacturing background. Why did he lose in his conservative district? He was among the small group who refused to sign the so-called Southern Manifesto that denounced Supreme Court decisions on school desegregation.

Another delaying factor has smouldered; a prestige clash involving two antique members, the chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. The 83-year-old House chairman, Clarence Cannon, suggested that conference committees should meet half the time on the House side of the Capitol; the 84-year-old Senate chairman, Carl Hayden, saw no reason to change the custom of having all such meetings on the Senate side.

* * *

IF THERE IS ANY PATTERN in the primary elections thus far, it is that the incumbents are winning on both Republican and Democratic sides. In more than half a dozen states, there has been only one notable casualty—Rep. Carroll Kearns of Pennsylvania, who was beaten in his Republican primary. Kearns is ranking GOP member of the House Labor Committee and would have been in line for chairman when and if the Republicans ever regain control of the House.

This does not mean that there will not be changes in November. Seats will change hands between the two parties. But there is as yet no indication that this is a year of sweeping upsets such as came in 1958, when Republican Rep. Wint Smith of Kansas said it was "not an election but a social revolution."

Woman Judge Makes Plea for One Million Youths Out of School

New York—America's displaced citizens are the million "out-of-school, out-of-work young people who have no place" in our national life, a member of Pres. Kennedy's Committee on Employment of Youth has said.

Judge Mary Conway Kohler told the 57th annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy here:

"The devastating effects of long-term unemployment of youth will continue to grow unless we, as a nation, take drastic steps to overhaul our educational, training guidance and employment machinery."

Mrs. Kohler, who was a Juvenile Court judge in San Francisco for 15 years, recently completed an 18-month nationwide survey on youth and job opportunities which found that advanced technology is eliminating "entry" jobs for young people. Such a development, arising out of the growth of automation, means that schools must keep children longer to "teach them the more complex skills which society demands."

One immediate reform would be to offer youngsters at least two years of college free, said Judge Kohler. The heart of the problem is that the majority of the million unemployed youth are youngsters who left high school before graduation and are untrained for anything but the diminishing supply of unskilled jobs.

Dr. Charles Abrams, visiting professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, dealt with the problem of the modern American city and the need for setting up criteria for urban renewal and housing projects.

What modern cities lack, he said, is the feeling of community. To bring this community spirit about, Abrams offered these tests in seeking to create "a good environment" for city dwellers.

- "We must be careful what we destroy." The demolition of a functioning neighborhood should be treated carefully to see what can be preserved in a new housing development of the old community identity.
- "Slum" is a word which needs redefinition because "slum transference" is not slum clearance. Chinatown is a physical slum by congressional definition, but it has other compensatory values that make it a sounder section than some planned subdivisions in well-to-do Westchester County, he said.
- "We must be more scrupulous about what we build. Many old houses . . . are better in standards than new multiple dwellings that are being built."
- "We must create more escape hatches in the city"—recreation centers and good schools "may often be as important as housing projects." More small parks and squares, more neighborhood centers, are needed, he said.

Raps Northern 'Blockade'

Roger Star, executive director of the City Housing and Planning Council, told the LTD that three obstacles stand in the way of getting proper housing—money, segregation, and understanding of the purpose of housing. He added:

"In this enlightened northern city, where we spend as much time sneering at the South as necessary to keep our consciences from tormenting us, I would call the racial blockade the biggest single obstacle to the housing that people want."

A highlight of the luncheon was presentation to James Farmer, national director of the Committee On Racial Equality (CORE) and leader of the Freedom Riders, of the John Dewey Award for 1962.

OVERSIZED FREE TICKET to the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show now under way in Portland, Ore., was presented to Mayor Terry D. Schrunk (second from right) by Joseph Lewis (left), show director and secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Labor & Service Trades Dept., during proclamation signing ceremonies. Next to Lewis is Austin J. Haughey, union label director for the Oregon AFL-CIO, with Sec.-Treas. Edward J. Whelan, of the Multnomah County AFL-CIO, at far right.

How to Buy:

Food Fads, 'Miracle' Pills Can Be Costly, Even Harmful

By Sidney Margolius

LABOR AND CO-OP medical specialists, such as Dr. William A. Sawyer, Dr. George Shucker and Dr. Manus Orenstein, have been campaigning for years to guard wage-earning families from food fads and notions. These can be expensive and sometimes even harmful.

But the fads persist, fostered by sensational books, nutritional lecturers and articles. Sometimes these notions are part - truths blown up by promoters, and sometimes there is little or no truth at all. People fall for these notions because there is always a tendency to look for easy solutions to medical or emotional problems, especially something you can take by mouth.

There are two types of costly food fads that plague the public. One is centered on a particular "miracle" food or vitamin product, like the current safflower oil fad, and the recent honey-and-vinegar sensation.

The other expensive nutritional notion, found especially among moderate income families, is that the higher-grade foods have more nutrition than cheaper grades. As one housewife recently told this department: "If you try to save on food you spend money on doctors instead. I don't want my family to get stomach trouble from cheap food".

This is only a part-truth, of course, since the expensive and cheap grades of the same foods have the same nutrition. In at least several examples, notably meat, the lower-priced grades have more or higher-quality nutrition.

A favorite device of diet-food and vitamin-supplement manufacturers is to promote their products with claims made in popular books and articles. The U.S. Food & Drug Administration already has made four seizures of safflower oil capsules that had been promoted with copies of the best-selling book, "Calories Don't Count", by Dr. Herman Taller.

The Food & Drug Administration charged that Dr. Taller's book and other labeling material represent the safflower oil capsules as effective in controlling weight without regard to caloric intake. Other claims made for the capsules are that they are effective in lowering the cholesterol level of the blood, treating arteriosclerosis and heartburn, improving the complexion, increasing resistance to colds and sinus troubles, increasing sexual drive and other purposes.

ACTUALLY, SAYS THE FDA, the products supply such small amounts of safflower oil daily that they are insignificant for any purpose. Moreover, the FDA points out, while Dr. Taller's book claims that overweight people can eat thousands of calories a day and still lose weight by including unsaturated fats, the typical diet in the book actually is restricted in calories. The truth is, calories *do* count.

Nor is it just the so-called fringe dealers who have been involved in the controversial promotion of safflower oil and the "Calories Don't Count" book. The government seizure actions were taken against such leading chains as the United Whelan Drug Stores, and such big department stores in various parts of the country as Korvette and Thalheimer's.

Recently the FDA seized tablets claimed to contain enzymes or other ingredients claimed to be effective in treating many conditions, together with reprints of a Reader's Digest article titled "Enzymes, Medicine's Bright Hope." FDA said claims for the products were based on the article, which speculated on the possible future of enzymes in medicine. Reliance on such claims may be harmful in delaying adequate medical attention for diseases.

Carlton Fredericks is a radio broadcaster whom the FDA describes as a "self-styled nutritionist". He often has recommended many vitamin and other products over the air for various serious conditions, and in his commercials plugged products containing these substances sold by Foods Plus, Inc., a mail-order firm. Recently the FDA seized a large part of the firm's inventory together with copies of its catalog.

Another popular health food lecturer and book writer is Lelord Kordel. He also is president of a health-food company, Detroit Vital Foods, Inc. FDA charged that this company sold honey as a cure for waning virility, arthritis, and even "premature death". Honey is only a food with no such preventive or curative properties, the FDA said.

Honey was also the miracle item in the promotion of the recent best-seller "Folk Medicine". This book prescribes unpasteurized honey and apple-cider vinegar for preventing or treating 60 different conditions from heart attacks to falling hair.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

To Play One-Downsmanship, Take a Firm Negative Stand

By Jane Goodsell

PEOPLE USED TO BRAG about things they did. Now they brag about things they don't do. To hold your own in conversation these days, you have to take a firm negative stand against practically everything.

Once you get the hang of it, it's easy. All you have to do is stake your claim to not doing something more thoroughly than other people don't do it. You might call it One-Downsmanship. Here's how you do it:

First person: "I never watch the Ed Sullivan program."

Second person: "I've never seen the Jack Paar show."

Third person: "Our set's been broken for months."

Fourth person: "We've never had a TV in the house."

* * *

First person: "We went to Hawaii last year, and didn't take hula lessons."

Second person: "We went to Mexico, and didn't see a bullfight."

Third person: "I go to New York every year, and I've never been to the top of the Empire State Building."

Fourth person: "I've lived in Oregon all my life, and I've never seen Crater Lake.

First person: "I don't know how to play bridge."

Second person: "I can't remember what beats what in poker."

Third person: "The only game I know how to play is Old Maid."

Fourth person: "I don't know one suit from another."

* * *

First person: "I don't know anything about sports."

Second person: "I don't take any interest in politics."

Third person: "I don't know anything about art, but I know what I like."

Fourth person: "I don't even know what I like."

* * *

First person: "I've given up smoking."

Second person: "I haven't had a drink for six months."

Third person: "I never touch candy."

Fourth person: "I never eat anything made with saturated fats."

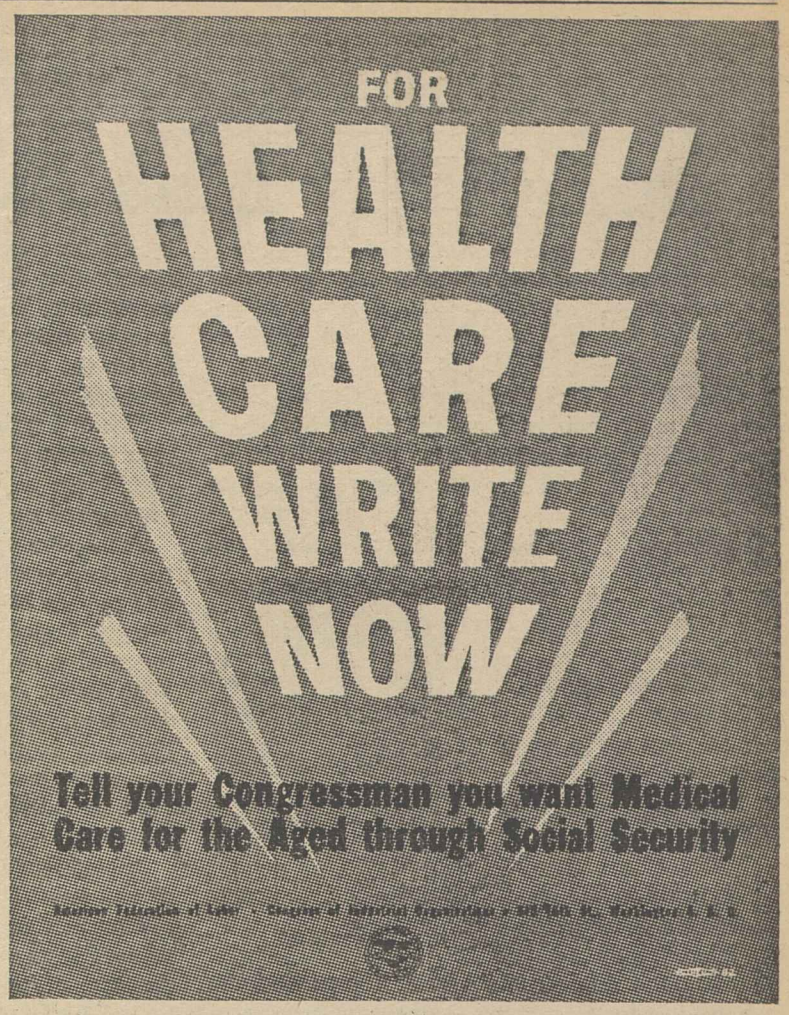
* * *

First person: "I never go to American movies."

Second person: "I don't go to foreign films either."

Third person: "I haven't been to a movie since I saw Elizabeth Taylor in 'National Velvet'."

Fourth person: "Who's Elizabeth Taylor?"



Seen by Writer:

'Awakening of Heart' Good Omen for South

The following is excerpted from a speech prepared by Lillian Smith, writer and novelist, on her acceptance of a Sidney Hillman prize award for her article, "The Ordeal of Southern Women."

AS A WRITER, my special point of view, my personal way of looking at life, has been determined by my experiences with segregation—which is far more than a social or economic or political problem. Segregation is a symptom of a dehumanized way of life that springs from our loss of vision of the human being and his future.

Segregation is a symbol of all we lack, a symbol of hollow men, of emptiness; a symbol of brokenness. We cannot limit this word to race relations. Our entire lives are fragmented; we are split off from the source of wholesomeness; we are not deeply related even to ourselves.

And yet, although we need wholeness, it is the nature of man to be broken. In a philosophical sense, segregation is of the essence of the human condition. For we are all segregated from ultimate knowledge; and birth and death are two archetyped forms of segregation which every one of us will experience. These are the great separations we cannot alter. And it is out of them, out of the search for meaning, the longing to understand birth and death, the hunger to know the ultimate that all the great human questions have come: Who am I? Why was I born? Why am I your child? What is eternity? Who is God? Why is death?

★ ★ ★

ANCIENT AND UNANSWERABLE questions, and yet to stay human we must never stop asking them. What is dangerous, what becomes a kind of blasphemy is when we dare to give small answers to these great questions. The man who asks "Who am I?" and answers "I am a white man," has lost himself as a human being. This is his fall.

But man has a strange and wonderful way of transcending his weakness. He knows he cannot answer the great questions with surety, so he learns to ask smaller ones, as in science, that he can find answers for. He cannot rid himself of his profound loneliness but out of it come his art and poetry and music; out of this inability to answer what must always be asked, and out of the loneliness has come a new quality of human relations. The chasms between man and himself and his world cannot be filled up but they can be bridged; we cannot merge ourselves with others but we can relate.

It is with these matters that I am concerned; the specific, the little, the concrete and the deeper and more symbolic forms.

While I do not want to be too cheerful, I think there is an awakening of the heart in the South; people are searching themselves, separating themselves from that part of the past which cannot be carried into the future. I feel this happening. It is a small thing, now, but it is a sign, a good omen.

A. B. Herrington, editor of the CWA News, monthly publication of the Communications Workers, has resigned to join the public information division of the Area Redevelopment Administration.

IRS Urged To Tax Gifts For 'R-T-W'

A Pennsylvania congressman has asked the Internal Revenue Service to rule that contributions to so-called "right-to-work" committees are not tax deductible.

Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) denounced the drive for state laws banning union shop agreements as "a movement which creates friction in our industrial life."

He said, in a letter to Internal Revenue Commissioner Mortimer M. Caplin, that "solicitations for funds to support these political activities are filling the mail of businessmen in Pennsylvania as well as in other states."

Noting that a recent attempt by the Coca Cola Co. of Indianapolis to deduct contributions to a "right-to-work" committee as a business expense had been disallowed by the Indiana district of the IRS, Dent suggested that the ruling be adopted nationally.

He quoted from a Better Business Bureau report which said the National Right-to-Work Committee advises members that contributions are tax deductible "but we can give no assurance that this will not be challenged."

'Not the Case'

Dent inserted in the Congressional Record the letter he has written to the IRS and added:

"There are many of us who believe that there is a lack of sincerity in the promotion efforts of this group and that many innocent persons are led to believe that their contributions are tax exempt, and after the money has been spent they find that such is not the case."

Machinists Award Five Scholarships

Four high school students from the United States and Canada, and a 33-year-old father of two children are winners of four-year college scholarships awarded by the Machinists.

Each scholarship pays $1,000 a year under a program financed by the international union, locals, state councils and ladies auxiliaries. A five-man committee of educators chose the winners from among 1,023 applicants, including children of union members and IAM members under the age of 35.

The winners were Anthony J. Duben, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sheila J. Dyer, Vancouver, B. C.; Edith A. Genung, Miami, Fla., and David Morgan, Sandusky, O., all high school students, along with Robert F. Howell, a member of IAM Lodge 727D at Burbank, Calif.

Howell, employed as a steel heat treater at Lockheed Aircraft, plans to enter San Fernando State College to study engineering and metallurgy.

158 Stations Show 'Americans at Work'

The AFL-CIO's television film series "Americans at Work" is being shown on 158 TV stations, including 27 educational stations, from coast to coast and in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The series is made available free of charge to stations whose viewers may see the story of typical American workers on the job. Readers are asked to consult their newspaper where exact day or time is not listed.

CITY-STATE	STATION	DAY	TIME
Birmingham, Ala.	WBRC-TV (6)	Sunday	6:15 a.m.
Dothan, Ala.	WTVY-TV (9)	Wednesday	3:00 p.m.
Florence, Ala.	WOWL-TV (15)	Saturday	5:00 p.m.
Mobile, Ala.	WALA-TV (10)	Check Local Listing	
Montgomery, Ala.	WSFA-TV (12)	Sunday	5:45 p.m.
Anchorage, Alaska	KENI-TV (2)	Friday	7:15 p.m.
Fairbanks, Alaska	KFAR-TV (2)	Saturday	5:30 p.m.
Phoenix, Ariz.	KTVK-TV (3)	Saturday	2:00 p.m.
Tucson, Ariz.	KVOA-TV (4)	Saturday	11:45 a.m.
Yuma, Ariz.	KIVA-TV (11)	Sunday	4:45 p.m.
El Dorado, Ark.	KTVE-TV (10)	Check Local Listing	
Ft. Smith, Ark.	KFSA-TV (5)	Saturday	1:00 p.m.
Bakersfield, Calif.	KBAK-TV (29)	Saturday	5:45 p.m.
Chico, Calif.	KHSL-TV (12)	Check Local Listing	
Eureka, Calif.	KIEM-TV (3)	Saturday	8:30 a.m.
Redding, Calif.	KVIP-TV (7)	Saturday	4:00 p.m.
San Francisco, Calif.	*KQED-TV (9)	Tuesday	11:00 p.m.
San Jose, Calif.	KNTV-TV (11)	Sat. & Thurs.	10:15 p.m.
Grand Junction, Colo.	KREX-TV (5)	Check Local Listing	
Pueblo, Colo.	KCSJ-TV (11)	Check Local Listing	
Bridgeport, Conn.	WICC-TV (43)	Monday	7:00 p.m.
Hartford, Conn.	WHNB-TV (30)	Sunday	12:45 p.m.
New Haven, Conn.	WNHC-TV (8)	Sunday	9:45 a.m.
Waterbury, Conn.	WATR-TV (53)	Saturday	6:30 p.m.
Washington, D. C.	WRC-TV (4)	Sunday	9:00 a.m.
Ft. Myers, Fla.	WINK-TV (11)	Friday	11:00 a.m.
Gainesville, Fla.	*WUFT-TV (5)	Tuesday	6:15 p.m.
Jacksonville, Fla.	*WJCT-TV (7)	Check Local Listing	
Miami, Fla.	*WTHS-TV (2)	Check Local Listing	
Panama City, Fla.	WJHG-TV (7)	Tuesday	4:45 p.m.
Pensacola, Fla.	WEAR-TV (3)	Saturday	3:15 p.m.
Tallahassee, Fla.	*WFSU-TV (11)	Mon., Wed., Friday	12:30 p.m.
Tampa, Fla.	*WEDU-TV (3)	Wednesday	10:30 p.m.
Albany, Ga.	WALB-TV (10)	Saturday	6:00 p.m.
Atlanta, Ga.	*WETV-TV (30)	Friday	7:15 p.m.
Savannah, Ga.	WTOC-TV (11)	Saturday	Check Time
Honolulu, Hawaii	KHVH-TV (4)	Sunday	6:30 a.m.
Boise, Ida.	KBOI-TV (2)	Sunday	11:30 a.m.
Idaho Falls, Ida.	KIFI-TV (3)	Check Local Listing	
Lewiston, Ida.	KLEW-TV (3)	Monday	4:15 p.m.
Chicago, Ill.	*WTTW-TV (11)	Friday	7:00 p.m.
Danville, Ill.	WICD-TV (24)	Sunday	12:45 p.m.
Springfield, Ill.	WICS-TV (20)	Check Local Listing	
Elkhart, Ind.	WSJV-TV (52)	Friday	10:00 a.m.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	WKJG-TV (33)	Sunday	9:30 a.m.
Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM-TV (6)	Sunday	9:15 a.m.
Des Moines, Ia.	WHO-TV (13)	Sunday	11:00 a.m.
Fort Dodge, Ia.	KQTV-TV (21)	Sunday	6:15 p.m.
Ottumwa, Ia.	KTVO-TV (3)	Saturday	5:00 p.m.
Sioux City, Ia.	KVTV-TV (9)	Saturday	Check Time
Waterloo-Cedar Rapids Ia.	KWWL-TV (7)	Sun. (Alt.)	12:30 p.m.
Alexandria, La.	KALB-TV (5)	Check Local Listing	
Monroe, La.	KNOE-TV (8)	Sunday	12:45 p.m.
New Orleans, La.	*WYES-TV (8)	Tuesday	6:15 p.m.
New Orleans, La.	WVUE-TV (13)	Sunday	3:30 p.m.
Bangor, Me.	WLBZ-TV (2)	Saturday	1:30 p.m.
Portland, Me.	WCSH-TV (6)	Saturday	8:15 a.m.
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL-TV (11)	Sun. (Alt.)	8:45 a.m.
Salisbury, Md.	WBOC-TV (16)	Saturday	12:30 p.m.
Boston, Mass.	*WGBH-TV (2)	Check Local Listing	
Greenfield, Mass.	WRLP-TV (32)	Check Local Listing	
Springfield, Mass.	WWLP-TV (22)	Check Local Listing	
Worcester, Mass.	WWOR-TV (14)	Check Local Listing	
Cadillac, Mich.	WWTV-TV (13)	Check Local Listing	
Detroit, Mich.	*WTVS-TV (56)	Check Local Listing	
Detroit, Mich.	WXYZ-TV (7)	Check Local Listing	
East Lansing, Mich.	*WMSB-TV (10)	Saturday	9:30 a.m.
Marquette, Mich.	WLUC-TV (8)	Saturday	9:30 a.m.
Alexandria, Minn.	KCMT-TV (7)	Saturday	12:45 p.m.
Austin, Minn.	KMMT-TV (6)	Sunday	2:45 p.m.
Duluth-Superior, Minn.	WDSM-TV (6)	Sunday	Check Time
St. Paul, Minn.	*KTCA-TV (2)	Friday	10:00 p.m.
Greenwood, Miss.	WABG-TV (6)	Mon. & Wed.	12:45 p.m.
Meridian, Miss.	WTOK-TV (11)	Sunday	12:45 p.m.
Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF-TV (4)	Check Local Listing	
St. Louis, Mo.	*KETC-TV (9)	Monday	6:30 p.m.
St. Louis, Mo.	KSD-TV (5)	Sunday	11:15 a.m.
Springfield, Mo.	KYTV-TV (3)	Sunday	9:30 a.m.
Billings, Mont.	KOOK-TV (2)	Saturday	3:30 p.m.
Great Falls, Mont.	KFBB-TV (5)	Tuesday	5:15 p.m.
Missoula, Mont.	KMSO-TV (13)	Saturday	11:00 a.m.
Omaha, Neb.	WOW-TV (6)	Wednesday	7:30 a.m.
Reno, Nev.	KOLO-TV (8)	Friday	5:30 p.m.
Claremont, N. H.	Channel 79	Sunday	10:45 a.m.
Lebanon, N. H.	Channel 81	Sunday	10:45 a.m.
Albuquerque, N. M.	*KNME-TV (5)	Wednesday	1:00 p.m.
		Friday	4:15 p.m.
Carlsbad, N. M.	KAVE-TV (6)	Wednesday	5:30 p.m.
Binghamton, N. Y.	WNBF-TV (12)	Sunday	11:45 a.m.
Buffalo, N. Y.	WBEN-TV (4)	Saturday	Check Time
Buffalo, N. Y.	*WNED-TV (17)	Monday	7:45 p.m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WRGB-TV (6)	Saturday	12:45 p.m.
Watertown, N. Y.	WCNY-TV (7)	Check Local Listing	
Chapel Hill, N. C.	*WUNC-TV (4)	Friday	12:00 noon
Greensboro, N. C.	WFMY-TV (2)	Friday	7:00 a.m.
Raleigh, N. C.	WRAL-TV (5)	Saturday	Check Time
Fargo, N. D.	WDAY-TV (6)	Saturday	12:15 p.m.
Grand Forks, N. D.	KNOX-TV (10)	Saturday	12:15 p.m.
Akron, O.	WAKR-TV (49)	Sunday	6:45 p.m.
Columbus, O.	*WOSU-TV (34)	Check Local Listing	
Dayton, O.	WLW-D-TV (2)	Saturday	Check Time
Toledo, O.	*WGTE-TV (30)	Monday	2:30 p.m.
Toledo, O.	WTOL-TV (11)	Sunday	12:15 p.m.
Youngstown, O.	WKBN-TV (27)	Sunday	9:00 a.m.
Zanesville, O.	WHIZ-TV (18)	Sunday	9:00 a.m.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	*KETA-TV (13)	Tuesday	6:15 p.m.
Tulsa, Okla.	*KOED-TV (11)	Tuesday	6:15 p.m.
Coos Bay, Ore.	KCBY-TV (11)	Tues. & Thur.	4:15 p.m.
Corvallis, Ore.	*KOAC-TV (7)	Wednesday	6:00 p.m.
Eugene, Ore.	KVAL-TV (13)	Tues. & Thur.	4:15 p.m.
Medford, Ore.	KBES-TV (5)	Wednesday	4:45 p.m.
Portland, Ore.	KPTV-TV (12)	Sun. (Alt.)	9:00 a.m.
Roseburg, Ore.	KPIC-TV (4)	Tues. & Thur.	4:15 p.m.
Erie, Pa.	WSEE-TV (35)	Check Local Listing	
Harrisburg, Pa.	WHP-TV (55)	Saturday	1:30 p.m.
Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC-TV (6)	Sunday	10:45 a.m.
Lebanon, Pa.	WLYH-TV (15)	Saturday	2:05 p.m.
Ponce, Puerto Rico	WSUR-TV (9)	Tuesday	5:00 p.m.
San Juan, Puerto Rico	WKBM-TV (11)	Wed. & Sat.	5:15 p.m.
Providence, R. I.	WJAR-TV (10)	Sunday	10:30 a.m.
Charleston, S. C.	WUSN-TV (2)	Saturday	2:15 p.m.
Columbia, S. C.	WIS-TV (10)	Saturday	7:00 a.m.
Florence, S. C.	WBTW-TV (8)	Tuesday	7:45 a.m.
Spartanburg, S. C.	WSPA-TV (7)	Check Local Listing	
Aberdeen, S. D.	KXAB-TV (9)	Friday	9:30 p.m.
Rapid City, S. D.	KRSD-TV (7)	Check Local Listing	
Sioux Falls, S. D.	KELO-TV (11)	Saturday	2:45 p.m.
Knoxville, Tenn.	WBIR-TV (10)	Sunday	9:45 a.m.
Memphis, Tenn.	*WKNO-TV (10)	Tues. & Thur.	3:45 p.m.
Nashville, Tenn.	WSM-TV (4)	Sunday	10:40 a.m.
Abilene, Tex.	KPAR-TV (12)	Saturday	Check Time
Dallas, Tex.	*KERA-TV (13)	Monday	2:15 p.m.
		Thursday	9:45 a.m.
El Paso, Tex.	KELP-TV (13)	Sunday	2:30 p.m.
Houston, Tex.	*KUHT-TV (8)	Mon. & Wed.	6:45 p.m.
Laredo, Tex.	KGNS-TV (8)	Saturday	6:00 p.m.
Midland, Tex.	KMID-TV (2)	Sunday	1:00 p.m.
Port Arthur, Tex.	KPAC-TV (4)	Check Local Listing	
San Angelo, Tex.	KCTV-TV (8)	Saturday	12:30 p.m.
Sherman, Tex.	KXII-TV (11)	Saturday	5:45 p.m.
Tyler, Tex.	KLTV-TV (7)	Sunday	1:15 p.m.
Waco, Tex.	KWTX-TV (10)	Saturday	12:30 p.m.
Weslaco, Tex.	KRGV-TV (5)	Saturday	1:00 p.m.
Wichita Falls, Tex.	KSYD-TV (6)	Saturday	12:00 noon
Harrisonburg, Va.	WSVA-TV (3)	Sunday	1:30 p.m.
Lynchburg, Va.	WLVA-TV (13)	Thursday	7:45 p.m.
Norfolk, Va.	WVEC-TV (15)	Sunday	1:45 p.m.
Richmond, Va.	WXEX-TV (8)	Saturday	8:30 a.m.
Roanoke, Va.	WSLS-TV (10)	Sunday	9:45 a.m.
Ephrata, Wash.	KBAS-TV (43)	Monday	4:15 p.m.
Pasco, Wash.	KEPR-TV (19)	Monday	4:15 p.m.
Seattle, Wash.	KOMO-TV (4)	Sunday	9:15 a.m.
Yakima, Wash.	KIMA-TV (29)	Monday	4:15 p.m.
Clarksburg, W. Va.	WBOY-TV (12)	Sunday	12:45 p.m.
Eau Claire, Wis.	WEAU-TV (13)	Saturday	6:00 p.m.
Green Bay, Wis.	WFRV-TV (5)	Sunday	9:00 a.m.
La Crosse, Wis.	WKBT-TV (8)	Check Local Listing	
Madison, Wis.	*WHA-TV (21)	Tuesday	Check Time
Madison, Wis.	WKOW-TV (27)	Check Local Listing	
Milwaukee, Wis.	*WMVS-TV (10)	Friday	6:45 p.m.

*Denotes educational television station.

DEMONSTRATION in favor of the 35-hour week for the men's clothing industry was staged by delegates to the Clothing Workers convention in Atlantic City as soon as the resolution was introduced. A companion resolution called for the 35-hour week in an amended Wage-Hour Act.

Jewelry Union Reports Gains, Elects Spodick

Miami Beach—Support for the program which has brought the Jewelry Workers from near-insolvency to a treasury surplus in three years was voted by delegates to the union's 16th convention here.

Pres. Harry Spodick was re-elected to another term as union head and secretary-treasurer, double duties first imposed at the 1959 convention in Washington, D. C., when the union had just emerged from a trusteeship imposed by the AFL-CIO.

Also re-elected in convention balloting were Vice Presidents David Levine, William Serota, Leon Sverdlove, Charles Rogan, Joseph Mulvey, Morris Kaplan, Adolph Gonzalez and Martin Serventi. Three new vice presidents also were chosen—Joseph Costa and Mack Young, New York City, and Fred Petersen, San Francisco.

Organizing Goals Set

Delegates approved an expanded program of organizing for the New England states; Puerto Rico, the New York metropolitan area and New York state; authorized a committee to work on proposed changes in the IJWU constitution for a report to the next convention; and urged vigorous local support of the AFL-CIO political action program.

Spodick reported a membership increase of about 3,000 in three years, and a small financial surplus.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the convention that the work force is increasing at the rate of 1.3 million persons a year and that a reduction in hours must be considered to provide needed work.

Schnitzler emphasized "the vital part that political action must play" in retaining workers' gains won at the bargaining table.

Burlington Steel Signs Pattern Pact

Hamilton, Ont.—The Burlington Steel Co. has accepted the pattern settlement negotiated by the Steelworkers and Canada's larger basic steel firms.

USWA Local 4752 and the company signed an agreement providing for a 21-cent-an-hour package spread over three years, with wage increases of 4.5 cents retroactive to Jan. 1, 1962, and 5 cents effective Jan. 1, 1964. In addition, stepups between each job category were increased by a half-cent to 6.5 cents an hour effective next Jan. 1, and 7.5 cents will be applied to insurance and pension improvements next year.

35-Hour Week Drive Possible 'Soon'—Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

of the nation's economic health, then we have to say something must be done about the hours question.

"I don't quarrel with some good friends of our who have the idea that a shorter workweek won't solve our problem. They are entitled to their opinion. I am entitled to disagree. I am entitled to make a prediction, that is, that unless we very quickly see the end of this unemployment problem—unless we see the economic growth step up beyond the 2.5 percent which is slowly but surely going to relegate us to the status of a second-class nation—unless this happens right soon, I predict that the AFL-CIO will start a nationwide campaign for a 35-hour week with no loss in take-home pay."

In other speeches:

- Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, predicted that Pres. Kennedy will issue an executive order banning discrimination in housing assisted under federal programs—"and it will be issued during the first of the two Kennedy Administrations."
- Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, a one-time legislative representative for the ACWA, called on the union to help "the forgotten folk of our affluent society" share in the benefits that union members enjoy, citing specifically laundry and domestic workers, hotel and restaurant employes, farm and migrant workers and other low-paid service workers who are not covered by federal or state labor laws.
- Lord Morrison of Lambeth, who as Herbert Morrison was leader of the British Labor Party, hailed the union's decision to fight for the 35-hour week and health care for the aged under social security. He vigorously denied claims made in this county that doctors are leaving Great Britain rather than continue practice under National Health Insurance.

'War for Survival'

Meany told the convention that American economic health and prosperity for the people are "items in the war for survival." The U.S. cannot maintain its free world leadership or "stand off the Soviet challenge" unless it is able to keep the economy healthy, he declared.

"There is something wrong with the system that provides payment for those who manage, provides interest on risk capital to the stockholders and cannot provide jobs on a year-round basis for its workers," he said.

"We of labor don't claim to have all the answers. We have made some suggestions. I have made the point that it is not our responsibility to find all the answers. Jobless workers are not the concern of trade unions alone. And in this world situation, jobless workers should be the concern of the entire nation because they affect the standing of the entire nation."

The convention renominated without opposition Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Gen. Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum to new two-year terms after raising their salaries from $20,000 to $25,000 annually. All incumbent vice presidents were renominated, including Hyman Blumberg, whose subsequent re-election as executive vice president is in the hands of the executive board. A score of nominations were made for vacancies created by the death last year of Ulisse De Dominicis of Baltimore and the recent resignation of Mrs. Ruth V. Payne of Knoxville, Tenn.

Referendum election ballots go to members 30 days after the close of the convention and are tallied in September.

Toronto Plans Drive For New Labor Temple

Toronto, Ont.—Organized labor in Toronto will campaign this summer for $1 million to build a new labor temple.

The Toronto Labor Temple Co. has acquired property adjoining the present 78-year-old structure.

In Low-Wage Industries:

UPWA Sets Goal Of 'Full Paychecks'

By Saul Miller

Minneapolis—Fair wages and full paychecks for the "short-changed" workers in the food and allied industries will be a top priority for the Packinghouse Workers Union as it enters its second 25 years of existence.

Delegates to the union's 13th constitutional convention here called specifically for action on the economic problems of members in "the allied section of the organization where wages and benefits are lagging" and prepared to back up their actions by voting on an increase in per capita payments.

Coupled with the attack on conditions in low-wage rural communities and in sparsely organized industries, the union gave top priority to a political action program that will make the government a "partner" in the "crusade" for the "forgotten men of today."

The 150,000-member union, which has lost nearly 17,000 members in the United States in the past four years due to the increasing impact of automation and the increased number of plant closings and relocations, looked for more of the same this year, with closings announced or effected in 1962 already involving well over 2,000 members.

The officers reported that in the two years since the last convention the union won 101 of 151 elections—"a percentage which is comparable if not superior to the national average." But the delegates, in adopting a report by the Officers' Report Committee, termed this "less than satisfactory," and called for organizing projects "which give promise of producing long-term growth to our organization."

Helstein Sets Goals

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein keynoted the convention in a speech reviewing the history of the union's first 25 years and projecting the path for the future. He called for:

- Re-examination by unions of their role, their structure and their make-up so that they can "aggressively assert their social responsibility" and conform "in a more meaningful way to the realities of current industrial life."
- Completion of the organizing job "with special emphasis on those two-fifths of the American people who live in poverty and deprivation, who have nowhere else to look but to us for succor and survival."
- An understanding that "the answers to many of our more perplexing problems . . . will be found only through political action . . . We must bring the same devotion, intelligence and ingenuity to political education as we bring to our collective bargaining."

In the past 25 years, Helstein said, packinghouse workers' wages have moved from 60 cents to $2.36 per hour plus a wide range of benefits and protections. The same record is found in sugar refinery workers and among stockyard workers, he noted.

He warned that the trade union movement faces problems arising from an urge to protect the status quo, a move toward becoming an institution rather than a movement and a sense of cynicism that's part of the "fast buck" society.

3-Way Battle Seen

The America of the next 25 years, he said, will be shaped by the current battle between three forces—the Birchites, the Goldwaters and the America of Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and the Roosevelts. The trade union movement must take up the battle for this latter force dedicated to progress, peace and freedom, he stressed.

The officers' report to the convention declared that the problem of the low-wage industry "will not be headed in the direction of solution until a concentrated and coordinated attack on this serious imbalance in the distribution of national income can be mounted by the labor movement in all its branches."

The report termed the "general direction of the Kennedy Administration" a "welcome relief from the negativism of the past" but was critical of "what appears to us to be a failure to approach with sufficient vigor the related problems of structural unemployment and a lagging growth rate."

It termed retraining programs "a meaningless exercise in futility unless there is a job somewhere at the end of the line," adding:

"These elusive jobs will only be produced by a shortening of the standard workweek, as labor has insisted, together with a great program to upbuild the public sector of the economy."

Pres. Kennedy wired the convention his congratulations on its 25th anniversary, declaring that the union has demonstrated its "devotion" to the needs of its members and the "general public interest." He said the present time demands solutions in the area of collective bargaining "in harmony with the public interest."

Furniture Workers' Convention Approves Fund for Strike Relief

Louisville—Establishment of a strike relief fund climaxed a five-day convention of the Furniture Workers here as 175 delegates approved a 10-cent monthly assessment.

Union Pres. Morris Pizer emphasized the "urgent need" of a strike fund, noting that newly-organized shops without local financial reserves especially suffer in strike situations.

"After spending the time, money and energy necessary to organize a plant," Pizer said, "it is an absolute necessity to have the means of a financial follow-through if the employer refuses to bargain in good faith to conclude a contract." Strike expenses since the last convention, he said, have amounted to $100,000.

"The cost of strikes," added Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford, "has had a most severe impact on our ability to make ends meet."

A collection was made for the union's Jamestown, N. Y., local, where 150 members have been on strike against the Jamestown Sterling Corp. for seven months.

Pizer also called for an intensive drive to organize unorganized chain branch plants in the furniture industry as an answer to the problem of "runaways." Thirty percent of furniture workers are employed in such operations, a resolution noted, with the number "increasing through merger and independent plant acquisition."

Joint Councils Urged

A recommendation also was approved on crossing international union boundary lines with joint councils.

"Concerted chain bargaining" of this type was given credit for a recent major contract settlement at the Memphis plant of the Ivers and Pond Piano Co., served by the National Winter Piano Council. The council, composed of two UFWA locals, a local of the Machinists, and an unaffiliated local, sent representatives to a mass meeting in Memphis to strengthen the bargaining position of the Memphis workers.

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers said in a major convention address that organizing efforts by labor unions have been slowed by restrictive legislation. Union membership in Canada, where there is no legislation comparable to the Taft-Hartley Act, has "vastly outstripped American union growth," he said.

In ILGWU Convention Keynote:

Dubinsky Urges 35 Hours As U.S. Workweek Ceiling

Atlantic City—Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers called for a 35-hour workweek as the "standard for the entire nation" as he opened the union's 31st convention here.

"So long as we are threatened with the prospect of unemployment for a long time to come, the reduction in the length of the workweek is a must," Dubinsky declared in his keynote address to nearly 1,000 delegates.

Noting that the ILGWU already had won the 35-hour week for its own members, he suggested that it was "not a wild dream" to spread that standard to other industries.

"It is an eminently practical device to provide additional employment and, at the same time, to enhance the purchasing power of the nation's wage earners and of their families," Dubinsky said.

Citing the current high rate of unemployment and the progressively higher level of joblessness left after each post-war recession, the ILGWU president warned that "if things are left to themselves" the situation is likely to worsen as technological change displaces more workers and the growth of the labor force accelerates.

"This is why, in my considered judgment, we have reached a point in our national history when the length of the workweek must be cut," Dubinsky declared. "The 35-hour week, which we have won in our industries, must become the current standard for the entire nation."

The Kennedy Administration has repeatedly spoken against a workweek reduction as a means of combatting unemployment, holding out instead a goal of full employment at 40 hours.

But reductions in the workweek can be achieved "within the framework" of the general wage policy advanced by the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Dubinsky declared. He said experience shows that wage gains can be "applied in part to offset the effect of shorter hours and in part to increase the buying power of weekly incomes."

Reviewing the accomplishments of the ILGWU in addition to the 35-hour week, Dubinsky cited the establishment of paid holidays and employer-financed funds that disburse health and welfare, retirement, severance and supplementary unemployment benefits to the union's members.

In contrast to hourly wages as low as 5 to 15 cents when the industry was largely unorganized, the average wage in New York's dress industry now is $2.57 an hour, he pointed out.

The average for the country as a whole—$1.93—has been dragged down by the unorganized sectors of the industry, such as the South, where wages may be only slightly higher than the legal minimum, he said.

$1.50 Minimum Urged

Dubinsky called for amendments to the wage-hour law at the "earliest possible moment" to set the minimum wage at $1.50 and the maximum straight-time workweek at 35 hours.

In other areas, the ILGWU president:

- Predicted enactment of the Anderson-King bill to provide health care for the aged through social security and that "within our lifetime the [American] Medical Association will support it."
- Upheld Pres. Kennedy for "sound judgment and real leadership" in resuming nuclear testing in the face of the Soviet Union's refusal to agree to a test ban with adequate inspection.
- Hailed the Administration's Alliance for Progress with Latin American nations as "a great step forward" in helping "impoverished peoples to develop their own economies and to promote their social and economic welfare."
- Found that the unity of the AFL-CIO had been "strengthened" by the creation at its last convention of machinery for settling internal disputes.

ORPHAN BOYS AND GIRLS in 9 Italian Boystowns, 1 Girlstown and 31 day care centers are grateful for the continued support of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, Msgr. John P. Carroll-Abbing, left, told the RWDSU convention in presenting a plaque to union Pres. Max Greenberg. Support of the orphanages has been a union project for several years.

Strike Fund Approved By Distillery Workers

Montreal—Two hundred and fifty delegates to the 11th convention of the Distillery Workers here wound up deliberations by adopting a series of proposals by Pres. Mort Brandenburg designed to streamline the union in pursuit of its bargaining and organizing goals.

Per capita to the union was increased from $1 to $1.50 per month and monthly minimum local dues were set at $4. In addition, a strike fund of $400,000—to be financed by a special assessment of 50 cents a month per member—was established. It will provide strike benefits of $25 per week.

First beneficiaries of the strike fund will be members of Local 36, whose walkout against Stitzel-Weller Distilleries, Inc., is entering its tenth month. Full support to the strikers was unanimously approved by the convention, which heard AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler pledge AFL-CIO backing in a nationwide boycott of the firms's products.

In other resolutions unanimously adopted, the delegates:

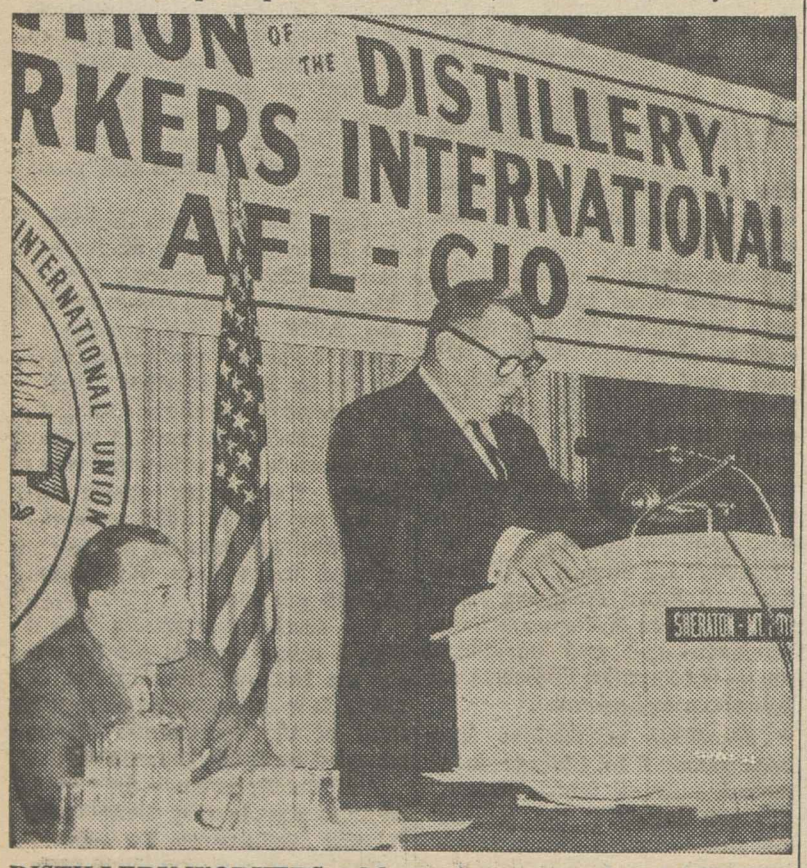
- Gave top priority to a shorter workweek, an industrywide pension program and family coverage in demands to be made on the major distillers in 1963 collective bargaining.
- Called for an all-out drive to organize such hard-core anti-union holdouts in the distillery industry as Heaven Hill in Kentucky and Jack Daniels in Tennessee.
- Hailed the formation of the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept.
- Voted to participate in the Conference of Beverage Unions to be held Aug. 20-22 in London under the auspices of the Intl. Union of Food & Allied Workers' Associations.
- Pledged full cooperation to COPE in fund-raising and get-out-the-vote drives in connection with the 1962 election campaign.
- Unanimously adopted the reports submitted by Brandenburg and Sec.-Treas. George J. Oneto.

San Francisco was selected as the site of the 12th biennial convention, to be held in May 1964.

'Old Fitzgerald' Boycott Backed

Shively, Ky.—The nine-month strike of Local 36 of the Distillery Workers against the Stitzel-Weller Distilling Corp. is continuing here with its request for a boycott of the company's products supported by the AFL-CIO.

The federation's Executive Council has asked all affiliates to support the Distillery Workers local in its fight for survival against an all-out company assault. The Stitzel-Weller firm's products include Old Fitzgerald, Cabin Still, Old Elk and W. L. Weller bourbon whiskies.



DISTILLERY WORKERS at Montreal convention heard AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler urge united action in support of labor goals. Listening, left, is union Pres. Mort Brandenburg.

Jack McCoy Gets COPE Area Post

Jack McCoy, a member of Packinghouse Workers Local 1, Ottumwa, Ia., recently was named director of COPE Area 9 by COPE National Dir. James L. McDevitt.

The area covers North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana. McCoy succeeds Walter F. Gray, who recently was appointed director of the COPE area made up of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas and Missouri.

'Willful' Voting Failure Called 'Unfair Practice'

Miami Beach—The union member who willfully fails to register and vote is guilty of an unfair practice—and labor is committed to the abolition of unfair practices, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union at its 25th anniversary convention here.

Schnitzler congratulated the union for "yoeman service" in behalf of civil rights, for its cooperation with the AFL-CIO on minimum wage law improvement and for helping set up a training school for Latin America union leaders.

The convention re-elected Pres. Max Greenberg and four other top officers for four-year terms; set up permanent committees on civil rights and political education; and called for intensified work in organizing, collective bargaining and wage-hour law improvements.

Some 600 delegates from more than 300 local unions in the United States and Canada, constituting the best-attended convention in RWDSU history, approved two constitutional changes eliminating payment by the international union of a $100 death benefit, and raising top officers' salaries.

Abolition of the death benefit will reduce annual operating costs by about $60,000 and will permit the union to operate without increasing the per capita tax now paid by locals to the international union—85 cents a month, Greenberg said. For the five or so locals which have no contract-provided death benefit, he offered union help in negotiating such benefits.

Training Program for 85

Schnitzler related how a South American trip by Greenberg and officials of other AFL-CIO affiliates helped lead to the establishment of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. This year, he said, the institute is bringing 85 Latin unionists here for three months of intensive training, and will keep them employed for nine months after their return to "spread the trade union gospel." By 1964, he said, up to 300 trainees are expected to be enrolled.

As chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Civil Rights, the federation officer thanked RWDSU for its efforts on behalf of Tennessee tenant farmers threatened with eviction by their landlords, and said the fight for civil rights is "only one aspect of labor's constant fight for human dignity and freedom."

The convention also:

- Returned Greenberg to office along with Sec.-Treas. Alvin A. Heaps; Exec. Sec. Jack Paley and Executive Vice Presidents Arthur Osman and Alex Bail.
- Re-elected 17 vice presidents and chose five new ones to fill vacancies—Joseph Binenbaum, Theodor Bowman and Leon J. Davis of the New York area, George McLean of Detroit and Lock Parker of Suffolk, Va.
- Made plans to offer a week-long educational program for union leaders at a centrally located college.

Len Wallace, delegate from Regina, Sask., reported that the first government-sponsored medical care plan on the North American continent will become effective July 1. It will provide complete medical and surgical care for all of Saskatchewan's 900,000 residents at a cost of $12 to $40 a year, he said.

Glass Unions Set Goals for Joint Action

Pittsburgh—A statement of principles and objectives to guide the Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee was approved unanimously at a meeting here which also set July 1 as the target date for official establishment of the group.

The committee is made up of AFL-CIO unions with about 225,000 members in the United States and Canada. It was established to make possible joint activity in the fields of legislation, international affairs, research and education, and in other matters of mutual concern and benefit.

Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers, an AFL-CIO vice president, is acting chairman, with Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken of the Glass & Ceramic workers serving as temporary secretary-treasurer.

Other unions represented at the meeting were the Window Glass Cutters, Flint Glass Workers, Operative Potters and Stone & Allied Products Workers.

The SGCCC has been functioning informally since 1956. Minton and McCracken said the principles adopted here call for close cooperation with the AFL-CIO and its departments.

The committee's executive board, which consists of the principal officers of each affiliate, will meet in Chicago at the time of the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting opening Aug. 13.

Meany Challenges NAM Profits-Job Tie

Demands 'Proof' at White House Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

ing on economic policy and problems.

Pres. Kennedy, in opening the sessions, urged the delegates to try to separate "myth from reality" in exploring the "sophisticated technical questions" raised in the areas of economic growth, collective bargaining, automation and the international balance of payments.

Kennedy said he was pleased that the conference would not seek to achieve artifical agreement or pass resolutions because "they would probably be so generally worded that they would give us very little guidance—and what we really need are specifics."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy which had set up the conference, said it was the first of a planned series of such meetings.

He told the delegates that while the Administration is opposed to compulsory arbitration and wage or price controls, it had "an inescapable responsibility" to define the national interest "in all vital segments of American life, including bargaining."

Sligh's remarks came during a discussion of the benefits and problems of automation. The NAM official argued for a "more wholehearted endorsement of automation" without the "burden" of "all sorts of extra costs, penalties, restrictions and responsibilities."

"Opportunities for profit are the necessary base for business expansion and the creation of new jobs," he declared.

Urging him to make the NAM's position "crystal clear," Meany replied:

"It is not enough to tell us that industry makes jobs and things will take care of themselves."

Meany Cites NAM Obligation

The AFL-CIO president said the NAM had an obligation to explain how industry proposed to create 1.35 million jobs a year over the next decade to take care of increases in the labor force and another 200,000 a year to take care of workers permanently displace by automation.

Most Americans, Meany declared, correctly or incorrectly believe that industry's profits already are too big, and "the figures put out by some of these large corporations are staggering."

"So I challenge the NAM," he continued, "to tell us how much profit they need—business needs—and how this profit is going to be translated into jobs, not how it is going to be translated into fatter salaries for some of the high executives, not how it is going to be transferred through stock-option plans into this business of legalized larceny that is practiced by some of these companies, but how it is going to be translated into jobs, because the problem of this nation today is jobs for people . . .

"And if they can show me, I am for more profits."

In his formal address, Meany charged that despite professions of faith in the collective bargaining process by some management representatives, thousands of businessmen still were fighting union organizing efforts. Management organizations, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, were "taking up the cudgels for a transparently anti-union device like the so-called 'right-to-work' laws," he said.

He urged the businessmen present to start "a missionary campaign among the dissenters in their own ranks," and declared:

"If management does not want to destroy unions—and their presence here today is evidence to that effect—then we urge them to stop this rank nonsense by the hired lobbyists of business organizations and let us get on with the job of building mature collective bargaining relationships."

Shorter Workweek Backed

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Keenan followed Sligh's assertion that a shorter workweek would be "just about the worst" approach to the unemployment problem by declaring:

"It would be ideal if all Americans could find jobs and work a full week. But the hard fact is that this is not the case in 1962 . . . A shorter workweek is not necessarily 'the answer' to automation. But it is part of the answer. And we cannot afford to wait until all the answers are found and the most desirable solutions achieved."

Prof. John T. Dunlop of Harvard, a spokesman for the public, suggested that the historic pattern of reductions in working time was likely to continue, adding that "it will be necessary to cut working hours" in industries with serious unemployment.

Earlier, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter Reuther told the assemblage that the chief problem facing the economy was "inadequate demand" from consumers.

"We've got to shift the emphasis to more purchasing power because there is no point in building more factories to stand idle," he declared.

Reuther also urged the delegates to examine new economic concepts coming out of Europe, not necessarily to copy them, but "to explore together whether as free men we cannot find a more rational way to work together to harness the great abundance that is now possible.

Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon outlined steps the Administration has taken to ease the U.S. balance of payments deficit and reiterated its position that wage and profit increases should stem generally from productivity gains.

Lower Prices Urged

Charles P. Taft, general counsel of the Committee for a National Trade Policy and a public representative, argued that rising productivity ought to be translated into lower prices as well as higher wages and profits.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George Harrison declared that U.S. products already were competitive in world markets and that while the nation should strive to increase its export surplus of $5 billion last year, this should not be the only approach to curing the payments deficit. He urged business to become more aggressive in promoting sales abroad.

"We are in no humor to countenance any suggestion that wage scales be depressed" as a means of improving the trade surplus, he declared, noting that 96 percent of the nation's production is consumed at home and only 4 percent is sent overseas.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David J. McDonald presided at the session on foreign trade.

Walter W. Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said that the high rate of joblessness and the slow rate of economic growth are "decidedly more serious problems for us today than the threat of any new inflation."

DEDICATION CEREMONIES for Ladies' Garment Workers' new Penn Station South cooperative housing project were addressed by Pres. Kennedy, shown with ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, both of whom also spoke.

Kennedy Hails Union Co-op Housing As Contribution to National Welfare

New York—America's unfinished business is the concern of organized labor, and what the nation achieves will depend in great measure on how unions help build for future generations, Pres. Kennedy declared at the dedication of Penn Station South, a $40 million cooperative housing development built by the Ladies' Garment Workers in mid-town Manhattan.

In New York City on a two-day visit for a round of appearances planned as a salute to his 45th birthday on May 29, the President hailed the housing development as a contribution to the welfare of the nation.

It is the task of each generation to build for the next, the President said, urging America's unions to join government and business in strengthening the nation.

"The unfinished business of our society lies stretching before us, and this housing project demonstrates what labor, with effective and progressive leadership, can do in cooperation with cities and states and private groups and the federal government," he declared.

"I hope others will follow your example," he told a crowd of some 15,000 persons who braved 99-degree heat to attend the dedication. The President drew laughter and applause when he noted that in spite of all the progress achieved by the ILGWU he was registering a grievance "against the sweatshop conditions under which we're working today."

Sharing the speakers platform with the President were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York City's Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky.

Hailing Dubinsky for "dynamic" leadership of the ILGWU, Meany said that although the union was primarily concerned with the welfare of its membership, it had "the leadership and intelligence to realize that a better community with better government and better homes means a better life for its members."

"Here is a graphic demonstration of what a powerful union like the ILGWU does with its power," Meany declared. "Here is a demonstration of the American philosophy that what's good for the community as a whole is good for American workers."

Dubinsky explained that ILGWU is not in the real estate business, but is concerned with improving the lives of workers, of lifting their material and spiritual standards.

"The dreams and hopes that brought thousands of immigrants to these shores early in the century never died," the garment union leader said. "They were the ammunition of pioneers who marched on picket lines, hungry but determined.

"They held on to the daring thought that the time would come when there would be a civilized length to the work day, a humane standard of pay, decent conditions of work, and when they could live in homes surrounded by space and sunshine and green things."

Penn Station South includes ten 22-story, centrally air-conditioned buildings covering a six-block, 20-acre area, and containing 2,820 units which replace slum buildings previously occupied by 2,646 families. Only 16 percent of the site is occupied by the buildings, and 13 acres are set aside for gardens and play areas. Cooperators' equity or down payment is $650 a room, and average monthly carrying charges range from $19.60 to $27.45 per room.

The development was built as a Title I urban renewal project under the National Housing Act of 1949. It is estimated that about a third of the apartments will be occupied by ILGWU families.

As Kennedy spoke to the crowd, he faced signs bearing the message, "Happy Birthday to You, Jack," erected on construction sheds by the various building trades unions working on the project.

Operating Unions, Rails Agree to Resume Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

pay, and, by 1967, compulsory retirement of operating employes at age 65.

The carriers accepted the recommendations and said they would put them into effect, which they can do on a 30-day notice. The unions rejected them, but agreed to negotiations on the basis of the report. It was these negotiations that the rails bolted, alleging the unions refused to bargain. Goldberg then called the meeting in his office.

The unions asked the mediation board for further help in breaking the deadlock, though there had been some doubt that the agency could take additional formal steps. The 1960 agreement, under which the dispute went to the presidential commission, said in one place that the commission role was a substitute for that of the mediation board. In another it said that if no solution were reached, board procedures would be resumed and expedited.

It also carries a clause stating that should either party appeal to the board within 10 days of the breaking off of negotiations, wages, hours and working conditions should remain unchanged. The unions' appeal to the mediation board thus served to block any move by the carriers to put the presidential commission's recommendations into effect.

Involved are three AFL-CIO affiliates—Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, and Switchmen—and two unaffiliated groups—Locomotive Engineers and Conductors & Brakemen.

Meantime, negotiations have been resumed in Chicago in a second railroad labor dispute, this one involving the carriers and non-operating unions which have been seeking wage increases and improved working conditions for 500,000 employes.

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Jobless Rate Static in May At 5.4 Percent of Workers

Works Bill Approved By Senate

By David L. Perlman

The Senate has approved a $750 million emergency public works program to provide jobs in areas of heavy unemployment, and has authorized an equal amount on a stand-by basis for use if unemployment rises.

A stepped-up public works program has been one of the major legislative goals of the AFL-CIO.

Final passage came on a 44-32 vote, after defeat of a number of Republican amendments to cut back the program.

The Senate voted to authorize for immediate public works $150 million more than the $600 million Pres. Kennedy had requested. It turned down, however, his request for long-run authority to divert up to $2 billion from other government programs, without further appropriations, to choke off a new recession.

The $750 million stand-by substitute, which could be used after June 30, 1963, whenever unemployment rises 1 percent within nine months and is above 5 percent, requires the money to be specifically appropriated by Congress before it can be spent.

Administration leaders dropped their fight for the full long-range authority requested by Kennedy when it became apparent that the measure faced defeat on the floor.

The bill now goes to the House, where the Public Works Committee has given tentative approval to an immediate $900 million public works program, with no stand-by authorization for future spending.

In significant test votes before final passage, the Senate:

- Voted 43-32 for an amendment by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.), backed by the Democratic leadership, to raise the emergency program from $600 million to $750 million.
- Voted 37-36 for the stand-by authorization of $750 million, with Republicans lined up solidly against it.
- Rejected 56-21 an amendment by Sen. Jack Miller (R-Ia.) which

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IT'S THE HEIGHT OF FASHION to help labor's voter registration drive, as this fashion show held at Philadelphia's Bellevue Stratford Hotel demonstrates. The show opened the register-and-vote campaign of COPE's Women's Activities Division.

Non-Farm Jobs Hit New Peak

The unemployment situation showed no real change in May as anticipated seasonal activity dropped the number of jobless to 3.7 million and the rate of unemployment dipped one-tenth of a point to 5.4 percent of the labor force.

The Labor Dept. termed the 230,000 drop in joblessness "an average decline for this time of year" and said the change in the overall unemployment rate was "about seasonal between April and May."

The civilian labor force also reflected an improvement, but compared to May 1961 and the anticipated increase in the labor force due to population growth it was still 600,000 short of the target.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg declared in a statement that "the fact that employment is at record levels and that unemployment is continuing to go down is encouraging and shows a continued improvement in the economy."

Only Slight Decline

The drop in the unemployment rate to 5.4 percent—indicating that 54 of every 1,000 Americans seeking work cannot find jobs—compares with the 5.6 percent in February and the 5.5 percent figures for March and April.

The number of long-term unemployed—out of work 15 weeks or longer—declined seasonally to 1.3 million and the number unemployed 27 weeks or longer dipped to about 670,000.

Total employment in May rose 1.4 million to 68.2 million and nonagricultural employment moved up to 62.8 million, a new record.

Deputy Assistant Sec. Seymour Wolfbein, the Labor Dept's manpower authority, said that a half

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U. S. Labor Aid Pledged To Algerians

The AFL-CIO will do everything in its power to help Algerian workers in the final phases of their battle for economic and political independence, Pres. George Meany pledged at a luncheon in Washington in honor of Gen. Sec. Abdennour Ali-Yahia of the General Union of Algerian Workers.

At the same time Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO announced that the city central body will seek funds for Algerian labor through the sale of "Algerian Solidarity Stamps" for use by affiliated locals, with the proceeds going "directly and totally to the Algerian trade unions."

The luncheon followed a press conference in AFL-CIO headquarters at which Ali-Yahia charged that the secret army (OAS) of the French settlers in Algeria is trying to destroy the country's economy.

90 Percent Unemployed

He accused the OAS of "compounding collective and blind criminal acts, despicable crimes," and declared the French government "has not taken all of the measures" it should have taken to "prevent the situation."

"In Algiers and in Oran (the two

(Continued on Page 7)

Union-Backed Free Labor Institute Set

The AFL-CIO and a group of U.S. employers have announced formal opening of the American Institute for Free Labor Development "to strengthen the cause of democracy in the Latin American and Caribbean countries."

The Institute, located in Washington, D. C., will open June 18 with two groups of about 20 young trade union leaders each. One class will be Spanish-speaking, the other English-speaking.

The school plans to train 100 to 120 students each year from Latin American and Caribbean countries. The course is made up of a three-month educational phase at the institute and a nine-month internship on social projects in the student's home country.

The institute also will establish regional or national training centers in Latin nations to give short-term, part-time courses for local students; advanced courses for institute graduates, and for use by unions as central headquarters or labor temples.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and J. Peter Grace, president of W. R. Grace & Co., described the birth and planned growth of the institute at a press conference.

Meany Vice Chairman

Grace serves as president and chairman of the board of trustees. Meany is vice-chairman. Communications Workers' Pres. Joseph A. Beirne is secretary-treasurer and AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi is executive director. Also on the 24-man board

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Operating License At Stake:

CAB Tells Airline To Rehire Strikers

The Civil Aeronautics Board has warned Southern Airways that its government certificate to operate an airline may be lost unless the company offers to rehire its striking pilots with full seniority, drops an "illegal" demand for unilateral disciplinary rights, and resumes bargaining in good faith with the Air Line Pilots.

In a 3-2 decision, hailed by a spokesman for the pilots as "a major turning point" in the dispute, the CAB invoked for the first time its authority to require airlines to "exert every reasonable effort" under the Railway Labor Act to settle disputes.

The board majority, overturning a report made by a CAB examiner last September, found that Southern Airways had prolonged the dispute by attaching "illegal" conditions to the return of the strikers after agreement had been reached on "all important economic issues" in July 1960, some five weeks after the walkout started.

The board, in a tentative decision scheduled to be implemented by a formal order, said the company was within its legal rights to refuse to dismiss "replacements" hired between June 5, 1960, when the strike began, and July 12, 1960, when the economic agreement was reached.

Strikebreakers hired after that date must be dismissed if necessary to make room for the reinstatement of strikers, the CAB said. The board declared further that "the seniority of strikers reinstated is to be unimpaired" and any disciplinary action against strikers is "subject to statutory grievance procedures" under the Railway Labor Act.

Capt. V. A. Knudegard, ALPA chairman on Southern Airways, termed the decision "very gratifying" and added that "it sets us back on a negotiating basis." He predicted that conditions for return to work could be negotiated "quickly" if the company follows the CAB's directive to "bargain in good faith."

Southern Airways Pres. Frank

(Continued on Page 3)

Council Will Consider 35-Hour Week Issue

By John M. Barry

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO will "very seriously consider" a nationwide campaign to reduce the standard workweek from 40 hours to 35, Pres. George Meany told the 31st convention of the Ladies' Garment Workers here.

Such a reduction, with no cut in take-home pay, "would have a tremendous impact" on the high level of joblessness that has prevented full recovery from the 1960-61 recession, Meany declared to nearly 1,000 cheering delegates.

He later told reporters he would present the shorter workweek proposal to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its next meeting, to be held in August in Chicago.

Meany has repeatedly warned that a cut in the workweek would inevitably present itself if the nation's economy failed to grow fast enough to absorb the nearly 4 million currently unemployed and to provide jobs for millions of newcomers to the labor force in the decade ahead.

His forecast of an AFL-CIO

(Continued on Page 8)

2 of 5 Executives Got '61 Pay Raises, Survey Shows

Industry leaders who charged so-called "inflation" every time a union asked a wage hike for workers last year proved indifferent to inflation's perils when it came to raising their own take, a Business Week magazine survey has revealed.

"Two out every five companies tabulated in Business Week's annual survey of executive compensation handed out raises to top men in 1961, two held to 1960 levels and one cut back," the magazine said.

It presented a tabulation taken from proxy statements filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission which it said confirmed a "favorable trend" spotted earlier in the year.

"It also signals fatter paychecks in 1962 if business continues to improve," the magazine predicted, "for there is a traditional time lag between the start of an economic upturn and its full reflection in compensation figures for the highest-paid executives."

James R. Kerr, president of the Avco Corp., an electrical equipment firm, got a nice 35 percent increase, from $115,000 in 1960 to $155,417 last year. Other Avco executives didn't do badly—raises of $24,583 for Board Chairman Kendrick R. Wilson, Jr., to $164,583, and for Executive Committee Chairman Earl H. Blaik to $134,583.

Many executives got 10 percent increases, others benefited by 5 to 8 percent.

At the other extreme was George W. Romney, who since 1961 has resigned as president and board chairman of American Motors to seek the Republican nomination for governor of Michigan. Due to a drop in sales, he took a cut from $250,000 to $149,211. Two executive vice presidents whose 1960 salaries were $166,691 dropped to $106,158, and a third from the same level to $102,541.

Labor Supports Bill To Limit Drug Patents

Sick people are forced to pay "exorbitant" prices for many prescription drugs because price competition is blocked by patent monopolies, the AFL-CIO has charged.

The federation urged passage of legislation sponsored by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) which would limit the monopoly control of patented drugs to three years. After that, patent owners would be required to license competitors to produce the drug—at a royalty rate of not more than 8 percent.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Anti-Trust subcommittee that the patent legislation is needed because "the individual consumer of prescription drugs is in a uniquely helpless position." Biemiller added:

"He cannot choose his illness, he cannot himself determine what medicine he must take and his choice of product is specifically narrowed to what the doctor prescribes. He cannot shop for the best buy, but must pay the asking price whatever it may be."

Biemiller told the subcommittee, headed by Celler, that labor supports the entire bill, including:

- Broader factory inspection powers for the Food & Drug Administration.
- A requirement that drugs be proved effective as well as safe before being marketed.
- Simplification of the system of naming drugs.

Biemiller emphasized that these provisions, "excellent as they are in themselves, will do little to bring down the price of drugs unless reforms also are made in patents on drugs."

In addition to limiting competition and enabling a drug firm to obtain "enormous profits . . . from its captive public," patent monopolies have led to the diversion of research to patentable modifications of a competitor's product, Biemiller stated.

Meanwhile the bill was facing rough sledding in the Senate Judiciary Committee. After having been reported favorably by the Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee, the portions dealing with patent reform had been referred for further consideration to a subcommittee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

The full committee, following the McClellan group's recommendation, voted to delete most of the patent reform provisions, including compulsory licensing after three years.

'Americans at Work' For 'Emmy' Award

"Americans at Work," the television series produced by the AFL-CIO, was nominated for one of the coveted Emmy awards by the Washington chapter of the Academy of TV Arts & Sciences. The nomination was in the category of original musical scores. Music for the series was composed by Ray Haney.

"Americans at Work" has attracted wide attention in the television industry because of its success as a public service feature. It has been shown on some 250 stations and many now carrying it are repeating the 104 films.

Toronto U. School Backs Health Plan

Toronto, Ont.—The University of Toronto School of Hygiene gave strong support to a proposed comprehensive national health plan in a brief and testimony before the Royal Commission on Health Care.

Prof. O. J. Firestone, commission chairman, asked Dr. A. J. Rhodes, director of the school, if he thought a government-operated health plan would mean government control of doctors or of the quality of medical care.

"I think those fears are quite groundless," Rhodes replied.

Rhodes and his fellow-spokesman for the school, Dr. John Hastings, emphasized the desirablity of including preventive medicine in a national health plan, and stressed the planning and promotion of mental and physical fitness. A plan covering curative medicine alone, such as some countries have adopted, is merely sickness insurance, they asserted.

Ruttenberg Tells Parley:

Trade Expansion Bill Aids U. S. in Adjusting to Change

Louisville, Ky.—After 30 years of practical experience with trade expansion, the U.S. must put its know-how into the practical legislation of the Kennedy Administration's trade bill, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg declared here.

Ruttenberg keynoted the Governor's Conference on Kentucky's Stake in World Trade, explaining the background of the nation's trade policy and the provisions of the bill about to be reported out by the House Ways & Means Committee.

The trade expansion bill, he said, "makes it possible for the United States to help its industries and its people adjust to a changing world as rapidly as modern change requires."

Since the first trade agreement act became law in 1934, when America first turned toward reciprocal trade, the nation has learned three basic concepts, said Ruttenberg:

- Expanding trade has paid off and some vital sectors of American life depend on it.
- The U.S. is competing economically and politically for world leadership.
- When protection of the national interest causes some damage—"and trade could cause some damage"—the nation has a responsibility to repair that damage.

The need for both imports and exports, the AFL-CIO economist declared, has been amply demonstrated. Imports help make jobs, keep industry going and provide income for businessmen. Exports last year accounted for 3.1 million jobs in the U.S. and involved about $5 billion worth of farm products.

"American business, farms and labor depend on rising exports for sales of U.S. products," he emphasized, and the nation cannot do with a lesser flow of trade.

The U.S., he stressed, is facing new competition abroad and an ever-changing political challenge. Ruttenberg traced the development of the European Common Market, declaring that by 1970 its countries will have an even larger population than the U.S. and "potentially a bigger unsatisfied market for our goods." This means a new kind of competition for the U.S. and the need for a new kind of flexibility in trade negotiations.

The basic trade act has been revised 11 times, said Ruttenberg, with some safeguards adopted over the years. But only now is the fact emerging that "sometimes the national interest will mean someone's suffering from expanded trade, that the nation has a responsibility to alleviate that harm."

Reviewing the provisions of the bill, Ruttenberg stressed the adjustment assistance section of the measure which recognizes that the nation "cannot afford to sacrifice any of its businesses or its workers to trade expansion, but must help all of them share in the benefits in some way. The provisions are businesslike efforts to work toward the new realities of ever-changing trade competition in a faster-paced world."

Re-Interpretion Sought On Missile Base Rates

Construction union and industry spokesmen have called for review of a recent Labor Dept. interpretation that minimum wage provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, rather than the Davis-Bacon Act, should be applied to certain work on Minuteman missile site facilities.

At an informal conference with Labor Dept. Solicitor Charles Donahue, who issued the "interpretive guidelines," some 30 representatives of building trades unions and contractors' associations argued that the Davis-Bacon Act's prevailing wage provisions clearly cover all work required to construct a missile site.

To exempt certain work at the sites from the act, they charged, was contrary to law, could disrupt the construction industry and would mean loss of jobs to building tradesmen.

Davis-Bacon requires payment of prevailing wages in the construction industry for construction work on federal facilities. Walsh-Healey sets prevailing wages for materials, including manufactured items, supplied the government under contract.

Donahue's ruling was directed specifically at a dispute involving installation of launching equipment and controls at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana. The ruling had been sought by the Air Force and the Boeing Airplane Co., manufacturer of the missiles, which proposed to do the work with factory-trained employes.

The Joint Industry Program Committee, made up of representatives of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and management groups, said that Donahue's description of the work as "minimal" or "simple in character" involved subjective conclusions not contemplated in Davis-Bacon.

"Except for the $2,000 minimum, the act makes no exceptions as to its applicability," the statement said.

C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., was the chief labor spokesman at the conference with Donahue.

DELICATESSEN & COUNTERMEN'S Local 60 in New York presented Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) with the food of their trade—a 40-pound salami—as a token of appreciation for the 90-minute legislative briefing he gave two busloads of union members and friends who came to Washington to boost the legislative program of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes. Left to right are Local Sec. Al Specht, Douglas, and Local Pres. Joe Decker.

Program Sellers Vote For IATSE

New York—A representation election among employes of Dunetz & Lovett, distributors of theatrical souvenir programs and novelties, has been won by Home Office Local H-63 of the Theatrical Stage Employes by a margin of 5 to 2.

The balloting was conducted by the New York State Labor Relations Board after several months of hearings during which it ruled off the ballot the Association of Bookmen & Chargemen, Inc., on the ground that it was a "pseudo" union and not a true labor organization. The association is the successor to a group expelled a year ago by the Retail Clerks for constitutional violations.

The board's decision also upheld Local H-63's argument that souvenir vendors with road shows and in establishments outside New York City are employes of the company, not independent contractors as management had contended.

The vote followed similar victories by the IATSE in elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board among employes of David Merrick Enterprises, Superior Souvenir Book Co., and other distributors.

Group Health Plans Hail Loan Proposal

Pres. Kennedy's health program "fully recognizes the realities of our national health problem" in proposing federal loans to help build and equip group practice medical and dental facilities, the Group Health Association of America said recently.

GHAA, which is composed of pre-paid group practice plans throughout the country, said it was particularly gratified that the President had urged priority for direct service plans in small communities and those sponsored by non-profit groups.

Further Rise Seen for May:

Living Costs Reach New High in April

The nation's cost of living rose to a new high in April with another rise forecast for May, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The Consumer Price Index increased by two-tenths of 1 percent to 105.2 in April. This means the market basket which cost $10 in the base period of 1957-59 now costs $10.52.

The April CPI will bring a 1-cent-an-hour pay hike to some 850,000 workers, mainly in the auto and farm equipment industries, and 2 cents an hour to an additional 100,000 workers in aerospace and farm equipment firms.

A companion report showed that the take-home pay and purchasing power of factory production workers increased in April.

The consumer price increases since January of this year now equal the total rise of seven-tenths of 1 percent in the CPI for all of last year.

Robert J. Myers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, did not see inflationary threats in the increases of recent months or the rise he foresees for May.

"I think it's just an irregular jump in a period of long-time price stability," Myers said.

Myers said his earlier prediction that the CPI would not rise more than 1.5 percent to 2 percent for all 1962 "still looks good."

"There is no pressing on capacity or supplies; there is no likelihood of shortages," he said.

Medical Care Higher

The April rise was tied mainly to price hikes for fresh fruits and vegetables, used cars, gasoline, movies and medical care services. Prices were lower for poultry, eggs, fresh milk, fuel oil and housefurnishings.

The April CPI of 105.2 means a wage increase of 1-cent an hour for employes of General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp. and Intl. Harvester Co. Their union contracts include a cost of living clause tied to the CPI.

The companion report on factory worker earnings said a small increase in hours worked and higher hourly earnings brought a rise which more than offset the increased cost of living.

Earnings Up

Take-home pay—that is, spendable earnings after deduction of social security and federal income taxes—totaled $85.53 in April for a factory worker with three dependents and $77.86 for a factory worker without dependents.

This was a rise of 50 cents in each case over the month and $4.50 above April a year ago.

Spendable earnings in April were about 6 percent higher than in April 1961 and purchasing power was up about 4.5 percent over the year, the report added.

AS CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS open in the aerospace industry, 500 delegates from the Machinists and Auto Workers meet in Los Angeles to reinforce the pledge of the two unions to stand together in seeking major "catch-up" improvements in their contracts with missile and aircraft companies. IAM Vice Pres. Ernie White (left) and UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock clasp hands in the foreground, with some of the delegates in the background.

Sheet Metal Workers Win Hotpoint Election

Chicago—The Sheet Metal Workers, with a strong assist from the AFL-CIO and the Communications Workers, have broken through one of the Chicago area's long-time anti-union strongholds and won bargaining rights at General Electric's Hotpoint Division.

The vote, in a runoff election at six Hotpoint production plants in Chicago and nearby Cicero, was 1,417 for the Sheet Metal Workers to 1,024 for no union.

Hotpoint in this area has been a non-union operation throughout its 56-year history, according to Edward J. Carlough, organizing director of the Sheet Metal Workers.

In an initial NLRB election this year, in which two AFL-CIO unions and three unaffiliated unions competed, there were 900 "no union" votes, 794 for the Sheet Metal Workers, 746 for the Communications Workers, and 51 divided among three unaffiliated groups, including a so-called employes' council.

In the runoff, the CWA and the AFL-CIO regional office in Chicago gave active support to the Sheet Metal Workers and both federation Pres. George Meany and CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne called on Hotpoint employes to support the AFL-CIO union on the runoff ballot.

Carlough, hailing the vote as an "important victory for the whole labor movement," praised Beirne for the "unselfish trade union spirit" he showed in urging CWA supporters at the plant to join with the Sheet Metal Workers in the runoff campaign.

He praised also the "untiring efforts" of AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Daniel J. Healy and his staff.

NLRB Hearing Set On Vote at Reynolds

Chester, Pa.—The National Labor Relations Board has set June 19 for a hearing on a petition for a collective bargaining election at the new plant here of the Reynolds Metals Co.

The Steelworkers and the Aluminum Workers are seeking to represent the 150 employes, who are the nucleus of what is expected will be a much larger work force in the future. The USWA represents about 8,000 employes in other Reynolds plants, the AWIU about 6,000.

Bill Bars Use Of Dues, Fees For Lobbying

Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D- N. Y.) has introduced a bill to bar professional organizations, such as the American Medical Association, from using "compulsory dues and fees" to lobby for or against legislation.

Zelenko said the measure is aimed particularly at the AMA and is designed "to cut through the surgical steel curtain" through which, he charged, the organization "is effectively coercing doctors to be silent and preventing thousands of physicians from expressing their approval of the Anderson-King bill, Pres. Kennedy's plan for health care for the aged under the social security system.

"Thousands of physicians in this country are being placed in an untenable position because of the power and control of the AMA as it carries the ball for the insurance lobby," the congressman declared.

Asserting that in many areas AMA membership is "tantamount to retaining a license to practice," Zelenko reported that a number of doctors in his district had expressed fear of registering support of the Anderson-King "for obvious reasons."

CWA Wins 9.5-Cent Hike At Ohio Bell

Cleveland—A wage agreement bringing increases of nearly 9.5 cents an hour for 15,000 telephone workers throughout the state was reached May 29 by negotiators of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. and the Communications Workers.

The agreement, the second annual reopener under a three-year contract, will lift the top pay of craftsmen by $5 to $133 a week. The top-rate category for operators jumps $3 to $81 a week.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the increases average about 3.5 percent. He called the pact a "good settlement, non-inflationary, which falls within the guidelines set up by Pres. Kennedy."

The Ohio agreement, which followed weeks of negotiations, was expected to be a pace-setter for CWA parleys with other Bell System affiliates. Hours after the Ohio settlement, CWA initiated a similar agreement with Illinois Bell for traffic people in the state area. Other pacts were expected soon in Wisconsin Telephone, Northwestern Bell and Chesapeake & Potomac in the nation's capital.

CWA's agreement with Ohio Bell takes effect retroactively as of May 28 provided it is formally signed, as expected, by June 4.

CAB Warns Airline to Rehire Striking Pilots

(Continued from Page 1)

Hulse said the company is "prepared to go to court" to oppose the CAB order.

Knudegard said most of the Southern Airways strikebreakers were hired after the July 12, 1960, cutoff date, and many of those hired earlier had since left.

Of the 138 original strikers, he said, 125 are still on the picket line. The remainder are either on military duty or employed by other airlines.

Benefits Raised

During the two-year walkout, the ALPA twice raised its benefits so as to pay the strikers from $500 to $710 a month.

The Southern Airways case is still involved in another federal inquiry into the strike and the government's policy on subsidies to a struck airline. This inquiry is being conducted by Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger on appointment by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

The CAB announcement said that if Southern Airways fails to comply with the order within 30 days after it is issued, the board will "take appropriate steps" under Sec. 401 (g) of the Federal Aviation Act.

This section gives the CAB authority to "modify, suspend or revoke" the operating certificate of an airline.

The CAB majority included Chairman Alan S. Boyd, Vice Chairman Robert T. Murphy and G. Joseph Minetti. Dissenting were Chan Gurney and Whitney Gillilland, both Republicans.

Boykin Loses In Alabama Runoff Vote

Party primaries in Alabama, Florida and Kentucky produced a mixed bag of candidates for the November general election.

In Alabama, traditionally a one-party state, George C. Wallace, a militant segregationist, won the nomination for governor over State Sen. Ryan de Graffenreid.

In the runoff primary pitting nine candidates for eight seats in the House, Democratic voters retired Rep. Frank Boykin of Mobile.

Representatives Carl Elliott and Albert Rains, who have frequently voted with the Kennedy Administration except on civil rights, encountered no trouble in the statewide runoff, made necessary by the failure of the Alabama legislature to agree on redistricting after the 1960 census cut the state's House delegation from nine to eight.

In Florida's 10th District, Democrats picked State Sen. Sam Gibbons, who ran on his 10-year legislative record, over a strong segregationist, Sumter L. Lowry. In the 11th District, 36-year-old John A. Sutton was chosen to face the Republican nominee, Edward J. Gurney. A 28-year-old dairy farmer, Don Fuqua, won the 9th District Democratic nomination. GOP voters chose Wilfred Varn, a former U.S. district attorney.

In a fight over Democratic party leadership, State Chairman James Milligan, who had criticized Gov. Farris Bryant for failing to support the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in 1960, won re-election as state committeeman from Orange County.

In the key Kentucky contest, Lt. Gov. Wilson W. Wyatt, a former campaign manager for Adlai Stevenson, overwhelmed two opponents to win the Democratic nomination for U.S. senator. He will oppose Sen. Thruston B. Morton, a former GOP national chairman, in the November election.

Profit Plan Excluding Union Members Unfair

New York—Toffenetti's Restaurant Co., Inc., committed an unfair labor practice, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled, when it changed a profit-sharing plan to disqualify union members from getting benefits and refused a customary bonus to dining room employes represented by the union.

Three of the five board members, sitting as a panel, directed Toffenetti to stop discriminating against members of Local 1, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, to pay union members the bonus they should have received, to restore them to membership in the profit-sharing plan and to bargain with Local 1 on the money due each member's account.

Trial Examiner Samuel Ross ruled last November, after hearings, that after Local 1 was certified by the board as bargaining agent for waiters, waitresses and bus boys in 1960, the management:

- Without notice or consultation with the union amended its profit-sharing plan to drop union members.
- Refused to furnish the union with a copy of the plan.
- Paid a Christmas bonus to all employes except those in the dining room unit represented by the union.

The examiner and the board agreed this was unlawful. In his report, Ross said D. L. Toffenetti, company chairman, conducted a "vigorous campaign" to defeat the union and urged employes to join his "crusade and loyalty parade" by voting "For Toffenetti and For No Union." Bartenders and kitchen workers complied and were given preferred treatment from then on, the examiner reported.

The 35-Hour Week

A CAMPAIGN for a shorter workweek has emerged as the dominant theme of the numerous conventions of AFL-CIO unions in the past month. Major unions affiliated with the federation have called for a reduction in the standard hours of work with no loss in pay. They have proposed a two-pronged campaign keyed to collective bargaining and national legislation to amend the Wage-Hour Act.

The demand for shorter hours has been accelerated by the continuing high and chronic rate of unemployment, the major domestic problem confronting the nation. Present unemployment is a compound of insufficient consumer purchasing power, job displacement and loss from automation and technological change, and a growing population bringing a flood of new workers into a non-expanding labor market.

Administration efforts to cope with this problem have been in the right direction but have not moved far enough or fast enough. The major problem of unemployment remains. The most optimistic projections do not anticipate a drop in the unemployment rate below 5 percent of the labor force by the end of 1962.

Reducing the workweek with no loss in take-home pay, therefore, is the logical, sensible method of meeting the problem of mass joblessness. That's what the shorter-workweek campaign is all about—jobs for people and strengthened consumer purchasing power to buy the products that our economy is capable of turning out.

The AFL-CIO convention in December 1961 laid down the basic policy in this area, terming reduction in hours of work "a vital part of our total program to solve the problem of unemployment." The convention called on AFL-CIO affiliates "to give the highest priority to search for and negotiation of ways to reduce hours of work and to assure adequate job opportunities now and in the future."

That's what they're doing.

No Blackmail

THE DEBATE OVER health care for the aged, stimulated by Pres. Kennedy's nationwide television campaign and the scores of rallies across the country, has boiled down to a simple issue: what kind of remedy is needed.

There is no longer a dispute in Congress about the need of the nation's elderly or the economic problems ill health in later years presents to children of parents whose shrunken incomes cannot pay the cost of present-day medical care. Nearly all parties to the debate—including the American Medical Association—admit a problem exists.

A number of congressional Republicans—also admitting the problem and the need—have proposed a remedy to allow commercial insurance companies to participate in the health insurance plan. To this AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany replied in his Madison Square Garden speech:

"We do not pay blackmail. We do not buy the notion that any part of this program belongs to commercial insurance companies . . . We are not satisfied with just the principle of social security financing . . . We want not only social security financing but social security administration as well. That is the way for the people to get their money's worth—the only way."

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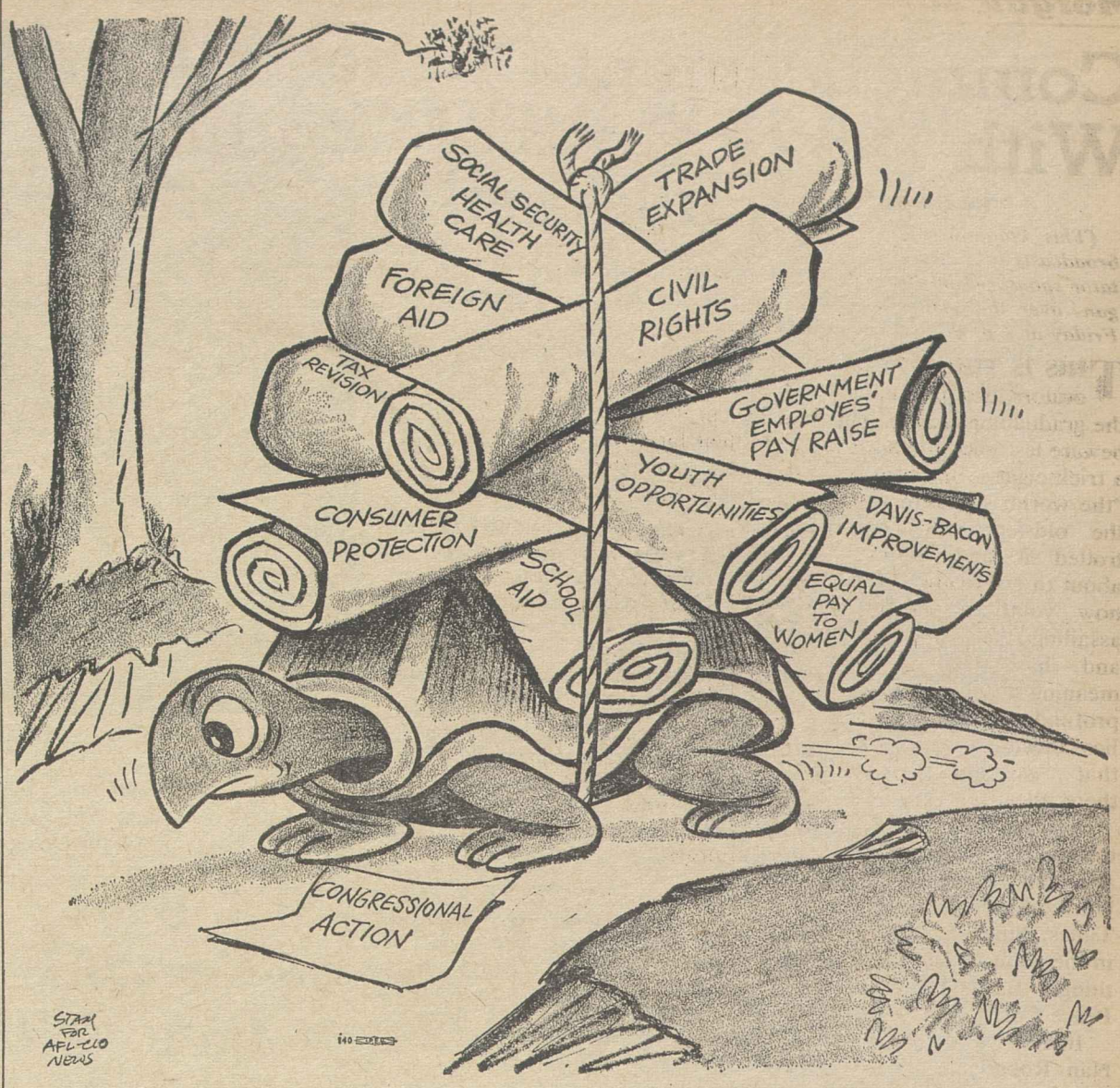

'Too Much' vs. 'Not Enough':

Elastic Yardstick Often Used To Measure Union Democracy

AMERICANS PROBABLY will continue to maintain the inconsistency of fear over "too much democracy" and righteous indignation over "not enough democracy," as though democracy were an object with quantitative attributes instead of a method and substantive philosophy, a Columbia University professor writes.

"When unions are democratic—i.e. responsive to their constituents—," writes Ivar Berg, assistant professor of social science and business, "we will wonder about the sense of public responsibility with which the blue-collared citizens will address themselves to the task of union government. When unions are not democratic, we will worry about the morality and political ambitions of their white-collared leaders.

"We will seek, through editorial exhortation and legislative pontification, to bring democracy to the shop, the union hall, the assembly line, and even to the new nations. But when the plea for democracy is answered by a strike vote, we will witness editorial hand-wringing.

"The price of lost production due to strikes may be significant, but how infinitely greater must be the price to be paid, in totalitarian societies, for the orderly and strike-free economies they boast."

In his article, "The Nice Kind of Union Democracy," in the current issue of the Columbia University Forum, Berg recalls that in the summer of 1961 members of Auto Workers Local 72, employed at the Kenosha, Wis., plant of American Motors, rejected a profit-sharing agreement with the company (they ratified it some weeks later); striking New York cement truck drivers three times voted down settlements commended to them by James Hoffa, head of the Teamsters; Cincinnati milk drivers voted themselves out of the Teamsters; players in the New York Philharmonic struck to dramatize their demand to take part in negotiations between their local union and managers of the Philharmonic; companywide negotiations between UAW leaders and General Motors were complicated by walkouts; and similar negotiations between the Ford Motor Co. and the UAW were upset when local after local struck.

"Now," writes Berg, "when human discontent in a union serves to slow down our four-wheeled economy, when it inhibits the nourishing flow of cement or when it offends patrons of the fine arts with picket signs, indignation is supposed to be justified.

"Increasingly we are given to see by a number of editorialists that the private interests of intractable union members are trivial compared with the interests of the defenseless public; equally clear is the obligation of unions to confine disputes affecting the public to disputes with employers and to keep these, in turn, to a minimum.

"UNIONS ARE TO HAVE a sense of 'public responsibility' and to come to negotiations with demands to which employers may confidently address themselves; when the agreement is reached between the negotiating teams, there is to be no costly interference with the public's convenience brought on by recalcitrant members. Above all, it has now become a part of the conventional wisdom that 'strikes are extremely costly, and the fewer we have the better.'

"All of these are the lessons which pundits, editorialists and reporters are teaching us in the 1960's. . . .

"But then there is the principle of union democracy to be considered. Thus, when the milk deliverers in Cincinnati voted themselves out of the Teamsters this past summer, there was no little joy in the press. . . . Yet when some striking auto workers voted down a settlement at Kenosha, a number of newspapers inveighed against prolongation of a strike that seriously and needlessly hampered the manufacture and sales of The Automobile. . . .

"When the milk truck drivers voted to leave the Teamsters, it was a manifestation of democracy victorious; when the auto workers voted to strike, it was a revolt. The behavior of union members can be adjudged to be democratic or revolutionary, it would appear, by the standards of public convenience and an orderly economy. . . .

"Proponents of democracy—including, we may suppose, auto workers, cement truck drivers, and their unlikely brothers, the Philharmonic players—may be forgiven possible confusion. . . . The press, after all, had campaigned almost unanimously for passage of both the Taft-Hartley Act and more recently the Landrum-Griffin Act, both of which sought, among other things, to curb the autocratic powers of union leaders through the cultivation of democracy in unions."

Morgan Says:

Commencement Cliches a Flop With 1962's Crop of Graduates

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THIS IS THE SEASON when commencement orators fire their blunderbusses of banalities at the graduating classes. This year the speakers best beware lest their cliches explode in their faces like a trick cigar. In the past they could promise that "the world is yours" in the smug confidence that the oldsters still controlled it and weren't about to give it up. But now youth is actively assailing their positions and has even given meaning to that absurd profundity, "the future lies ahead," by replying that "we are already there ahead of you."

Morgan

As Fred J. Harrington, vice president of academic affairs at the University of Wisconsin, put it to the New York Times: Students "no longer feel helpless, a cog in the adult machine. They can get hold of something. Be involved in a sit-in. Enlist in the Peace Corps. Go on a Freedom Ride."

In a series of four articles Times Correspondent Nan Robertson explored social action and political movements on campuses across the country and discovered students were doing a lot of things besides eating goldfish, sardining themselves into telephone booths or even worrying about virginity at Vassar. Not that every manifestation had global impact.

But most extracurricular activities have been involved with weightier matters—civil rights, nuclear testing and disarmament and a relatively new development that has whetted the interest of the psychologists and social scientists, the rise of political conservatism among students.

Times Reporter Robertson underscored three significant findings:

"First, today's political and social activity involves only a small fraction of the student body on the right and on the left—but a fragment that is vocal, militant, organized, growing and full of determination. . . .

"Second, on a number of campuses the Young Democrats believe the adult world is too conservative and the Young Republicans believe it is not conservative enough. The activists appear to be drifting left of Pres. Kennedy and right toward Sen. Goldwater.

"Third, the vast majority of American students remains quiet, inactive and uncommitted. But they are by no means unaware or unconcerned with national and international issues."

Indeed there are even some signs of restiveness among the majority. An example cited in the Times involved Kennedy's visit to the Berkeley campus of the University of California last March. Informed that disarmament groups and others planned to picket him, other students quickly got nearly 8,000 signatures on a petition welcoming the President. And students were prominent among the audience of 80,000 that packed the stadium to applaud him. Said the vice chancellor of student affairs: "It's the first time we've heard a peep out of the middle."

THE TIMES SURVEY indicated that a stridently right-wing activist group, Young Americans for Freedom, was discrediting itself among young conservatives by its own excesses, including the virtually fraudulent methods of fear it used to get the liberal National Student Association voted off the campus of the University of Oklahoma.

Some liberal students interviewed dismissed the campus conservative movement as a myth. The Times report called this an exaggeration but at the same time it did not seem to find the "wave of conservatism" that some Republicans have been boasting was sweeping undergraduate thinking. One of the editors of Comment, a new political journal at Harvard, Peter Scharfman, thinks Kennedy has galvanized both liberal and conservative student groups into action, giving the young liberals an identity with a feeling that "at last what we say matters," and scaring the conservatives to go out and do something to try to stop being rolled "down the road to godless socialism."

The student impact on national politics is yet to be measured but their militant social action has already begun to register change.

It was a handful of Negro college students in Greensboro, N. C., who started the sit-ins at segregated lunch counters, protests which have now broken racial barriers in many southern cities. It was the courage of students, Negro and white, which motivated the successful Freedom Rides on buses through the South last spring. Hundreds of students have found a place for their eager talents in the Peace Corps without having to be lured there by promises of a pension or fringe benefits.

I don't know what the younger generation is coming to but it is possible that it is more courageously determined to find out than a lot of us old fussbudgets who think we speak with the voice of experience.

Washington Reports:

New Trade Bill Held Needed To End Hampering Restrictions

THE PRESIDENT NEEDS passage of the expanded trade bill to enable him to deal with European Common Market countries and others and to remove current restrictions "that are hampering trade," Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.), member of the House Ways & Means Committee, asserted in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

"The trade bill is a vehicle by which the President can go forward and expand our leadership in these trying days," he declared.

Rep. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.), also a member of the Ways & Means Committee, pointed out that the U.S. might become an associate member of the European Economic Community.

He said that the committee has "greatly improved the escape clause to protect industries and individuals who might be seriously injured by the new trade program." Baker said that loans may be obtained under the proposed legislation for an industry that can show it has suffered serious injury. Displaced workers, he said, may be retrained.

Baker supported the provision that workers made jobless by the trade program should receive equal unemployment compensation benefits regardless of the state they live in.

The new trade expansion program, Ullman said, will benefit workers, industrialists, businessmen, farmers and consumers.

The U.S., he pointed out, now exports more than any other nation, and has a balance of exports over imports of $5.5 billion—necessary because of the maintenance of U.S. troops abroad and other international commitments.

BOTH CONGRESSMEN said that many misunderstandings about foreign trade need to be corrected. For instance, Ullman said, it is assumed that Japan is flooding the U.S. with goods produced at low wage costs.

"The fact is that U.S. sales to Japan from World War II through 1960 amounted to $10 billion, while our purchases from Japan totaled $6 billion," he said.

"In 1960 alone, Japan bought about one-third of all her imports from the U.S., about $1.3 billion. The picture is favorable to us all around, and we must also bear in mind that Japan is our chief ally in Asia, and must trade to live."

The U.S. is able to compete abroad, despite higher U.S. wages, because of U.S. productive capacity, worker efficiency, material availability, trade know-how, initiative and imagination, Baker said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE STATE LEGISLATURES, despite a mandate from federal and state courts to revise their legislative districts, are showing extreme reluctance to move.

Gov. J. Millard Tawes of Maryland called the legislature into special session after a state court had ruled that assembly districts for the lower house were illegal. These districts give 51 percent of the seats to rural counties having only 23 percent of the state's population. Circuit Judge O. Bowie Duckett ordered their revision, terming the discrimination against urban and suburban citizens "invidious."

Tawes and the leader of a Fair Representation Committee, Royce Hanson, worked out an arrangement for temporary reforms. Acceptable as a "minimum," Hanson said, the changes would have given 59 percent of lower house seats to the 77 percent of the people living in cities and suburban counties.

This proposal the legislative leaders from rural districts refused to accept. They changed the bill to reduce the increase in delegates from suburban areas and preserve a majority for sparsely-settled rural areas.

A proposed constitutional amendment, establishing permanent reforms after 1966, also was watered down as rural leaders ran the show. A sliding-scale feature would allow rural districts to gain a new member for every 25,000 in growth of population; suburban counties would be allowed an additional delegate only for 100,000 in population growth.

* * *

IN GEORGIA a three-judge federal court ruled that in the state legislature the districts must be revised to give equal representation to urban and suburban citizens in at least one house of the General Assembly.

This decision followed closely another federal court ruling that the ancient "county-unit" system for party primary elections—another device for maintaining rural supremacy—was illegal even though it had been somewhat revised.

In the most recent decision, the federal court noted that counties with 22.5 percent of the state's population now select a majority of the lower house. It observed that the state senate majority was chosen by counties with 21.4 per cent of the population.

Still, Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver has not called a special session for revision of the legislative districts in line with the federal court decisions. He is expected to delay until after the Sept. 12 Democratic Party primary. This may at least allow the popular vote to select the party's nominees for statewide office for the first time in many years.

* * *

AN ANALYSIS OF THE DECISIONS show that the courts were moderate in applying the doctrine of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Tennessee case clearing the way for judicial tests of legislative districts.

The three-judge federal court in Georgia ruled that "at least one" of the houses—not necessarily the senate as well as the lower house—must reflect population accurately.

In Maryland Judge Duckett specifically ruled that the senate could be legally constituted to give a majority to representatives of areas rather than of population concentration.

This interpretation is subject to challenge. The U.S. Senate has two senators from each state—but the theory of the federal system is that the states created the national government, that the states were initially "sovereign" and could agree on union under certain compact provisions. But the counties in the various states are not "sovereign" in the same sense; the principle may not be applied in a parallel manner.

The courts, in any case, have tentatively ruled cautiously rather than drastically. There is precious little evidence of good faith in the response of rurally-dominated legislatures and the entrenched state political machines.

It looks as if some more appeals of cases to the U.S. Supreme Court will be required to get the exact ground rules spelled out.

AN EXPANDED TRADE PROGRAM means more jobs, declare Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.), left, and Rep. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.), both members of the House Ways & Means Committee. The congressmen were interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

UNION OBLIGATION being taken by these new members of Plasterers Local 311, Jackson, Miss., is being administered by Vice Pres. Levere V. Henagan. Seated at table are Louis Turner, Jr. (left), financial secretary and business agent, and Corresponding Sec. James Lezie.

More Than 100 Labor Institutes To Draw 10,000 Union Members

More than 100 week-long institutes will be held this summer to give 10,000 members of local unions a week of labor education, according to AFL-CIO Education Dir. Larry Rogin.

The schools will be conducted in 29 states, he said, with 80 percent on college or university campuses.

Based on an estimated cost of $200 per student for housing, meals, travel and in some instances payment for time lost from work, the locals will spend more than $2 million, he said.

The institutes are set up and instructors provided by international unions, their district divisions or by state AFL-CIO organizations, but individual local unions select the students and provide for their support, Rogin added.

Legislative issues to be discussed at the schools will be headed by foreign trade, he said. He pointed out that current legislation always is a feature of the institutes, although their basic purpose is to train rank-and-file leaders in such fundamentals as parliamentary procedure, grievance handling, public speaking and labor history.

As with most broad-scale projects, Rogin noted, there have been changes and adaptions over the years. Some unions now have advanced courses for students who have completed the basic work. The Steelworkers, for instance, have a four-year progression for students. States like Arizona and Kentucky regularly have an advanced as well as a basic course.

Automation will be heavily emphasized in this year's schools, he said, the stress varying according to locality and industry. Four institutes will be held in Oklahoma, he pointed out, at which the so-called "right-to-work" laws—now an issue there—will be featured.

One of the problems the organizers of labor schools face in the South, Rogin said, is finding wholly integrated accommodations. An unexpected aid in Florida, he continued, was provided by the Chicago White Sox' purchase of a Sarasota hotel to assure unsegregated training quarters for team members. The hotel is operated on an unsegregated basis the year around, he added.

State organizations sponsoring schools, and their sites include:

Arizona, Arizona State College, Flagstaff; Connecticut, University of Connecticut, Storrs; Florida, Sarasota Hotel, Sarasota; Illinois, University of Illinois, Urbana; Indiana, Indiana University, Bloomington; Iowa, University of Iowa, Iowa City; Kentucky (basic and advanced), University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Maryland-District of Columbia, Goucher College, Baltimore; Michigan, FDR Camp, Port Huron; Nebraska, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; North and South Carolina and Virginia, combined, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Oklahoma, Central State College, Edmond; Oregon, University of Oregon, Eugene; Pennsylvania (community services), Pennsylvania State University, University Park; Texas, University of Texas, Austin; West Virginia, University of West Virginia, Morgantown; Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

International unions which will conduct their own schools, in some cases through district organizations, include the Allied Industrial Workers, Clothing Workers, Teachers, Auto Workers, Boilermakers, Brewery Workers, Chemical Workers, Communications Workers, Hotel & Restaurant Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Machinists, Molders, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Rubber Workers and USWA.

Major Gains Reported By Marine Engineers

New York—Members of the Marine Engineers have enjoyed full employment, good working conditions and generous fringe benefits, delegates attending the union's 85th annual convention here were told in a progress report.

Despite a decline in the U.S. merchant marine fleet, wiping out jobs of many maritime workers, MEBA has succeeded in creating 1,000 new jobs through increased manning scales, improved vacation schedules and successful organizing of domestic fleets, the report noted.

At the same time the delegates, representing some 11,500 MEBA members, were urged by Pres. Edwin N. Altman to help press for adoption of a legislative program aimed at protecting engineers' jobs and strengthening the maritime industry. The program, in part, calls for:

- Elimination of tax exemptions for "runaway flag" shipping.
- Construction subsidies for all segments of the U.S. merchant marine and operating subsidies for those segments competing with foreign flag ships.
- Assistance to Latin-American and other foreign maritime unions in their struggle against Communist and other anti-democratic forces.
- Promotion of closer relationships between the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and other free world maritime labor organizations.
- Construction of a cross-Florida barge canal.
- Reversal by the National Labor Relations Board of the ruling barring self-employed American fishermen from the benefits of union organization and collective bargaining.

MEBA Sec.-Treas. Jesse M. Calhoun told delegates that while the American flag merchant fleet shrank from 1,218 ships in 1939 to only 896 today, American foreign trade during the same period quadrupled, with "runaway" flags increasing in alarming numbers. U.S. flag ships now carry only a little more than 10 percent of this nation's foreign trade, while "runaway" and other foreign flag ships account for about 58 per cent, he said.

"When bulk cargoes alone are considered, the position of American shipping is even weaker, with foreign ships carrying 97 percent of American cargoes and American ships carrying only 3 percent," Altman declared. Bulk cargo makes up 87 percent of U.S. foreign trade, he said.

Coast Shipping Down

Attention of the delegates was focused on the importance of the federal government's role in initiating action to protect coastwise and inter-coastal shipping (MEBA officers reported that vessels engaged in these operations had fallen off in number from 123 to six over a period of 10 years); also on government subsidies and on measures to offset ships which are semi- or fully-automated.

MEBA members currently enjoy an average take-home pay of $1,000 per month. Under a pension plan instituted in 1951, and recently improved to provide for vesting of rights, they enjoy retirement benefits amounting to a maximum of $150 per month.

Wm. Orosz Named Organizer by URW

Akron, O.—William Orosz, a member of Rubber Workers Local 7 at the Firestone plant here since it was organized, has been named an international field representative by URW Pres. George Burdon. He has been a temporary representative in the URW Skilled Trades Dept. for the last 18 months.

Helstein Re-elected:

Packing Union Ties Dues to Basic Wage

By Saul Miller

Minneapolis—A unique plan tieing dues and per capita payments to basic wage rates has been adopted by the Packinghouse Workers to help finance a campaign to aid "short-changed" workers and expand organizing activity.

After intensive debate, the 550 delegates to the union's 13th constitutional convention here voted overwhelmingly for a per capita plan based on one hour's pay at the basic male labor rate, with a floor of $1.75 and a maximum of $2.25. The present per capita is $1.75.

Minimum monthly dues would be based on two hours pay at the basic rate, with the present minimum of $3 and a maximum of $4.50. A local is empowered to set dues at a higher rate if it so desires.

The union's financing highlighted the convention which enacted a series of resolutions stressing a shorter workweek, civil rights, organizing, political education, women's activities and farmer-labor cooperation. Pres. Ralph Helstein, Sec.-Treas. G. R. Hathaway and all officers were reelected without opposition. Gilbert Simonson was elected director of Dist. 4; he had been serving in an acting capacity.

The convention voted about a 10 percent increase in officers pay, bringing Helstein's to $15,500 a year. Similar increases were voted union staff representatives.

The delegates gave a rousing reception to the Rev. Martin Luther King, who told the convention that neither communism nor "black supremacy" had "any real appeal for the American Negro," but warned that America is in danger of becoming a second-class power if the problem of racial relationships is not solved.

Nuclear scientist Ralph Lapp, economist Leon Keyserling, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston and Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson also addressed the five-day meeting.

The convention adopted resolutions calling for:

- A vigorous civil rights program directed to achieving "complete unity and democracy within our union, the local community and the nation as a whole and that we continue to demand strict enforcement of our contracts on a non-discriminatory basis." A wide range of necessary legislation was listed as vital and the resolution specifically called for reading of its text at every local union meeting.
- Action by Pres. Kennedy to issue an executive order prohibiting discrimination and segregation in any housing facilities in which federal funds are involved.
- Abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee and support of the AFL-CIO's opposition to the Administration's wiretapping bill.
- Setting up committees in each local to work for closer farmer-labor cooperation and to aid passage of legislation to secure a decent livelihood for farm proprietors and farm laborers.
- Convening of a UPWA national women's activity, civil rights and political education conference in 1963.

In a resolution on allied industries in the UPWA jurisdiction, the convention called for an "immediate and high priority to the task of meeting the needs of the segments of our jurisdiction in which sub-standard conditions prevail," including special organizing activities.

The delegates urged amendment of the Wage-Hour Act to reduce the workweek to 30 hours, an increase in the minimum wage and extension of coverage to agricultural workers. They called also for expansion of federal meat inspection programs to cover all slaughtering and processing not subject to state inspection.

Postal Pay Plan Held Unsatisfactory by Union

The Letter Carriers have told Congress that the Administration's pay proposal for postal workers is "inadequate and unsatisfactory" and falls short of the amount necessary for a "modest family budget."

Vice Pres. Jerome J. Keating urged the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee to scrap the three-stage Administration pay bill and adopt the union-supported measure sponsored by Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.). Morrison is ranking majority member of the committee and has been conducting pay hearings in the absence of Chairman Tom Murray (D-Tenn.).

Minimum Now $4,345

Present pay rates for letter carriers and most postal clerks begin at $4,345 a year and go to a maximum of $5,605, including longevity increases.

The Administration bill would raise the entrance level to $4,525 effective Jan. 1, 1963, and, in two additional steps, to $5,010 on Jan. 1, 1965. Employes presently at the top longevity rate would receive $5,875 in 1963 and $6,130 in 1965. Additional grades provided by the bill would enable them to advance to $6,610 by 1972.

Under the union-supported bill, the entrance salary would be raised to $5,400 and the maximum to $6,760.

Keating told the committee that the letter carriers are "grateful" to Pres. Kennedy for initiating a proposed pay increase, noting that it is "unusual" for a President to do so.

He said, however, that the suggested adjustments appear to have been designed primarily to achieve "symmetry" in percentage differences between various pay grades. He added:

"Under the proposed program, percentage heaven would be achieved. We do not think percentage perfection is that important. The difference in jobs provided for in certain levels could very well be greater or less than those in other levels.

"Statisticians love symmetrical charts. We are afraid that they first drew the charts, then inserted the figures. We believe that substance should come before form and the figures should be decided on first."

Pointing out that spreading the increase over a three-year period would outdate the raises before they became effective, Keating said pay adjustments "should be effective not later than July 1, 1962."

$22 Million in Displays:

Union Label Show Held in Portland

Portland—Displays of union-made products valued at more than $22 million drew tens of thousands of visitors to the 1962 Union-Industries Show in its six-day run in the Memorial Coliseum here.

The show took on a note of international significance as government and business leaders from the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville) visited this 17th national exhibition sponsored by the AFL-CIO's Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

In a message read by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, Pres. Kennedy called the production "a demonstration of what free men in a free society can do." The spirit which built the Northwest, he declared, is "also the spirit of the New Frontier," and he called on both labor and management to "push beyond the horizons of complacency" to meet the "full potential" of American society.

The basic objective of the annual Union-Industries Show, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said in opening the exhibition, is to "broaden understanding of the union label and what it means in terms of the general welfare."

There is in this country no "bureaucracy," as in the Soviet system, that decides the supply and type of goods available, Schnitzler pointed out.

"Here in America we are dedicated to freedom of choice at every level," he said.

"This show, and what it represents, are part and parcel of that freedom. We link together the companion elements of free labor and free enterprise" as integral parts of the "worldwide struggle for human liberty."

Souvenirs Given

The display of union-made products was accompanied by apprenticeship contests, demonstrations of craftsmanship and the free distribution of thousands of gifts, prizes and souvenirs valued at between $80,000 and $100,000.

The awards included a fiberglass boat, an all-electric kitchen, all-expense tours to the Seattle World's Fair, gas and electric stoves, a live steer, and tons of cake mixes and cakes, cereals, and popcorn.

The objective, as Union Label Dept. Pres. Richard F. Walsh pointed out, was to demonstrate the effectiveness of harmonious relations between unions and management and emphasize the value of the union label, shop card and service button as an indication of superior quality.

The show was directed by Union Label Dept. Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis.

Welcoming speakers the opening day included Oregon Gov. Mark O. Hatfield, Portland Mayor Terry D. Schrunk and Chamber of Commerce Executive Sec. Ward Cook.

The Congolese delegation included Joseph Muayi, assistant transportation director of the African republic, who is studying U.S. transport techniques under the auspices of the State Dept.'s Agency for Intl. Development. Mrs. Goldberg delighted the Congolese by conversing with them in their native French language.

Apprenticeship contests included the 14th national competition of the Bricklayers, the 4th Western States contest of the Carpenters, an Oregon-Washington contest of the Painters, and the runoff contest of the Oregon pipe trades. The Bricklayers contest was won by 24-year-old John Di Giandomenico of Cleveland, who came to this country from Italy in 1957.

The 1963 Union-Industries Show was announced for May 11-22 in St. Louis, Mo.

A SNIP OF THE SCISSORS in the hands of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and the ribbon went down, opening the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show in Portland, Ore. From left to right are AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh; Mayor Terry D. Schrunk of Portland; Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg; and Joseph Lewis, show director and secretary-treasurer of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Latin, Caribbean Union Leaders Offered Training in Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

are union leaders, employers active in the Latin area and prominent Latin American leaders.

Meany said the "seed money" for the institute was $20,000 appropriated by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in August 1960, supplemented by additional sums.

Meany said all major U.S. foundations have been contacted, with favorable indications of support from several of the biggest. In the final analysis, he said, the institute founders would like to see it privately supported.

He estimated an average outlay of $5,000 per student for the training period here. The institute, he said, is negotiating with AID to serve as an agent on such social projects as housing, libraries and other public facilities in the Americas in the Alliance for Progress program. The graduates could then "intern" on such projects on a salaried basis, he said.

Training Not Limited

Of the institute's aims and program, the Meany-Grace statement said:

"This training will not be limited only to trade union skills in the narrow sense, such as collective bargaining and contract administration. Rather it will embrace the broader concepts of the trade union as an essential element in a democratic society—and will include schooling in the defense of unions from infiltration by Communists, Fascists or crooks."

The statement went on to say that "the essential and, we think, inspirational aspect of the institute is that labor, management and government have joined in an effort not to dictate but simply to assist free and independent people to strengthen in their own countries a free and independent trade union movement as a vital element in the achievement and preservation of democracy itself."

The first group of Spanish-speaking students will come from Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic. The initial class of English-speaking students will be from Surinam, British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, British Honduras, Barbados, St. Vincent, Santa Lucia and Antigua.

The two groups due in the fall will be Spanish-speaking and will come mainly from the West Coast of South America, along with a few from Mexico and Central American countries.

Meany Pledges Help of AFL-CIO To Embattled Algerian Unionists

(Continued from Page 1)

largest cities) 90 percent of the workers are out of work," said Ali-Yahia. "The fascists are concentrating (in shootings and bombings) on the workers and their families; even working girls and children are not spared. The dockers who have continued to work in spite of repeated warnings are targets.

"The plans of the OAS are calculated to destroy technical and administrative installations and the whole economic structure of the country. Administrative sabotage at all levels is the rule.

"The OAS is forcing many industrial enterprises to close down. It is a tactic of starvation aimed at the Algerian workers and their families: not only are they struck down haphazardly in the streets, but they are being fired, reduced to unemployment, starved."

Ali-Yahia said the UGTA, which operated out of Tunis after going underground during the seven-year fight for freedom, has resumed activities in Algerian territory. It is now concerned, he said, with "a revolution to make a political, economic and social order disappear, and to have another order, one of the people, by the people and for the people, set in its place."

Meany in his luncheon talk recalled the years of support the American labor movement has given the Algerian workers.

"Today we feel that, in spite of the errors of commission and omission, there is hope that a new world, a new society based on independence and democracy, can be built in Algeria," he said. "This must be done even though we are all shocked and saddened by the continuation of the policy of wanton killing by the OAS.

"The reconstruction of the Algerian economy will soon be the order of the day and the trade unions must play a decisive role. To the extent that Algerian trade union leaders, dedicated to democracy, can influence decisions and policies, to that extent will there be a guarantee of a truly democratic state in their country. And, in order to fulfill this role, the trade unions must be ready now with the men and material to reconstruct what has been devastated by a cruel war."

Help Needed Now

Algeria needs help now, he maintained, just as the countries of western Europe needed it after World War II.

"We of the AFL-CIO," Meany concluded, "are determined to do everything in our power—along with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and our free trade union brothers throughout the world—to assist morally and materially in this final battle for political and economic independence."

In a letter to affiliates announcing the stamp sale program, Van Arsdale noted that the national labor centers in many other countries have pledged assistance to the UGTA both directly and through the ICFTU.

"The AFL-CIO is deeply interested in raising funds to help the Algerian unions in the difficult days ahead," he said. "The Central Labor Council's decision to help this essential cause is in line with the AFL-CIO purpose. Because of our activity in the AFL-CIO Committee for the United Nations, New York labor has been honored by being asked to be the first to initiate a fund-raising campaign."

UAW Gives $10,000 To Spanish Strikers

A first grant from the Auto Workers Intl. Labor Defense Free World Fund, for $10,000, has been made to the Intl. Metalworkers Federation to help striking miners and metal workers in Spain.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the union's action was only one of many taken by free world labor to help the Spanish strikers, who began returning to work this week.

In London it was reported British union representatives have smuggled thousands of dollars into Spain to help the strikers. Voluntary collections have been taken at many coal pits.

Trade Union Schools Now Girdle Globe

American labor and free world labor now cover the globe with schools designed to train young trade union leaders and foster democratic trade unionism.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, explaining the new American Institute for Free Labor Development, also pointed out that U.S. labor helped found and develop the Afro-Asian Institute in Tel Aviv, Israel; the "College on the Equator" at Kampala, Uganda, for English-speaking Africa, and a new school planned for French-speaking Africa at Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Welfare Plan Report Rules Published

Interim rules for filing reports under the amended Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act have been published by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

Goldberg said the amended act and the regulations become effective June 18, except for bonding provisions which take effect Sept. 16.

Among the rules are these:

- Labor Dept. Form D-1 for filing descriptions of welfare and pension plans and Form D-2 for annual reports on financial operations of plans are continued in force and become mandatory instead of optional.
- Plans with fiscal, policy or calendar years ending before June 18, 1962, should file annual reports under the old law.
- Plans with year-end dates falling on or after June 18 must comply with the amended act by using the existing forms plus additional information, which is listed.

Information may be obtained from regional and field offices of the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Divisions, or from the Office of Welfare & Pension Plans, Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Goldberg also announced that field activities under the amended pension act will be performed by the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Divisions and the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports.

Labor Paper Editor Named to City Council

Sacramento—Richard H. Marriott, editor-manager of the Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin, has been appointed to the Sacramento City Council to fill a vacancy created by a death.

Senate Passes Emergency Works Bill

$750 Million Is Voted To Create New Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

would have required the unemployment rate to be at least 6 percent before the stand-by authority could be used. Another Miller amendment, to exclude from the "triggering" formula any unemployment caused by strikes, was defeated 66-12.

Both supporters and opponents of the public works program cited the stock market slump during the debate.

Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), arguing for passage of the bill, described public works programs as "the most effective way to bolster our economy."

Such programs, he said, will provide needed community facilities which "add to the wealth" of the nation and, at the same time, furnish "jobs for those who need work . . . and who, in turn, will spend the money for the needs of their families."

From Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) came the argument that by advocating a stand-by works program the Administration appears to take the view "that the inevitability of a depression has already been established." If the measure is passed, he asserted, "it will be all that will be needed to convince the people that a depression really will be lying ahead of them."

A stepped-up public works spending program has been asked by the AFL-CIO since early 1961. After initially asking only for a stand-by program, Kennedy in March gave his support to an immediate program in a letter acknowledging that the nation's economic performance "has fallen below expectations."

The President wrote the House and Senate Public Works Committees that programs to relieve "prolonged large-scale unemployment in hundreds of communities . . . should not be delayed until another recession threatens the whole economy."

Voting on the public works bills and the key amendments closely followed party lines.

Only one Republican voted with 42 Democrats to raise the immediate spending authorization to $750 million, while four Democrats and 28 Republicans opposed the amendment.

Administration leaders in the Senate narrowly salvaged the stand-by provision of the bill when it appeared, from a rollcall in progress, that this section would be defeated. Before the rollcall vote was officially tallied, two Democrats who had voted against the proposal were persuaded to withdraw their votes and permit themselves to be paired with absent Democrats who favored the provision. All 37 votes for the section came from Democrats, while 29 Republicans and seven Democrats opposed it.

On final passage, five Republicans joined 39 Democrats in support of the bill, while seven Democrats voted with 25 Republicans in opposition.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE on national economic issues was marked by vigorous exchange of views between labor and management delegates. A claim by a National Association of Manufacturers' spokesman that more profits are needed to create jobs was challenged from the floor by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who said industry spokesman had failed to show how bigger profits would result in higher employment rather than merely "fatter salaries" for executives.

Jobless Rate For May Sticks at 5.4 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

million of the increase in total employment and in the non-farm areas was more than seasonal. The non-farm figure, he said, was a half million higher than the previous peak in August 1961.

Included among the non-farm employed in May were 2.3 million workers on part time for economic reasons, about the same level as in April.

Wolfbein said that the increase in total employment and non-agricultural figures was a "very encouraging and important sign" but that there was no "full corresponding impact" on the unemployment side in relation to the record-setting employment figures.

Queried on the prospects for June, Wolfbein said with students entering the labor force in large numbers seeking summer employment the expectation was for unemployment to climb to 4.5 million if the jobless rate remained unchanged, with a drop of 4.1 million in July.

Labor Force Data

The civilian labor force showed a jump of 1.1 million from April to May, but compared to May 1961 the increase was about 600,000 as opposed to a projected growth of 1.2 million. This indicated that a large number of workers were dropping out of the labor force—not actively looking for work—in face of limited employment opportunities.

Goldberg, in his statement, pointed to a decline in the rate of unemployment from 7 percent in May 1961 to 5.4 this year and said that "since the low point of the recession in February of last year, unemployment has been reduced by 2 million."

Wolfbein told reporters that preliminary detailed figures showed a drop in the unemployment rate for adult males which he termed an "encouraging sign." More detailed figures on unemployment are scheduled to be released by the Labor Dept. June 12.

Kane Elected President of Ohio AFL-CIO

Columbus—Delegates to the Ohio State AFL-CIO convention here elected David Kane of Dayton as president of the state federation and re-elected Elmer F. Cope secretary-treasurer.

Kane, president of the state conference of Bookbinders and secretary-treasurer of the Dayton Allied Printing Trades Council, defeated Phil Hannah, 2,341 to 2,284. Hannah had headed the central body since it was formed at the merger convention in 1958. A third candidate, Thomas E. Fender of a Warren Steelworkers local, received 50 votes.

In the contest for secretary-treasurer, Cope defeated Morris Riger, who had been serving as political education director of the state central body, 2,916 to 1,852.

Earlier delegates turned down a proposal for a 3-cent per capita increase for political action by a rollcall vote of 279,526 to 205,681.

A legislative program was adopted calling for improvement in the state's unemployment compensation program, a state minimum wage law of $1.25 an hour, an anti-strikebreaker law, a state ban on discrimination in housing and passage of a "Little Wagner Act" guaranteeing collective bargaining rights to workers not covered by federal labor law.

Meany to Put 35-Hour Week Issue Before Executive Council in August

(Continued from Page 1)

stand on the issue indicated impatience with the lack of significant progress toward solving the unemployment problem. It also followed a suggestion by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, in his convention keynote, that the 35-hour week—long established in the garment industry—be made the standard for all workers in the country.

Opposition from Goldberg

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, another speaker, argued that lowering the standard workweek would create more unemployment rather than less by making American goods "higher priced, less competitive and available at home, and less competitive abroad."

The answer to the problem of joblessness, Goldberg said, lies in an economic growth rate that will lead to industrial operation at full capacity—"not a sharing of underemployment, but a full-employment economy."

Dubinsky responded immediately by observing that the "country did not go to the dogs" when the workweek was reduced to 40 hours in the late 1930's.

"I judge from experience," the ILGWU leader declared. "The 35-hour week in our industry saved us from creating an army of unemployed. The 40-hour week enacted 24 years ago did enormous good for the country."

A standard 35-hour week, he said, "is bound to create employment for millions of people."

"Earnings in the pockets of millions of people are bound to create purchasing power and give additional work to many others," he added.

The convention also heard:

- Vice Pres. Lyndon Johnson review the Kennedy Administration's record and call for economic growth "at a rate large enough to put the unemployed back to work and put unused capacity back in production."
- Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, an ILGWU member himself, predict that the New Democratic Party, supported by Canadian unions, will play "a major role" in that nation's June 18 elections.
- Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther urge that overtime premium pay be increased to double-time as part of the "struggle for shorter hours," to discourage "excessive" overtime for some workers while others are unemployed.

Reuther listed as "national priorities" necessary to complete the nation's unfinished business: full employment, adequate education, health care for the aged through social security, bridging "the moral gap between democracy's noble promises and its practices in the field of civil rights," and the election of a liberal Congress "to help Pres. Kennedy enact his program."

In a major convention resolution, the delegates set forth a broad program to deal with problems posed by automation, including "continuing reduction of the workweek, so that labor-saving devices may bring greater leisure as well as full employment."

Meany, reviewing the economy, noted that there is general agreement among economists that "we must have at least 4.25 to 4.5 percent growth rate to keep pace with our expanding population, to maintain our dynamic economy, to provide the purchasing power that will keep it going."

'Not Moving Forward'

Against this need, he observed, the average growth rate has been only about 2.5 percent over the past 10 years.

"That means that we are slipping back; we are not moving forward," he said. "Surely the answer is not to sit tight and do nothing, and wait for this problem to somehow go away."

While labor "does not pretend to know all the answers," the AFL-CIO president said, it has made some suggestions, such as a public works program "to do more about housing, schools, hospitals and roads" as an "investment for peace," and an across-the-board tax cut when severe unemployment persists for six months or more.

6-2-62

As for the shorter workweek, Meany made it clear that labor's views on the issue implied no sharp break with the Kennedy Administration, most of whose economic programs the AFL-CIO has favored and applauded.

"I do not like to disagree with Arthur Goldberg any more than Dave Dubinsky does," Meany said. "I think he is a dedicated public servant. I think he has had tremendous experience, and has made a tremendous contribution to the building up of the free trade union movement.

"But I am of the opinion that a reduction of the workweek, with the same take-home pay, would have a tremendous impact."

The National Association of Manufacturers, on the other hand, proposes to fight the problem of a lagging economy by amending the tax laws to gain greater profits and by "curbing the power of unions," Meany observed.

Make Jobs Paramount

"I do not have the confidence in American management that would lead me to accept the idea that a revision of the tax law to increase their profits would solve the unemployment problem—because I remember 1929."

"The base of this economy is the purchasing power in the hands of the great mass of workers at the bottom of the economic ladder. In other words, what we need are jobs for all of those who are able and willing to work."

Young Workers Ask Respect for Unions

Casablanca—Respect for trade union freedom was demanded by representatives of 65 countries attending the World Conference of Young Workers held here under the auspices of several groups—the World Assembly of Youth, the youth section of the Moroccan Labor Union (UMT) and the Moroccan Young Workers' Association.

The role of young workers in a changing society was the main theme of the meeting, at which the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was represented by Raymond Gosse and John Ngwiri.

Supreme Court Turns Down Kohler Co.

AFL-CIO News

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500,000 Rail Workers Get 10-Cent Raise in New Pact

UAW Gets Victory In Kohler Co. Case

The Supreme Court has refused to hear an appeal by the Kohler Co. from a decision finding the firm guilty of unfair practices in its bitter eight-year dispute with the Auto Workers.

The high court thus left standing a decision last January by the U.S. Court of Appeals sustaining the National Labor Relations Board's finding of unfair practices and order for reinstatement, with back pay, of most of the strikers.

The appellate court also instructed the NLRB to reconsider the cases of 77 union members discharged on allegations of illegal picketing whom the board said were not entitled to reinstatement.

"At long last the UAW position at Kohler has been vindicated in the highest court in the land," UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas Emil Mazey commented in a joint statement.

They said the union would proceed to negotiate "a fair and honorable" agreement with the Wisconsin plumbing fixtures firm.

"We want to build at Kohler the same forward-looking relationship we have with hundreds of large and small American manufacturers," Reuther and Mazey said. "We call upon the company to meet with us in this spirit so that the bitterness of the past can be released by a positive, constructive and responsible relationship as we face the future."

About 1,700 Still Striking

The UAW estimated that the number of strikers has been reduced by death, retirement and other causes to about 1,700. Originally, 2,779 Kohler workers walked out when the strike began Apr. 5, 1954.

Only about 600 of the strikers have been reinstated by Kohler since the NLRB decision in August 1960. The union estimates that the

(Continued on Page 3)

GOP Picks Nixon to Face Brown

The major political battle of 1962 was set up in California as former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon won the GOP nomination for governor and the right to oppose incumbent Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown in November.

Nixon beat a self-styled conservative challenger, Joseph C. Shell, by polling about 65 percent of the Republican vote despite Shell's vigorous and heavily-financed campaign, and the former Vice President promptly sought to reunite the party for the November contest.

Brown, who four years ago defeated then U. S. Sen. William F. Knowland by more than 1 million votes, won renomination without trouble over two token opponents. The combined Democratic vote ran ahead of the Republican tally despite the bitter Nixon-Shell fight, but Brown fell slightly short of getting more votes for himself than the two Republicans combined.

Thomas J. Pitts, executive secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO, last year denounced

(Continued on Page 11)

AGREEMENT ON CONTRACT providing wage increases of 10.28 cents an hour for almost 500,000 non-operating railroad workers is sealed with a handshake by George E. Leighty, left, chairman of the joint negotiating committee representing 11 rail union groups, and James E. Wolfe for railroad management.

Committee Takes Up Bill:

Kennedy Hits AMA Health Care Stand

By John M. Barry

Pres. Kennedy renewed his sharp attack on the American Medical Association's criticism of his social security health care proposals as the House Ways & Means Committee began executive sessions to consider the plan, set forth in the Anderson-King bill.

The President challenged AMA Pres. Leonard W. Larson to back up his denial that the AMA had opposed the social security system by positively asserting the organization's approval and endorsement of the retirement benefit system.

Larson had declared that the AMA "never took a position" on social security and that the President was "entirely incorrect" when he charged at a news conference that the organization had been one of its chief opponents.

If the AMA was never a social security opponent, Kennedy replied in a letter to Larson, "some questions may be asked in order to set the record straight." The President posed these specifically as:

- Why did Dr. Morris Fishbein, former editor of the Journal of the AMA, make the following statement in November 1939 and publish it in the December issue:

"Indeed, all forms of security, compulsory security, even against old age and unemployment, repre-

(Continued on Page 9)

11 'Non-Op' Unions Win Layoff Rule

By Eugene A. Kelly

Chicago—Close to 500,000 members of 11 non-operating rail unions will receive pay increases totaling 10.28 cents an hour under an agreement reached here by committees representing the unions and railroad management.

The negotiators agreed to acceptance in principle of the May 3 recommendations of an emergency board appointed by Pres. Kennedy to help settle a bargaining stalemate.

Under the recommendations, the railroads agreed to these improvements for employes of more than 150 U.S. railroads:

- A wage hike of 4 cents an hour retroactive to Feb. 1, 1962.
- An increase of 6.28 cents an hour retroactive to May 1, 1962.
- A rule requiring management to give "not less than five working days" advance notice to any worker in a regularly established position affected by job abolishment or a reduction in force.

The wage boosts will apply to all non-operating employes on the payroll last Feb. 1 or hired after that

(Continued on Page 4)

Friedrick Elected Head of UW Regents

Madison, Wis.—Pres. Jacob F. Friedrick of the Milwaukee County AFL-CIO, who had only an eighth grade education when he came to this country from Hungary in 1904, has been elected president of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin.

He was named to the board by Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson (D) on Mar. 25, 1960, and his election as president reflects a shift in the balance of power to Nelson appointees. He succeeds Carl E. Steiger of Oshkosh.

A member of the Machinists, Friedrick is 70 and has been an influential figure in Wisconsin labor circles for years. He was first organizer, then general secretary, of the former Milwaukee County AFL and is the only president the merged body has had. The university awarded him an honorary degree of doctor of laws in 1955.

That 'Profit Squeeze' on Industry A Myth, AFL-CIO Study Shows

An economic study by the AFL-CIO charges that the much publicized "profit squeeze" on business enterprise is a myth—created primarily by new methods of calculating depreciation—and that corporations actually have more surplus cash on hand than they are able to spend on new plant and equipment.

The AFL-CIO study, prepared by the Dept. of Research as an Economic Trends & Outlook feature of the American Federationist, takes up the first eight pages of the current issue of the organization's monthly magazine.

Because of changes in accounting procedures and depreciation allowances, the profits reported by corporations are no longer an accurate measure of economic health, the union economists assert.

"A key indicator of a company's financial strength or weakness is its cash-flow—how much money remains with the corporation each year after paying all its costs and taxes," the study says.

Cash-flow, it explains, is made up of reported profits after taxes, plus depreciation allowances. Although depreciation allowances are figured as a cost of doing business during the allowed "normal life" of the equipment involved, they

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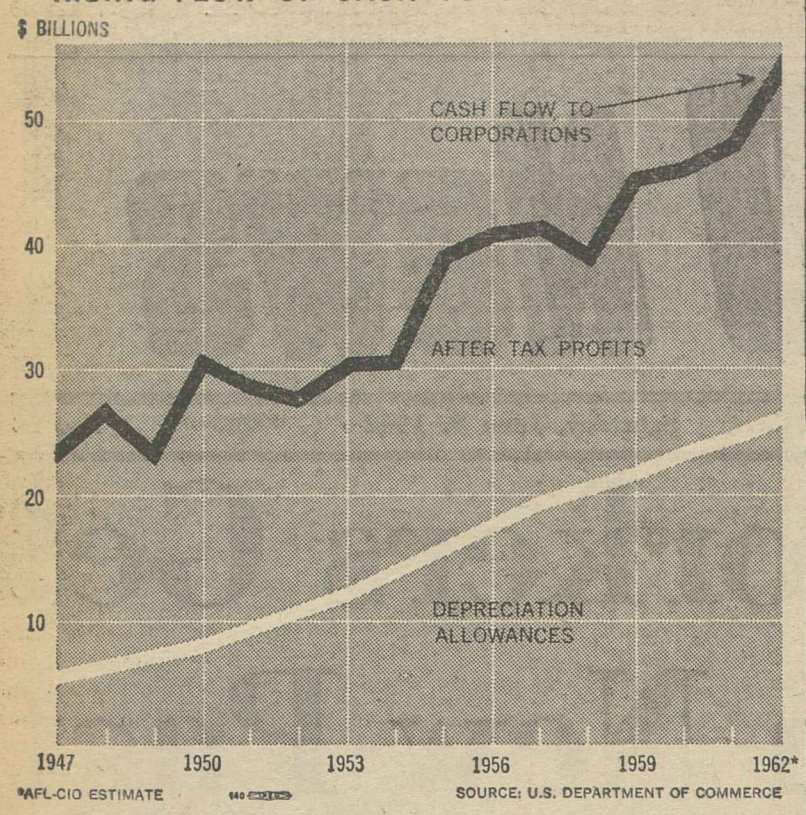


AFL-CIO Study Refutes 'Profit Squeeze' Claims

(Continued from Page 1)

are write-offs of an investment made in previous years, and therefore are spendable cash.

In the early post-war years, the Federationist article notes, the tax laws generally required "straight-line" depreciation, averaging the write-off over the normal life of plant or equipment, which might range from 10 to 40 years.

In 1950 after the outbreak of the Korean War, however, the tax laws were amended to permit five-year depreciation of defense-related plant and equipment. And in 1954, another revision permitted businesses to write off about two-thirds or three-fifths of all new facilities over one-half their normal life.

Under these faster write-offs, the AFL-CIO economists point out, businesses boosted their reported costs and cut their reported profits, but they paid less taxes than under the "straight-line" system and their cash-flow was substantially increased.

Whereas reported profits after taxes dropped from 5 percent of total national production in 1953 to 4.5 percent in 1961, cash-flow rose from 8.2 percent to 9.2 percent over the same period, the study shows.

"Here, in the continuing and substantial rise of the cash-flow to corporations, is the explanation for the fact that dividend payments to stockholders have risen at a considerably faster pace than wages and salaries," the article observes.

The disparity between reported profits and actual funds on hand will grow greater this year under expected new Treasury regulations lowering the "normal" life of plant and equipment for depreciation purposes, the AFL-CIO study predicts.

$2.2 Billion Understatement

"In 1963, therefore, reported corporate costs of doing business may be about $4.5 billion greater (as a result of the new regulations)," the article continues. "Reported profits after taxes may be understated by about $2.2 billion . . . And the flow of spendable cash to corporations will be much greater . . ."

In recent years, rising cash-flow has exceeded the total capital expenditures of corporations (other than banks and insurance companies), the economists observe. For the past three years alone, such corporations had $4.1 billion more than they needed for new plant and equipment, the analysis shows.

"The accumulation of these vast corporate funds . . . underscores the falsity of the 'profit squeeze' myth," the article declares.

All this, it notes, came about during a period of slow economic growth and recession; if sales and production continue to rise, the cash-flow will "soar upward."

"The facts indicate no evidence at all of a general 'squeeze' on American corporations," the study concludes. "They reveal, instead, a generally prosperous condition—so prosperous as to make one wonder why business leaders try to perpetuate the myth of a 'squeeze.'"

N. Y. School Secretaries To Vote on Bargaining

New York—Some 2,300 school secretaries in the New York school system will decide soon if they want to be represented for bargaining purposes by the Teachers, by a non-union group, or by neither.

The Board of Education has authorized a mail ballot starting June 20, with referendum results to be announced June 27. Opposing the Teachers in the election is the unaffiliated School Secretaries Association, which withdrew from an affiliated union (State, County & Municipal Employes) several years ago.

Local 2, United Federation of Teachers, has offered membership to all secretaries and has supported their salary demands. All of the city's 40,000 teaching employes have been asked to sign a petition calling for a $500 salary increase for the secretaries.

Meanwhile, trustees of the Community College of Applied Arts & Sciences have been accused of stalling on the request of more than 80 faculty members for a collective bargaining election.

The "stall" charge came from David Selden of the UFT who said the trustees have "lost the confidence of a hard-working and dedicated faculty."

Dr. Israel Kugler of the faculty, UFT vice president for colleges, said teachers feel they have been denied an opportunity for redress of grievances, labor under an "excessive teaching load," are subjected to a "viciously unfair promotional system" and have inadequate office and counseling space.

Analysis by Ruttenberg:

Overpricing, Slow Economy Seen Keys to Market Break

A slowdown in the pace of economic recovery and the "myth" of inflation during a period of price stability are among the factors responsible for the sharp drop in stock market prices, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg has declared.

He said also in an analysis for the AFL-CIO News of the recent dramatic market gyrations that stock prices have been "well out of line with reality."

The market in the past, he said, has been a "fairly good indicator" of economic conditions and is one of the handful of indicators widely used to forecast economic activity.

But while warning of a possible economic downturn, Ruttenberg stressed that despite the stock market drop there are not enough "serious problems to cause a sharp break in the economy," that there are sufficient built-in stabilizers to prevent a "serious collapse."

There is a realization also by the Administration, he noted, that action is needed and will be taken to avoid a serious recession.

The precipitous drop in stock prices will end, he said, when persons trading in the market "realize these facts."

Started in March

Ruttenberg noted that the stock market decline started in mid-March 1962 at about the same time that economic reports showed the Kennedy Administration's projections were falling short of the targets on growth of the gross national product, plant and equipment investment, and the drop in the rate of unemployment.

The Dow-Jones average, a basic indicator of stock prices, moved from 715 to 620 between mid-March and May 28, before the tremendous market drop sent the index to 575.

The "underlying concern" about business conditions and the probability that the Administration's projections for the year would not be met was reflected in the March-to-May slide, Ruttenberg said.

The AFL-CIO research director commented that it is "highly unfortunate" that the factor of high unemployment, which has indicated trouble in the economy since the first of the year, "doesn't stir the reaction" that stock prices have achieved.

He stressed also that stock prices have been unrealistic. The constant pounding on the inflation theme by the Eisenhower Administration and the stress given the balance of payments problem by the Kennedy Administration led persons to invest in common stocks as a "hedge" against inflation and rising prices, he said.

The facts are, he noted, that since 1958 the wholesale price index has remained virtually unchanged and the consumer price index has advanced at the rate of about 1 percent a year.

Stock Prices 'Out of Line'

The drop in stock prices, Ruttenberg declared, should not "harm the confidence of the American people" because the price of shares was so out of line that a return to realistic price levels is necessary.

Noting that a number of theories are being advanced to explain the stock market's action, Ruttenberg said some business groups have seized on the proposed tax-withholding on dividends and interest contained in the Administration's tax bill as a cause as well as pointing to the President's successful effort in holding steel prices in line.

The latter, he said was an effort to maintain price stability and reinforced the thinking of those groups which believed the time had come to get out of the market because the inflation threat did not exist.

Since 1959, Ruttenberg pointed out, stocks have returned a low yield on investment, with most purchasers interested in higher prices for stocks rather than the percentage of return. He noted that in the past investors shifted to bonds when stock yields dropped, but this did not happen in the past few years.

The Securities & Exchange Commission certainly ought to take a close look at the market fluctuations in the past week to determine if there was any possibility of manipulation by professionals who stood to collect large profits, he commented.

Stock Ownership Limited

Ruttenberg noted that latest studies on stock holdings showed that only 14 percent of all families in the U.S. own common stocks and that 6 percent of the families, with incomes of $10,000 a year or more, own 64 percent of the outstanding common stock.

Studies by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center reveal also, he said, that only 8 percent of the skilled workers and craftsmen have stock holdings and only 2 percent of laborers or service workers fall in this category.

Pickup Trims Major Areas Of Joblessness

In the first break for the past six months, eight major job centers have been moved off the Labor Dept.'s list of areas with "substantial unemployment."

The May report on the nation's 150 major labor market areas showed 54 with unemployment of 6 percent or more, compared to 62 in April. The all-time high of 101 was hit last spring; economic recovery lowered this to 60 by last November, but the total hung there for six straight months.

There were 35 major areas with "substantial unemployment" in the pre-recession May of 1960.

The report said unemployment declined in more than nine-tenths of the 150 major areas during the past few months, "stronger than usual for this time of year." The advances occurred in most key durable goods industries and in such outdoor work as construction.

The Labor Dept. said employer reports of labor needs indicated a general advance to mid-summer. However, job declines were foreseen in the auto industry due to the annual model changeover shutdowns; in steel because those stockpiling before the contract settlement are trimming inventories; and in non-electrical machinery and the manned aircraft industries.

Of the eight major areas removed from the 6 percent or over jobless list, four are large manpower areas: Baltimore, Louisville, Portland, Ore., and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N. J. The others are Asheville, N. C., Baton Rouge, La., Knoxville, Tenn., and Mobile, Ala.

Atlantic City, N. J., Brockton, Mass., Erie, Pa., and Lowell, Mass., improved from the 9-to-11.9 percent group to the 6-to-8.9 percent group.

Office Employes Win 3 Puerto Rican Votes

Santurce, P. R.—The Office Employes have won bargaining rights for three more groups of workers in Puerto Rico—at the South Puerto Rican Sugar Co. by a 26-23 vote; at the Colgate-Palmolive Co. warehouse, 19-5; and at the same firm's central office, 42 to 14.

The three victories followed OEIU success in four other recent elections.

Ford Bankroll Just Grows And Grows and Grows . . .

"It's a New Kind of Ford Motor Co.," an article by Robert Sheehan in the February 1962 issue of Fortune, points out Ford poured $4 billion into capital facilities in the postwar period. In every recent year, Ford's cash flow far outran its investment needs. The article continues:

"The profits continue to roll in but the plant, substantially speaking, is all built. Of Ford's total plant today, 90 percent is new since World War II and 60 percent is six years old or less (which is one of the big reasons, of course, why profits are so good). Clearly, Ford has reached a point where it is not presently necessary or desirable to pour huge sums into plant. The company's last big spending sprees for this purpose were in 1956, when the program hit a peak of $487 million and in 1957, when $329 million was spent. In 1959, by contrast, capital expenditures for expansion, modernization and replacement were only $75 million; in 1960 they were $128 million and last year's estimated capital spending came to no more than $130 million.

"Meanwhile, Ford's cash flow (retained profits plus depreciation), despite some increases in the dividend rate, was building up powerfully. Back in 1956, the cash flow was only $252 million, considerably less than what the company laid out in capital expenditures. But by 1959 the inevitable results of Ford's big building program began to show up in the balance sheet. In the first place, there was a very substantial depreciation figure—almost $173 million. In the second place, profits, reflecting the efficiency of the new facilities, rose sharply. Consequently, Ford's cash flow in 1959 was a whopping $471 million (more than $75 million higher than in the peak car year of 1955). In 1960, Ford's cash flow was $427 million; in 1961, probably not less than $400 million."

5 Potash Unions Walk Out:

Management-Rights Claim Forces Strike

Carlsbad, N. M.—A management demand for contract language which five unions have charged "comes right out of a U.S. Chamber of Commerce handbook" advising restriction of grievance procedures has led to a strike of 2,700 potash workers here.

The unions struck five of the area's six potash firms after company negotiators insisted that contract renewals must include a sweeping so-called "management rights" clause and a strict limitation on arbitration of grievances.

A sixth company, Southwest Potash Corp., has made no request for changes in the existing "management rights" or arbitration provisions and has not been struck. It employs some 300 workers.

The Potash Joint Bargaining Committee, made up of the Stone Workers, Machinists, Operating Engineers and Boilermakers, along with the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which bargains separately, charged that "eastern lawyers" from parent companies of the struck firms had brought about the deadlock and disrupted "more than a decade of good labor-management relations."

The contract proposals, which the unions say were taken from a Chamber of Commerce booklet entitled "Model Arbitration Clauses to Protect Management Rights," would give management a free hand in changing work rules, disciplining employes and shifting jobs. Both the right to arbitration and the range of decisions allowed to an arbitrator would be sharply curtailed under the companies' proposals, the unions asserted.

The CofC booklet was issued after the U.S. Supreme Court in 1960 upheld the Steelworkers in three arbitration cases. The chamber charged that the decisions were a "radical departure" from "long-established rules," causing fears that the court "has completely reversed the traditional doctrine that management retains all of the rights not surrendered" in the contract.

The union bargaining committee said the company negotiators had "failed to present any evidence" to support their demand for "unrestricted" management power. In fact, the unions said, relations at the plants have been generally good and few problems have arisen over arbitration.

Progress in reaching agreement on union proposals, including a uniform insurance program covering employes of the six plants, has been help up by management's insistence on a new "rights" clause, the unions declared.

The five companies struck June 1, when contracts expired, are Intl. Minerals & Chemical, U.S. Borax & Chemical, National Potash, Duval Sulphur & Potash, and Potash Corp. of America.

Oregon Nun, Minimum Pay Pioneer, Dies

Portland, Ore.—Sister Miriam Theresa Gleason, a leader in the fight that gave Oregon in 1913 the nation's first enforceable minimum wage law, died recently at Marylhurst College, where she was head of the department of social sciences. She was 76.

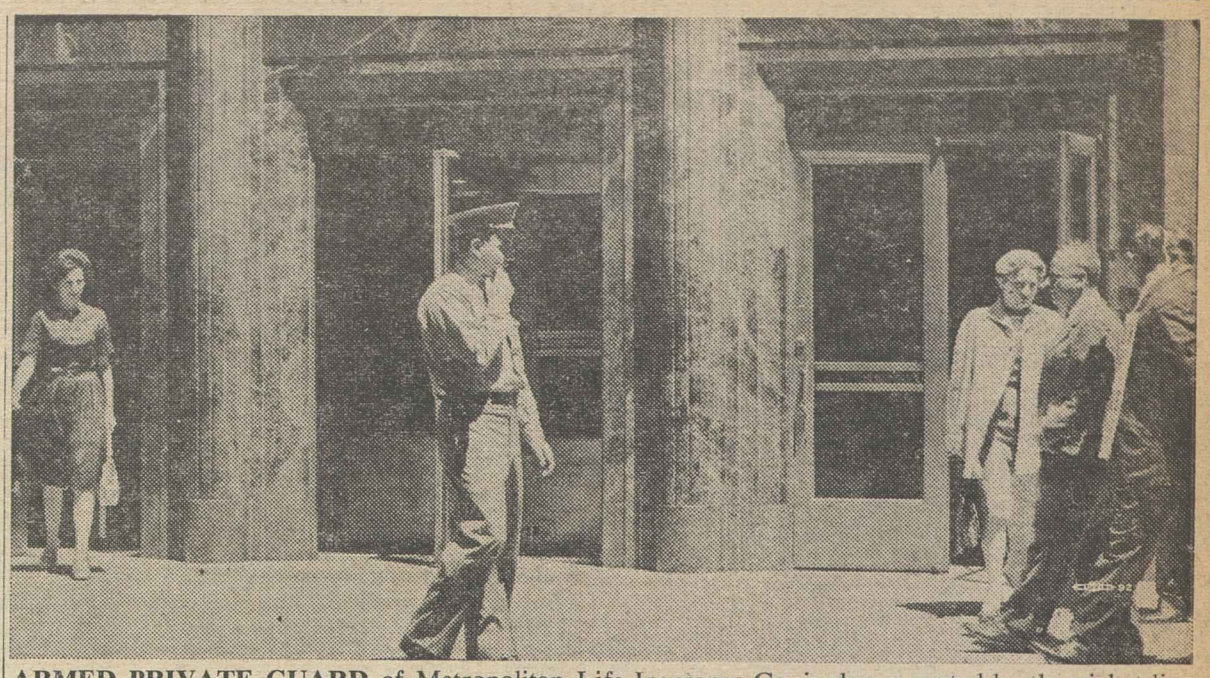
Sen. Wayne P. Morse (D-Ore.) noted her death in the Senate, and prepared a tribute placed in the record by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) in which he declared that her work in Oregon "was the foundation of the development of minimum wage laws in other states and a notable forerunner of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act."

As Caroline Gleason, Sister Miriam Theresa came here in 1908 following her graduation from the University of Minnesota. She was prepared to teach, but developed an interest in social conditions that took her to the University of Chicago in 1910 for further studies.

In 1912 she directed for the Oregon Consumers' League a basic survey of the wages and working conditions of women in Oregon stores, canneries, factories and industrial plants. Much of her information, which appalled the people when it was made public, she gathered at first-hand.

She lobbied successfully for a 54-hour maximum week at $8.25, slightly less than 16 cents an hour. When the law's constitutionality was attacked, a young lawyer out of the East, Louis Brandeis, defended it on the basis of Miss Gleason's survey before the U.S. Supreme Court on which he later was to sit.

The Milwaukee, Ore., Review, published by Monroe Sweetland, former Democratic National Committeeman from Oregon, said editorially: "She leaves behind her a legacy of good works and a legion of those who knew and loved her."



ARMED PRIVATE GUARD of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. is shown posted by the picket line of Insurance Workers Local 5 outside the company's headquarters in New York City. After the union protested vigorously to Mayor Robert F. Wagner that the pistol-carrying guards in the street were a "serious threat" to public safety, the pistols disappeared.

Armed Guards Lose Guns in IWIU Strike

New York—A strike by 1,500 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. agents here moved into its second week, with federal mediators continuing efforts toward a settlement. But picketing members of the Insurance Workers scored one victory—they managed to disarm gun-toting private guards assigned by the company to posts by the picket lines.

When Metropolitan's guards showed up wearing side arms, Union Pres. George L. Russ wired New York City's Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy protesting that "the presence of these armed guards poses a serious threat to the safety of our members and the public."

The mayor's office promised a quick investigation and the next day the guards showed up without their guns.

At issue in the dispute—which involves only agents at Metropolitan's home office—is the minimum guarantee to agents for servicing the territory assigned them, plus a union demand for an increased expense allowance.

Local 5, which represents the strikers, voted to reject a proposed contract agreed to by IWIU members in three other states on the ground that it did not provide for the special problems of New York City agents.

Booklet Describes Chicago Cab Fight

Chicago—A new booklet, The Chicago Story, a historical account of the fight of Chicago taxicab drivers to secure an honest democratic union, has been published by the Seafarers.

The struggle to throw off control by underworld elements and the Teamsters goes back to 1958, when Dominic Abata, who had been pushed out as president of Cab Drivers Local 777 of the Teamsters, called a protest meeting.

The booklet tells the story of the fight that followed—how the drivers turned to the SIU for help because it had defeated the Teamsters in other struggles, the grind through NLRB legal procedures and the final strike that saw every cab of major companies off the city's streets and led to a settlement, with recognition of the union, in the City Hall office of Mayor Richard Daley.

"Despite overwhelming odds, a complete lack of finances, the combined weight of the Chicago crime syndicate and the Teamsters," the pamphlet says in summation, "the Chicago cab drivers have won their struggle."

Supreme Court Rules For UAW on Kohler

(Continued from Page 1)

amount of back pay owed the workers under the ruling exceeds $1 million.

Among other things, the board's decision:

- Found that Kohler had converted what began as an economic strike into an unfair practice strike about June 1, 1954, when it granted a wage increase to non-strikers without consulting the union.
- Ordered reinstatement with full seniority and back pay of all strikers who had not been permanently replaced before June 1, 1954, with the exception of 77 whose discharges for alleged cause must now be reconsidered.
- Ordered the company to dismiss strikebreakers hired as replacements if necessary to make room for returning union members.
- Ordered the company to bargain in good faith with the union.

While hailing the Supreme Court's refusal to review the case, Reuther and Mazey called on the NLRB to "fashion new procedures to make such intolerable delays impossible in the future."

The NLRB ruling was the climax of four years of hearings conducted by Trial Examiner George A. Downing.

The board went beyond the trial examiner's recommendations in adding 64 workers to the list of 13 he had ruled were legally fired by the company.

But the appeals court, in ordering reconsideration of the cases, suggested that the NLRB had disregarded the Thayer doctrine of 1954 under which the board is required to take an employer's unfair practices into account when considering discharges for acts of "misconduct."

"To hold that employe 'misconduct' automatically precludes compulsory reinstatement ignores two considerations which we think important," the court said.

"First, the employer's antecedent unfair labor practices may have been so blatant that they provoked employes to resort to unprotected action.

"Second, reinstatement is the only sanction which prevents an employer from benefitting from his unfair labor practices through discharge which may weaken or destroy a union."

The Kohler strike became involved in a political feud in 1958 as Republican members of the McClellan special Senate committee instigated a probe of the walkout and turned it into a partisan effort to brand the UAW "violent."

GOP Senators Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Karl Mundt (S. D.) successfully blocked procedures drawn up by Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Robert F. Kennedy, then chief counsel of the committee, and took over the questioning of witnesses.

Testimony by the committee's staff investigators, however, revealed that in 1952 the Kohler Co. had bought and stocked away an arsenal of machine guns, tear gas bombs and other weapons shortly after the UAW was chosen by a vote of Kohler employes to displace a company union.

It was Kohler's persistent refusal to negotiate a second-year agreement with the UAW which provoked the strike two years later, the union charged. The company had a long history of fighting and breaking unions.

Record of Job Recovery Shows Persistent Lag

The recovery from the 1960-61 recession is lagging badly, compared with the recovery of the three previous postwar recessions, on both employment and unemployment, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research reports.

Fifteen months after the low point of the 1960-61 slump, unemployment has dropped 21.4 percent and employment has increased 2.1 percent. In the three earlier recessions, the percentage of jobless dropped at a much faster rate and employment showed a sharper pick-up. Here are the figures:

	Employment Increase	Non-Farm Employment Increase	Unemployment Rate Decrease
1960-61	2.1%	3.2%	—21.4%
1958-59	3.6	4.1	—29.6
1954-55	6.0	5.5	—26.4
1949-50	4.3	4.9	—51.5

The 15-month comparison shows a continuing slow rate of recovery in terms of jobs and continues the trend line shown at 6 months and 9 months.

Free Labor Institute Gets $250,000 Grant

Organized labor's first major project under the Alliance for Progress has been launched with $250,000 in grants to the newly-founded American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Under a contract between the institute and the Agency for Intl. Development, 42 young Latin trade union leaders will receive intensive training for a three-month period beginning in mid-June. They will follow the Washington seminar with nine-month internships in their home countries.

The institute also will set up labor centers in Venezuela and Ecuador in September "to help train Latin American labor leaders in collective bargaining, trade union organization, industrial relations and community projects designed to raise the standard of living for Latin American workers."

The agreement was signed for the institute by Communications Workers' Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, its secretary-treasurer, and for AID by Teodoro Moscoso, U.S. coordinator of the Alliance for Progress.

Creation of the institute was recently announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and J. Peter Grace, president of W. R. Grace & Co. Grace serves as president and chairman of the board of trustees of the institute. Meany is vice-chairman.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT CHECK program of Minnesota Maintenance, Administrative & Professional Employes Local 1011 was started with check of private cars of State Highway Dept. employes in St. Paul area and will be carried to 70 communities by summer's end. Shown around official car first through Lane No. 1, are (left to right) Leonard Arth, safety check committee chairman; Vice Pres. Don Lacho of the local; Kathleen Martin, committee member; Garnet Hall, safety director of State Highway Dept.; Business Rep. Harold Niemeyer of Local 1011; Sgt. Buckman of the Highway Patrol; Chief Leslie Smith of the Highway Patrol, and Janis Mechora, committee member.

Non-Op Unions Settle:

500,000 Get Raises In Rail Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

date, regardless of whether they are still employed.

The advance notice of layoff was included in the agreement with the proviso that if any existing contract between a railroad and a union provides for notice longer than five days, the contract clause will apply.

Affected by the agreement are members of the Railway Clerks, Railroad Telegraphers, Maintenance of Way Employes, Railway Carmen, Signalmen, Firemen & Oilers, Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

'In Public Interest'

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg said the agreement represents a solution "definitely in the public interest." In arriving at the settlement the parties followed the "procedures of the Railway Labor Act as envisaged by Congress," Goldberg said in a statement citing the emergency board for "averting the possibility of a major interruption" to vital rail service provided by the railroads and their employes.

The board had recommended that the unions and management "review the feasibility of job evaluation to realign job rates," that rates be increased by 4 cents an hour effective Feb. 1, 1962 and by 2.5 percent as of May 1, 1962, that wage questions not be reopened until May 1, 1963, and that regularly assigned employes be given a minimum of five days' notice before reductions in force.

The board also rejected management proposals for wage cuts and union proposals for a 25-cent hourly increase retroactive to Nov. 1, 1961, and six months' layoff notice.

In answer to a management claim that the agreement is "inflationary" and "not justified by the record," Chairman George E. Leighty of the union committee replied:

"The carriers feel it is too much; we feel it is too little. However, an agreement has been reached, and we feel we ought to observe it."

If a rate increase request comes from the rails, Goldberg said, there will be a "careful and expert review" of all facts relating to costs—wage costs, productivity savings, elimination of the 10 percent railroad transportation tax as recommended by Pres. Kennedy, and the "forthcoming revision of depreciation schedules" by the Treasury Dept.

Work Rule Talks Pressed

Meanwhile negotiations on work rules continued here between five operating rail brotherhoods and managements employing some 200,000 additional employes. Leverett Edwards of the National Mediation Board told reporters the talks are "proceeding in an excellent climate."

A special presidential commission last February recommended changes including progressive elimination of all firemen on diesel locomotives in freight and yard service and compulsory retirement of operating employes at 65. The five unions involved are the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railroad Trainmen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers, and the Railway Conductors & Brakemen.

Operating Union Gets 8% in Canada

Montreal, Que. — A last-minute agreement between the Railroad Trainmen and the Canadian National Railways averted a strike and gave employes in the bargaining unit an 8 percent wage increase.

The pay hike will be spread over five stages, with the last effective Dec. 31, 1962. Agreement also was reached on a work rules dispute.

Steelworkers Defeat Mine-Mill in Canada

Toronto, Can.—The Steelworkers dealt a decisive defeat to the unaffiliated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in winning bargaining rights at the world's newest nickel complex.

The 1,889 nickel miners and smeltermen at the Thompson, Man., operations of Intl. Nickel Co. voted more than 3-1 to quit Mine-Mill for the Steelworkers.

Loss of Thompson left Mine Mill with only one major local east of the Canadian Rockies, the 17,500-member Local 598 in Sudbury and this was subject to results of an election between Mine-Mill and the Steelworkers. The defeat was the second straight for Mine-Mill in the Canadian nickel industry since it lost the Port Colborne refineries of Inco to the Steelworkers last December by a substantial margin.

The Mine-Mill union was expelled by both the former Canadian Labor Congress and—in the U.S.—the former Congress of Industrial Organizations on charges of Communist domination.

The Thompson vote was delayed for more than two months by Mine-Mill injunctions and appeals to the courts.

The three-day balloting saw 1,596 of the 1,889 eligible voters endorse the Steelworkers by a 1,226-352 margin. Originally credited with 1,168 votes, the Steelworkers picked up another 58 in a recount.

The Mine-Mill defeat came 18 months after the union signed a three-year agreement at the new nickel complex. Although Mine-Mill hailed the agreement as a milestone, the membership frequently denounced it as a sweetheart deal.

The Steelworkers triumphed despite the refusal of Inco to permit organizer M. J. Fenwick and his staff through the barbed wire fence surrounding bunkhouses and tents.

The Thompson defeat came as Mine-Mill was beaten in the last rounds of its fight to stop the Ontario Labor Relations Board from counting the votes of the February ballot that would decide bargaining rights in Sudbury. The board rejected the charge by Mine-Mill that there was fraud and other violations in the Steelworkers application at Sudbury.

Trade Board Held Best on Jurisdiction

Philadelphia—Martin J. Ward, assistant secretary-treasurer of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, urged members of the Mechanical Contractors Association of America to cooperate with the union in settling jurisdictional disputes before the National Joint Board rather than take them to the National Labor Relations Board.

In a speech before the association's 73d annual convention, Ward pointed out that the NLRB has been deciding jurisdictional disputes and determining where the work goes since the Supreme Court ruled last year in the Columbia Broadcasting Co. case that the board has such a responsibility.

He warned the contractors they could lose jobs where the work does not require the full talents of skilled workers if the NLRB continues to award work to semi-skilled and unskilled workmen.

"We will do better," he advised, "if both groups strive to keep disputes where they belong—before the private, voluntary National Joint Board—and out of the hands of the NLRB where they do not belong."

Ward also urged the contractors to watch carefully the operation of the New Manpower Development & Training Act so "it will not be used to carve up and fragmentize our established craft patterns."

Oil Workers Set Sights On 6.5 Percent Package

Denver—The Oil Workers' national bargaining policy committee has set a 6.5 percent increase in wages and fringe benefits as its goal in coming negotiations with the oil industry affecting about 100,000 workers.

The proposed bargaining program must be approved by three-fourths of the union's oil locals before it is binding. OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight said bargaining would begin as soon as the ratification is voted.

Knight emphasized that as drawn up by the 10-member policy committee, the 6.5 percent increase—with a floor of 17 cents an hour—could be achieved either in wages or in fringe benefits, or in a combination of the two.

He said the bargaining objective could not be considered inflationary and would not justify price increases by the oil companies.

"The increase we seek is well within the increased productivity of the economy in general and is far lower than could be justified by the increased productivity of the oil industry," Knight observed. "Even with wage increases, the labor costs in the oil industry have been declining in recent years due to increased productivity. Fewer men are turning out more products at lower and lower labor cost."

Furthermore, he added, oil workers have "some catching up to do."

It has been nearly two years since they have had an increase, he pointed out, and that one—about 5 percent—also was the first in two years.

"So it is obvious that in the long haul the rate of increase has been moderate," Knight concluded.

Career Employe Heads U. S. Bureau

Robert M. Ball, a government career employe, recently was sworn in as commissioner of social security in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The fifth social security commissioner, the 48-year-old Ball succeeds William L. Mitchell, who has retired after 40 years in the federal service, of which 26 years were spent in social security administration.

Ball is a graduate of Wesleyan University and entered government service 23 years ago with the Social Security Administration's Bureau of Old Age & Survivors Insurance. He became deputy director of the bureau in 1954 and in recognition of his work has received awards from the department, the National Civil Service League and the Rockefeller Public Service Awards.

Telegraphers, WU Agree on Pay Hikes

Wage and fringe benefit improvements averaging 15 cents an hour over two years are part of a tentative settlement by the Commercial Telegraphers covering some 23,000 Western Union employes across the country.

The agreement, reached 15 hours after the CTU contract expired at midnight May 31, was subject to ratification in a mail referendum. Members had authorized the union's national bargaining committee to call a strike if necessary.

E. L. Hageman, chairman of the 11-member committee and head of the CTU's Western Union Division, said the group has recommended membership approval of the settlement.

The pay package provides an across-the-board increase of 4 cents an hour effective June 1 of this year and 7 cents an hour as of next June 1. Further increases of up to 25 cents an hour will go to technical employes in WU's plant department to compensate for higher skills.

The contract would also improve health insurance benefits by removing the $20 daily limit on semi-private hospitalization and increasing the maximum duration of insured hospitalization for retired employes to 61 days, up from 31.

Additional improvements were written in the promotion clause, mileage allowances and the expense per diem for relief employes in smaller offices.

Douty Promoted To BLMR Post

Kenneth Douty, director of the Technical Assistance Div. of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, has been named an assistant commissioner of the bureau.

Douty, who has a long labor background as an organizer and legislative representative for the Textile Workers Union of America and as a founder and first president of Teachers Local 340, Baltimore, succeeds Morris Weisz, now a deputy assistant secretary of the department under Assistant Sec. Esther Peterson.

Prior to joining the bureau staff in 1960, Douty was executive director of the Illinois division of the American Civil Liberties Union. In addition to his labor activities, he had served in the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Div. of the Labor Dept., War Manpower Commission and War Production Board, and was chief of the labor division of the U.S. foreign aid mission to France from 1949 to 1953.

Union Skills, Products Share Spotlight

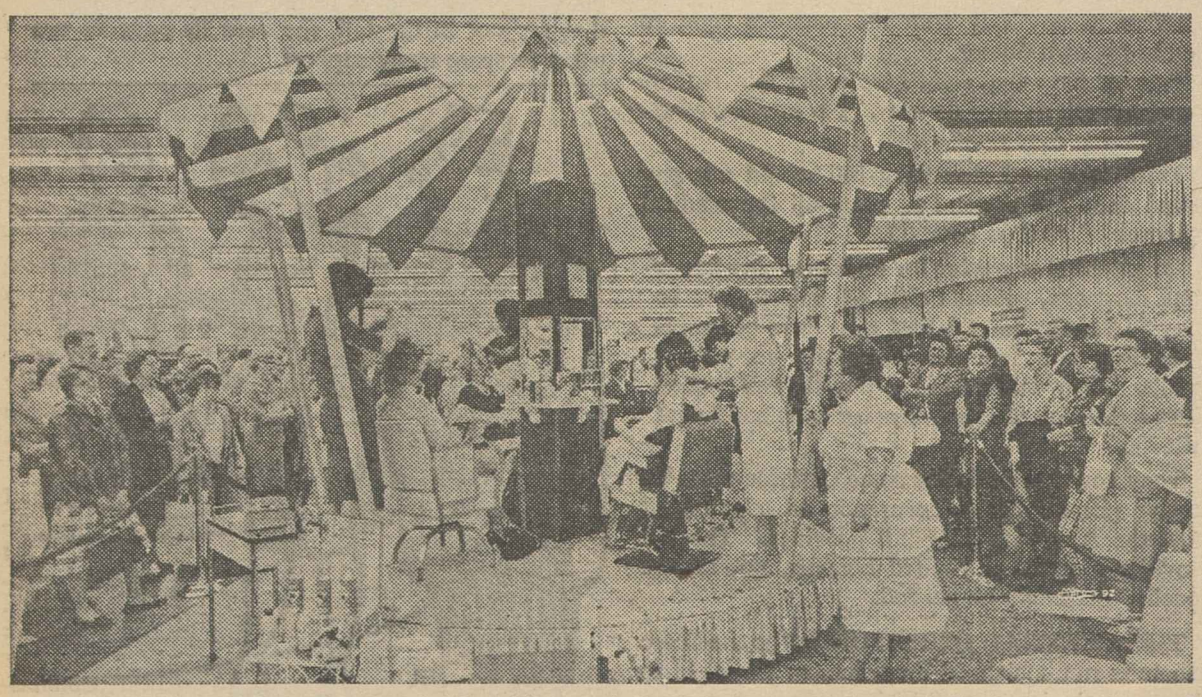
UNION-INDUSTRIES SHOW, the 17th exposition of products made by fair employers and America's union members, drew capacity crowds to the Memorial Coliseum at Portland, Ore. There were 350 exhibits and visitors left with gifts and souvenirs valued at more than $80,000. Visitors included a delegation of government and business leaders from the Republic of Congo.

"KING OF BRICKLAYERS" is John Di Giandomenico of Cleveland, winner of his union's national apprenticeship contest. Congratulating him is E. Lyle Parsley, vice president of the Mason Contractors of America.

POST OFFICE is one of nation's largest employers of union workers. Members of both the Letter Carriers and the Postal Clerks demonstrated their skills in this joint exhibit.

SHAGGY SHEEP gets a haircut from Lane Potter of the Meat Cutters' Sheep Shearers Local 301, Butte, Mont. Lambs were born to three dozen ewes during the week-long show.

EXPERT CAKE DECORATING is admired by Labor Sec. and Mrs. Arthur J. Goldberg, and by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, himself an expert baker. Thomas Wake of American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 24 in San Francisco shows how it's done.



THE LADIES CROWDED around this exhibit and the lucky ones got free hairdos from members of the Barbers & Hairdressers. At other exhibits, visitors saw demonstrations of skills ranging from glass-bottle blowing and pottery processing to steamfitting.

ONE OF OLDEST pieces of fire fighting equipment in the Portland area is backdrop for "100 Percent Union Fire House" card held by Pres. William D. Buck of the Fire Fighters, left, and Union Label Dept. Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis.

The 20th Century Triumphs

IT HAS TAKEN eight bitter and frustrating years, but the Kohler Co. has finally been brought to bay in the nation's courts. It has been found guilty, as charged, of unfair labor practices and ordered to rehire the strikers it "replaced" eight years ago, pay them an estimated $1 million in back pay and bargain in good faith with the Auto Workers.

The Kohler case has become a classic example of an employer's exploitation of every possible strike-breaking and delaying tactic to prevent unionization of its workers. It included along the way an attempt to persecute the UAW through a congressional committee hearing.

In the eight years of NLRB hearings, court battles and endless delays, nearly 1,100 of the original 2,800 strikers have retired, died or for other reasons are no longer on the reinstatement rolls. But 1,700 remain, and only 600 have actually been rehired.

The fate of the other strikers depends on whether at this point Kohler is at last willing to accept a space-age and civilized approach to labor relations.

For at stake at Kohler—and it is not an isolated example—is whether business and industry are willing to engage sincerely in collective bargaining or whether they will pay lip service to the phrase while exerting all efforts to weaken and shatter trade unions.

Where There's Life . . .

LIFE MAGAZINE has handed down the word in its usual imperious manner that the way to put "zing" into the American economy is to sap the strength of the trade union movement.

Grasping firmly the widely accepted doctrine of "free collective bargaining," Life pontificates that such bargaining is impossible unless unions are "brought under the anti-trust laws."

To support its thesis, Life hauls out the aged shibboleth that labor comes to the bargaining table with "monopoly powers" to overwhelm the helpless industrial giants with whom it negotiates agreements.

The Luce magazine has thrown in its lot with right-wingers who are much more candid about their objective of emasculating unions and do not pretend anxiety about free collective bargaining.

The magazine's concern with the future of bargaining is touching in face of the unchallenged fact that without strong trade unions there can be no bargaining, free or otherwise, but a unilateral dictation of terms by the giant industrial and business complexes that dominate the American economy.

Tell Congress!

THE SECOND SESSION of the 87th Congress has moved into its sixth month with the bulk of major legislative decisions still to come.

The shape of those decisions will be the result of the continuing pressure from the White House for its wide-ranging legislative program and the insistent realities of the fall congressional elections.

The relatively slow pace of legislative decision-making and the possibility of the current session extending into September hold out the hope, however, that a meaningful record can be written on taxes, trade, health care for the aged, programs to cope with unemployment and a score of other matters, so that the voters in November will have the basis of an intelligent choice.

There are indications of indecision and uncertainty in Congress on some of the major issues and a searching for voter opinion in the home districts. This is the time, as the record-making reaches the crucial stages, for the letters, the phone calls, the personal visits. They can make the difference.

AFL-CIO News

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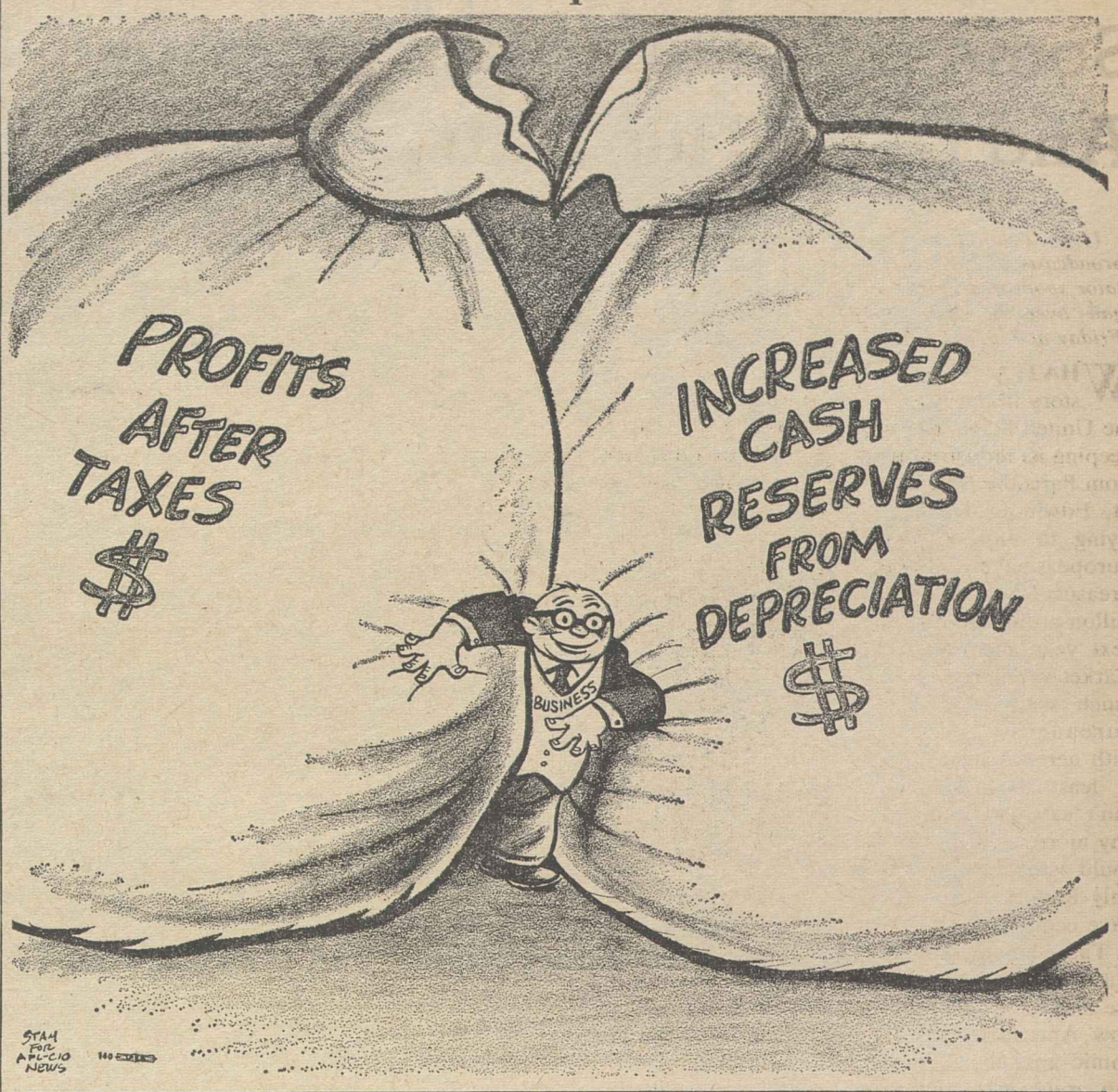
Some Squeeze!



The Denver Post Says:

Debate on Health Care for Aged Too Often Ignores Real Issues

WHATEVER ITS MERITS, Pres. Kennedy's medicare program at least deserves to be judged for what it is and not for what some of its enemies are saying it is.

The national argument over the issue would be considerably more enlightening if it were centered on the provisions in the Anderson-King bill rather than on provisions that are not in the bill and were never even contemplated by its sponsors.

Before anyone makes up his mind about the bill, he ought to understand not only what the bill would do, but what it would not do.

First, it would not establish a system of socialized medicine like the one in Britain.

The government would not employ, control or pay doctors, and it would not own or control hospitals and other medical facilities. Americans would have to pay physicians and surgeons just as they always have, and the physicians and surgeons would set their own fees.

All the complaints that have been brought to this country by British medical men about the British system of socialized medicine have nothing whatever to do with the Anderson-King bill. No one is proposing that this country adopt the British system or anything like it.

Second, the Anderson-King bill would not interfere in any way with the patient's right to choose his own doctor.

Patients have that right here under the Anderson-King bill, as they do now. No one has advocated taking that right away.

Third, the Anderson-King bill would not pay—and does not pretend to pay—all the medical expenses of persons over 65.

In addition to paying for their own physicians and surgeons, patients over 65 would have to pay $10 a day for the first nine days of hospitalization and $20 for diagnostic out-patient visits. They would have to pay the full cost of hospitalization after 90 days for each individual illness.

They could provide for some of these costs by buying private health insurance to supplement what the Anderson-King bill provides. The bill provides a series of limited benefits, not all the benefits that might be needed.

THE CENTRAL QUESTION in the medicare debate is not socialized medicine, or the right to choose one's doctor or whether to accept a complete program of health care for the aged.

The central question is whether to expand the U.S. social security system to provide certain hospitalization, nursing home, out-patient and home service benefits for persons over 65 who have paid for them during their working lives in social security taxes.

These medicare benefits would supplement the retirement and disability benefits which have been available for years under social security.

They would not solve the entire medical problem of persons over 65 any more than the monthly social security check pays all the expenses of those who have retired.

In both cases, the benefits constitute a minimum level of protection, which the individual can supplement through other means available in our private enterprise system.

The medicare benefits, like the present retirement benefits, would come as a matter of right, not as a matter of charity, because the recipients would pay for the benefits themselves under the insurance principle.

This proposed enlargement of our existing insurance system is the thing to argue about, not the irrelevancies and distortions that have been introduced into the medicare debate so far.

This newspaper believes that the provisions in the Anderson-King bill are generally sound. We oppose as vigorously as anyone the provisions that are not in the bill, the ones its enemies are using to scare away support.

"Er—That's not quite the sort of thing they allow these days under 'miscellaneous expenses.'"

Morgan Says:

Some Odd Things Can Happen, And Do, in This Nutty World

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

WHAT A NUTTY WORLD this is. A lead story in the Wall Street Journal reported that the United States may fall behind other nations in keeping its industrial plant modern. In a dispatch from Paris the New York Times economic specialist, Edwin L. Dale, Jr., writes that the U.S. is trying to find out why Europe is having a boom. Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon promises a tax cut next year and the stock market is uninspired. At lunch with a friend a bureaucrat speculates with nervous humor that at least the Democrats can't say with impunity any more (as if they ever could with precision) that only Republican regimes have economic crises.

Morgan

The economy is a long way from crisis behavior but a lot of very odd things are happening, not the least of which is the spectacle of those know-how Americans looking to Europe for the economic answers. Under such circumstances who can argue with authority that old-fashioned approaches are what's called for to throw a purposeful prod into the country's economic growth.

The economic planners of the Kennedy Administration, from the President down, are determined not to let a recession slip up on us. They propose to do something about it in advance. The tax cuts Sec. Dillon talked about in New York are only part of the package. More deficit spending to attack the hard core of unemployment and stimulate the economy is another part.

But the business community is in a darkly churlish mood. It is still mad as hops at the President for the allegedly vindictive manner in which he rocked the steel industry back on its heels and curled back a price increase. Its bitterness is rankling deeply. A participant in a major Harvard alumni gathering in the West in mid-May was startled to hear businessmen grads attack Pres. Kennedy with a ferocity unmatched since the crimson-faced Liberty League assaults on Franklin D. Roosevelt in the mid-Thirties. In such a black frame of mind the captains of industry are about as disposed to cooperate with John F. Kennedy at the moment as they would be with Karl Marx.

On his side the President himself is not pulling a welcome wagon loaded with goodies to placate business. He is still buttonholing visitors with queries about whether they too weren't stunned by Big Steel's "arrogance" and by the intensity of the venom squirted by business in general at the White House since the showdown. A penetrating paradox here is the fact that the President's original orientation in business policy was conservative but now he is moving cautiously leftward not, Administration sources insist, just out of spite, but with the growing conviction that business can be its own worst enemy.

WHICH BRINGS US to a central point: With all their bigness, neither government nor business nor organized labor is big enough to dictate the solution of our economic ills. This has to be a massive collaborative effort. Perhaps the President will make a fresh, inviting bid for it in his commencement address at Yale. It will be a major speech on economic policy, a sequel to his "myth and reality" remarks at the recent White House economic conference.

What must the President do to restore business confidence in his Administration? Undoubtedly the psychological approach can't be overlooked. Leaders of finance and industry may be quietly invited to the White House to talk things over in private—as editors and publishers have.

But the enigma must be confronted, the enigma that Sec. Dillon sketched in his speech of a soft and still jumpy market and a hesitation of economic growth despite the fact that the "basic ingredients of continued progress are all at hand." Why is our relative prosperity lagging behind Europe's? Why are we behind, comparatively, in plant modernization and where will this put us, as the Wall Street Journal asks, in the light of Europe's swift economic integration and Japan's great industrial growth?

We may well have valuable lessons to learn from the increasing collaboration among government, industry and labor in western Europe, from the careful advance planning in the Common Market countries for business expansion that will purposefully stimulate economic growth.

Application of the lessons may strain and crack old concepts of management and trade union minds. The important thing to remember here, surely, is that many old values no longer apply. These are not the frantic boom-or-bust days of the Twenties, or the social revolutionary days of the Thirties when labor came into its own. We are in the Sixties facing entirely new sets of circumstances and it will take all the responsible leadership of business, labor and government together to meet them.

Washington Reports:

Youth Conservation Corps Outlook Good, Humphrey Says

THE OUTLOOK IS GOOD for establishment this year of a Youth Conservation Corps, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Senate majority whip and sponsor of the bill, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

Young men between the ages of 16 and 21 would be employed either on a cooperative basis with state and local governments or non-profit organizations or on federal projects in national parks and forests.

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) said on the AFL-CIO program that he agreed with the bill's objectives, but wished the program to begin on a pilot basis. He criticized specifically the community projects section under which the federal government would pay half the cost "to public agencies for training and internships in state and local jobs."

"This might very well have a bad effect in delaying the time when these agencies, good as they are, are required to pay the kind of wages that provide a decent living and attract the best kind of help," he charged.

Humphrey asserted that a youth corps would provide useful employment for young men, one of the groups most seriously affected by continued high unemployment.

"SCHOOL DROP-OUT problems are worst at about age 16," he declared. "That's when many young men start getting into trouble. They haven't finished school, can't find a job and start wandering around our big cities without direction and guidance, without gainful employment.

"What we seek to do here is to provide a way of utilizing the tremendous energy and vitality of our young in constructive programs rather than waiting until that energy has got them into some kind of difficulty.

"It is estimated that a community pays a minimum of $25,000 for each delinquent. If we can prevent young people from going on the paths of delinquency and instead doing constructive work for the community, we will have made a tremendous saving and a great investment in the person and the community."

Case said that since the program would absorb 30,000 the first year, 50,000 the second, 100,000 the third year and 150,000 thereafter, this would have an important effect on unemployment.

"But compared to the number of unemployed it is not very large and there is a question as to whether this is the best means of reducing the number of jobless," he said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION next November Gov. Edmund G. Brown will be running on his record—a distinguished one that would be a credit to the chief executive of any state. Former Vice Pres. Nixon will be running for political survival. The race will be fought with intensity, with heat, and the outcome will have a profound effect on the course of presidential politics as well as California's.

In any other state against any other Republican candidate, Brown might be considered a certainty for re-election. He won by more than a million votes four years ago, and his constructive accomplishments have been unparalleled. He has stimulated education, improved the state's mental health facilities, promoted fair employment practices and greatly expanded state services generally without running a budget deficit.

Nixon, however, is a formidable opponent because he is a master at political tactics, because his name alone gives him basic strength in the state and because his campaign undoubtedly will be lavishly financed.

The hundreds of thousands of voters his rival, Joseph Shell, won in the primary, are not going to shift to Brown in November. They have threatened to sit at home instead of voting, and Shell carefully withheld an endorsement of Nixon, but the latter's whole effort will be to entice them out while appealing to Democratic conservatives as well.

It may seem like good clean fun to make advance complaints that Nixon is "too liberal," that he has become a "trimmer" who no longer fights for the conservatives' kind of righteousness, but such sloganeering may lose its punch when the chips go down.

Nixon falls short of attracting personal affection. Still, the big contributors and the partisan Republicans will sometime realize that they would like to beat Brown—and, incidentally, damage Pres. Kennedy's prestige by taking a big state away from the Democrats—and that Nixon is their only available instrument.

* * *

CALIFORNIA'S VOTERS are more volatile, perhaps, than those of any other state. There is a three-to-two Democratic edge in registration, but registration has often meant nothing.

Brown has to hold his Democratic strength—and the party is perennially split by factions—or pull substantial numbers of Republicans who genuinely believe the GOP in California will never recover strength until Nixon's claim to leadership is ended.

The former Vice President's task is scarcely less formidable. He has to bring out all or nearly all of the Republicans and siphon away 10 percent to 20 percent of the Democrats. But he carried the state against Kennedy in 1960—narrowly, but he carried it—and in fact he has never lost either his congressional district or the state in six elections.

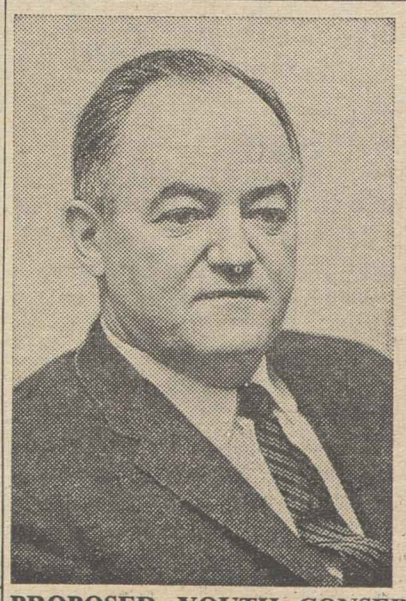
* * *

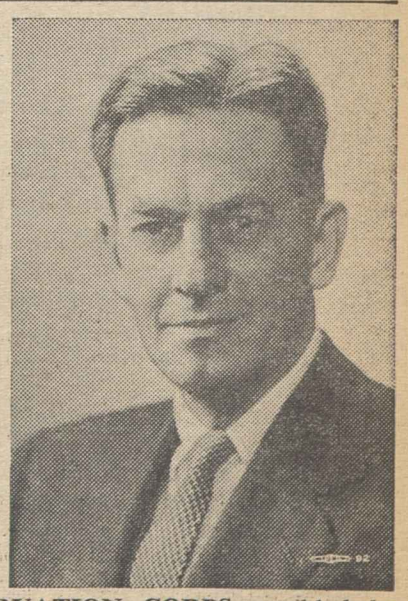
THE FORMER VICE PRESIDENT, who barely missed the White House two years ago, is making a bid to reassert national leadership in the GOP.

He knows as well as anyone that if he is beaten, it is the end of the trail. But if he wins he would be in command of a state growing so fast in population that next year it will pass New York, and in command of the huge state delegation to the 1964 Republican nominating convention. He would have much to say about the nominees for President and Vice President and much to say on the party platform.

He will not face in California the profusion of city groups that confused and left him uncertain in the presidential campaign as Kennedy needled him. He already has a phrase—to make California a "model of cost-conscious government with a conscience." And he will not have to involve himself in national issues except as a partisan running for state office.

Brown has the issues and his record, Nixon will have the money. The race will be torrid and the outpouring of voters seems certain to be exceedingly large.





PROPOSED YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS would help reduce unemployment and prevent juvenile delinquency, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), author of the bill, left, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), on the same program, favored the measure but urged a pilot project as a start.

How to Buy:

'Nightmare Book' May Follow 'Dream Book' Credit Vacation

By Sidney Margolius

EVEN THE BIG MAIL-ORDER catalog houses are now plugging vacation travel trips on the installment plan. You can take the family to Disneyland, Washington, Miami Beach or a hundred different places and all you have to say "Charge it!" You can even enjoy a European tour for about $800 a person and take two years to pay for it.

One of the mail-order houses urges that you send for its "dream tour" booklet. The trouble is, the dream book is soon followed by the nightmare book, consisting of the monthly payments you owe, plus the finance charges.

We find that the finance charges usually are the equivalent of true per annum interest rates of anywhere from 12 to 24 percent; most usually 18 percent.

Some banks also advertise vacation loans. These are really personal loans under a more glamorous name and usually cost a true interest rate of 9-14 percent. Thus, bank and credit union loans (usually 8-12 percent) are more reasonable for anyone determined to travel now and pay later.

This department's experience is that a family vacation has become one of the keenest wishes of working people. Unions steadily have increased the amount of vacation time workers get, so that now the majority of contracts provide two weeks, in many cases after three years of employment, and three weeks after, for example, 15 years.

There are good vacation ideas available without going into debt and adding sizable finance charges on to an already big travel bill. Three flourishing trends are family camping, group tours and farm vacations.

FAMILY CAMPING: The National Parks Service, U.S. Forest Service and individual states have been opening up new campgrounds in the past two years to satisfy the demand. A family of four can camp out for two weeks in a state or national park for less than $100, including car, food and miscellaneous expenses.

You can get information on national park and forest facilities from the National Park Service, U.S. Interior Dept., and the Forest Service, U.S. Agriculture Dept., both Washington 25, D. C., and on state camps and parks from the state park commission at the capital of the state you want to visit. You also can get a list of booklets on national parks, forests and historical sites from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

GROUP TRAVEL: The fastest-growing travel method is group trips sponsored by unions, co-ops, credit unions and other organizations. This year airlines revised their rules so that now groups of as small as 25 qualify for reduced-rate fares to Europe. Group arrangements cut costs of trans-Atlantic flights about half. Now the round-trip fare from New York for groups ranges from as little as $189, available by chartering an entire plane off season, to about $300 for smaller groups traveling in season. A three-week tour of Europe including trans-Atlantic fare now is possible for about $695 per person, reports Albert W. Marble, president of the American Travel Association.

The ATA is a travel cooperative sponsored by labor unions and consumer co-ops. Marble reports that in addition to trips abroad, one of the most promising group travel possibilities is shorter and less expensive vacation trips within the U.S. For example, the ATA recently arranged for 82 retired members of one New York union to visit Washington, D. C. Entire cost, including transportation, sight-seeing, hotel, and some of the meals, was $36.50 per person for three days and two nights.

A group of Detroit workers and their families were able to visit New York for three days with costs ranging from $70 to $80 per person, including air transportation. A longer trip arranged for an eastern group of union members took them to Los Angeles and then on to Hawaii and return, including all transportation, for $395 per person.

Such domestic group travel can use rail and bus for the shorter trips, and plane for longer ones.

FARM VACATIONS: One of the most reasonable possibilities is a family vacation on a farm. The U.S. Agriculture Dept. is encouraging farmers to offer vacation facilities as mutually helpful to both rural and city people.

A directory of 240 farms, ranches and country homes that take vacationers is available for 50 cents from Farm Vacations & Holidays, 500 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. The listings include all parts of the U.S. and part of Canada.

Costs of farm vacations range from as little as $35 to as much as $60 a week per person but most typically are $40-$45 for adults and $20-$25 for children, including meals. Some farms offer cottages for about $60-$65 a week for a family, not including meals, and some also have camp sites at even less cost.

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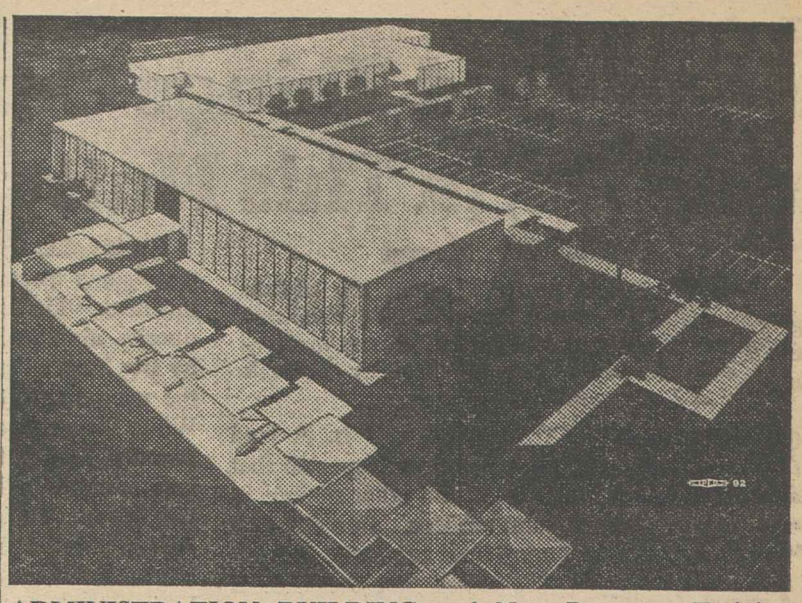


ADMINISTRATION BUILDING and New Processes Training Center (in background) of the Typographical Union at Colorado Springs, Colo., are shown in this architect's composite drawing. The training center is now in full operation. The administration building, under construction, is due for completion next fall.

Group Health Plan Trend Seen Growing

Evidence of "an accelerating trend toward prepaid group medical care practice" was cited by Dr. Frederick D. Mott, new president of the Group Health Association of America, at the organization's 12th annual institute in Washington.

An increasing number of doctors and consumers are turning to the group plan method as the best solution to the "growing cost and complexity of adequate medical treatment," said Mott, executive director of the Detroit Community Health Association, a group plan actively supported by the Auto Workers and other union groups.

GHAA, a non-profit organization, now numbers among its affiliates some 40 group practice plans in the United States and Canada, many of them organized or backed by labor organizations.

The institute elected the outgoing president, Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn of Hudson, N. Y., to the new post of board chairman.

In major resolutions, the 400 delegates:

- Called for "immediate congressional action to provide health benefits for the aged" financed through the social security system and administered directly by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.
- Urged enactment of legislation proposed by Pres. Kennedy to make long-term, low-interest federal loans available to non-profit group practice plans to expand their facilities and equipment.
- Endorsed bills now before Congress to give federal aid to medical and dental schools "in expanding their facilities and enrollments and for scholarships to gifted students in the health professions."
- Endorsed the work of the Physicians' Committee for Health Care for the Aged Through Social Security, formed last March by a group of prominent doctors.
- Supported proposed legislation to set up a nationwide program of vaccination against a number of diseases.
- Voted to affiliate formally with the Cooperative League of the United States.

Among new board members named were John Tomayko of the Steelworkers and Louis Rolnick of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Labor representatives continuing as board members include Lisbeth Bamberger of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; James Brindle and Jerome Pollack of the Auto Workers; Walter Bierwagen of the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes, Washington, D. C.

From Soup to Nonsense:

It's Easy to Tell Us Literates—We're in a Permanent Cringe

By Jane Goodsell

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE is enough to make anybody queasy.
The trouble is, it's so difficult to use correctly, while using it wrong is so easy.
For instance, if you say "It is I," you're just as grammatical as you can be,
But you've got to admit that it comes a lot more naturally to say "It's me."

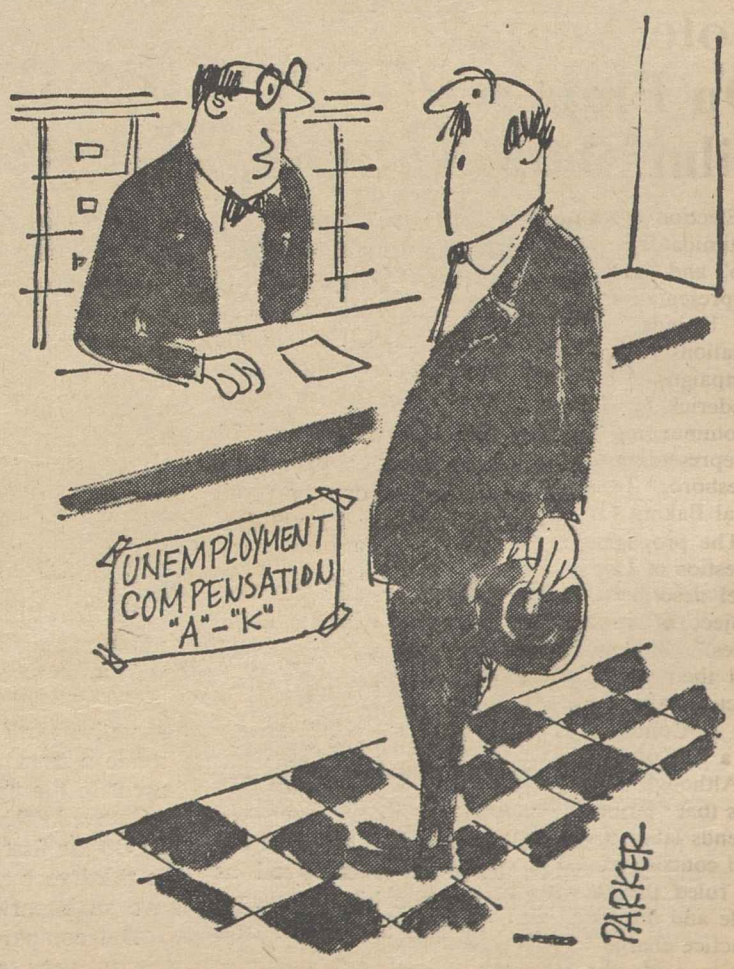
To take another example: a preposition is a part of speech that you should never, never end a sentence with (like this one).

But if you say, "To whom are you giving it?" instead of "Who are you giving it to?" people act as though you've made a terrible pun.
To ungrammatically split an infinitive is a terrible sin.
But to always remember not to ever split an infinitive requires too much mental discipline.

Every school child knows that you should never let a participle dangle,
But trying not to, sentences get into an awful tangle.
I agree that people who say "ain't" instead of "aren't" deserve a disciplinary swat.
But on the other hand, don't you feel like sticking out your tongue at people, who instead of saying "Aren't I?" say "Am I not?"

Another part of speech which is tricky as the deuce
Is the possessive case which I want to talk about's abuse:
It's correct to say, "She's the aunt of the man who sold me my station wagon," but most of us can't
Because it's much easier to say, "She's the man who sold me my station wagon's aunt."

Correct usage is: "He's the father of a girl with whom I used to go to school." But why bother?
It's simpler to say: "He a girl I used to go to school with's father."
Oh, English is a marvelous language, and I'd gladly sing its praises if I were a bard,
But don't expect me to use it correctly because it's too hard.



"Automation certainly does create new jobs . . . Mine, for instance!"

To Safeguard Welfare Funds:

Updating Supported In Bankruptcy Laws

Legislation to protect employe welfare funds when an employer goes bankrupt has been strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO and the Clothing Workers in testimony before a House Judiciary subcommittee.

A bill sponsored by Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) would give welfare funds the same priority claim on the assets of a bankrupt firm as is presently given to wages owed to workers.

AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris said the legislation is needed because of a 1959 Supreme Court decision that welfare fund payments are not "wages" as defined by the Bankruptcy Act. Any broadening of the definition, the court said, "must be done by Congress."

Urging approval of the Celler bill, Harris said payments by employers to welfare funds "are a form of compensation" to workers "just as real as the monies received in the weekly pay envelopes."

Jacob Sheinkman, ACWA general counsel, earlier told the subcommittee that money owed to a welfare fund by a bankrupt employer is seldom recovered because priority debts usually use up the assets.

The result, he said, is that insurance benefits are "placed in jeopardy at the very time when they might be most needed."

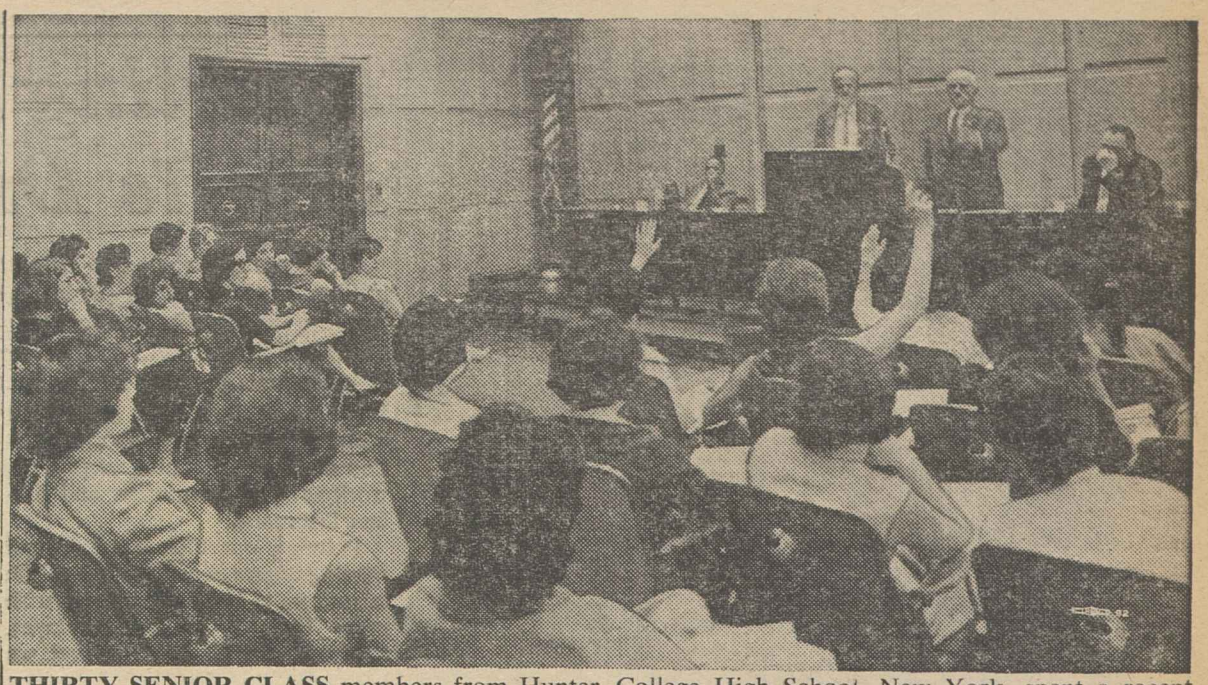
Sheinkman pointed out that if an employer and a union negotiate a 5 cents an hour increase in pay, the additional nickel is considered "wages" entitled to priority claim under the Bankruptcy Act.

If the employes decide to forego a direct wage increase and use the money for improved welfare benefits, the wage cost to the employer "would be exactly the same," he emphasized. Employes should not be penalized for taking part of their wages in the form of insurance benefits, Sheinkman declared.

He pointed out that his union is often faced with a difficult decision when a small employer in financial distress becomes delinquent in payments to the union welfare fund.

In some cases, he said, the employer is allowed "a reasonable amount of leeway" when pressing for immediate payment might force him out of business. If he successfully passes the financial crisis, he pays his back debts to the fund, Sheinkman noted. But if he goes bankrupt, the past due payments are lost under the Supreme Court's ruling.

Sheinkman pointed out that most legislation dealing with bankruptcy was enacted when fringe benefits were virtually unknown. But by the end of 1960, he said, almost three-fourths of workers had life insurance coverage through their employment and more than two-thirds had some form of health insurance.



THIRTY SENIOR CLASS members from Hunter College High School, New York, spent a recent afternoon during a week-long trip to Washington learning how the AFL-CIO works. Shown from left to right are Assistant Dir. Walter Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Boris Shishkin, director of that department; John D. Connors, assistant to the AFL-CIO president, who presided at the session; Ray Andrus, of the Committee on Political Education (COPE).

Air Line Pilots' Union Picks New Top Officers

Miami Beach—A veteran jet pilot, Charles H. Ruby, has been elected president of the Air Line Pilots. He succeeds Clarence N. Sayen, who resigned midway in his four-year term after having served since 1951.

Ruby, a pilot on National Airlines since 1934, defeated John C. Carroll, who has been first vice president under Sayen, 7,617 to 6,106. The presidency is the only full-time paid office in the union.

In other elections, Richard O'Neill, Northwest Airlines pilot, was elected first vice president; Steve Gondek, Mohawk, was elected secretary; S. J. Devine, United, was chosen treasurer.

In the Stewards & Stewardess Division, Deloros Kidder of Frontier Airlines was elected ALPA vice president to represent the division; Betty Pursell of United was elected secretary; and Judy Johnson of North Central was elected treasurer.

Both the president of the ALPA and the vice president of the Stewardess Division were elected at a joint meeting of the 296 delegates to the ALPA board of directors and the 52 delegates to the Stewards & Stewardess meeting. The other officers were elected at separate meetings. This was the first year in which the stewardesses elected their own officers. Previously they have been appointed.

In other action, the delegates adopted a safety resolution calling for a solution of the aircraft noise problem through "design and engineering mediums" rather than operational rules which pilots feel are risky.

They said they would refuse to "accept" noise abatement procedures requiring "marginally safe" techniques such as turns below 600 feet, climbs at less than maneuvering speeds and reduction of power earlier than is done on a normal takeoff.

Still ahead, as the convention went into its second week, were proposals for changes in organizational structure, including reduction in the size of local councils.

Vote Voided On Employer Film Showing

Election eve propaganda that is "intimidatory rather than persuasive" and "palpably misleading" in its presentation of facts "oversteps the bounds" the National Labor Relations Board permits in election campaigns, NLRB Trial Examiner Frederick U. Reel said in recently recommending the setting aside of a representation vote at the Murfreesboro, Tenn., plant of the Ideal Baking Co.

The propaganda was a film, "A Question of Law and Order," which Reel described as devoted to "the subject of violence in labor disputes." It was shown to workers and their wives on the eve of an election which the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers lost by a vote of 29 to 28.

Although Reel found its import was that "serious violence regularly attends labor disputes and is a normal concomitant of union activity," he ruled the showing was permissible and dismissed an unfair labor practice charge. He recommended setting aside the election, he said, because the union had no chance to counter the showing.

Kennedy Challenges AMA Stand On Social Security Health Care

(Continued from Page 1)

sent a beginning invasion by the state into the personal life of the individual, represent a taking away of individual responsibility, a weakening of national caliber, a definite step toward either communism or totalitarianism."

• Why did the AMA House of Delegates adopt a resolution in 1949 which said:

"So-called 'social security' is in fact a compulsory socialistic tax which has not provided satisfactory insurance protection for individuals where it has been tried but, instead, has served as the entering wedge for establishment of a socialistic form of governmental control over the lives and fortunes of the people. . . ."

• Why did the AMA House of Delegates in 1953 state that it had "in the past registered its disapproval of the principle involved" in social security?

"If your letter endorses the social security concept on behalf of the AMA," the President wrote Larson, "if it signifies a willingness on the part of the AMA to include doctors under its coverage—if it repudiates the statement made by Dr. [Edward R.] Annis on May 21 which implies that social security 'has to be bad to be begin with' and is a 'free ride [for] those who do not need these benefits' at the taxpayers' expense—then I am certain that your letter will be enthusiastically welcomed by the great majority of the American people."

Larson later called the President's charges a "smokescreen."

Kennedy closed his letter by stating:

"If your organization did not oppose social security before its enactment—only afterwards—I will be glad to point out this unique distinction at my next press conference."

Protests Mount

The exchange occurred as the AMA ran into mounting protests against statements Annis made in a televised rebuttal of the President's address to the nation May 20 urging public support for Anderson-King.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), who with Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif) is sponsoring the bill to underwrite hospitalization expenses for retired persons through the social security system, accused the AMA spokesman of "distortions and outright misstatements."

Contrary to the AMA charge that the bill would "destroy" private health insurance, Anderson declared, the Administration program would encourage expansion of private insurance to supplement basic protection under Anderson-King. He noted that life insurance and annuities registered "tremendous gains" following passage of the original Social Security Act in 1935.

Answering Annis point by point, the senator observed, among other things, that while the chairman of the AMA's speakers' bureau had charged the bill would "stand between" doctor and patient, he had failed to recite the measure's provisions guaranteeing to the patient a free choice of physician or hospital.

"Surely," Anderson commented, "a trained physician bases a diagnosis and prognosis on more careful study."

The editorial board of Christianity and Crisis, a weekly journal of Protestant opinion, in an open letter accused the AMA of "polemical talk of socialism" and said its criticism had become "imbedded in a massive ideological opposition to every public attempt to solve an urgent social problem."

Former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.), who heads the National Council of Senior Citizens, charged that the AMA had opened a "campaign of massive deceit" which the NCSC would answer "hour by hour."

On the basis of an estimated $100,000 cost for the AMA program, Forand said, the physicians' association paid about $30 a word to voice "one false charge after another."

Cost Put at $1 Monthly

As an example, he said, it cost the AMA $510 for Annis to say that the Anderson-King bill "will create an enormous and unpredictable burden on every working taxpayer." The truth, Forand asserted, is that "the additional social security contributions by the average worker to finance the health insurance program would be about $1 a month—and this is spelled out in the law."

Meanwhile, it was touch- and-go as to whether supporters of Anderson-King could muster the necessary 13 votes in the Ways & Means Committee to move the bill onto the House floor, where Democratic leaders are confident it would be passed.

Should the committee fail to report the bill out, members of the Senate have said they would seek to force a vote by attaching the plan as an amendment to another piece of legislation.

URW to Collect Second Step Raises

Akron—Approximately 112,000 members of the Rubber Workers will receive wage increases estimated at $13 million this summer under second steps negotiated a year ago.

URW Pres. George Burdon said raises ranging from 4 cents to 8 cents an hour were scheduled to go into effect June 11 in major plants and as of June 25 or July 1 in other plants.

Flood of Letters Urged Backing Health Care Bill

If you haven't written, write now. If you've written before, write again—right away.

This was the gist of an urgent AFL-CIO appeal to affiliated unions and central bodies as the Administration plan for old-age health care under the social security system neared a showdown in the House Ways & Means Committee.

Committee debate on the measure, in executive session, began June 7. A vote was considered likely within a week or 10 days.

The AFL-CIO appeal, issued by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, noted that "a massive mailing campaign triggered by the American Medical Association and the commercial insurance companies" had caused current congressional mail to run against the Anderson-King bill.

"While the total amount of mail over the past several months . . . is in substantial support of the measure, the last-minute effect of the current intensive campaign cannot be discounted," he said.

"We are therefore urging you again to bring this problem before your members . . . Tell them of the immediate importance of writing to their congressmen . . . Even if they have written on previous occasions they should write or wire AGAIN NOW."

CONVENTION BADGE of the Ladies' Garment Workers is given AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky following Meany's speech at the Atlantic City gathering of nearly 1,000 delegates. Meany's talk, pledging that the AFL-CIO will "very seriously consider" a national campaign for the 35-hour workweek, was a highlight of the convention.

ILGWU Delegates Elect Dubinsky to 11th Term

Atlantic City—Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky won unanimous re-election to an 11th term as head of the union as nearly 1,000 delegates closed out their 31st convention here.

Also re-elected were Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini and all but two of the 20 other members of the executive board.

The new vice presidents are Shelley Appleton, manager of Local 23, succeeding Benjamin Kaplan who resigned for personal reasons, and Israel Breslow, head of Local 22, who succeeds Julius Hochman.

Before its windup, the convention adopted a series of policy resolutions including a strong endorsement of a nationwide 35-hour week without reduction in pay, which had been advocated in speeches by Dubinsky and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and had set the theme for the eight-day gathering.

In urging Congress to cut the standard workweek under the wage-hour law, the delegates cited the persistence of high-level unemployment and of "unfair competition based on inferior working conditions." ILGWU contracts already provide the 35-hour week for most members.

Among other things, resolutions also urged:

- A federal minimum wage of $1.50 an hour as soon as possible, with immediate applicability of the $1.25 rate scheduled to go into effect September 1963.
- Substantial amendment of the Landrum-Griffin Act, which "has badly hampered legitimate unions in the pursuit of legitimate union objectives."
- Creation of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission.
- Government action to protect the voting rights of all citizens and to abolish discrimination in jobs, housing, education, travel, recreation—"or any other part of American life."
- Speedy passage of the Anderson-King bill to provide health care for the aged through social security without any compromises that would "undermine its soundness and effectiveness."

Olson Pleads Guilty in B&C Theft Case

Peter H. Olson, former secretary-treasurer of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, has pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiring to steal $35,000 of the union's funds.

Olson was secretary-treasurer of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers when the AFL-CIO expelled the union in 1957 for domination by corrupt elements and chartered a new organization, the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

U.S. District Judge Edward M. Curran accepted the plea of guilty to one of 23 counts in the indictment but delayed sentencing, permitting Olson to remain free in $5,000 bond. The conspiracy charge carries a maximum penalty of five years in jail and a $10,000 fine.

Justice Dept. Attorney Harry T. Alexander said the remaining counts, involving grand larceny and false record-keeping, would be dropped "at the appropriate time."

The $35,000 shortage was discovered by a Labor Dept. team investigating the union's financial affairs.

Refusal of the B&C to conform satisfactorily with the AFL-CIO Ethical Practice Codes led to the union's expulsion by the federation in 1957. Pres. James G. Cross has since resigned and a union convention earlier this year voted to seek a no-raid pact with the AFL-CIO-chartered ABC as a preliminary to reaffiliation.

Typos Re-elect Brown President

Indianapolis—Top officers of the Intl. Typographical Union, led by Pres. Elmer Brown, won new terms in the union's biennial election, according to the official tally.

Brown, who headed the Progressive Party slate, received 47,667 votes to 30,645 for Fred R. Hunt, Jr., of Chicago, his Independent Party opponent.

Sec.-Treas. William R. Cloud of Seattle topped John J. Conley of Dallas, 48,824 to 28,313.

Also re-elected were First Vice Pres. John J. Pilch of Chicago, Second Vice Pres. Sandy Bevis of Vancouver, B. C., and Third Vice Pres. Joe Bailey of San Francisco, who represents ITU Mailers.

Low Pay, Long Hours Assailed:

Building Service Conference Drafts Drive in Hospitals

A program designed to bring the benefits of union wages and working conditions to more than 2 million workers in hospitals and nursing homes was drafted by the Building Service Employes in Washington, D. C., at the union's first Conference on Hospitals and Nursing Homes.

BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan keynoted the conference with a report that the average hospital employe is inadequately paid, works 50 to 60 hours a week in many cases, and is "deliberately excluded" from many important aspects of social insurance and labor legislation such as minimum wage laws, workmen's compensation and jobless insurance.

Pointing out that hospitals and nursing homes constitute one of the largest units in the economy, with more than 2 million employes, Sullivan said "it is clear that we have yet to win an American standard of living" for most such workers.

Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security told the conference that the hospital administrator often is buffeted between opposing viewpoints—that of the board of trustees, representing the moneyed interests in a community, and that of the professional staff led by the doctors.

The average administrator, he said, is "a poor guy with a title on the door and a Bigelow on the floor" with "about as much power as a notary public whose license has expired." He urged union leaders to "have pity on him" because he has to "make peace with doctors brainwashed by the American Medical Association."

Cruikshank listed the advantages of the Anderson-King bill for health care to the aged under the social security system and predicted that its enactment into law will "lift the horizons and broaden the field of service in public welfare areas with which you are so well identified."

He said most hospital administrators are for the bill "but don't dare say so."

Progress Marked

In his report on union progress in the hospital field, Sullivan said wages and working conditions have improved "in part" in the past 15 years because of "more progressive personnel policies, because of public pressure and the courageous stand of the American Nurses' Association," but also because BSEIU has been "effectively and aggressively organizing hospital workers" and fighting to improve their conditions.

Listing the benefits denied most hospital workers, Sullivan added that "even social security protection is not given to him automatically—he is covered only after the institution and his fellow employes carry out a special procedure."

Automation is among the problems affecting these workers, Sullivan said, naming the automatic elevator, the scrubbing machine, electronic and semi-automatic laundry and kitchen devices, computers and other office machines, and in the laboratory, "machines and electronic devices are being used to perform chemical analyses formerly done by skilled technicians."

The two-day program featured talks by Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights on "Raising Living Standards for Minority Groups;" Dir. Andrew Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation on bills affecting hospital workers; and Dir. John W. Livingston of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization on organizing opportunities.

Three Jailed In Picket Line Controversy

Brooklyn—A strike of 200 hospital workers here is continuing in the face of a State Supreme Court justice's order against picketing and the jailing of the union's president and two organizers on a contempt of court charge.

Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, struck May 23 after the board of trustees of Beth-El Hospital refused it recognition as bargaining agent for employes of the kitchen, laundry, dietary and housekeeping departments and nurses' aides.

The hospital management applied for an injunction against picketing, which was granted by State Supreme Court Justice Louis L. Friedman. Union Pres. Leon J. Davis, charging the injunction was unconstitutional, returned to the picket line and was ordered to jail for 30 days, along with the organizers, Marshall Dubin and Elliott Godoff.

The court's Appellate Division delayed decision on a union request for a stay of execution pending appeal. The three unionists were lodged in the Civil Jail.

After the strike started, Theodore Shapiro, a hospital trustee, resigned in protest against management's non-recognition policy and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D), another trustee, called on the hospital to deal with the union.

Gross Re-elected Chairman of AVC

Atlantic City—Murray Gross, secretary-treasurer of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 66, New York, was re-elected national chairman of the American Veterans Committee at its 15th convention here.

Paul Cooke, acting dean and professor of English at the District of Columbia Teachers College, Washington, was re-elected vice chairman.

Atomic Electric Plants Urged for Power-Short

The United States could make a real contribution toward world peace and stimulate world trade by providing up to 1,000 atomic electric generating plants in power-short lands all over the world, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers said on returning from a visit to Japan.

Nuclear-powered turbogenerators, built by the government or private investors or both, would help prove that atomic materials can be turned into "atoms for peace," Carey said.

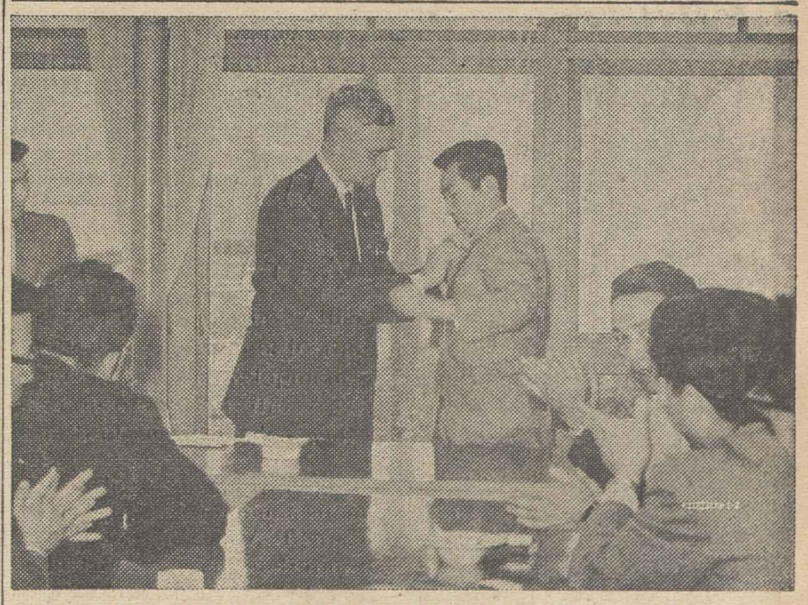
He reported an enthusiastic reception for this suggestion by delegates to the 10th annual convention of Denki Roren — the All-Japan Federation of Electric Machine Workers Unions. Carey was a speaker at the convention in Kofu, Japan, and invited Pres. Yukichi Takehana to be a guest Sept. 17 when the IUE's 10th anniversary convention opens in Cleveland.

Carey said the U.S. could supply other nations with 1,000 pilot power projects similar to the plant at Ft. Belvoir, Va., built recently at a cost of $2 million. The cost probably could be reduced about 30 percent by assembly-line production methods, he said.

He told a press conference that the Denki Roren executive board approved his proposal for an exchange of research, publications and education personnel with IUE. The reciprocal arrangement also would include mutual assistance in strikes and an exchange of contract data, he said.

Carey and George Collins, IUE board member, urged the convention delegates to affiliate with the Intl. Metalworkers Federation, allied with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, instead of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions. Leaders of the Japanese federation decided to encourage affiliated unions to join the IMF.

Carey was a guest also of another group of Japanese unions in the Soyo federation.



PRES. YUKICHI TAKEHANA, right, of the All-Japan Federation of Electric Machine Workers Union (Denki Roren), receives an IUE pin from Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in Kofu, Japan, in recognition of a new cooperative arrangement between the two union groups. Takehana presided at the 10th annual convention of Denki Roren and will be a guest speaker Sept. 17 at the IUE's 10th anniversary convention. Carey was a guest of the Japanese group recently.

Soviet Bloc Rebuffed:

Ireland's Delegate Wins ILO Election

Geneva, Switzerland—John Lynch, Ireland's minister of industry and commerce, was elected president of the Intl. Labor Organization's 46th conference here in an unprecedented three-way fight.

United States worker, government and employer delegates voted solidly for Lynch, who won on the second ballot by 152 votes to 136 for Jean-Francois Jarison, the Malagasy Republic's minister of labor.

The Soviet Union made an attempt to get the conference presidency for the Communist bloc but the drive failed when Leon Chajn, Poland's government delegate, was eliminated after running third and last on the first ballot.

Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver heads the U.S. delegation to the three-week conference. Rudy Faupl, Machinists' international representative and American worker delegate to the ILO, again leads a strong contingent of U.S. labor advisers which includes Pres. George Meany of the AFL-CIO, Pres. Al J. Hayes of the IAM, and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg is scheduled to address the delegates about midway through the conference, which was opened June 6 by Shambhu Merani of India, chairman of the ILO's governing body, or executive committee.

Soviets Make Bid

In nominating the Polish government delegate to the conference presidency, Soviet Labor Minister A. P. Volkov complained that a Communist state had never held the office.

"The time has come to abolish this injustice," Volkov admonished the nearly 1,000 delegates and their advisers.

The Communists met their defeat with obvious displeasure, but Jarison rose to pledge continued full cooperation in the ILO's work, saying:

"Every man worth his salt likes to fight sometimes, but only the mean in spirit bear a grudge when they are beaten."

'Keep Alive Idealism'

In his presidential address, Lynch told the conference: "For the benefit of the underprivileged workers of the world we must keep alive the idealism and crusading spirit of the early days of our organization and at the same time seek new ways and new ideas to help workers whose hunger and oppression is not of the body but of the spirit."

The conference received a two-part report from ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse, reviewing the activities of the organization over the past year and directing the attention of the 102-nation agency to the problems of older workers.

Morse urged the ILO to take the initiative to assure that older people may live out their lives "in reasonable conditions of security, comfort and human dignity."

While the discussion of this problem continues in plenary sessions, conference committees are preparing a series of international pacts on technical items.

One of these—placed on the agenda at the insistence of the workers' group on the Governing Body—would ban the sale, hire or use of machinery with inadequate safety guards.

Another is a recommendation calling on governments to recognize the 40-hour workweek as a standard to be attained throughout the world. Employer delegates blocked its adoption last year through a procedural device despite a favorable vote of 159 to 7, with 98 abstentions.

Worker delegates in the Governing Body succeeded with the support of enough government delegates to have the question again placed before the conference this year.

Big Business Rule Alleged in Canada

Selkirk, Man.—There is no such thing as free enterprise in Canada, Thomas C. Douglas of the New Democratic Party said in a speech here.

"Free enterprise," he maintained, suggests an economy with many small firms, none of which is large enough to dominate the market, each acting independently of the other and none engaging in price-fixing or market-sharing agreements.

All of these conditions, Douglas maintained, are violated in Canada, with nearly all major industries dominated by a few firms—usually no more than six.

"In the absence of social controls," he said, "this corporate structure constitutes a form of economic dictatorship. They reserve for themselves decisions which, in a democracy, should be the prerogative of the people."

Editorial Hails AFL-CIO For World Labor Role

The following editorial is reprinted from the June 2 issue of the New York Times:

"The official seal of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations depicts the hands of two workers clasped in friendship across the face of the globe. The Federation and its affiliates have been doing a good deal lately to give substance to this symbol.

"They are raising funds to aid the infant labor movement in Algeria. They are also cooperating with business groups and the Agency for Intl. Development in financing a project to train unionists and promote improved social standards in Latin American and Caribbean countries. This is in addition to the $1,250,000 a year the AFL-CIO contributes to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for union training schools and other assistance to labor in Africa and Asia.

"The formation of closer ties between American labor and labor in other lands is a contribution to abolition of poverty, improved international understanding and a more peaceful world. The unions in this country are militantly opposed to all forms of totalitarianism. Their expanded activity overseas can give new vitality to democratic forces, and also serve as a corrective to the false picture of American society propagated by world communism."

NEW YORK AFL-CIO LEADERS plan aid for Algerian trade unions at a luncheon with Gen. Sec. Abdennour Ali-Yahia of the General Union of Algerian Workers. The funds will be raised through the sale of Algerian Solidarity Stamps. At the meeting from left are Moe Rosen, Irving Brown, ICFTU representative at the United Nations; Ali-Yahia, Matthew Guinan, Harry Van Arsdale, New York AFL-CIO president; Morris Iushewitz, central body secretary; William Bowe, treasurer, and Chris Plunkett.

California GOP Chooses Nixon To Face Brown in November

(Continued from Page 1)

Nixon's drive for the governorship immediately after the former Vice President announced his candidacy.

His cumulative voting record in Congress, Pitts said, showed a "dedication to special interests" and "moral callousness" toward the aspirations of workers and the "great social needs of our free society." He said that Nixon's effort for state office was reminiscent of the attempt of another California Republican leader, former Sen. William F. Knowland, to use the post "as a stepping stone for lofty ambitions nationally."

Labor Backed Brown

The State AFL-CIO gave strong backing to Brown in the Democratic primary.

The California Republican primary left unresolved the question of the actual voting strength of the GOP's so-called conservative wing that includes right-wing fringe groups such as John Birch Society members.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel won renomination without trouble over two conservative opponents and promptly announced he would conduct a "vigorous, intensive and independent" campaign in November against State Sen. Richard Richards, the Democratic nominee. Kuchel has been the target of numerous attacks by Birch Society spokesmen.

Two incumbent Republicans, Representatives John H. Rousselot and Edgar Hiestand, nevertheless won renomination despite their acknowledged Birch Society membership.

In a second significant primary, John B. Connally, Jr., former Navy secretary, defeated Don Yarborough in an exceedingly close race for Democratic nomination for governor of Texas.

Yarborough, strongly backed by Texas labor, ran as an all-out supporter of Pres. Kennedy's New Frontier, but Connally had substantial Democratic organization strength despite his criticism of some Kennedy programs.

Texas Republicans previously had nominated an acknowledged conservative, Jack Cox, for governor, and the Connally-Cox battle is expected to be bitter and close. The GOP has been steadily rising in strength in the state, which twice gave its electoral votes to former Pres. Eisenhower and was barely held by the Democrats in 1960 for Kennedy.

'States Righter' Wins

In Mississippi, an anti-Kennedy Democratic member of the House, Rep. Jamie Whitten, won heavily over a colleague, Rep. Frank Smith, in a straight test of strength between anti-Administration Democrats and party "loyalists."

The two congressmen were thrown into the same district when the state lost one of its six seats as a result of the 1960 census. Whitten in 1960 supported a "states' rights" group of "independent" electors that refused to vote for Kennedy, while Smith backed the Democratic Party national ticket. Whitten had the support this year of the "states' rights" organization headed by Gov. Ross R. Barnett.

In the Connecticut Republican State convention, Rep. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr., was a surprise winner over former Gov. John Lodge for the Senate nomination, and insurance executive John Alsop won nomination for governor.

Both Lodge and Alsop's beaten challenger, former GOP State Chairman Edwin H. May, Jr., can renew the fight by seeking a popular primary, but this would be unprecedented in GOP state politics. Seely-Brown will run for the Senate seat being vacated by retiring Republican Prescott Bush against a Democratic nominee to be selected later between former Gov. Abraham Ribicoff and Rep. Frank Kowalski. Ribicoff is quitting as secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to make the race.

In other primaries:

- In South Dakota, Sen. Francis Case won Republican renomination for a third term and will face Democrat George McGovern, a former representative, who resigned as director of the Food for Peace program to re-enter politics.
- In Idaho, Democratic Sen. Frank Church was renominated and will face Republican John T. Hawley. GOP Gov. Robert K. Smylie was renominated for a third term; the Democrats nominated Vernon K. Smith.
- In Montana, Democrat Leo Graybill, Jr., was chosen to run against incumbent Republican Rep. James F. Battin, and Republican Wayne Montgomery won his party's nomination for the race against incumbent Democratic Rep. Arnold Olsen.

Concern Voiced At 'HR 3' Move

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has expressed "concern" at approval given by the House Judiciary Committee to a bill which would give state law precedent over federal law where a conflict existed, unless Congress specified otherwise.

The bill, often referred to by its perennial designation of HR 3, is similar to measures twice passed by the House but never acted on by the Senate.

IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said its enactment would "turn the nation into a confederation of bickering states." He charged that "its target is civil rights and welfare legislation."

Missile Strike Ban Restated By Haggerty

There is "absolutely no justification or valid excuse for a work stoppage at any missile base at any time," Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. declares in the first issue of the Construction Craftsman, the department's new monthly magazine.

Haggerty writes that he has taken this position "in spite of the irritations and the provocations and the red tape that cause tempers to fly."

He notes that "things have deteriorated" in the first quarter of 1962 following the "wonderful job" in the last eight months of 1961, when "time lost due to shutdowns on missile bases was reduced to the vanishing point."

"In fact," he writes, "there is serious, official concern about the increasing number of work stoppages. Again we hear threats from those in Congress who are out to smear labor and enact further anti-union legislation.

"We cannot afford to ignore the danger signs. The trend of the last few months must be halted."

Haggerty calls on every building trades worker and local union official to "understand his responsibility and carry it out faithfully" in connection with the policy adopted by international union presidents of requiring locals to secure international aproval before engaging in any work stoppage.

'Main Line' of Defense

"In the days and months ahead, it is up to us to strengthen America's main line of defense—its missile system," he writes.

"We've got to take into consideration the whole picture, not merely what's happening right under our noses. Our grievances on the job are minor compared to our main grievance against the Communist leaders who are threatening us and all free men so boldly. Unfortunately, we can't get that problem settled by an impartial commission, as we can with our job problems.

"Remember, if the Kremlin prevails we won't have to worry any more about anti-labor legislation. The penalty for work stoppages will be death at dawn before a firing squad."

Committee Backs Foreign Trade Bill

Vote of 20-5 Reports Measure to House

By David L. Perlman

The House Ways & Means Committee has approved a bill to give Pres. Kennedy more power than any American chief executive has ever had to join other nations in reducing tariff barriers, negotiate lower duties with the booming European Common Market, and provide a new form of adjustment aid to workers and industries hurt by any rise in imports.

The goal of the bill is to expand America's foreign trade by increasing exports and to strengthen free world economic cooperation.

Committee approval by an unexpectedly large 20-5 margin gave the bill a flying start towards congressional approval this year. Final committee action came after Republicans failed in a renewed attempt to strip adjustment assistance from the bill.

Adjustment aid, including substantially increased unemployment and retraining benefits to workers, has been described by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "inseparable" from trade expansion. Without this safeguard, he told the committee in testimony earlier this year, labor could not support the trade bill.

The GOP attack on the adjustment provisions is expected to be renewed when the bill reaches the House floor, probably during the week beginning June 18. Although tariff bills traditionally are brought to the floor under a rule barring amendments, a motion to recommit with instructions to make specific changes would be allowed.

The bill presently provides that when the President, "after receiving the advice of the Tariff Commission," determines that tariff reductions "cause or immediately threaten to cause . . . unemployment or underemployment," workers shall be entitled to:

- A readjustment allowance equal to 65 percent of the worker's average wage or 65 percent of the average weekly manufacturing wage, whichever is less. Based on 1961 statistics, the highest amount a worker could receive would be $60 a week.
- Readjustment payments for up to 52 weeks of unemployment, plus an additional 13 weeks for persons aged 60 or over, and up to a total of 78 weeks for persons enrolled in approved training programs. Workers who refuse suitable retraining opportunities would be disqualified from readjustment allowances.
- Supplementary payments for workers who are "underemployed"—on part time—as a result of import competition, with a ceiling of 75 percent of normal wages including part-time earnings plus adjustment benefits.
- Relocation allowances for heads of families, with no likelihood of finding suitable employment in their home communities, who receive an offer of employment elsewhere "affording a reasonable expectation of long-term duration." The relocation allowance includes expenses of moving workers, their families and household effects plus a lump sum payment equal to two and one-half times the average weekly manufacturing wage. Based on the 1961 figure, this cash payment would be $230.85.

Technical Aid Included

Business firms would be entitled to help in the form of technical assistance, tax relief, loan guarantees and direct loans for modernization of equipment or shifting into a new line of production.

Since 1934, U.S. trade policy has been governed by the Reciprocal Trade Act which permitted the President to negotiate limited two-way reductions of tariffs on specific commodities. Under the 1958 extension of the act—which expires this June 30—the President was authorized to cut import duties by a maximum of 20 percent on a reciprocal basis.

The new trade expansion bill is aimed to reshape U.S. tariff policy to meet conditions resulting from the emergence of the European Common Market as a major factor in world trade, the needs of underdeveloped areas and the broad Soviet trade offensive.

The six western European nations in the Common Market have been the biggest customers for American exports. Their timetable calls for the elimination of all tariffs between member countries by 1970, with a common tariff wall against non-member nations. The Common Market countries are prepared to lower tariffs against non-member countries but only on a reciprocal basis.

If Congress passes the committee-approved trade bill, the President would have authority over a five-year period to reduce or eliminate tariffs on groups or categories of products where the U.S. and the European Economic Community together have 80 percent of world trade.

He would also be able to negotiate reciprocal reductions of tariffs with other countries by up to 50 percent, spread over five years. Thus a 40 percent tariff reduction would amount to an 8 percent a year cut for five years.

'Favored Nation' Principle Kept

The new program continues what is known as the "most favored nation" principle. This means that any tariff cuts negotiated with the Common Market or any nation would also be extended to other friendly nations. Communist-controlled nations are specifically excluded from any tariff reduction.

While the legislative outlook in the House is considered favorable to passage of the committee-endorsed bill, there are three groups of opponents:

- Those who are against both tariff cuts and adjustment aid.
- Supporters of expanded trade who oppose adjustment aid for workers, at least at any level higher than regular state unemployment benefits.
- Opponents of tariff cuts who nevertheless favor aid to workers and companies hurt by imports and who would vote against dropping this provision from the bill even if they planned to vote against the trade bill as a whole on final passage.

Omaha IBEW Gets Pay Hike for 3,500

Omaha, Neb.—Wage increases ranging from 7 to 11 cents an hour and averaging 7.5 cents have been negotiated by Local 1974, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Western Electric Co.

The pay hikes, which affect 3,500 workers, became effective May 13 and are the equivalent of a 3.6 percent boost. IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman congratulated the local negotiating committee and Intl. Rep. Bob Garrity for "an impressive job well done."

The IBEW represents about 70,000 Western Electric employes at 12 locations.

WHEN A TORNADO HIT Waterbury, Conn., killing one person, destroying 30 homes and damaging hundreds of others, organized workers—as usual—turned out for emergency duty. Here Joseph Fischetti (left, wearing Red Cross armband), a member of Barbers Local 732, serves as a mobile canteen volunteer helping to feed homeless families. At his left is Mrs. John Gute, Waterbury Red Cross chairman of staff aides.

Unions Rush Aid to Victims Of Tornado

Waterbury, Conn.—The community service role of the labor movement in Waterbury was quickly demonstrated when this city's northern suburbs were devastated by a tornado late in the afternoon of May 24.

One person was killed, scores were injured, and more than 4,000 men, women and children were affected in one way or another. Some 30 houses were smashed to pieces and hundreds of others suffered greater or less damage.

The wind had barely died down when Ken Knott, AFL-CIO community services representative and labor liaison with the United Community Funds, offered organized labor's services to the Red Cross. Knott was named chief coordinator of union activities in the disaster area during the emergency.

He and Pres. John J. Driscoll of the Connecticut AFL-CIO and Pres. Joseph Falcone of the Greater Waterbury AFL-CIO went into a meeting with local and national Red Cross officials and came out with an assignment to take charge of all motor service activities.

The early morning of May 26 found union members at the wheels of Red Cross mobile canteens moving into the stricken neighborhoods with reviving hot coffee and sandwiches for victims, national guardsmen, police and weary rescue workers. The operation went on through the day and most of the night, ending briefly at 3 a.m. on May 27 and being resumed at dawn.

Many of the more than 50 men—members of various unions—who saw emergency duty on the canteens continued to serve through Memorial Day.

Driscoll, Falcone and Knott praised the union members for their quick response with special mention for Printing Pressmen's Local 150 and Barbers Local 732.

Three Union Officers Reelected by HIP

New York—The Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP) recently re-elected three union officials to the board of directors.

Given new terms were Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Chairman Jay Rubin of the New York Labor-Management Council of Health & Welfare Plans, and Vice Pres. William Michaelson of Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Dist. 65.

Program Set to Attack Juvenile Delinquency

Federal, city and private funds will be used to launch an experimental three-year program aimed at stamping out juvenile delinquency and opening new opportunities for young people in New York's crowded lower East Side.

Pres. Kennedy termed the $12.6 million project "the most advanced program yet devised to combat delinquency on a broad scale."

It will range from play activities for 7-year-olds, through an "adventure corps" for boys of 9 to 13, to useful work projects for out-of-school youth and to neighborhood coffee shops, featuring local musical and art talent, for youngsters 16 to 21.

There will be an urban youth service corps, which will provide jobs and training in playground and social service projects, a youth jobs center and a guidance and counseling service. Remedial reading clinics will be established in local schools and bright high school students will be paid to tutor failing elementary school pupils.

A frankly experimental pilot project will be set up to work with 50 teen-age and young adult narcotics addicts, with a program to rehabilitate juvenile offenders.

Kennedy, who announced the program at a White House ceremony, said the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, established last year by Congress, will make a $1.9 million grant for the demonstration program, with an additional $1.5 million coming from the Public Health Service's National Institute of Mental Health.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner has announced that New York City will contribute a total of $4.5 millions to the program during the three years. The remaining funds will come from foundations and private donors. Directing the project will be James E. McCarthy, 45-year-old social worker with a record of success in working with juvenile gangs in New York.

The project area, with a population of 107,000, has one of the city's worst juvenile delinquency records. Nearly two-thirds of the housing is either substandard or overcrowded and less than 15 percent of the adults completed high school.

Some of the programs included in the project, such as the youth service corps, parallel provisions of the Youth Opportunities bill which has won committee approval in both the House and Senate.

In announcing the start of the cooperative federal, local and private agency program, Kennedy said juvenile delinquency is a "matter which requires action by us all in this decade" and one that must be attacked "across the board."

29-6-62

Group Buys Debs Home As Memorial

The Eugene V. Debs Foundation has been set up in Terre Haute, Ind., and has purchased the house in which the internationally famous labor leader, social reformer and humanitarian lived for many years.

The dwelling, which Debs designed and built and which he shared with his wife, Kate, has lately housed a fraternity at Indiana State College, which the property adjoins. The foundation is raising funds to restore it to its original state as a memorial to the five-time Socialist candidate for president.

Tilford Dudley, director of the Speakers' Bureau in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations, is a member of the board of directors of the foundation. The national committee is made up of Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Dudley and a group of labor education specialists—Otto Pragan of the AFL-CIO; James Wolfe, Brewery Workers; Carroll Hutton, Auto Workers; William Abbott, Rubber Workers; Marc Karson, Clothing Workers, Frank Henson, Machinists; Mark Starr, retired education director of the ILGWU.

Contributions may be sent to the foundation at P. O. Box 843, Terre Haute, Ind.

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Kennedy Launches Drive To Spur Lag in Recovery

Asks '63 Tax Cut, Denounces 'Myths'

Pres. Kennedy has launched a drive to stimulate the lagging economic recovery, coupling a program for tax reduction with an attack on business-held "myths" and "stereotypes" about government fiscal and economic policies.

The President's tax program, however, including an "across the board reduction in personal and corporate income tax rates" in 1963, is designed basically to spur investment. It includes the 8 percent tax credit in the House-passed measure now before the Senate Finance Committee and a $1 billion benefit revision of tax regulations on depreciable assets, promised for some time in July.

He told a news conference also that the wide-ranging New Frontier program he has sent to Congress, if enacted, would provide a stimulus to the economy. This includes stand-by authority to reduce taxes in face of a threatened recession, repeal or lowering of transportation excise taxes, a public works program, temporary extension of unemployment compensation and a bill to aid employment of youth.

In a commencement address at Yale University, the President asked for business cooperation with his Administration, indicating that much of the opposition to his ideas stemmed from "traditional labels and worn-out slogans of an earlier era" dealing with federal deficits and fiscal policy, the size of the government and government responsibility in labor-management relations.

He made it clear that so far as the present Administration is concerned a larger government is not

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WORKER-FATHER of the year, as designated by the National Father's Day Committee, is Jack Markowitz of New York City, Typographical Union chapel chairman at the Peter F. Mallon Co. printshop. Sharing his pride in the award and the George Washington medal presented him by Mayor Robert F. Wagner are his wife, Frances, left, and daughter Lisa. Another daughter, Marilyn, was absent because of illness. Markowitz acts as historian for ITU Local 6 and has served actively on the local's hospitalization and blood donor committees. He is 48 and a veteran of World War II service in Italy.

T-H Strike Ban Sought At Republic

A Taft-Hartley Act injunction proceeding has been launched by Pres. Kennedy to halt for 80 days a work stoppage involving 8,000 Machinists at the Republic Aviation Corp., Farmingdale, N. Y.

IAM Lodge 1987 struck the aircraft firm Apr. 2 after the company in month-long negotiations had failed to come up with "adequate" severance pay and supplemental unemployment benefit "cushions" despite an announced threat of mass layoffs.

Acting on the recommendation of Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, who said continuation of the strike would "imperil the national health and safety," Kennedy named a board of inquiry headed by Lloyd K. Garrison, New York industrial relations expert.

This would clear the way for the Justice Dept. to seek a court order prohibiting the walkout for

(Continued on Page 3)

Democrats Rap Critics Of NLRB

A rousing counter-attack on congressional critics of the National Labor Relations Board was launched in the House by four Democrats who charged the critics of "playing into the hands" of employer groups desiring to "gut" the labor law.

The counter-attack was aimed specifically at the sponsors of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin bill passed by the House—Representatives Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.) and Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.). The House bill was substantially modified in conference with Senate conferees led by then Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

Landrum and Griffin had taken the House floor Apr. 10 to charge that the NLRB, partially reconstituted by two Kennedy appointees—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Member Gerald A. Brown—had "eroded and all but repealed" the 1959 amendments actually passed.

The Democrats who assailed the board's critics were Representatives James G. O'Hara (Mich.), Frank Thompson (N. J.) and Roman Pucinski (Ill.), all members of the House Labor Committee, and Clem Miller (Calif.), a former NLRB field examiner.

O'Hara opened the debate by linking the Griffin-Landrum attack on the NLRB with the so-called "Operation Spring Thaw"—a Republican coordinated blast at the Kennedy Administration. The New York Times described the GOP operation as a cross between a filibuster and a national political rally that stated "the case against the political enemy in excessive terms calculated to stir the emotions of the faithful."

Both an advance press release and the Griffin and Landrum speeches, O'Hara recalled, had accused the labor board of ignoring congressional intent to ban all "secondary boycotts." He cited Griffin's speech saying that NLRB decisions had "frustrated and circumvented" the expressed purpose of Congress by "tortured interpretations," "ingenious innovations" and "nimble footwork."

Counter-Attack Detailed

In a case-by-case analysis and by statistical tables, Thompson, Pucinski and Miller joined O'Hara in replying:

- The Landrum-Griffin attack served that "small group of employers" who failed to knock out the basic Wagner Act by "frontal attack" in the Supreme Court and

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Kennedy Lauds Record:

Missile Site Strikes Hit All-Time Low

A report by the Missile Sites Labor Commission that work stoppages have been reduced to an all-time low during the past year has been hailed by Pres. Kennedy as a record of which the nation can be "justifiably proud."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, chairman of the tripartite commission, gave the President a report showing:

- Lost time because of labor disputes dropped to one man-day for each 1,100 man-days worked last year. This is one-sixth the record for the construction industry generally, and compares with one day lost out of each 96 worked at missile sites during the previous five years.
- The missile and space program is moving forward "with greater speed than ever because of the cooperation of labor, management and government working as a team."

Kennedy, after meeting in the White House with members of the commission, declared:

"I know that our missile and space sites are not located in choice working areas. I know that in many cases the workers are exposed to undue hardships and that the remoteness of these sites makes sacrifice necessary. I also know that when the nation demands it, our people will respond."

The commission's formal report termed activation of U.S. missile sites "the largest construction job ever undertaken in the United States."

With both industrial and construction firms and workers occupying the same sites, the commis-

(Continued on Page 10)

House Committee Meets On Health Care Bill

The House Ways & Means Committee resumed closed-door meetings on Pres. Kennedy's health-care-for-the-aged plan amid reports that the Administration was prepared to accept modifications so long as the final version preserves the principle of social security financing.

That principle, Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham Ribicoff is reported to have told the committee, is the "sine qua non"—without which nothing—of the Administration proposal.

Ribicoff said he expected to be "immersed" with the committee for at least two weeks. He said he was hopeful "we can work something out" on what he described as "a very complicated piece of legislation."

Administration sources so far have been able to count on only 10 votes within the committee, three short of the majority needed to clear the Anderson-King bill for House action.

On other health care fronts:

- Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept.. of Social Security scored a dramatic debating victory over a spokesman for the American Medical Association, forcing a tacit admission that the Supreme Court had never described social security as "a compulsory tax" as the AMA has repeatedly contended.

When Dr. C. Willard Camalier, a member of the AMA's House of Delegates, referred in debate to the alleged description, Cruikshank retorted: "I say categorically that is not true. That is only what the AMA says the

(Continued on Page 2)

Flight Engineers' Talks Break Up in Deadlock

Deadlocked negotiations between the Flight Engineers and three major airlines raised the possibility of a nationwide strike by the union as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The Flight Engineers said it had postponed strike plans several times in an effort to reach agreement with Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines and Eastern Airlines.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg announced the impasse after a marathon mediation session. He said the union had rejected an appeal by Pres. Kennedy to submit the dispute to arbitration.

The main issue in dispute is a proposal by the airlines to reduce jet crews from four men to three and merge the duties of the engineer with the job of the third pilot.

Negotiators for the union and the companies met with Goldberg and his aides for nearly 24 hours, with brief interruptions for meals, before the secretary's announcement.

"The talks are over, the union is free to strike, a deadlock has ensued and we have no agreement," Goldberg told reporters.

The President had urged both sides to keep the planes flying while they submitted their differences to a three-man board for decision.

The FEIA is seeking an agreement which would protect the job security of its members in case of any such changeover. There are some 1,700 engineers on the three airlines.

The 20 months of bargaining also have failed to produce agreement on wages, hours, working conditions and other issues.

Pan Am and TWA are the major overseas air carriers; Eastern is a North-South passenger and freight carrier.

LADY FLIGHT DISPATCHER Irene Keith, one of two women in the country holding such a post, briefs Third Officer Al Longo, left, and Capt. Raymond Raum of Pan American three hours before their departure for Europe from New York's Idlewild Airport. A member of the Air Line Dispatchers, Miss Keith is a graduate of the State of Maine Aircraft School. She was a flight mechanic with the Air Transport Command after joining the WACs in 1944 and became a dispatcher for Pan Am eight years later.

'Decision and Vigor' Urged:

CWA Demands U.S., Canada Act to Get Full Employment

By Robert B. Cooney

Milwaukee—The Communications Workers' 24th annual convention has called on the United States and Canadian governments to "act with decision and vigor thus far unseen" to achieve full employment and rapid economic growth.

The economic policy statement declared that continuing high-level unemployment, the impact of automation and technological change on jobs and skills, the lag in economic growth and poverty in more than 10 million families required action on a wide range of social and welfare legislation—"the unfinished work of public policy."

The 1,450 delegates signed out with strong applause a resolution urging Congress to enact the Anderson-King bill to provide health care for the aged under social security.

The CWA, describing itself as a "growth" union, also stressed "that organizing be continued as the top priority union program." Membership was reported at 278,439—up 17,000 since last year's convention.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, in his keynote address, called on organized labor to plunge into four battles "we dare not lose":

- Labor must "get into the political fight of the 1962 elections" and elect liberal candidates to back the Kennedy program.
- Labor must redouble its efforts to persuade Congress to pass legislation the nation needs. "It is time that Congress heard the voice of the people demanding passage of the Anderson-King bill."
- Labor "must really work to organize" or it will lose its influence for good.
- Labor must be unrelenting in its "war against poverty and unemployment, against needless, wasteful, inexcusable poverty, against needless, wasteful, inexcusable unemployment."

Poverty 'Outrageous'

Beirne called "outrageous" the condition of 10 million American families trying to subsist on $77 a week. He said the steps taken by the Kennedy Administration "simply do not go far enough or appear dramatic enough" to lift these millions out of poverty.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told the delegates that the current 5.4 percent rate of unemployment is "intolerable" and "ought to be corrected."

Goldberg linked unemployment to idle plant capacity. He said there has been a substantial recovery in production, profits, employment and personal income but it can become stronger if all segments of society cooperate.

Turning to a theme recently developed by Pres. Kennedy, Goldberg said it is "a plain absurdity" and "plain, sheer poppycock" for anyone to say the Administration is pro or anti-business or labor.

While full unity exists in keeping America strong militarily and diplomatically, the same unity is lacking on the domestic scene, he asserted.

Not Political

"Unemployment should never be a politically divisive force in American political life," he said, adding that every American who wants a job should have a decent job.

"I don't see anything political about that," he added.

Goldberg reviewed Administration objectives of a liberalized trade program, passage of the Anderson-King health care bill and extension of temporary unemployment compensation benefits until permanent improvements can be made in the jobless pay system.

At a later press conference, he said the Administration's aim of reducing unemployment to 4 percent by mid-1963 is an interim goal.

"The Administration is committed to a full employment economy," Goldberg declared.

The convention's statement on economic policy said that while the Kennedy Administration has acted to reduce economic deprivation, increase demand and stimulate expansion. "much more must be done."

It listed as "unfinished work of public policy" the extension and liberalization of social security, including health care for the aged; federal aid for school construction and college scholarships; basic tax reform to eliminate inequities; increased public investment in transportation, housing, natural resources, health facilities and urban renewal; extension of minimum wage coverage to more low wage earners; and greater efforts to match unemployed workers with jobs, including training, retraining, counseling and relocation assistance.

Upholsterers' President Re-elected to 9th Term

Cleveland—Sal B. Hoffmann was elected by acclamation to his ninth consecutive term as president of the Upholsters at the union's 34th convention.

Hoffman has been president of the 60,000-member union for 25 years and was elected to the office for the first time at a convention here in 1937.

Also re-elected without opposition to 4-year terms were Treas. R. Alvin Albarino of New York; First Vice Pres. Alfred R. Rota of Chicago; Vice Presidents George Bucher of Philadelphia, William K. Heffernan of Philadelphia, Henry Conrad of Binghamton, N. Y., and Reed Stoney of San Francisco.

Victor Valin of Toronto was elected vice president to fill a vacancy on the executive board.

The 125 delegates authorized a proposal to provide pensions of 75 percent of salaries for Hoffmann and Rota when they retire. Rota also was first elected to his post in 1937.

Delegates called upon Congress to approve the Anderson-King bill for health care to the aged through social security. The resolution assailed the American Medical Association, National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce for opposing the bill.

Action on the measure came as a special order of business after Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, told the delegates that the health care fight was a crucial battle in organized labor's efforts to improve social welfare benefits for Americans.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) praised labor for being in the forefront in the fight against Communist and fascist tryanny.

IAM, UAW Map Goals In Canada

Montreal, Que.—Plans for coordinated action on negotiations and organizing were set up at a joint conference of the Auto Workers and Machinists which drew 50 delegates from major aircraft manufacturing, repair and overhaul plants throughout Canada.

The delegates instructed the executive board of the joint council to prepare a brief on the needs of the industry's workers for presentation to the federal government after the election. It also adopted a resolution supporting the New Democratic Party and urged all affiliates to give it full backing in the election campaign.

IAM Sec.-Treas. Elmer Walker praised Canadian labor for the role it played in establishing the NDP.

"Canada is showing the way to the trade union movement of the United States in political action," he said.

UAW Intl. Rep. Larry Sheffe predicted the council will play an "increasingly important role" in organizing and bargaining in the industry and "will give workers greater benefits in job security, wages and working conditions."

House Committee Meets On Health Care Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Supreme Court said. I'll give you $100 cash right now if you can show where the Supreme Court said it."

Camalier pored through Cruikshank's bound volume of the pertinent decision, in which the court actually described social security as a form of "social insurance." The doctor remained silent.

- Three hundred Boston physicians, members of the faculties and staffs of medical schools and their affiliated hospitals, petitioned the Ways & Means Committee to approve the Anderson-King bill "or similar legislation embodying the social security principle."

The petitions, presented to the committee by Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), co-sponsor of the bill, called the proposed legislation "a practical approach to the solution of this urgent problem."

King predicted that, with revisions, "we'll get a bill passed this year." He too insisted, however, that the final version must provide for financing under the social security system. He said, further, that he was sure the Administration would accept no compromise that would apply social security funds to the purchase of private insurance.

At a news conference May 23, the President declared he would not compromise on the social security principle because "that would be just giving up on the bill and we don't plan to do that." In response to criticism that the bill would provide no help for some 3 million elderly persons not covered by social security or railroad retirement benefits, Kennedy last week said this was no reason to deny aid to the 14 million persons who would be eligible for benefits, and he indicated "additional measures" might be taken to extend health care to all persons over 65.

AFM Pledges Increased Militancy In Fight for Live Music, Musicians

Pittsburgh—Members of the Musicians earned more than $250 million in wages at union scale in the past year despite continuing job losses to "canned" music, and the union will continue to "fight more militantly than ever" for live music and the person who creates it, AFM Pres. Herman Kenin reported at the music-makers' 65th annual convention here.

"It wasn't enough money, nor is it as much as it will be," Kenin said in his address to the record-breaking assembly — 1,235 delegates from 631 local U.S. and Canadian unions. Automation's scars, he said, are more painful to musicians because "we make the machines that unmake us."

Rep. Robert Giaimo (D-Conn.) told the convention that 80 percent of radio broadcast time is consumed by "canned" music for which the musician gets no compensation, and promised to continue his efforts for enactment of legislation setting up a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts to offer guidance.

The convention also:

- Renominated Kenin and three other officers to their posts for new terms, along with five other executive board members, all without opposition.
- Gave honorary life memberships to Giaimo and Union Counsel Henry Kaiser of Washington, D. C., and gold cards for 15 or more years of continuous service to Kaiser, AFM Treas. George V. Clancy, Newark, N. J.; AFM Sec.-emeritus Leo Cluesmann, Joe Morrone of Pittsburgh and George D. Moyer, Coshocton, Ohio.
- Was urged to step up membership support of TEMPO, the union's non-partisan political action fund.
- Paid tribute to deceased members at a memorial service.

Among changes made in the bylaws was one forbidding engagements in making sound tracks or film for theatrical or television use unless employers have previously entered into a written agreement with the union and its president.

Kenin told the delegates that the union never can hope to eliminate "canned" music totally but can continue to fight effectively for more income for musicians.

Emphasizing the need for concentrating AFM efforts at Washington, Kenin reported the establishment of a permanent legislative department under the direction of Hal Leyshon, longtime AFM publicist. He said the union will continue to urge repeal of the 10 percent federal excise tax on entertainment, and is so concerned about the Tax Revision Act of 1962 that it sought and obtained a House-passed amendment.

"We are as much against expense tab chiselers as the President and the AFL-CIO," he asserted, "but we cannot go along with a policy that would burn down the barn to get rid of the rats."

Without the amendment the tax revision might deny tax deductions for business "good will" spending and cost musicians "thousands of jobs," he said.

Giaimo called for changes in copyright laws to protect the rights of music makers.

Sharp Rise Shown In Injury Rates

Injury rates in manufacturing increased "substantially" in the first quarter of 1962, reversing a long-term trend.

Disabling injuries averaged 11.1 per 1 million hours worked, 5 percent above the rate for the last quarter of 1961 and 7 percent higher than in the first quarter of last year, according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Organizer of Course Gets First Certificate

New Brunswick, N. J. — Vice Pres. Nicholas Juliano of the Office Employes, after taking a course he helped organize, has won the first certificate in labor unionism ever given by Rutgers University.

Juliano decided that the educational course he helped develop as a member of the university's Labor Programs Trade Union Consulting Committee was just what he needed to complete his own education.

T-H Injunction Ends June 30:

Coast Ship Unions Renew Contract Bid

San Francisco—Twelve thousand West Coast seamen are "ready, willing and able" to agree on terms of a new contract with shipowners without going back on strike June 30 when the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction period expires, the head of the union bargaining committee said here in reply to Pres. Kennedy's appeal for a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

"We're willing to negotiate, and always have been," said Sec.-Treas. Morris Weisberger of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, a Seafarers' affiliate. "There is no reason why the owners can't settle on the basis of our last offer."

Weisberger said the last union offer, made on May 9, represented substantial modification of the union position but that, since it was made, "we have heard nothing either from any employer spokesman nor from any representative of the federal government in response."

The President, asserting that "the public interest demands a resolution of this controversy" through collective bargaining, sent a personal representative here to bring labor and management back to the bargaining table. He is Prof. James J. Healy of Harvard University, head of a three-man emergency board which reported to the President that 1.7 percentage points in the cost of a settlement separate the parties.

The board's report said:

"Within the range of the now-existing difference a settlement should be attainable which, in the board's judgment, would be consistent with the needs of the parties and with the interests of the public in this important controversy. To this end, sustained and constructive bargaining during the remaining 20 days of the injunction is imperative."

Weisberger's union and two others—the Marine Firemen and the Marine Cooks & Stewards, all affiliated with the Seafarers' Pacific District—went on strike Mar. 16 after more than five months of negotiations on a contract to replace one that expired Sept. 30, 1961.

The President named a board of inquiry Apr. 7 after various efforts to settle the strike had failed and invoked Taft-Hartley injunction procedures on Apr. 11. Court restraining orders halting the walkout for 80 days were then issued.

The board's report held that another strike—the fourth in 12 to 13 months—could only serve to "expedite the continued decline of an already sick industry."

Unions Trim Proposals

It noted that the shipowners have set a cost limit of 11.8 percent over a three-year period as their top contract offer. The unions have, since Apr. 11, reduced their "asking price" to a 13.05 percent increase to bring them to the level of other maritime contracts.

This week the National Labor Relations Board began sending out ballots to crewmen of 120 ships owned by 12 PMA companies. The ballots contain the owners' last offer —arbitration of "all issues."

"The law does not compel anyone to vote," Weisberger told SIU members. "Arbitration is not bargaining—and if you vote, you will be voting on an offer that has been rejected by the membership and by your negotiating committee."

Other union spokesmen include William W. Jordan of the Marine Firemen and Ed Turner of the Marine Cooks & Stewards.

Beck Denied Review of Tax Charge

The Supreme Court has refused to review the conviction of Dave Beck, former president of the Teamsters, on charges of filing a false federal tax return for a Seattle building association. The effect is to leave standing a five-year prison sentence.

Beck has filed a motion for rehearing of his appeal from a Washington state conviction of grand larceny, urging that the Supreme Court failed to give adequate weight to his argument that publicity arising from his McClellan special Senate committee appearances made a fair trial impossible. The high court on May 14 upheld the state larceny conviction in a 4-3 decision.

Beck was originally convicted in federal district court on charges of personal tax evasion as well as filing a false return for the building association. The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, with government consent, upset the conviction involving the personal taxes charge. It acted after a Supreme Court decision that "income," even when obtained by theft or other improper means, was taxable but that the ruling would not be applied in cases arising previously because the law had been in doubt.

The government has not sought a retrial on this indictment.

Wage Hearing Slated For Conveyor Industry

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg set July 10 for a hearing to determine a minimum wage for the conveyor and conveying equipment industry under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

Although federal purchases in the industry amount to about $19 million a year, no previous determination of a minimum wage has ever been made.

COFFEE AND CONVERSATION are offered by Mrs. Loretta Fancher (right), Moore, Okla., as part of her campaign to save the jobs of her husband, Carl, and 45,000 other firemen or helpers on diesel locomotives whom the railroads want to fire. Too much kidding about Carl's Santa Fe job as "featherbedding" has convinced her that friends had heard too much company propaganda. With her in the picture are Mrs. Fay Hudson (left) and Mrs. Allyne Beasley.

Steelworkers Win 15-Vote Margin To Take Mine-Mill Sudbury Local

Sudbury, Ont.—The Steelworkers have all but won bargaining rights for 14,500 Sudbury nickel workers after eking out a 15-vote victory in a 14,133-vote contest with the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

The USWA polled 7,182 votes—just 15 more than the 7,167 needed to wrest bargaining rights from Mine-Mill at the big plant of the Intl. Nickel Co.

The ballots were cast in February. The count was delayed by Mine-Mill charges of fraud and forgery.

Mine-Mill also protested the tally, claiming 36 USWA votes were on ballots not properly stamped by the Ontario Labor Relations Board, which conducted the election. The union filed a formal protest after A. R. Brunskel, board registrar and the man in charge of the vote, ruled the ballots valid.

The USWA triumph leaves Mine-Mill with only one big bargaining unit in Canada—at Trail, B. C.

The winning union, which entered Sudbury after a riot on Sept. 10, 1961, between Mine-Mill backers and dissidents, has already captured two other INCO units from Mine-Mill as part of a three-pronged campaign and has wiped it out east of the Rockies. In December the USWA took over bargaining rights for 2,000 Mine-Mill members at INCO's Port Colborne, Ont., operation. Last month it won a decisive vote among 2,000 employes at Thompson, Man.

In May the USWA also took bargaining rights for nearly 1,500 employes from Mine-Mill at the Anaconda Co.'s smelter at Anaconda, Mont.

Fight Dates to 1950

The fight between the USWA and Mine-Mill goes back to 1950, when the latter group was expelled first from the former Congress of Industrial Organizations and then from the former Canadian Congress of Labor because of Communist domination. The USWA was given Mine-Mill's jurisdiction in the non-ferrous metals industries and prior to the Sudbury vote had taken away 19,000 of Mine-Mill's Canadian membership.

Another round in the battle will be fought in July, when 2,300 nickel miners at Falconbridge, Ont., will choose a bargaining agent.

Counting of the ballots—subject to appeal—marked the end of three years of bitter infighting in Mine-Mill Local 598, which with 17,500 members is the largest in Canada. Anti-Communist Pres. Don Gillis and an executive board controlled by his followers had bitterly resisted efforts of old guard national leaders of Mine-Mill to take over the local and place it in trusteeship, under control of the international.

The local has been the key to Mine-Mill finances, providing $2 out of every $3 in the union's Canadian treasury. But for the past year the local has been under protection of the courts, which blocked two formal attempts to place it in trusteeship, and the per capita dues have been sequestered until the election procedures have been completed and a victor is certified.

Campaigning on the need for a union big enough and strong enough to cope with INCO, the Steelworkers in their drive relied almost entirely on volunteer organizers from the company's plants, mines and smelters. Wage differentials in favor of USWA members were emphasized.

Mine-Mill fought desperately to have the USWA election application dismissed before the votes were counted, but the OLRB after a careful investigation found nothing to substantiate its charges of fraud and forgery.

The board will rule within two weeks on Mine-Mill's formal protest.

The counting of the ballots took 14 hours, including time out for protests, with the official result coming at 4:30 a. m.

Emergency Board Given ORT Dispute

Pres. Kennedy has set up an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act to make recommendations for settlement of a dispute over job security issues between the Railroad Telegraphers and the New York Central Railroad.

The action averted a strike the union scheduled for June 12 to enforce its demand for a rule requiring management to negotiate with the ORT before abolishing any jobs.

A similar dispute between the ORT and the Chicago & North Western Railroad is before another emergency board which is scheduled to report June 23.

The union has said its proposed job protection rule is not sought as "a bar to technological advance" or a "means of perpetuating useless jobs" but to prevent unilateral action by management which would result in "undue hardship" or "mistreatment" of employes.

Injunction Proceedings Set in Republic Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

80 days, during which the board would study the facts and report them publicly, but could make no proposals for settlement.

Pres. Justin Ostro of IAM Lodge 1987 declared the local would "cooperate fully" with the board of inquiry but said the union "is somewhat surprised" at the government's "invocation of the Taft-Hartley Act in a dispute of this nature."

It has been unusual in Taft-Hartley history for the so-called national emergency section to be used except in industrial disputes involving an entire industry or major portion thereof rather than a single company.

Negotiations Deadlocked

Federal mediators had sought for more than a month to obtain a settlement of the strike, and union and company spokesmen conferred recently with Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg. Goldberg and Mediation Service Dir. William E. Simkin reported to the President that negotiations were deadlocked.

Invocation of the injunction procedures marked Kennedy's third use of Taft-Hartley emergency powers. He invoked the law in an East Coast maritime dispute in 1961 and a West Coast dispute this year. His Board of Inquiry has just reported its findings of fact in the West Coast controversy, in which the 80-day injunction period will have run in less than three weeks.

The Republic dispute arose when the company announced its intention of laying off some 13,000 of its 15,500 employes across the next 30 months unless substantial new contracts were obtained to replace work on the F-105D fighter-bomber. The Defense Dept. had previously decided to cut back F-105D production but recently awarded Republic subcontracts on a new tactical fighter to replace the F-105D.

IAM efforts to obtain severance pay and supplemental benefits for laid-off workers produced from Republic only a last-minute so-called "final" offer that provided no severance pay and a proposed SUB plan the union said was wholly inadequate.

Analysis of the SUB plan showed the company proposed that workers finance most of the cost by agreeing to diversion of Christmas bonus money, equivalent to five cents an hour, and diversion of an additional one-cent pay increase due under a cost-of-living escalator clause. The company offered to contribute a total of four cents an hour.

The effect would have been to limit SUB payments to 10 weeks at $6 a week for workers laid off this year with more than 10 years of service.

The company rejected proposals for job security clauses, including prohibiting of contracting-out and use of supervisors and employes outside the bargaining unit in work normally performed by Machinists.

NLRB Order Reversed:

U.S. Appellate Court Bans Agency Shop

Cincinnati—The three-judge U.S. Court of Appeals for the 6th circuit has rejected a National Labor Relations Board order directing General Motors Corp. to bargain with the Auto Workers on an agency shop clause at nine Indiana GM plants.

The court decided that the agency shop provision, under which non-union members must pay fees to the union for contract services, would violate Sec. 7 and Sec. 8(a)(1) and (3) of the National Labor Relations Act as amended and therefore GM was not required to bargain on an unlawful proposal. It set aside the NLRB order and denied its request for enforcement.

The decision affects a number of union contracts, and the likelihood is that the U.S. Supreme Court will be asked to review it. A request for review may be made by the labor board.

The appellate court's opinion said in part:

"We think the provisions of the act are clear and unambiguous and need no judicial construction. The language of Sec. 7 of the act which provides 'employes . . . shall also have the right to refrain . . . except to the extent that such right may be affected by an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment' . . . means what it says and excepts from the operation of the law only agreements requiring membership in a labor organization.

"An employe involuntarily subjected to the agency shop arrangement as a condition of his employment is not a union member or the equivalent of it.

"If Congress intended to permit the exaction of these types of charges in lieu of union membership, as a condition of employment, it could easily have so provided in apt language."

The NLRB has made two recent decisions on the legality of the agency shop. On Feb. 20, 1961, it voted 3-2 that such a form of union security was invalid. On Sept. 29, 1961, after Members Frank W. McCulloch and Gerald A. Brown had replaced two appointees of former Pres. Eisenhower, the board reversed this ruling, 4-1.

The history of the dispute leading to the board decisions was this:

The UAW made a demand in writing that GM bargain with it on a proposal that the national UAW-GM agreement be supplemented to require, as a condition of continued employment, that all non-members and all new employes at GM's Indiana plants must pay to the union a sum equal to the initiation fee and monthly dues paid by members.

The employer refused to bargain on the ground that any such agreement would be a violation of labor laws. The UAW filed an unfair labor practice charge against the employer accusing it of refusal to bargain, and the board issued an order upholding the agency shop.

This is the order that the Court of Appeals has just reversed.

SEGREGATION IS SLAVERY covered up with niceties, Rev. Martin Luther King told members of Hotel & Club Employes Local 6, New York, as he accepted its annual Better Race Relations Award from Chairman Betty Bentz of the local's Civil Rights Committee. The award was voted to the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference by the local's 27,000 members.

State Picket Ban Upset By High Court

The Supreme Court has upheld the appeal of the Marine Engineers from a Minnesota state court injunction against picketing a freighter in Duluth harbor.

The high court ruled 7-1 that the MEBA was right in claiming the case was one for the National Labor Relations Board.

In 1959 a Minnesota court ordered the union to stop picketing the freighter Samuel Mather, owned by Interlake Steamship Co. and Pickands-Mather & Co. Dock workers had refused to load the ship while MEBA pickets were present, and the owners sought an injunction.

The state courts ruled that MEBA Local 101 was not a labor organization but a group of supervisors, and therefore state law should apply. The union appealed, and the U.S. Supreme Court upheld its argument that the issue was not whether state courts decided correctly but whether the issue was one over which the NLRB had jurisdiction.

Justice Potter Stewart, for the majority, wrote that the concern of the high court must be "with delimiting areas . . . which must be free from state regulation if national policy is to be left unhampered."

The Minnesota courts must have known, Stewart said, that the NLRB had made a ruling in a similar MEBA case and therefore demonstrated that it claimed jurisdiction. Justice William O. Douglas filed a dissenting opinion. Justice Felix Frankfurter did not participate.

In another case the Supreme Court left standing a Court of Appeals decision that unions representing employes at different plants of the same employer may lawfully bargain for common expiration dates of all contracts. The United States Type & Foundry Co. had appealed from NLRB and lower court findings that two locals of the Steelworkers and one of the Molders were not guilty of an unfair labor practice for insisting on a common contract expiration date.

Earnings Limit Held Legal by NLRB Aide

A union may lawfully impose fines on its members for exceeding union-established production or piece-work earnings quotas, a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Examiner A. Norman Somers recommended dismissal of an unfair labor practice complaint against Auto Workers Local 283 based on charges filed by four UAW members employed at the West Allis, Wis., plant of the Wisconsin Motors Corp.

NLRB Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman, who issued the unfair practice complaint, announced he would ask the five-member Labor Board to reverse the examiner.

Somers said in an intermediate report that the fines—$100 levied against Russell Scofield and George Kozbiel, $75 against Lawrence Hansen and $50 against Emil Stefanec—fall within the confines of the union's internal disciplinary powers and are not a violation of the labor laws.

He said the company, while not a party to enforcing the production ceiling, nevertheless rendered certain assistance in making it effective. The ceiling plays an important role in negotiations and management appeared, Somers said, to be less hostile to the rule than its statements in negotiations would indicate.

Asserting that the local union did not seek to cause any of the four workers to lose his job for disobeying the rule, the examiner said the dispute concerns the rights and obligations of unions and their members in respect to each other and "that field is not reached by our statute, and is governed by state law."

Somers found that:

- The UAW rule went into effect in 1944, and affected only those members of Local 283 who are paid on a piecework or incentive basis.
- The rule did not concern production as such, but placed a ceiling on the amount of money a member could earn in excess of the minimum rate guaranteed under the union-company contract.
- The union kept the earnings limit in effect as a means of spreading the available work and keeping as many members as possible employed in the plant.

The trial examiner, who held hearings in Milwaukee last January, described the UAW-company contract as guaranteeing the employes a "machine" rate or minimum rate per hour, based on the amount that an average competent operator, working at a reasonable pace, can earn, as determined by time studies.

The guaranteed hourly rate is translated into the piece rate by what is called "factoring in." By waiving the allowances, a pieceworker can earn more per hour than the guaranteed machine rate. The union's rule limits the amount a pieceworker may earn in excess of the machine rate.

Somers said the ceiling is now between 45 and 50 cents above the machine rate.

'Seasonal' Supervisors Extended NLRB Vote

A seven-year-old rule barring seasonal supervisors from voting in union representation elections has been set aside by the National Labor Relations Board.

By a 3-2 vote the board decided that workers who perform supervisory duties only during certain seasons of the year will be included in the bargaining unit when they work as rank-and-file employes and will be excluded during those periods when they are assigned to supervisory duties. But they may vote even when they are serving as supervisors, the board said.

A majority—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown—voted to change a 1955 rule that permanently excluded from a bargaining unit those employes who spend a "regular and substantial part" of their time performing supervisory duties seasonally.

In future, such seasonal supervisors may vote even when a representation election is conducted by the NLRB during the time when they are performing supervisory duties, the majority decided. Voting against a change in the rule were Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom.

The case involved the Grain Millers, the unaffiliated Teamsters, and the Great Western Sugar Co.'s sugar beet processing plant at Gering, Neb.

The employes have been in a unit represented by the Grain Millers since 1938. They exercise supervisory powers 85 to 120 days a year, and are rank-and-file workers during the rest of the year, the board was told.

When the Teamsters filed a representation petition, the company contended the seasonal supervisors should not be allowed to vote and should be excluded from the bargaining unit. Opposing this position were the Teamsters and the Grain Millers. Several other union groups, including the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., were permitted to intervene.

The NLRB majority voted to modify the policy adopted in the Whitmoyer Laboratories case, and directed that the challenged ballots cast in an election last year by several foremen, the head pipefitter and chief electrician be counted.

The former rule, the majority said, denies to individuals who "spend the bulk of their working time as rank-and-file employes the right to bargain collectively." The decision was to include them in the unit only as to their rank-and-file duties. Thus they will not be "serving two masters at the same time," as the dissenting minority contended, but will be serving them at different times, the majority held.

Sam Eubanks Named To Labor Dept. Post

Sam B. Eubanks, formerly executive vice president of the Newspaper Guild and executive secretary of its San Francisco local, has been named director of technical assistance in the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports.

Eubanks was long a leader in the fight that drove the Communists from leadership in the ANG and was elected executive vice president in 1941. He served for 10 years, then declined to run for another term in 1951, and the following year took the post with the San Francisco local, of which he had been a member since the early days of the Guild.

James Brownlow Retires As Metal Trades Head

Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. has announced his retirement after 36 years of full-time union and public service.

Brownlow's resignation as president of the department, submitted a few days after his 65th birthday, takes effect June 15. Sec.-Treas. B. A. Gritta will handle the affairs of both offices until the department's excutive council elects a new president.

Brownlow has headed the department since 1950, when he succeeded John P. Frey. He had served as secretary-treasurer.

A journeyman plumber, Brownlow was business manager of Local 3 in Denver, Colo., from 1926 to 1936 and president of the Denver Building Trades Council most of that time.

He was a member of the Colorado state legislature during the 1930's and served as majority floor leader of the state's House of Representatives. From 1937 to 1945, Brownlow was secretary-treasurer of the Colorado State Federation of Labor.

His many civic and public activities included the vice chairmanship of the Denver Housing Authority. During World War II, he served on both the regional and national War Labor Boards.

Brownlow is a member of the Labor Dept.'s apprenticeship committee, a member of the Veterans Administration's advisory committee for vocational rehabilitation, and a member of the Atomic Energy Commission's labor-management advisory committee.

In a letter to presidents of affiliated unions thanking them for their cooperation during his term of office, Brownlow said he was entering retirement "with a feeling of mingled regret and anticipation."

JAMES A. BROWNLOW

Biemiller Tells Republicans:

Labor Seeks GOP Backing of Program

Milwaukee—Labor is in politics because it fights for the "principle of equal rights and human freedom" and because unionists have a "duty" to participate in the democratic process, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Young Republican Conference here.

Acknowledging that labor has not obtained much Republican backing for programs it considers vital to the public interest, Biemiller said:

"We haven't given up. We are going to keep trying. I have seen some remarkable conversions."

AFL-CIO spokesmen "get few invitations" from GOP groups, he added, and pointed out that former Republican Sen. William F. Knowland, Jr., "had a justified complaint" when he told an AFL-CIO affiliate's legislative conference it was the first time he had been invited to appear at a national union gathering.

"I welcome the kind of interchange this meeting represents," he told the Young Republicans, and labor would welcome more Republican support for its "key idea"—that we need "action by elected officials working for the general welfare of all, not special privilege for labor."

The efforts of American trade unions have helped create the world's highest standard of living, he said, along with universal free public education, wage-hour protection, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, and social security protection for widows, orphans and elderly people.

"These are not and should not be partisan matters," he declared. "And labor's goals for the future are not partisan issues either. Better schools, better housing, protection for consumers and fair taxes ought to be everyone's objectives."

Registration Drives Non-Partisan

Biemiller pointed out that there were 12 legislative issues in the 13-point platform approved by the first American Federation of Labor meeting in 1881.

"The thirteenth called for political action by labor to carry out the first 12," he said.

Labor's registration campaigns are "totally without a partisan angle," he told the GOP conference. "We concentrate on districts where the outcome of past elections has been close" and where there is "a heavy proportion of wage-earners."

But this is both "natural and fair" because it helps prevent distortion of the "true will of the people as expressed at the polls."

Endorsements in actual campaigns, he reminded his audience, are "made by the local COPE groups in each area" on the basis of voting records kept for every member of Congress. They don't "look for a party label," but "for the way a man has voted."

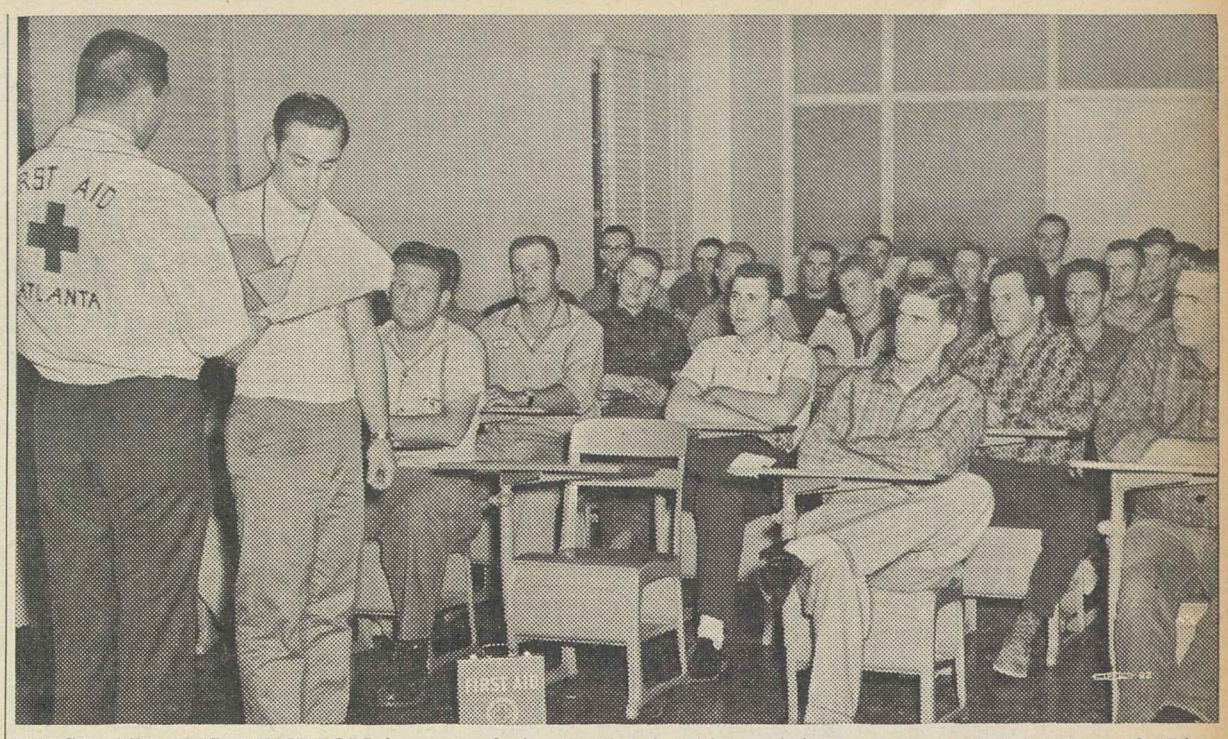
"The Republican record on general welfare issues is pretty bad," he observed. GOP members of Congress voted 4-to-1 against the compromise 1961 wage-hour bill while Democrats voted 3-to-1 in favor, and the same ratios were seen on the area redevelopment bill, he said.

'Divorced' by Republicans

"We did not divorce ourselves from the Republican Party or its leadership" on these issues, he said, but "they divorced themselves from us."

Labor doesn't expect elected officials "to agree with us, every time, in every detail," he said. But "it is our hope that more and more Republicans will come to share" Lincoln's conviction that the government has a duty in the welfare field, he added.

"Those who genuinely accept that precept will have no lack of friends in labor," he declared.



FIRST AID INSTRUCTION is part of the apprenticeship training program of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 72, Atlanta, Ga. Apprentice members of the local watch a Red Cross first aid expert demonstrate proper bandaging for a fractured forearm.

Kennedy to Ask Tax Cut in 1963 In Drive to Spur Recovery Pace

(Continued from Page 1)

necessarily bad for the nation and neither are federal budget deficits. He singled out the "misleading" nature of the regular "administrative" federal budget in terms of surpluses or deficits and denied that the federal debt is growing dangerously.

Confident of Economy

Kennedy's news conference, coming shortly after the dramatic gyrations of the stock market, found the President strongly asserting his confidence in the basic health of the nation but urging measures to stimulate the economy further. The reason for the stock market decline, he told reporters, was the realization that an "overpriced market could not hold up once investors recognized that inflation was ending."

Asked if there was a possibility that a tax cut would be required before 1963, the President told his news conference that the across-the-board reduction planned for next year "is our best judgment at this time and, of course, if new circumstances brought a new situation, then we would have to make other judgments."

A number of economists have pointed out that the lagging rate of economic recovery calls for an immediate tax cut to stimulate demand and that the President's program for this year and next would place the emphasis on spurring investment rather than consumer purchasing power, which they hold is the key to improving the slack rate of recovery.

The Administration plans to introduce its across-the-board tax cut program before the current session of Congress adjourns, with indications that a general reduction in rates, including the corporate tax rate of 52 percent, would be offset by a plugging of existing tax loopholes. The President said the program would result in a "net tax reduction" although it is billed also as long overdue tax reform.

Tax Bill Weighed

The Senate Finance Committee continued consideration meanwhile of the House-passed tax bill for 1962, including the tax investment credit plan and a provision for withholding of taxes on dividends and interest payments.

Savings and loan organizations, which had triggered a massive letter-writing campaign against the withholding provisions, called it off but reiterated their opposition to the plan.

In his Yale speech, Kennedy said his Administration will not "give way to general hostility to business because there has been a single temporary disagreement." But, he warned, he doesn't intend to suffer attack indefinitely.

"If a contest in angry argument were forced upon it no Administration could shrink from response," he said, "and history does not suggest that American Presidents are totally without resources in an engagement forced upon them because of the hostility of one section of society."

Freedom Riders Detail Mob Violence in South

Twenty-one participants in student civil rights demonstrations, sit-ins, picketing and "freedom" rides in the South told a committee headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt that they have been beaten, roughed up, shot at, jailed for weeks and months on charges ranging from unlawful assembly to criminal conspiracy, and held in punitively high bail.

The wave of mob violence that started with the Greensboro, N. C., sit-ins two years ago and the freedom rides of 1961 has given way, witnesses said, to the kind of "civil violence" that can be wielded by police, sheriffs, and law enforcement authorities in the deep South.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Committee of Inquiry Into the Administration of Justice and the Freedom Struggle met in Washington to hear the testimony.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, chairman of the federation's Civil Rights Committee, and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and A. Philip Randolph are members of the committee of inquiry. Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights represented Schnitzler at the hearing.

One witness testified that since February 1960 more than 5,000 civil rights demonstrators have been arrested by police and sheriffs and held in bail totaling more than $2 million. In Jackson, Miss., alone, total cash of $372,000 for bailing out prisoners was raised by the Congress of Racial Equality. The witness was James Farmer, national director of CORE.

The witnesses were white and Negro, students and clergymen, residents of the North and the South.

Robert Moses, 27, a former teacher with degrees from Hamilton College and Harvard University and a staff member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, described what happened late in 1961 when he was one of almost a dozen SNCC staff people working on voter registration in three southern Mississippi counties.

"Whites shot at the house where Dion Diamond of SNCC was staying, blasting windows; four SNCC members were beaten by whites; I was attacked by a relative of the sheriff and received a head wound requiring eight stitches; my assailant was acquitted," Moses said.

"Herbert Lee, Negro cotton farmer, drove us from place to place in his car. He was murdered Sept. 25, 1962, near Liberty, Miss."

Weldon Rougeau, 19, told how 23 CORE members picketed without noise or violence at 12 Baton Rouge, La., stores last Dec. 14; were arrested after 90 seconds of picketing and held in $1,500 bail. He stayed in jail 21 days. Expelled Jan. 18, 1962, from nearby Southern University, described as the largest Negro university in the world, he was arrested late that day for criminal trespass on the university grounds, held in $7,000 bond and kept in jail for 58 more days.

Arrested Twice

Ronnie Moore, 21, another Southern U. student, helped organize a protest march and was arrested twice—for illegal use of a sound truck and for "conspiracy to commit criminal mischief." Jailed for 21 days he returned to the university last January and was expelled Jan. 16, 1962, for joining a "kneel-in" on the lawn of the Southern U. president.

One witness "testified" in absentia through Moses of SNCC. She was Brenda Travis, 17, of McComb, Miss. Moses said she is now in Talladega, Ala., under six months' parole forbidding her to take part in any civil rights activities.

Moses said Brenda, a high school student, was arrested last Aug. 30 for sitting on a bench in the "white" section of the McComb bus station. She declined to move and was given six months in jail, fined $200, and released on bond after a month. Brenda and 115 other students were expelled from high school when they refused to promise to stay out of civil rights demonstrations. Taken to jail again, Brenda was held for six months in the Oakley Training School at Raymond, Miss., and paroled to Dr. Herman Einsman of Talladega College, Moses testified.

Freeman Hails ACWA For Family Farm Loans

Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has hailed Clothing Workers' investments in the government-insured farm loan program as a "far-reaching" action which will help "strengthen the family farm."

In a letter to ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Freeman expressed appreciation for the $8.42 million the union has invested in the program since the first of the year and for the commitment of an additional $10 million.

The money comes partly from ACWA welfare funds and partly from investment funds of the union's Amalgamated Bank of New York. An ACWA spokesman said participation in the farm loan program is "in line with long established policy to invest in completely secure government programs."

"These funds will help farmers improve their holdings and develop efficient farming operations," Freeman wrote Potofsky. "They will strengthen the family farm—the backbone of our agricultural economy. . . .

"By joining hands with farm families through the extension of credit, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will raise the level of the economy of the farmers and increase their power to purchase the goods produced by labor.

Faith in Agriculture

"We have long appreciated the support that labor has given farm programs that are in the long-range interest of all people. We welcome this evidence of faith in the future of American agriculture."

Loans under the program are made and serviced by the Farm Home Administration for the purchase or improvement of family farms, the refinancing of farm debts or the development of water systems. Borrowers pay 5 percent interest and lenders receive 4.5 percent, the government retaining the difference to cover insurance.

The Ladies' Garment Workers also is investing pension, welfare and other reserves in farm mortgages under the program. ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky announced last month that the union would make $100 million available for the program over the next four years.

Negro Rights Leader Receives UPWA Aid

Chicago — The Packinghouse Workers have presented to Dr. Martin Luther King a check for $5,000, authorized by the union's recent convention, to further the work of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which he is president.

The money comes from the union's Fund for Democracy, which is contributed by the members.

For the Class of '63

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of high school seniors will end their formal education this month when they receive their diplomas. In the high school Class of 1962 there are a great number of students thoroughly qualified to continue their education at the college level. That they will not is one of the tragedies of our times.

The decision to attend or not to attend a college or a university is in most cases an economic one. If the funds are available there is usually no question. But faced with a four-year expenditure for higher education, the barrier becomes insurmountable for many high school seniors.

A recent survey revealed that only 20 percent of the children of service or semi-skilled workers planned to attend college and 28 percent of the children of skilled workers, compared to 64 percent for children of persons in professional or executive occupations and 43 percent of fathers in small business.

Simply, this means that children in lower income families cannot attend college because their parents do not have the funds.

The nation desperately needs a federal scholarship program to guarantee that no young person need be deprived of higher education because he cannot afford it. It needs also a stepped-up program of federal aid to institutions of higher education if we are to meet the educational challenge of the 1960s.

It's too late for the Class of 1962, but the high school Class of 1963 can be the immediate beneficiaries if Congress moves quickly to enact federal aid to higher education.

The Nixon Record

THE CALIFORNIA AFL-CIO has come to grips with the central issue in the state's gubernatorial contest between former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Edmund G. Brown—the Nixon record.

The Nixon record has been shoved into a corner by the Republican primary campaign that found the former vice president opposed by a candidate drawing wide support from the ultra-conservatives and the Birchites. In the role of a GOP moderate and a "modern" Republican fighting off the radical right, Nixon drew on the sympathies of some liberal groups dedicated to the smashing defeat of the ultra-conservatives. Nixon won the gubernatorial nomination by slightly less than a two-to-one margin.

The California AFL-CIO strongly endorsed Gov. Brown in the Democratic primary. Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts declared also that the state "cannot afford to risk its political future with a 20th Century Machiavellian opportunist like Nixon."

The Republican primary campaign, Pitts added, "exposed the fallen national figure as a master of political deceit who is embarrassingly ignorant of California's problems."

Nixon's voting record, the California AFL-CIO declared, is "hostile to the interest of workingmen and women and demonstrates that he has always served as the Charlie McCarthy of special interests."

In the 1960 presidential campaign, a compilation of Nixon votes as a congressmen and senator by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education revealed that Nixon had a "wrong" voting tally of 77 percent. It was on the basis of this record that labor supported Sen. Kennedy for the presidency.

This record has not changed and it, rather than the question of the moderate versus the conservative wings of the Republican Party in California or the nation, is the key issue in the gubernatorial contest.

AFL-CIO News

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Federal Aid Is the Key

'The Great Price Conspiracy':

Greatest U.S. Ant-Trust Plot Put Spotlight on Business Ethics

THE AMAZING GYRATIONS of the stock market and the endless controversy engendered by the steel price episode are placing the business world in the hot glare of a spotlight it has not felt in some time.

However, another development in business—which merited just as much attention, but did not receive it—was the conviction late in 1960 of top executives in the electrical appliance industry on charges of rigging bids and setting prices in violation of the antitrust laws.

The story of these antitrust violations is now graphically reported, with all the sordid ramifications, in a book by Labor Writer John Herling. Called The Great Price Conspiracy, it is published by Robert B. Luce, Inc., Washington, D. C.

In explaining his book, Herling said it sets forth "the record of the greatest antitrust conspiracy in American history—the story of the multi-billion-dollar electrical industry's violations of the antitrust laws."

"In a sense it is an economic and political whodunit," he said. "In part it is a modern morality play. Taken as a whole it becomes the incredible biography of acquisitive corporation crime in which hundreds of executives and 40 corporations admittedly participated."

This was not a crime in a vacuum. The conspiracy involved prices on massive electrical projects of federal, state and local governments. Taxpayers were bilked of millions of dollars. To date, more than 2,000 damage suits have been filed against the companies.

What makes the great price conspiracy so remarkable is that leading electrical appliance companies, including General Electric and Westinghouse, were part of the operation. Some of their top officials were sent to jail; others received suspended sentences. More than $2 million in fines were imposed on individuals and corporations.

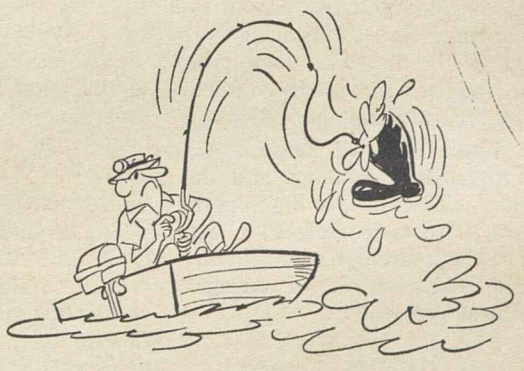
THOSE WHO WERE CAUGHT, tried and convicted were not really censured by society. If they had embezzled money from banks, or received kickbacks as union officials, their names would have been on almost everyone's blacklist. Instead, every convicted executive who wanted to continue working in the industry found jobs, in some cases even better positions.

It is true that many citizens could not stomach this seeming softness of corporate crime. Herling

"Until last month, the name General Electric meant the best to me. Now, no matter what the company does in the way of progress it will mean nothing but cheating to me. The thought of so-called intelligent men stooping to such dishonesty is sickening. It seems to me that the youths of the nation are having a struggle to find enough adults to look up to. And that is what worries me. . . ."

While all the press did not ignore the trial and sentencing, it generally protected the industry. Herling reports a survey by The New Republic of major newspapers. On the day following the admission of guilt by the executives, only 16 percent of the newspapers placed the story on Page One (each used but a single column head), 11 percent used less than a column on the front page, 43 percent less than a column on an inside page, and 30 percent omitted any reference to the story.

The Great Price Conspiracy does not gloss over the distasteful details which escaped so many of the press stories. It is an honest, straightforward reportorial job. **(PAI)**



Morgan Says:

Ban on Aid to Red Nations Hints Kennedy-Senate Short-Circuit

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THE PSYCHOLOGISTS keep telling us that much of the world's ills is due to a lack of communication, people not getting through to each other. Husbands don't get their feelings across to their wives and marital misunderstandings are bred. Diplomats fail to read each other's nuances correctly and crises ensue, and so on. The theory may be overworked but I suspect it has merit.

Morgan

This brings up the question of whom the U.S. Senate was trying to communicate with when it voted by the whopping margin of 57 to 24 to prevent the President, who is responsible for foreign policy, from dispensing any aid to any Communist-dominated country, so-called. Certainly that august body did not have its lines plugged into the world of reality at large or the White House switchboard. "The Senate," said Assistant Majority Leader Hubert Humphrey, who happened to be away from town at the time, "must have been out of its mind."

A little political lip-reading, however, might serve to translate the Senate's message and it is not a very reassuring one. It sounded the overtones of demagoguery, not statesmanship. It talked in the dangerously oversimplified terms of black and white, of good guys and bad guys, of total victory and no-win, terms which are so dear to the hearts of the radical right in their pursuit of the never-never land of total security. The senators know better than this.

Of the 34 Democrats who voted for the amendment, 12 are up for election in November. So are 10 of the 23 Republicans who supported the measure. Without a doubt many of them did so chiefly because they were afraid that if they didn't their campaign opponents would charge that they voted to help the Communists.

Nobody can issue an iron-clad guarantee that aid to Poland and Yugoslavia is going to pay off. It's a gamble, but a gamble that the best minds in both the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations have felt worth the risk. It could be particularly meaningful now as new strains are evident within the Communist bloc.

As Presidential Assistant McGeorge Bundy wrote to Majority Leader Mansfield urging rejection of the ban, "This is a moment of great delicacy in internal political balance within the Communist world. All our intelligence evidence, the reports of our ambassadors and our own appreciation of the relations we are conducting with the Soviets point to a struggle between those (within the bloc) who believe in putting the Soviets into a more aggressive 'Chinese' posture and those who assess American strength and determination for what they are, and wish the Communist bloc to deal with us more realistically and peacefully."

THE SENATE in its wisdom ignored that counsel. Asked why at his news conference, the President suggested a feeling of frustration might prevail about the aid programs and observed people do get tired waiting for results. But our adversaries don't get tired, he said. Indeed, borrowing a page from our book and reversing it, the Soviet Union has been dispensing aid to non-Communist countries since 1954, the year after Stalin died.

Nobody asked in the Senate whether the Communists have come to have more faith in our philosophy of foreign aid than we have. In fact (the Senate's) quick action caught everybody by surprise, indicating something of a hitch in communications between the Hill and the White House. Humphrey was out of town; Sen. Fulbright, whose Foreign Relations Committee has responsibility for the aid bill, was in Arkansas where he faces a summer primary. Pennsylvania's Sen. Clark was away. The word had been no crucial vote impended. But then Senators Proxmire of Wisconsin, Lausche of Ohio and Cotton of New Hampshire played to the galleries with an irresponsible denunciation of "aid to the enemy" and the stampede to be politically patriotic was on.

Maybe Administration and other observers have not watched closely enough the possible impact on Congress of the far right's strident demand for "total victory" and its companion accusation that the Kennedy regime is following a "no-win" policy. These crystal-clear phrases are hard to answer on the run. You have to sit down and examine them before their muddy meaninglessness comes through. But their superficial attractiveness may have helped jeopardize in the Senate earlier the President's United Nations bond-purchase proposal.

As the aid amendment stood presumably nobody could even send a CARE package to eastern Europe. Later Senate action lifts the ban on food to Poland and Yugoslavia—at the President's discretion —but the whole affair leaves a mountain of food for thought, hopefully on the theme that neither life nor foreign policy is really simple.

Backs Meany's Stand:

Humphrey Supports Challenge to NAM

THE FOLLOWING REMARKS by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) are excerpted from the Congressional Record of June 8, 1962:

Mr. President, recently the distinguished junior Senator from Arizona (Mr. Goldwater), here on the floor of the Senate, took vigorous exception to the remarks made by George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, at the White House Conference on National Economic Issues.

The Senator from Arizona took President Meany to task for lacking a knowledge of our economic system and the place of business profits and losses in the employment picture.

After hearing the Senator's criticism of this distinguished leader of the American trade union movement, my curiosity was aroused; so I obtained a transcript of the actual remarks Mr. George Meany made before the national conference on May 22.

For the benefit of my colleagues, and especially for the benefit of my good friend from Arizona, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Meany's statement be printed in the Record.

The junior Senator from Arizona will, I am certain, be pleased to learn from reading the actual text of Mr. Meany's remarks that his fears about Mr. Meany's lack of knowledge of our economic system are quite unfounded. The Senator from Arizona will be pleased to learn that Mr. Meany does not question the right of any business establishment to make adequate profits.

All that Mr. Meany proposed was that the National Association of Manufacturers and other business groups specifically spell out how an increase in profits will help to alleviate the serious problem of unemployment. In other words, Mr. Meany is deeply concerned with the problem of unemployment, which is a continuing problem.

Let me quote directly from Mr. Meany's speech:

"I have been told time and time again that industry makes jobs, that a certain amount of investment in a business creates a single job, and I daresay that this is true.

"So I would like the National Association of Manufacturers, in this time of crisis for this country, to specifically lay down—I think they have an obligation to lay down their proposal as to how we are going to make jobs, how we are going to make 1,350,000 jobs a year for the next 10 years to take care of our increased labor force, and perhaps another 200,000 a year to take care of those who are replaced, permanently replaced, by automation or technological change. It is not enough to tell us that industry makes jobs and things will take care of themselves. . . .

"So I am all for profits, I don't care how high they go, if they will solve this economic problem of this nation."

* * *

IN MY OPINION, Mr. President, Mr. Meany's proposal is completely reasonable and constructive. I certainly feel that he had a right to make the inquiry, and that it should not be interpreted as being antiprofits or antibusiness. On the contrary, Mr. Meany is deeply concerned, as are most Americans, with the problem of unemployment; and he has asked the captains of industry and the National Association of Manufacturers to present proposals in regard to how increased earnings would be translated into increased jobs. I do not interpret his remarks as being critical of profits or of corporations. Instead, I interpret his remarks as those of an inquiring man who is interested in the problems of unemployment and how they can be corrected.

I fall to see anything in Mr. Meany's remarks which indicates a lack of knowledge of our economic system. I may say that his statement was made extemporaneously or informally at the conference called by the President. In fact, I was most impressed, from reading his statement, with the AFL-CIO president's grasp of our economic system. I commend him for what he said.

We in America can be justly proud that the labor movement in this country is headed by a man of the caliber of George Meany. He is a good citizen; he is a patriotic and loyal American; he is a man of complete integrity and of good judgment and common sense. He is not given to extremes or to narrow, dogmatic positions.

Washington Reports:

Party Chiefs in House Disagree On Effectiveness of Congress

REP. CARL ALBERT (OKLA.), Democratic leader in the House, predicted that the second session of the 87th Congress will establish a record as "one of the most effective Congresses in recent years" as he was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

Rep. Leslie Arends (Ill.), Republican whip, disputed this assessment, asserting that the House has accomplished little so far.

"We have been busy, but legislation on the floor has been very limited indeed," Arends said.

Albert's estimate was: "We haven't sent to the White House very many major bills, but I can't remember a time since I have been in Congress when we had so many bills of major importance out of committee or about out of committee—the farm bill, the trade bill, for instance."

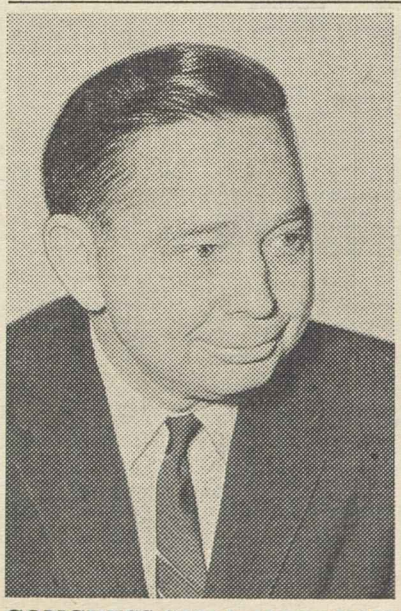
Together, the majority leader and the minority whip listed the following additional major bills as still requiring action: health care for the aged; taxes, which has cleared the House and must still be acted on in the Senate; United Nations bonds, approved by the Senate but awaiting House action; trade expansion; foreign aid, passed by the Senate; youth employment opportunities, called the Youth Conservation Corps in the Senate; communications, passed by the House; federal aid to higher education, in conference; equal rights, the poll tax amendment, and Davis-Bacon amendments.

ALBERT said he believed the House could act on major legislative matters and "finish in six weeks if we put on full steam, if we knew the Senate were going to finish in that time. But I don't believe the Senate will."

Among the major accomplishments of Congress so far, he listed Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure, the Manpower Development & Retraining Act, Peace Corps extension, and a number of appropriation measures.

Arends said he hoped Congress can adjourn by Labor Day "because that affords us the only opportunity to get back home and run a campaign for re-election." He opposed a session after the elections, arguing that many House members would then be called upon to legislate after they had been rejected at the polls.

Albert attributed what he called "a good legislative record" to the President's leadership, "the desire of the members of the House and the committees to write a good record, and the support of the people." Arends, on the other hand, expected the President to be impelled to establish a priority list and cut the congressional agenda.



CONGRESS STILL HAS MUCH TO DO. That was one point on which Rep. Carl Albert of Oklahoma, left, Democratic Leader of the House, and Rep. Leslie Arends of Illinois, Republican whip, agreed, as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. They disagreed on what Congress will do with bills on its agenda.

How to Buy:

The Old-Fashioned Shell Game Is Back Again—with a New Look

By Sidney Margolius

THE DECEPTIVE AND STEEP finance charges on shell houses are one of the most heartless of the current wide assortment of credit overcharges because they are perpetrated on moderate-income families.

A shell-house builder usually provides an outside finished exterior with the interior unfinished or semi-finished. The buyer provides the lot and finishes the interior himself. This type of building has been most popular in the South and West, but has been growing in the East too. Last year over 90,000 shell houses were built, close to 10 percent of all the new houses erected and triple the number of shell houses built in the late 1950's.

One of the biggest shell-house builders, the Jim Walter Corp. of Tampa, Fla., alone increased its sales from less than $2 million in 1955 to $42 million in 1961. The other big operator in this field is the Certain-teed Products Corp. and its subsidiary, the Institute for Essential Housing.

The big attraction is the low price. No doubt you have seen the models on highways outside of towns with large signs offering houses for $3,695, for example, and also stating "Easy Terms" or "No Money Down." Most of the buyers have been low-income families and minority group members with incomes under $5,000 a year.

This is why the finance charges are especially cruel. The money these families are trying to save by self-labor often is wiped out by the unusually high credit charges they pay to finance shell houses. The finance charges are usually 12 to 16 percent and sometimes more.

For you don't actually finance a shell house at the conventional mortgage interest rates offered on completed houses, Mark Walsh, New York State assistant attorney general, warned at a recent meeting of the New York City Central Labor Council Community Services Committee. The finance charges on shell houses are often three times usual mortgage interest rates.

Walsh, who is in charge of that state's rackets bureau, pointed out that you must own your lot before the shell house companies will sell to you. Then they sell you materials and labor, not a house. So they charge you an installment-type finance charge, not a mortgage rate. And—as readers of labor, co-op and credit-union papers must know by this time—the true annual interest rate on installment plans is approximately double the stated rate.

THE SHELL HOUSE SELLERS go even further. They use a balloon note "to deceive the people into thinking they are making no down payment," Walsh said. In one contract the rackets investigator reported, the balance to be financed was $5,300 at an add-on-rate of 10 percent for the first $500 (a true 20 percent) and 8 percent for the remaining $4,800 (a true 16 percent). The interest per year was $434, or a total of $2,170 for five years, on an original debt of $5,300.

The balance was to be paid off at the rate of $59 a month, and then the contract called for a final "sudden death" payment of $3,900.

Obviously no moderate-income family seeking this type of low-cost housing can afford a single final payment of $3,900, and the shell-house companies don't expect they will. This contract will have to be re-financed again while the finance charges pyramid into an unholy amount that may well be more than the savings the family made by its self-labor on the house.

Even without excessive finance charges the seemingly-low advertised prices of shell houses bear further investigating. The family must buy a lot if it doesn't already own one, and, depending on the model, may have to have a foundation dug, have the shell erected, have the wiring and plumbing installed, frame and finish the interior, buy or build cabinets and, finally, paint the place.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

This Growing Up Is So Tough It Hardly Seems Worth While

By Jane Goodsell

WITH THE POSSIBLE exception of an unhousebroken puppy, there is nothing more nerve-wracking to have around a house than a daughter who is waiting for a telephone call from a boy.

Actually, I don't know whether it's worse to be the daughter or the daughter's mother. I think both are worse.

When my eldest daughter was in the eighth grade, she was telephoned every night by a boy who went to another school. Night after night for a solid week, they carried on interminable conversations which consisted, on her part, mostly of "Un-huh" and "Oh, you're kidding!"

Actually, I couldn't hear much of her conversation because these talks were conducted in an atmosphere of secrecy appropriate to the trading of atomic secrets. She carried the telephone to the upstairs landing, cupped her hand over her mouth and spoke in low muffled tones. Still these talks had an astonishing effect. After she hung up, there were stars in her eyes. And, even though she never saw the boy, she began putting up her hair every night.

Naturally, I deplored the whole business. She was much too young to be interested in boys, it was perfectly ridiculous, she ought to be studying instead of hanging on the telephone. . . .

Then, suddenly and inexplicably, the telephone calls stopped. It took me a couple of days to realize what had happened, but then in a sudden flash of recognition I knew. I recognized the symptoms of a girl waiting for a telephone call. She'd circle around the telephone and glare at it with a fixed, beady stare. She was willing it to ring. Then she would very deliberately go up to her room and close the door. She was trying out the watched-pot theory.

If you haven't lived through this ordeal by telephone (and if you haven't, you're a man) you'll never grasp its full implications of pity and terror. If you have been through it, I needn't itemize its horrors.

AS FOR ME, I was re-living an experience that I thought I'd put safely behind me when I got married.

I even got mad at my husband, whose fault lay in belonging to the perfidious, insensitive male sex. He asked me what was the matter with her, and I tried to explain.

"Does she like him so much?" he asked. "She hardly knows him."

"I don't know whether she likes him or not," I said. "That's beside the point, anyway."

Finally, on the fifth night, I answered the telephone and it was the boy asking for her! I raced upstairs and, with studied nonchalance, told her that he was on the phone. She yawned elaborately and said, "Well, I might as well talk to him. But only to tell him that I'm not speaking to him anymore."

Twenty minutes later, she charged downstairs, her face radiant.

"Mommy, Mommy!" she shouted. "The most wonderful news! Guess why he didn't phone me! He's got double pneumonia!"

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE for Free Labor Development, a program to train union leaders and strengthen democracy throughout the Americas, was unveiled by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) and J. Peter Grace, president of W. R. Grace & Co. Grace is president and chairman of the board of the institute; Meany is vice-chairman. They head the business and labor advisory groups, respectively, of the Alliance for Progress.

In Washington:

Neighbors, Inc., Helps Areas to Integrate

THE EASE WITH WHICH PANIC and greed defy professions of democracy and turn neighborhoods into Negro ghettos is almost a mid-century American legend. But there is growing evidence in Washington, D. C., that the process is neither inevitable nor irreversible.

While the ghetto-makers press to turn a "frontier" area of the nation's capital into one more all-Negro enclave, a growing interracial group of residents who won't be panicked, pushed or bulldozed is defending homes and neighborhoods and setting an example in neighborhood democracy.

The motives of the group—called Neighbors, Inc.—are mixed. Because its members are residents of the area, they are fighting for their homes and neighborhoods against panic at the appearance of a Negro family and against the unscrupulous real estate agent looking for quick profits by turning over a neighborhood which to him is just so many parcels of commission-bearing real estate. They are fighting, too, because they believe that a racially-mixed neighborhood can be a good neighborhood.

To understand a situation in which residents of the nation's capital must fight for residential democracy, it is necessary first to understand a little of the capital itself. It is the only major city in the nation in which more than half the residents are Negro. With a reputation for being—or having been—a southern city in character, its white population dropped sharply immediately following the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court school desegregation decision.

One large part of Washington and the bulk of its suburbs are white residential areas; another large and growing section, and its schools, are virtually all Negro.

Between is the "frontier" area into which come Negro families seeking to escape their ghetto and find decent housing for their families in accord with their rising social and economic levels. They are accompanied by the real estaters and speculators.

Neighbors, Inc., was formed in this no-race's land by a group of white and Negro residents determined to block the profiteers and prove—initially to themselves but now to the world—that integration can be more than a word in a court edict and a cover for segregated housing.

Though no city is identical to any other city, what is happening on the Washington "frontier" is a carbon copy of similar situations in other American cities. The experience of Neighbors, Inc., may show other groups a way to beat segregation by real estate practice.

* * *

ONCE PEOPLE—including whites and Negroes in a mixed or changing neighborhood—start talking to each other, many of the things of which they may be afraid take on a truer, less frightening dimension and neighborhoods can be stabilized. This is part of Neighbors' job—to get people together and talking and to see that also present are the facts needed to combat myths—about race, myths about plummeting real estate values.

Neighbors, Inc., is also concerned—and effectively—with violations of a zoning ordinance against rooming houses, for instance, violations which can do more to break a neighborhood down than can racial change. It works on real estate people, and some will cooperate, to end the proliferation of "for sale" and "sold" signs and the phone and mail harassment which sow uneasiness among neighbors. It works on the municipal government (which in voteless Washington includes congressmen) to tighten up and enforce zoning and real estate regulations. It fights deteriorating streets and alleys. It does its own real estating to bring white families into its area and to help place Negro families in homes while preparing neighbors to live beside them.

Neighbors, Inc., is almost four years old. But it has been successful, more in some ways than in others. The number of real estate people who will cooperate with it is small, but growing. It has brought more than 30 white families into its integrated area, while preventing others from selling in panic.

Dues, Per Capita Hiked:

4-Day Week Goal Of Office Workers

Kansas City—Delegates to the 9th convention of the Office Employes have voted to press for a four-day, 30-hour week in future collective bargaining negotiations.

Pres. Howard Coughlin told the 300 OEIU convention delegates that the four-day week is "inevitable" in the white collar field because "the ever-increasing adoption of electronic data processing computers is wiping out white collar jobs at a fantastic rate and the automation revolution in the office is just beginning."

He described the successful development of a phonetic typewriter by the RCA Sarnoff laboratories and by Kyoto University in Japan which could affect the jobs of 1.5 million stenographers, typists and secretaries. The phonetic typewriter is actuated by the words spoken into a microphone and what is printed on the paper are words spelled according to their sound, not according to their normal spelling. A common business language code would be adopted so that the addressee could read the letter without difficulty.

Coupled with the shorter workweek resolution was another which called for federal government action to cushion the effects of automation on working people. The OEIU called for unlimited retraining for displaced workers, early retirement, extension of unemployment compensation and payment of expenses for workers who move from depressed to job-surplus areas. Additionally, local unions were urged to include in future contracts an "automation" clause to provide for training of present employes to fill mechanized jobs and liberal severance pay in case of layoffs.

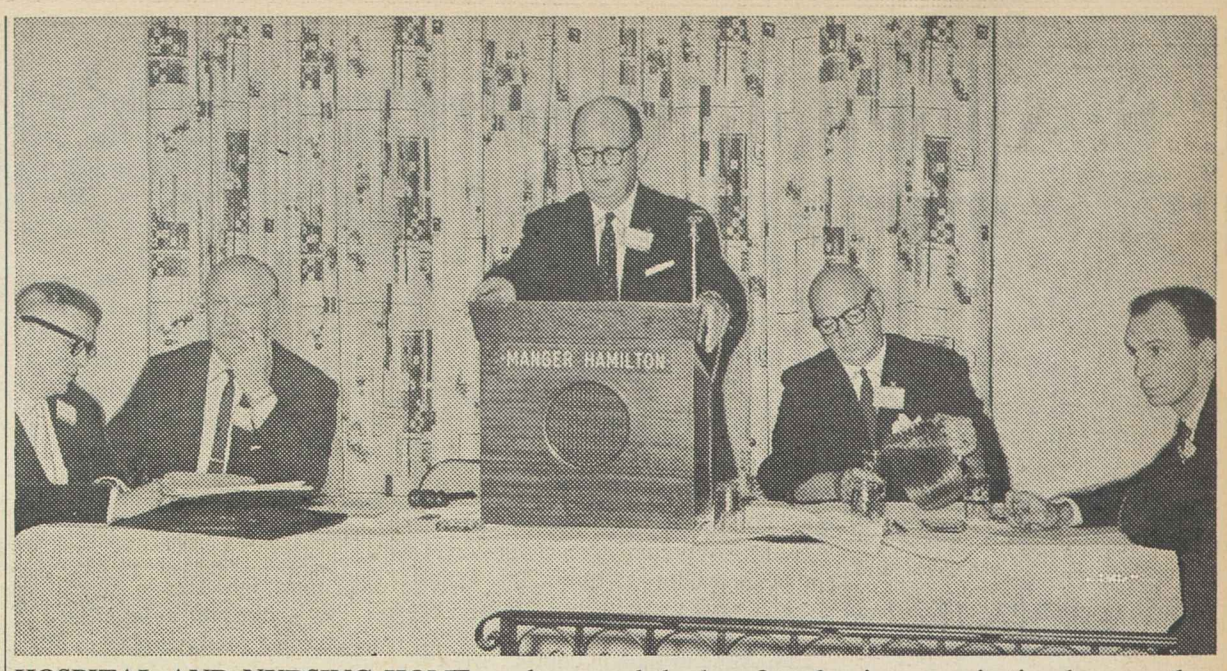
To assure a greater income to the international as well as local unions, the delegates after several hours of debate voted an increase in monthly dues effective Oct. 1 from the present $2 minimum and $5 maximum to $3 and $6. However, the President is empowered to waive the new minimum in "special organizing situations."

A 10-cent across-the-board per capita increase will go into effect Oct. 1 and an additional 5-cent increase will take effect Oct. 1, 1963. The roll-call vote resulted in 459 and nine-twelfths for the increases and 87 and eight-twelfths against.

Large Majority for Raise

A special organizing drive among stock brokerage employes in New York and Chicago was announced by Coughlin as a major effort by the OEIU this year and next. The union now has contracts with the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. This new organizing campaign would center on the brokerage houses themselves which, Coughlin estimated, employ about 25,000 in Wall Street alone.

"The time has come for employes in brokerage firms to receive the same kind of protection for their basic rights as the employes whom we have organized in the shipping industry, the paper industry, breweries, atomic energy and other industrial plants throughout the nation," Coughlin declared.



HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME workers need the benefits of union organization because they are "among the lowest paid workers" in the nation, Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes told delegates to the union's first conference on hospitals and nursing homes. Shown at the Washington, D. C., conference are, from left: Anthony G. Weinlein, BSEIU research director; Sec.-Treas. Thomas Kelly of BSEIU Local 250, San Francisco; Sullivan; BSEIU Sec.-Treas. George E. Fairchild, and Thomas Donahue, assistant to Sullivan.

Mount Drive to Create New Jobs Or Cut Workweek, Schnitzler Asks

New York—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler called on business and the government to mount a massive campaign to provide new jobs or be faced with the only other alternative, a decrease in the workweek, even down to 35 hours a week.

Schnitzler spoke at the 11th convention of the Hat Workers here. Also scheduled to appear were Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg and Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy.

Schnitzler pointed out that a few years ago an increase in the gross national product of $1 billion provided between 45,000 and 65,000 new jobs. Today a similar increase in the GNP provides only 3,656 jobs, and with the unemployment figure hovering around 4 million, even the Kennedy Administration's public works program of $660 million is not going to create the necessary openings, he said.

"The National Association of Manufacturers thinks that more profits is the key to beating unemployment," he said. "But spokesmen for NAM refuse to speak out on how much profit they expect before the unemployment situation can be cleaned up.

"We have heard these stories from the NAM before, but we don't intend to believe them until they can show us in black and white that they have a plan, a formula, in which unemployment can be eliminated by creating greater profits for industry."

In his keynote address, Hat Workers Pres. Alex Rose noted that the nation's economic and political forces are being sharply realigned. This is evidenced by the recent policy statement adopted by congressional Republicans, he said, and constitutes a frontal attack "on the Kennedy program in both foreign and domestic affairs and sets the issues clearly for the 1962 and 1964 campaigns."

Rose said that this statement has wiped out the difference between liberal and conservative Republicans. The GOP, he declared, is heading for the same disappointment it had in 1936 when Pres. Roosevelt captured every state but Maine and Vermont.

"The people will rally to Pres. Kennedy because they know that at stake is an orderly recovery from a recession . . . and also at stake is the new faith and vigor which has inspired the whole free world," he said. "The success of the Kennedy program will lead our nation to greatness and guide the whole free world to a new high plateau of human progress."

The 200 delegates, representing 35,000 members, were welcomed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who declared that practical and reasonable guideposts "must be established to reconcile and accommodate the general public interest with particular interests certain groups."

"Their overall design must encourage the achievement of social gains for the groups which have lagged behind and for the earliest possible completion of the unfinished business of this generation," he said.

Relative Morality Cited

Schnitzler contrasted the morality of business and union officials by quoting from a speech given by J. Byers Miller, executive secretary of the Audit Control & Examiners Association, who cited figures showing that in 1960 there were 1,771 cases of embezzlement in the 13,000 banks in the United States. Of these, 42.7 percent involved tellers and office workers, 30 percent were committed by cashiers, the functioning officers in most banks, 12.7 percent were by bank managers, 6 percent by bank vice presidents and 8.6 percent by presidents.

He compared this with the more than 60,000 local unions in the country in which, since the passage of the Landrum-Griffin law, bonding companies had not had to pay a single claim.

Unions Ask Congress To Ban Rail Mergers

Rail unions have called on Congress to halt the "unrestrained rush toward monopoly control of the railroad industry" by blocking temporarily mergers which would eliminate competition.

Pres. G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Railroad Trainmen and Pres. H. C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes joined in a warning that the growth in rail mergers threatens a disastrous breakdown in the nation's transportation system.

Testifying before the Senate Anti-trust & Monopoly subcommittee, the union leaders urged Congress to develop a new transportation policy which would more fully protect the public interest.

Meanwhile, they said, Congress should enact a bill sponsored by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and 11 other senators which would place the railroads under the anti-trust laws until Dec. 31, 1963. This would prevent the Interstate Commerce Commission from approving mergers which would restrict competition.

An exception would be allowed, under the Kefauver bill, for any railroad in involuntary bankruptcy, trusteeship or receivership.

Leighty emphasized in his testimony that:

- Rail labor is not opposed to all mergers and recognizes that some consolidations are advisable under terms that will protect the public interest.
- Union opposition to mergers is based on broad public interest as well as the "legitimate interest" of unions in protecting members' jobs, and rail unions have opposed certain mergers even under conditions of guaranteed job security.

Harrison, who was a member of the six-man committee appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1938 whose recommendations formed the basis for the Transportation Act of 1940, charged that the ICC in acting on merger proposals has not followed the guidelines intended by the law.

Monopoly Aim Charged

He warned that "the giants of the railway industry are seeking to group themselves into supergiants, to profit through monopoly power . . . and to turn their combined financial and industrial power against the railroads outside their merged system."

Kennedy, whose union has been carrying on a large-scale advertising campaign to alert the public to the implications of pending merger proposals, said:

"Literally hundreds of American communities, scores of industries, vast economic regions will feel the impact if the drastic plans for contraction of railroad facilities and services become effective."

Crotty charged that ICC procedures and policies "fail to provide the protection of the public interest which Congress clearly intended to afford in railroad merger cases."

Declaring that passage of the Kefauver bill "is an absolute necessity," he added:

"Here an entire industry is requesting authority to drastically curtail its plant and to eliminate competition to a major extent."

Pace of Job Increase Slows Down in May

Non-farm employment expanded more than seasonally in May "but at a somewhat slower pace than in recent months," the Labor Dept. reported.

The department in a more detailed report on May jobs and unemployment noted also that the seasonally adjusted workweek fell to 40.6 hours in mid-May from 40.8 hours the month before because the slight gain was less than expected at this time of year.

The earlier job report disclosed a slight dip in the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment from 5.5 percent in April to 5.4 percent in May and 3.7 million unemployed.

The non-farm payroll employment was up 285,000 in May to a total of 55.1 million. This was a gain of about 60,000 more than expected for the month. Employment in durable goods industries rose by 54,000, also more than seasonally, and total manufacturing moved up 33,000 but was still some 200,000 jobs short of the pre-recession high.

Construction employment, the report showed, failed to make its usual seasonal gain in mid-May with jobs moving up 141,000 compared to an expected 175,000.

Average weekly earnings of factory workers rose 64 cents to $97.20, a new high, 57 cents above the previous record in December 1961 and $5.10 above May a year ago. Hourly earnings increased to $2.40 in manufacturing, up 8 cents over a year earlier.

Average weekly overtime earnings of factory workers rose two-tenths of an hour to 2.8 hours, the highest since mid-May 1955. The rise in overtime is reflected in the new record average weekly earnings.

Seymour Wolfbein, deputy assistant secretary of labor, hailed the gains in non-farm employment, pointing out the better-than-seasonal gain despite falling employment in the steel industry. The strength in the durable goods sector, he said, came in the auto industry.

The employment picture for the first five months of the year, Wolfbein said, was "good" with total employment rising about 1 million more than would have been expected from seasonal influences and non-farm jobs increasing by 900,000, with about half the gain in the manufacturing sector.

"The picture is not bad at all," he said.

The job report was released as other government agencies reported the first rise in downtown retail sales in May in five months and the smallest rise in personal incomes in four months in May.

Commerce Sec. Luther Hodges, assessing the various reports and economic indicators, said it appeared that the nation would not reach "full economic activity" this year.

'Much Too Broad':

Potential Abuse Seen In Wiretapping Bill

Wiretapping by law enforcement officers can be justified only in cases involving espionage, treason or kidnapping, the AFL-CIO has declared in testimony before a House Judiciary Committee.

Thomas E. Harris, the federation's associate general counsel, reiterated AFL-CIO opposition to a wiretapping bill proposed by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy. He termed it "much too broad."

Labor, he said, puts a "high priority" on protection of an individual's right to privacy and "to be free from inordinate government scrutiny of his private affairs."

Since national security is "an overriding consideration," Harris said, an exception can be made but "even then we would like to see any grant of authority to engage in wiretapping accompanied by adequate safeguards."

The Justice Dept. bill would permit federal, state and local officials to obtain court permission to engage in wiretapping during investigations of specified crimes, including transmission of gambling information. It is intended, in part, to resolve the contradiction between Supreme Court and state court rulings.

The Supreme Court has held that wiretapping under any circumstances is a federal crime and that evidence obtained by it is inadmissible in federal courts. Many state laws permit police wiretapping and the use of wiretap evidence in state courts.

Harris said the provision of the bill authorizing wiretapping by state and local officers is "utterly objectionable" to the AFL-CIO. He said labor's position, expressed in an AFL-CIO convention resolution, is for "an absolute ban" on wiretapping or divulging of tapped information by any persons or officials except federal agents, under court authority, who are investigating espionage, treason or kidnapping.

Harris pointed out that electronic listening devices have been developed which, while not technically wiretaps, enable conversations to be picked up at considerable distances. He suggested that the committee consider including control of "electronic eavesdropping" in any legislation regulating wiretapping.

10-Year Ban Pledged On Lockouts, Strikes

Vancouver, B. C.—A contract pledging no strikes and no lockouts for 10 years on the huge Peace River power project now getting under way recently was signed by the Allied Hydro Council, representing 17 construction unions, and Peace Power Constructors, Ltd., representing all contractors.

Missile Base Peace At Canaveral Hailed

Cape Canaveral, Fla.—Workers at this key missile and space site and the union - management - government committee set up to avert local labor disputes were praised by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg for an "oustanding record" of "uninterrupted and economical operations."

The message was delivered by Julius E. Kuczma, executive secretary of the President's Missile Sites Commission, at ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the Cape Canaveral committee. He termed the record of only one man-day lost for every 3,300 worked "indeed worthy of commendation."

Factory Turnover Rate Holds in April

Manufacturing labor turnover was relatively stable between March and April with most changes seasonal in nature, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. has reported.

Hirings rose slightly to 38 per 1,000 while layoffs remained unchanged at 16 per 1,000 and quits, at 13 per 1,000, were about the same as in March. Layoffs, seasonally adjusted, were about half the rate of the recession's low point in February 1961, but hirings have not risen above the mark attained during the initial sharp pickup.

Missile Site Walkouts Drop to Record Low

(Continued from Page 1)

sion noted, "the missile site program opened a whole new field of labor relations questions for which there were no adequate precedents."

The commission lauded AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for leadership in dealing with these new problems and for throwing the weight of his office behind the commission.

The report also cited strong positions taken to back up labor's voluntary "no strike pledge" by Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and by heads of other unions.

Praising the on-the-spot work of local missile sites committees representing unions, management and the government, the report said they have been "primarily responsible for anticipating impending problems" and working out solutions before they "flare into a work stoppage."

Kennedy, in his comment on the report, said the nation "can be justifiably proud . . . when men of so many divergent backgrounds can set aside their separate interests and work in harmony in the national interest." He added:

"The record that has been set, while good, is not perfect and perhaps we can never reach perfection. I am confident, however, that the commission will continue to get the cooperation of all our workers, our labor unions and our management officials in making sure that our missile and space programs go forward uninterrupted by labor disputes and as economically as possible."

Labor Editor Dies In Pennsylvania

Wyomissing Hills, Pa.—Elwood R. Keppley, director of education for the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO and editor of the Federationist, its monthly publication, died of a heart attack after being stricken in his home here. He was 47.

An early member of Hosiery Workers Branch 10 in Reading who was jailed during the struggle to unionize the industry there, he later turned to newspaper work and became a member of the Reading Newspaper Guild. He joined the staff of the former Pennsylvania Federation of Labor early in 1960 and continued in the education and editorial posts after the merger with the former State Industrial Union Council later in the year.

He was stricken while apparently recovering from an earlier heart attack that had kept him in a Reading hospital for a month. Neighbors, friends and trade union associates he had met during years of labor, educational, political, religious and community activities joined in a memorial service in Reading. He is survived by his widow, Helen, and two daughters.

How 20 Companies Beat the 'Profit Squeeze'

	CASH FLOW AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, 5 YEAR TOTAL, 1957-61						COMMON SHARE EARNINGS 5 YEAR AVERAGE, 1957-61	
	Depreciation & Depletion	After-Tax Profits	Cash Flow	Cash Flow after Dividends	Capital Expenditures	"Net" Cash Flow as Percent of Capital Expenditures	Earnings per Share	Cash Flow per Share
	(In Millions of Dollars)							
Standard Oil (N.J.)	$2,550.6	$3,444.2	$5,994.8	$3,626.4	$4,233.7	85.7%	$3.23	$5.62
Dupont	720.1	1,956.1	2,676.2	1,080.8	1,044.0	103.5%	8.32	11.38
IBM	990.3	736.5	1,726.8	1,515.3	1,582.3	95.8%	5.37	12.59
Ford Motor Company	1,061.8	1,699.1	2,760.9	2,037.8	989.4	206.0%	6.20	10.07
International Paper Co.	274.3	378.7	653.0	450.6	405.8	111.0%	1.83	3.16
Dow Chemical	414.1	308.9	723.0	556.4	656.0	84.8%	2.31	5.42
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	242.9	353.7	596.6	462.9	349.2	132.6%	2.11	3.55
Armco Steel	190.1	317.6	507.7	294.3	318.4	92.4%	4.47	7.15
National Dairy Products	157.5	239.9	397.4	263.5	241.9	108.9%	3.41	5.65
Safeway Stores	137.6	171.4	309.0	226.8	269.8	84.1%	2.68	4.83
Owens-Illinois Glass	96.5	182.6	279.1	173.1	169.1	102.4%	4.60	7.03
St. Regis Paper	116.4	112.8	229.2	160.2	157.3	101.8%	2.29	4.61
National Biscuit Co.	59.3	126.4	185.7	97.5	68.0	143.4%	1.80	2.65
American Can	175.3	209.9	385.2	212.8	302.8	70.3%	2.49	4.56
American Optical	13.7	12.8	26.5	18.5	14.2	130.3%	3.18	6.58
Melville Shoe	16.6	28.8	45.4	20.3	20.0	101.5%	1.83	2.89
General Electric	598.2	1,213.2	1,811.4	938.2	631.1	148.7%	2.75	4.10
Bethlehem Steel	509.3	689.5	1,198.8	626.2	671.0	93.3%	2.91	5.05
Cone Mills Corporation	25.3	18.9	44.2	29.7	25.6	116.0%	1.06	2.46
ABC Vending Corporation	10.7	10.7	21.4	15.7	14.6	107.5%	.89	1.78

SOURCE: Standard and Poor's and Moody's

THIS TABLE DOCUMENTS the "profit squeeze" contention of business as a myth and shows that most companies have sufficient or more than enough funds on hand for capital investment in new plant and equipment.

A five-year total of depreciation allowances and after-tax profits for the 20 widely diversified companies listed above results in a "cash flow" that after dividends provided 13 of the companies more than 100 percent of their capital expenditures over the five years involved. The other seven companies ranged from 70 to 95 percent in terms of available funds for investment.

In the above table the term "cash flow" means a company's after-tax profits plus the amount of its depreciation allowances on existing plant and equipment. It represents total funds available to the company before dividends are paid out to stockholders. "Cash flow after dividends" or "net cash flow" is the amount of cash a company has left for investing in new plant and equipment after payment of dividends.

The extent by which company funds available for investment exceeded or fell below actual investment is shown in the column headed "net cash flow as percent of capital expenditures." A figure of 100 percent would mean that net cash flow and capital expenditures were equal.

Net profits after taxes per common stock share is shown under "earnings per share." If depreciation allowances are added to after-tax profits, the share earnings are much larger. This is shown in the column "cash flow per share." The table was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Proposed by U. S. Workers:

ILO Urged to Widen Education Programs

Geneva, Switzerland—American labor has called on the Intl. Labor Organization to broaden its assistance to trade unions for the development of educational programs for workers.

The call was made in a 9-point resolution placed before the ILO's 46th annual conference here by Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate. Faupl is also international representative of the Machinists.

"Workers' education is essential for promoting social progress and the operation of democratic institutions," the resolution stressed.

While recognizing the efforts already made by the ILO, the appeal urged intensification of the work being done. The need is particularly great, the resolution said, because of the growth of the labor movement in the newly developing countries.

The ILO was asked to give special attention to the furtherance of trade union progress to train instructors in methods and techniques of workers' education.

Before reaching the floor of the three-week conference of government, worker and employer delegates of the ILO's 102 member-countries, the resolution will be debated in the key resolutions committee, where AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is sitting with the workers' representatives.

'Development Decade' Backed

The committee has 20 resolutions before it, including one submitted by George L-P Weaver, assistant secretary of labor, who heads the U.S. delegation. It calls on the ILO to give full support to the United Nations "Development Decade" for the acceleration of economic and social development.

Working with Weaver as an adviser to the government delegation is George P. Delaney, a special assistant to Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg and Faupl's predecessor as American labor's representative to the ILO.

Pres. Al J. Hayes of the IAM is vice-chairman of the committee dealing with a proposed international pact to ban the sale, hire and use of machinery that could endanger the lives and health of workers because of inadequate safety equipment.

Lively debate between workers and employers was expected in a committee considering the issue of dismissals and layoffs. Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers is among the workers' representatives on the committee, which is laying the ground work for the first attempt by the ILO to set worldwide standards protecting the rights of workers whose employment is terminated.

The University of Geneva marked the opening of the conference by conferring an honorary doctor of laws degree on David A. Morse, the ILO's director general, who served in the Truman Administration as undersecretary of labor.

HARRY GOLDBERG of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs is shown addressing the recent fourth national congress of CISL, the Confederation of Italian Labor Unions, in Rome. Goldberg spoke as a fraternal delegate from the AFL-CIO. Other fraternal delegates included Sec. Gen. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

California Unions Marshal Forces To Back Brown in Tilt with Nixon

San Francisco—California labor came out swinging hard at Richard M. Nixon, Republican nominee for governor, in the wake of party primaries that chose the former Vice President to run against incumbent Democratic Gov. Edumund G. Brown.

In a statement hailing the "overwhelming success" of labor-endorsed candidates in both primaries, California AFL-CIO Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts promised swift expansion of the already-created statewide labor committee to re-elect Brown.

Brown in his first term has made a record of "positive progress" in state affairs, Pitts said, and "California cannot afford to risk its political future with a 20th-century Machiavellian opportunist like Nixon."

Nixon captured the Republican nomination by slightly less than a 2-1 margin against a self-proclaimed "conservative," Joseph C. Shell. Brown easily won Democratic renomination.

"As far as labor is concerned, Richard Nixon's nomination pretty well epitomizes the working man's stakes in this general election," Pitts said. "His primary campaign exposed the fallen national figure as a master of political deceit who is embarrassingly ignorant of California's problems.

Pitts said that in the closing days of the primary campaign Shell exposed the "absurdity" of the "moderate" tag Nixon's supporters have recently attempted to give him. Shell, a small independent oil producer, said the only choice for Republican voters was between "a little oilman" (himself) and Nixon, the "big oilman's man."

'Minor-League Brain Trust'

Pitts cited Shell as also charging that Nixon "doesn't know state issues and doesn't speak out on them until his minor-league brain trust draws up a white paper."

An "unholy alliance" of bankers, big oilmen, private utilities and real estate lobbyists backed Nixon, Pitts said. He charged that the same groups were responsible for defeat of a proposed bond issue to finance low-rental housing for elderly people.

Nixon attempted to portray himself as "the champion of the working man" in a last-minute "well-staged telethon," Pitts continued, but his "accumulated voting record is 87 percent hostile to the interests of working men and women and demonstrates that he has always served as the Charlie McCarthy of special interests."

The former Vice President has repeatedly opposed as "federal intervention" programs that would benefit the people while exhorting the states to "do more," Pitts declared, but in each case he eventually relied on repetition of "vague, evasive generalities" used by special interests "to cover up the fact that, in truth, they want nothing done."

Nixon's agricultural program was designed to appeal to "right-to-work" supporters in "corporate agriculture," Pitts said.

"If Nixon were truly attempting to help the working people," Pitts continued, he would not "parrot the shopworn American Medical Association objections to the Anderson-King health care bill that working people overwhelmingly support."

Common Market Seen Boosting U.S. Exports

Western Europe's steadily rising standard of living can mean vast new markets for American products if tariff barriers are negotiated downward, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared in a radio interview.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said workers in the Common Market countries of western Europe are "just beginning" to develop the mass purchasing power which has typified the economy of the United States and are starting "to reach out" for household appliances and other consumer products.

Biemiller, interviewed on the Mutual Broadcasting Network's Labor News Conference, noted that American labor in its early history supported high, protective tariffs.

He emphasized that labor's position has changed over the years to "almost unanimous" support of expanded trade because experience has shown that American workers "gained more jobs by increasing exports than they did by restricting imports."

He emphasized, however, that the AFL-CIO conditions its support of the Administration's trade expansion bill on the special provision for help to workers and firms hurt by import competition. Labor has "insisted," Biemiller said, that "it was the duty of the government to protect those people who get hurt" because of tariff actions taken by Congress or the President.

Biemiller noted that the tariff wall erected around the Common Market would be a threat to many of the 4 million American jobs dependent on exports unless the President had authority to negotiate broad-ranging tariff reductions.

The bulk of American exports, he also pointed out, comes from "the highest-paid American industries . . . an interesting fact that is sometimes overlooked."

Biemiller said the trade bill is encountering less opposition in Congress than had been predicted earlier this year because "the President has done a very good job" in convincing congressional leaders that the power he is requesting to negotiate tariffs is actually needed.

While enactment of the trade program will not automatically bring about an agreement with the Common Market, Biemiller predicted that both sides will "find it to their advantage" to work out agreements.

Cogen Elected, Pledges Drive For Contract

New York—Full support of the United Federation of Teachers in its drive for a first contract for Greater New York's 40,000 teaching employes was pledged by winning and losing candidates in the union's officer elections, just completed.

Pres. Charles Cogen, returned for a two-year term by a vote of 6,300 to 2,801, said the first order of union business is to bring negotiations to a successful conclusion. Vice Pres. Roger A. Parente, who ran against Cogen, promised the winner full support in helping to make the union a "larger and more dynamic vehicle of expression" for teachers' views.

Cogen said the vote was a "mandate for continued militancy tempered by a sense of responsibility" and expressed the hope that the Board of Education and city fiscal authorities will cooperate in bringing a "sense of security and stability to a demoralized teaching staff."

Schools Get 1,500 Tapes of World Parley

Fifteen hundred tapes of the 1960 AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs have so far been produced for use in high school and college classes. The tapes feature statements of principles with continued pertinence by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Gen. John B. Medaris, Dr. Henry Kissinger, then Under-Sec. of State Douglas Dillon, William Chapman Foster and other experts on world affairs.

A recent letter from Bobby R. DePoyster, teacher of social studies at Biggersville High School, Corinth, Miss., is typical of the response to the tapes:

"My students were amazed at the new teaching aid. This was the first time that this school has used any tape recordings. They created more interest in world affairs and some of my students have done additional research on the subjects discussed.

"The tapes have meant the beginning of our tape library. The PTA also was appreciative when they learned that the AFL-CIO had made such a library possible."

Primary Victory Won by Johnston

Columbia, S. C.—Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.) won a smashing victory in his bid for renomination to a fourth term, defeating conservative Gov. Ernest Hollings in the Democratic primary.

Johnston carried all but one of the state's 46 counties in rolling up his victory. He will face Republican W. D. Workman, Jr., in November. Johnston is chairman of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

In the gubernatorial primary Donald S. Russell, former president of the University of South Carolina, defeated four other candidates, including Lt. Gov. Burnet R. Maybank, Jr.

Cathedral Dedicated to Worker-Saint

La Crosse, Wis.—Union officials participated in a public ceremony here dedicating the new Cathedral of St. Joseph the Workman, and heard Gov. Gaylord Nelson (D) salute the "dignity and skill of labor" at a civic dinner following the church ceremony.

Among those present at the dedication were AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Charles Heymanns, AFL-CIO staff Rep. Leon J. DeBroux, and three officials of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO, Pres. George A. Haberman, Sec.-Treas. George W. Hall and Vice Pres. John W. Schmitt.

Nelson said recognition of labor's dignity and skill, celebrated in the name of St. Joseph the Workman, was not achieved without help from church people. Social ferment and social change can, he said, take place in the United States within the religious framework of our society rather than outside, as in many other countries.

Labor representatives played a prominent part when the cornerstone of the new cathedral was placed Sept. 11, 1960. Principal speakers at that time were Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electric Workers; Bishop John P. Treacy of the Catholic diocese of La Crosse, and Heymanns.

Aim at 'L' and 'G':

House Democrats Hit NLRB Critics

(Continued from Page 1)

now seeks to reduce the law's effectiveness by "scattering important labor board functions" to federal judges.

● Congress has never in fact banned "all forms of secondary boycotting," but has written only a "general provision" which it then "hedged and limited by carefully chosen words of art" familiar in the legislative process.

● The first case cited by Landrum and Griffin as an example of the NLRB's "nimble footwork" in misconstruing the law was not a labor board decision at all—but a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in an opinion written by retired Justice Harold H. Burton, a one-time Republican senator.

● The claim of Landrum and Griffin that the board "opened loopholes" which the courts were "reluctant to upset" ignores the fact that following passage of the Taft-Hartley amendments in 1947, the courts overturned "almost completely the entire previous line" of board decisions.

● The courts not only upset the principles of earlier decisions but also "chose to pass on the facts" of case after case to make certain the board had correctly reached conclusions based on a "preponderance of testimony" before trial examiners.

● The Supreme Court in 1960 reviewed six NLRB decisions and reversed five of them; in 1961 it reviewed nine and reversed six. U.S. Courts of Appeals in 1960 reviewed 125 decisions, reversed or remanded 33 of them, enforced 38 of them partially and enforced in full 54—only 43 percent of the total. They were not "reluctant to upset" board orders.

● In accusing the NLRB of taking "a first step away" from a secondary-boycott doctrine previously enforced rigorously against unions, Landrum and Griffin "did not tell us" that the labor board moved only after the doctrine had previously been "repudiated in three different courts of appeals in five different decisions."

● Numerous cases show that the labor board instead of "seeking to carve out sizable boycott loopholes" has instead gone "out of its way" to protect "the small independent contractor from the predatory practices of a few local unions."

A table of each individual board member's votes in 27 recent boycott cases showed many cases decided unanimously or by three-member panels; others decided 4-1 with one member of the majority filing a concurring opinion; only about 10 decided by 3-2 votes. Three members are serving terms to which they were nominated by former Pres. Eisenhower; only two by appointment of Kennedy.

Both Landrum and Griffin took the floor during the Democratic counter-attack to defend or restate their viewpoints. Griffin suggested board jurisdiction should be limited by setting up regional boards, by transferring trial of unfair-practice charges to federal courts, and by authorizing court review of refusal of the NLRB general counsel to issue an unfair-practice complaint.

Landrum reiterated a conviction that the "labor board has been wrong" and that not enough cases have been appealed to the courts.

Neither renewed the charge of "tortured interpretation" or "ingenious innovations."

Critics 'In Wrong Pew'

Pucinski, Thompson and Miller charged that the critics were in "the wrong pew." If they had a quarrel with decisions, said Thompson, they should "propose an amendment to Congress."

Problems of administering the law "are nettlesome, with the quality of quicksilver," said Pucinski, and "flew into one another with fluidity." The only "pattern" found in decisions is a "pattern of deciding each case on the merits."

Stating that renewed episodes were anticipated of "these long-range colloquies" on NLRB policy on the House floor, O'Hara invited Griffin to debate Pucinski's charge that giving federal courts jurisdiction over unfair-practice cases "would result in a patchwork-quilt national labor policy with different interpretations and standards" in more than 100 federal courts.

Speaking from his NLRB experience as a field examiner, Miller said that "almost each case" investigated presents a "borderline situation," and that the so-called "borderline" cases "are the order of the day rather than the exception."

There is "no litmus-paper test" for determining if a labor practice is "unfair," he said, and when members of Congress disagree with a decision on unfair practices or jurisdiction, "it is not the board that is derelict" or even Congress, but "the contrary, ordinary traffic in human events" that makes the facts of each case different and complex, he declared.

GREATER NEW YORK FUND presentation of a plaque to the New York local of the Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA) is shown above. From left to right are Irving Lewis, assistant executive secretary of the local; Marvin Kanter, representative of the fund, making the presentation to Pres. Cliff Norton of the local, and Kenneth Groot, executive secretary of the local. The presentation was made at the monthly meeting of the local's directors.

Congressional Leaders Seek Votes To Pass Key Administration Bills

By David L. Perlman

The Kennedy Administration and its legislative leaders have launched an all-out drive to line up the votes needed to pass as much of the President's program "as humanly possible" before Congress adjourns.

A White House strategy session with the House and Senate Democratic leadership focused on major measures which will be up for decisive votes in the near future:

● The Senate-passed farm bill, aimed at cutting the mounting food surplus piled up in costly storage facilities.

● The trade expansion bill, which the President is reported to regard as the most important legislation before Congress.

● A sharply-controversial tax bill, presently bogged down in a divided Senate committee after having passed the House.

● Health care for the aged under social security. **(Story Page 1)**

A preliminary test of the Administration's vote-corralling ability gave some encouragement to the Democratic leadership as the House voted 210-192 for a temporary increase in the nation's debt limit after defeating a GOP attempt to trim the amount by $2 billion.

Republicans had argued that limiting the Treasury Dept.'s ability to borrow money on a short-term basis pending tax receipts would force the government to spend less. The GOP then claimed "foul," charging that some Republicans had been told that defense contracts in their districts would be endangered if the debt limit was not raised adequately.

Up for a vote in the House—and expected passage—as the AFL-CIO News went to press was a major labor and Administration backed equal-pay-for-women bill.

Employer opposition to the bill, led by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, was expected to take the form of weakening amendments to the committee measure which would require employers in interstate commerce to pay the same wages to men and women doing "comparable" work.

The farm bill, which passed the Senate by a narrow 42-38 margin, had been scheduled for a House vote the week of June 11 but Democratic leaders postponed action a week in the hopes of switching a few more opposition votes.

Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman plunged into the thick of the battle for the bill and sharply attacked the powerful Farm Bureau, which has opposed it. The Farmer's Union and several other farm organizations support the bill which would impose tight new controls on the production of wheat, corn and other feed grains, expand the soil bank program and attempt to convert excess farm acreage to recreational use.

In a letter to each member of the House, Freeman declared:

"If Congress should fail to act on a farm bill in this session, the law requires that I carry out the programs in effect before 1961 for wheat and feed grains. These programs have already failed, and they would cost the public at least $1 billion more each year than the proposed program."

The trade bill, originally scheduled to be taken up the week of June 18, was pushed over to the following week as a result of the changed timetable on the farm bill.

Still uncertain are Senate prospects for the tax bill. Administration leaders are pressing Finance Committee Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), who opposes the measure, to bring it out for floor action in July.

6-16-62

Pilots Demand Standards for Airport Safety

Miami Beach—Delegates to the Airline Pilots convention here have voted to demand strict federal standards for airport fire and rescue facilities, backed up by legislation directing the Federal Aviation Agency to withhold funds from any airport or heliport with inadequate safety equipment.

The delegates, representing 14,000 crew members of 48 air lines, termed substandard fire and rescue facilities "a major hazard to air safety and the traveling public."

In other action as the union wound up its 17th biennial convention, the ALPA:

● Voted to seek contract language prohibiting reprisals against any flight crew personnel who respect a picket line and requiring that all passengers routed on a struck air line be informed of the strike.

● Passed a special assessment of 1 percent of members' earnings for one year, but authorized the payments to be spread over two years.

● Reiterated full support of the two-year Southern Airways strike and voted to extend benefits being paid to Southern pilots until two months after they are returned to work.

BLMR Publicity Post Given Conn

Richard Conn, onetime labor publicist and later a weekly newspaper publisher, recently was named director of the Office of Information in the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, Commissioner John L. Holcombe has announced.

Conn was director of publicity for the southern organizing operations of the former CIO from 1949 to 1953, when he founded the Jefferson Reporter, a suburban Louisville, Ky., weekly. He joined the Labor Dept. staff in 1961.

Back Pay Proposed for 186 Furniture Strikers

Ft. Smith, Ark.—Reinstatement and back pay for 186 members of the Furniture Workers who went on strike June 1, 1961, against the Ft. Smith Chair Co., have been recommended by a National Labor Relations Board examiner.

Trial Examiner Sydney S. Asher, Jr., found that management's "last offer" in contract negotiations—a demand that it be allowed to set wage and incentive rates unilaterally, without being required to arbitrate the issue—constituted an insistence on substantial changes in the contract.

Therefore the rights of the striking employes were protected by law, Asher said, despite the fact that UFW Local 270 had failed to notify the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service before striking as the law requires.

Action of management in firing the strikers, along with refusing to bargain, unlawfully prolonged the strike and converted it into an unfair-practice strike, the examiner found. He recommended:

● Full reinstatement of all employes to their former or substantially equivalent jobs, without prejudice to their seniority or other rights and privileges, with discharge if necessary of any employe hired after June 8, 1961.

● Payment for any loss of pay at rates which the employe would normally have earned, plus 6 percent interest from date of firing.

ACWA Wins 12.5 Cents in Shirt Plants

New York—Wage increases of 5 cents an hour in September 1962 and another 7.5 cents an hour a year later, plus other improvements, have been agreed to by the Clothing Workers and major shirt manufacturers for a group of about 20,000 shirt industry workers.

ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky said the agreement is expected to set a pattern for 150,000 workers in the unionized shirt, outer-wear and single-pants industry.

The negotiators, headed by Potofsky for the union and Robert M. Dale of the Arrow Co. for the manufacturers, agreed to extend existing contracts from June 1964 to September 1965, subject to reopening by either party.

It was agreed also that trustees of the Amalgamated cotton garment welfare and pension program may improve program benefits by increasing the industry contribution from 6 percent of payroll to an amount not exceeding 6.5 percent, if they agree such an increase is needed.

The agreement, negotiated under an annual reopener clause, also provides increased minimum rates for hourly-paid workers in cotton garment plants.

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Meany Urges Tax Cut Now On Low, Middle Incomes

CHEMICAL WORKERS, on strike since May 4, man the picket line at the Wilmington, Calif., plant of the U.S. Borax & Chemical Corp., makers of Twenty Mule Team products. One picket was struck by a train on the crossing, where three policemen are shown. The strike began when company negotiators insisted on "management rights" clauses in the contract. **(See story Page 3)**

Action Necessary To Speed Recovery

An immediate temporary tax cut for low and middle-income families "is necessary as an emergency measure" to reduce unemployment and "avoid slowing the rate of economic growth," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has told Pres. Kennedy.

In a memorandum to the President on June 14, Meany declared the AFL-CIO is deeply concerned "that the pickup from the recession will be aborted" unless immediate action is taken.

The AFL-CIO president is currently in Geneva attending the Intl. Labor Organization meetings. His memorandum to Kennedy was conveyed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Meany told the President that the AFL-CIO is "vigorously opposed to an across-the-board individual income tax cut." The stimulus that the economy needs, he wrote, is the impact of a cut in the first individual income tax bracket which will be reflected in immediate spending and new purchasing power.

Kennedy had announced earlier that he would recommend to Congress later this year for action in 1963 an across-the-board tax reduction "in personal and corporate income tax rates."

Meany declared that a corporate tax cut "would also be very unwise."

Incentives to business "are already quite great" and another $2.5 billion will be given it through the tax investment credit provision in the House-passed tax bill and the revision of government depreciation schedules, he said.

Research Findings Cited

Citing studies by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research showing that a majority of 20 selected corporations had more than enough available funds after taxes and dividends to meet all their capital expendi-

(Continued on Page 12)

Agreement Reached in Air Dispute

A final 24-hour bargaining session in Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg's office — climaxing more than a week of unprecedented top-level government mediation to avoid an airline tieup —has settled a dispute between the Flight Engineers and Trans World Airlines. The agreement raised hopes for final solution of a six-year controversy over crew qualifications and job assignments on the nation's airlines.

Goldberg, tired but elated, told newsmen that the agreement is "clearly in the national interest." He expressed the thanks of Pres. Kennedy, "with whom I have been in constant communication," to all parties involved "in bringing about the voluntary resolution of this dispute."

He said he was hopeful that the pact would prove "helpful" in solving similar disputes on Eastern and Pan American airlines.

Negotiators for the Flight Engineers said they will recommend membership ratification of the pact as "the best agreement possible." Special ratification meetings will be held at TWA bases in the United States and overseas.

(Continued on Page 4)

Supreme Court Rules:

Individual Strikers Exempt from Suits

By Eugene A. Kelly

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a company cannot collect damages from individual union officers and members for a peaceful work stoppage conducted by their local union.

The high court in its 8-0 landmark decision upheld the contention of the Oil Workers, and a supporting brief entered by the AFL-CIO, that union officers or members cannot be held personally liable for union actions in such cases.

Any other finding, the federation said in its amicus curiae brief, would be a "calamity for American labor relations" because the suit involved an "almost unprecedented situation—an attempt by an employer to hold his individual employes liable" for money damages for participating in "a peaceful work stoppage, allegedly in violation of a no-strike clause" in a collective bargaining agreement.

By the same 8-0 vote the court refused to delay the hearing of a suit by the same firm, the Sinclair Refining Co., for $12,500 damages against the OCAW and its Local 7-210 in East Chicago, Ind., for work stoppages on Feb. 13 and 14, 1959, allegedly in violation of contract. That suit was returned to the District Court for trial.

Injunction Denied

Another phase of the same lawsuit was settled by the court, 5-3, in a ruling that the lower courts correctly dismissed Sinclair's suit for an injunction against future strikes or work stoppages which are, or could be, subject to grievance procedure. Federal courts lack jurisdiction in such cases, the high court said, because the Norris-LaGuardia Act bars injunctions against strikes.

The AFL-CIO filed a brief also on the latter point and its position was upheld by the high court, according to the federation's counsel. The briefs were submitted by J. Albert Woll, general counsel; Theodore J. St. Antoine of Woll's office, and Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel.

(Continued on Page 4)

Human Rights Aid Campaign Urged on ILO

Geneva, Switzerland—Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization, has called on the ILO to expand its technical assistance program into the field of human rights.

He told the 102-nation ILO's annual conference that the promotion of human rights through technical aid would give the agency the "new tool it needs if it is to discharge properly its mission of advancing freedom and social justice for workers everywhere."

Faupl, who is an international representative for the Machinists, launched the idea for a breakthrough in the ILO's activities during the general debate continuing through most of the three-week ses-

(Continued on Page 12)

Tory, Rightist Parties May Rule Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—A cliff-hanging, right-wing government appears to be in prospect for Canada as a result of the June 18 federal elections. The massive Conservative majority of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker was slashed back from 205 seats in the 265-seat Parliament to a minority of 118 seats. If, as expected, the Conservatives hold on to power it is likely they will form some sort of a coalition with the right-wing, monetary reform Social Credit Party, which scored a stunning upset in the Province of Quebec.

All other parties made gains at the expense of the Conservatives. The New Democratic Party, formed last summer by trade unionists, Canada's social

(Continued on Page 5)

Congressional Action Asked to Spur School Desegregation Enforcement

Legislation designed to speed enforcement of the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

Federation spokesmen told a House Education & Labor subcommittee that congressional action is needed because many states "after eight years of opportunity have failed to implement . . . the mandate of the Supreme Court to desegregate the public schools with all deliberate speed."

Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair, accompanied by Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, supported key features of similar bills introduced by Representatives Herbert Zelenko (D-N.Y.) and Frank Kowalski (D-Conn.).

The AFL-CIO urged the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), to approve legislation which would:

- Require every school board which has not desegregated its public schools to adopt a desegregation plan within six months, with first-step compliance not later than the 1963-64 school year.
- Direct the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to certify to the Attorney General any school districts which fail to comply with the statute.
- Authorize the Attorney General to file suit "in the name of the United States" to compel compliance.

"This is the most vital feature of the proposed legislation," Fair declared. "If enacted, the burden of implementing the decision of the Supreme Court would not fall upon local families in the school district."

- Provide federal grants and

(Continued on Page 2)

'Free Competition' Preferred:

Brand-Pricing Bill Opposed by Labor

A bill to permit manufacturers to set the retail price of their brand-name products would result in "higher prices to consumers without compensating benefits for small business," the AFL-CIO has charged.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller recently urged a Senate Commerce subcommittee to kill a so-called "quality stabilization" bill, which he said differed only in detail from "fair trade" bills introduced in past years.

"Good quality in a product is its own best salesman," Biemiller said. "Under free competition a genuinely good product will command a sufficient volume of sales at a price adequate to insure its production. Good products, which consumers want, do not need artificial price supports."

Meanwhile, on the other side of the Capitol where a House subcommittee took up a companion bill, an Administration spokesman strongly opposed the measure.

Assistant Atty. Gen. Lee Loevinger said it would result in the prices of most products being set by one major manufacturer and also put such companies beyond the reach of the anti-trust laws.

"The only reason anyone is interested in this bill is to eliminate price competition," Loevinger declared.

In his testimony before the Senate subcommittee, Biemiller declared that if quality protection is to be the basis for price support, "we would need some kind of impartial product-evaluation system . . . so that the buyer could know for sure that when he pays a quality price he is in fact getting a quality product."

The bill, introduced by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and seven co-sponsors, would not fulfill its intended purpose of helping small businesses, Biemiller contended. He added:

Small Business Advantage

"Freedom to compete on prices is often the chief competitive advantage of small business against big business rivals who are better able to afford services and advertising."

Furthermore, he said, under uniform brand prices, larger firms will find a bigger market for lower-priced "house brands," which are often identical to the brand name products. "The small business man usually cannot promote house brands of his own and thus will lose out," he added.

"At the very least," Biemiller said, "prescription drugs ought to have a blanket exemption from any form of legalized resale price-setting by brand-name owners."

He pointed out that even where the identical prescription drug is produced by several firms under different brand names, "no price competition will exist for the consumer if his doctor follows the usual practice of prescribing a specific brand of drug."

The "only price competition that can exist as far as that brand is concerned," Biemiller declared, "is between the different retail outlets. This bill would shut off that competition."

From the consumer's viewpoint, Biemiller emphasized, "there is no good argument" for the fair trade type bill.

If enacted, he declared, "the right to shop for the lowest price . . . would disappear. Costly competitive brand-name advertising would increase prices generally."

Ford Politics Caused Strike, Reuther Says

Detroit—Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther charged the Ford Motor Co. with provoking and prolonging a strike at the Walton Hills, O., Ford stamping plant to serve "its own political purposes in Michigan."

Reuther said the company was pressuring Gov. John B. Swainson to sign a bill nullifying a Michigan State Supreme Court decision which permits workers laid off because of a strike in another plant of the same corporation to collect unemployment compensation.

The strike at the Walton Hills plant started June 6 after month-long negotiations on production standards. As it continued about 70,000 Ford workers in other plants were laid off.

Reuther asserted the company "is trying to force production standards upon the workers which are both unfair and unreasonable and which the company's own department supervision has admitted to local officials and the workers involved are unfair and unreasonable."

The political charge stems from a letter sent by Kenneth D. Cassidy, Ford vice president for industrial relations, to Swainson urging him to sign a legislature-passed bill nullifying the state court decision.

20 Big Firms Each Top Combined Union Funds

A single corporation—the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey—had assets in 1960 nearly seven times as great as the combined assets of the entire U.S. labor movement. After deduction of liabilities, Standard Oil's net worth was still more than five times the comparable figure for all unions.

Fortune Magazine's directory of the largest U.S. industrial corporations showed 20 firms each having assets at least as great as the $1.5 billion reported by unions under the Landrum-Griffin Act. Thirteen of the firms exceeded the labor movement's net asset total of $1.3 billion.

The assets for the 20 corporations total $65.8 billion, with a net worth totaling $46 billion.

Total Union Assets Put at $1.5 Billion

Add together all the assets of virtually every local, district, national and international union in the United States—including the value of mimeograph machines, strike funds, buildings and bank accounts—and the total comes to $1.5 billion.

That's the figure the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports came up with after totaling the financial reports of 44,530 labor unions, including 260 national organizations. Deducting liabilities—money owed—left total net assets of about $1.3 billion.

BLMR Commissioner John L. Holcombe said the typical local union—halfway down the financial list—had net assets of $2,276. Based on financial reports submitted in late 1959 or 1960 under the Landrum-Griffin Act's reporting requirements, it took in $3,600 in dues and other income during the year and paid its officers $767 for their services.

The Labor Dept. statistical summary showed national unions having assets of $770.8 million, with liabilities of $147.9 million. Local unions reported assets totaling $670.1 million and liabilities of $43 million. Unions other than national or local had nearly $100 million in assets and almost $33 million in liabilities.

During the year covered by the report, local unions took in a total of $9 million more than they paid out, national unions $1 million more than disbursements, and intermediate unions, such as district councils, $300,000 more than they took in.

According to the report, 75 percent of national unions had total receipts of under $1 million, while 70 percent of local unions had total receipts of less than $10,000.

Congress Urged to Aid School Desegregation

(Continued from Page 1)

technical assistance to help local school districts meet "special problems" they may encounter in starting desegregation programs.

Fair said, however, that a provision of the Kowalski bill which would withhold up to 50 percent of federal grants-in-aid from states which fail to desegregate would "penalize children" for the actions of administrative officials.

Federal school desegregation legislation is necessary, Fair said, because "the long years of delay have taught us that this is the only way by which schools everywhere in the United States can be integrated with all deliberate speed ordered by the Supreme Court."

Also testifying in favor of the legislation was Selma M. Borchardt, vice president and Washington representative of the Teachers.

She endorsed the "needed enforcement provisions" of the two bills, suggested a provision that "neither teachers nor pupils are to be assigned or denied an assignment on the ground of race," and proposed establishment of an advisory board appointed by the President to assist the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare in developing desegregation standards and programs.

Severance Pay Won in 3 ABC Pacts

Three contract settlements providing severance pay for displaced workers have been hailed by the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers as major breakthroughs in collective bargaining.

ABC local unions in Newark, N. J., Chicago and Paterson, N. J., concluded negotiations with employers of more than 2,000 members. Managements agreed to give up to 10 weeks' pay to workers who lose jobs as a result of plant closing due to consolidation, department shutdowns or elimination of jobs because of automation.

Severance also is provided in a San Francisco contract covering 450 members of Local 24 and major bread and cake bakers. In the event of a plant shutdown or a layoff due to automation, workers with three or more years of service may draw up to 10 weeks' pay.

A spokesman said ABC regards the payment of severance as a cushion to soften the impact of unemployment but not an answer to problems brought by increased mechanization, automation, mergers and plant consolidations.

The Chicago settlement followed a 5-day strike by 1,350 members of Local 1 at 14 plants. A new three-year pact includes wage increases of 10 cents an hour effective May 1 and additional 9-cent increases at one-year intervals; four weeks' vacation after 25 years.

Local 84 in Newark won increases of 7.5 cents this year and 8 cents next year; an additional one-half cent for welfare; severance payments and vacations up to four weeks.

Local 165, Paterson, got 8-cent increases for 112 Continental Baking Co. workers as of May 1 this year and next, plus severance and four-week vacations for 25 years of service.

The San Francisco contract provides longer vacations for veterans starting next Jan. 1; severance, and wage increases of 10 cents this year, another 8 cents next May 1, and an extra 1 cent to be paid toward medical care expenses of workers on pension.

UFT Offers Conditional Strike Ban

New York—The United Federation of Teachers has offered to include some form of no-strike pledge in its first proposed contract with the New York Board of Education provided a satisfactory agreement can be reached on other issues.

School board negotiators broke off talks on a first contract, saying further meetings would not be held unless the union agrees to a no-strike pledge.

The union—Local 2 of the Teachers—has asked board representatives to resume negotiations in an effort to reach agreement before summer vacation. The UFT hopes to finish the bargaining process by June 26, date of the last meeting of the school year for its delegate assembly.

UFT negotiators headed by Pres. Charles Cogen earlier had reached agreement with board representatives on a wage "package" increase of $36.5 million but still unsettled are grievance procedures, transfer rights and the holding of faculty meetings on school time.

Teaching employes have sought a contract for several years but long were frustrated. Last December the UFT won an election giving it the right to represent all 40,000 teaching employes in collective bargaining, and negotiations have been in progress since January.

Facts Catch Up with Story of Union Fine

Milwaukee—Remember the story about Mrs. Mary Ellen Benson and Local 356 of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, which allegedly fined her $5 because she wanted to go to church—and about Judge Robert J. Miech, who was supposed to have upheld the union? Well, it didn't happen that way.

Here's the story as reported by United Paper, official publication of the UPP:

On Sept. 16, 1954, Local 356 amended its bylaws to provide for a $5 assessment on any member who did not attend at least three out of the six meetings a year. Mrs. Benson, who joined the local the same year, attended but one meeting in the next six years and paid the $5 assessment each year.

Last year she simply refused either to attend the meetings or pay the assessment. The union sued in county court. There was no trial, but at a pre-trial conference Judge Miech pointed out that earlier court decisions had upheld a union's right to meet on Sunday and to fine members who do not attend. Mrs. Benson paid $5.40 in court costs—and the assessment.

The Milwaukee Journal carried a story which in effect said Mrs. Benson was fined for going to church instead of to the union meeting. United Press Intl. put on its news wires another version which gave the impression she had been fined $10.40.

Six days later the Journal carried an account of the UPI garble and quoted Judge Miech as saying: "The implication was that it was a criminal matter and that I levied the fine."

Mrs. Benson never mentioned church attendance as a reason for not going to the union meeting until the pre-trial conference with Judge Miech. She denied to the Journal—which printed it—that she had told the union she could not attend meetings because she wanted to go to church.

Never in the past had she raised the question of conflict in the times of the church service and the union meeting with any union officer or at any meeting, G. R. Van Till, secretary of Local 356, said.

"We have many members who hold high positions in their respective churches," he added, "and who manage to attend both union meetings and church services. Our chairman has never refused to excuse anyone who had to go to church.

"Not once in eight years has any member made an effort to change the Sunday morning meetings to any other time or day."

UPP Pres. Paul L. Phillips said an international union investigation showed that had Mrs. Benson "told her purported dilemma to the union secretary at the union office, which is right across the street from where she is employed, she would have readily been excused, as have many others before her."

British Unions Protest Aden Arrests, Jailings

London—The Public Service Intl. has protested to the British Colonial Office against the arrest and imprisonment of two Aden trade union leaders under an oppressive Industrial Relations Ordinance outlawing strikes. Sentenced to three months in jail were Assistant Gen. Sec. Ali Aswadi of the Aden Trades Union Congress and Pres. Abdul Latif of the British Forces Local Workers Union.

Under Kerr-Mills Program:

Aged Sick Forced To Pledge Homes

Many elderly persons unable to pay for needed medical care have been forced to put up their homes as security to qualify for help under the Kerr-Mills Act, the Senate Special Committee on Aging reported in a study of the act's first 18 months of operations.

The analysis found that the Kerr-Mills program of medical assistance to the aged (MAA) is so limited and qualified that it has failed to prove a "significant weapon in meeting medical requirements of America's elderly."

Only 24 states and three territories have put into effect the MAA program, which provides federal funds to match state payments on health care for needy persons 65 or over.

All of the programs, the report noted, apply humiliating means tests, 12 of them extend the means test to the sick person's relatives, 10 attempt to recover aid payments from a patient's estate after he dies, and nine "have recovery provisions . . . extending to the homes of people receiving help and collectible after death."

In releasing the staff report, Committee Chairman Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) declared:

Kerr-Mills 'Fell Short'

"The analysis shows quite conceivably that, measured against anticipated results, Kerr-Mills has fallen considerably short of the goal set by its more optimistic proponents."

Kerr-Mills is the program the American Medical Association says is all the nation needs to take care of the health requirements of its aged citizens.

McNamara, however, said the staff report underscored the need for enactment of the Anderson-King bill, which would provide old-age health insurance to retired persons under the social security program. This, he said, would make it financially feasible for more states to implement MAA for those not covered by social security.

"The two programs together would provide the broad base of financial assistance that would help assure older Americans independence, dignity and security in their old age," McNamara said. But MAA alone, he added, will not do the job "now or in the years to come."

The analysis made these other findings:

- Only half of 1 percent of the 65-and-over population received MAA help in March 1962. More than two-thirds of these 88,264 persons lived in three states—California, Massachusetts and New York.
- About 90 percent of federal funds spent so far on MAA have gone to just four states—California, Massachusetts, Michigan and New York.
- Benefits vary widely and are sharply limited in many states. One state, for example, provides only six days of hospital care.
- Limitations in a number of programs affect the quality of care provided and restrict the patient's right to choose his own doctor.
- Administrative expenses are a heavy drain on state funds. For each $1 spent on actual care in one state, they amounted to $1.24.

A DELEGATION of Auto Workers gathers on the steps of the Capitol on a recent visit. The UAW members were part of an AFL-CIO union group which urged members of the House and Senate to enact "equal pay for equal work" legislation. Speakers at a legislative conference in Washington included Jacob Clayman, co-director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Assistant Labor Sec. Esther Peterson, and Representatives Edith Green (D-Ore.), Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.), Gracie Pfost (D-Ida.), Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), Ralph J. Rivers (D-Alaska) and Harold M. Ryan (D-Mich.).

Borax Strike Blamed On 'Management Rights'

Los Angeles—Company insistence on sweeping "management rights" clauses in a contract with the Chemical Workers has been blamed for causing and prolonging a strike of 400 workers which began May 4 at the U.S. Borax plant in nearby Wilmington.

The strike was similar to one in which 2,700 potash workers walked out at Carlsbad, N. M., claiming management demands for contract language were "right out of a U.S. Chamber of Commerce handbook" entitled "Model Arbitration Clauses to Protect Management Rights."

The issues here are much the same as in Carlsbad, according to ICWU Vice Pres. Jack T. Swift. He described company demands as follows:

- A stronger management rights clause.
- Job consolidation and classification changes with almost no protection for workers' rights.
- Changes to permit management to move work out of the plant by contract on the basis of management-defined efficiency or economy.
- Weakening of severance pay provisions.

Swift charged management with "bad faith" in operating production units manned by supervisors, in moving switch engines through the picket lines to pick up products for shipping, and for serving a court order on union officials while a federal mediator was conducting negotiating sessions.

One picket was hospitalized when hit by a train bringing materials into the plant.

Local 40 spokesmen reported that building tradesmen have been observing the picket line and that the strike has been sanctioned by the international union and the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO. They have asked labor bodies to put 20 Mule Team products on "Do Not Buy" lists.

Management has asked for an injunction to limit picketing to one man for each 10 feet of frontage. Picket lines are composed mainly of veteran employes, since the average length of service is 17 years.

Local 40 was originally a federal labor union organized in the 30's. It joined the Chemical & Allied Council, then became affiliated with the ICWU in 1944.

Since the strike began, management has met with the union at the request of a federal mediator, but, Swift said, has consistently clung to its management rights demands and seems "determined to break the union."

The U.S. Borax plant in Carlsbad is one of five potash plants struck June 1 by five unions—the Stone Workers, Machinists, Operating Engineers, Boilermakers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The unions charged that "eastern lawyers" brought about a deadlock by insisting on CofC handbook clauses and disrupted "more than 10 years of good relations."

Workers Willing to Pay Costs Of Health Care, Says Goldberg

New York—The American worker "is not only willing, but anxious" to pay the small additional social security premium needed to provide health care for the aged, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg declared in an address to the Hat Workers convention here.

"This is the dignified, sensible and fiscally sound way to meet the problem," Goldberg asserted.

He spoke in support of the Anderson-King bill, currently the subject of closed-door hearings by the House Ways & Means Committee. The measure embodies the Kennedy Administration's proposals for old-age hospitalization insurance financed by a social security tax increase of about 25 cents a week per worker, with matching amounts from employers.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the American worker wants to earn and pay for the protection he needs to take care of the problems after his working life, just as he does now for social security in general," the secretary declared.

"He is not only willing, but anxious, to contribute with his employers so that an insurance fund can be available; so that the care he needs is something he has paid for, and what he is entitled to have."

Part of Long Campaign

Goldberg's remarks to the Hat Workers were in keeping with his long campaign in support of the Administration's social security health care plan, expressed since his appointment to the Cabinet in countless speeches—not only to labor unions, but to doctors, businessmen, editors, educators and the public as well.

In speeches at the Chicago Medical School and Yeshiva University, for example, he urged doctors to "generate more light and less heat" on health care and refuted the American Medical Association's "socialism" tag.

"The plain simple fact is that our proposal is not 'socialized medicine' in any manner, shape or form—and will not lead to 'socialized medicine' in any manner, shape or form," he declared.

"The plain fact is that this proposal contemplates that every older person will have the right to choose his or her own doctor and his or her own hospital. The plain fact is that the federal government has no intention or desire to control in any way the medical profession, or to dictate its conduct or its responsibility for providing medical care.

"This is an insurance program, and since when has insurance become socialistic?"

On another occasion, the secretary told a group of newspaper executives at a Middle Atlantic Associated Press meeting that health care for the aged was one of the items on "the agenda of our democracy" that the press had a responsibility to clarify for the public.

"To be specific," he told the editors and publishers, "if instead of choosing up sides between the American Medical Association and the Administration on the question . . . if the press would get out and report exactly what the present medical care situation is for aged persons in your own communities, I feel the people would soon enough settle the matter one way or the other."

Before the Executives' Club in Chicago earlier this year, Goldberg charged that businessmen had developed "an almost atavistic blind resistance" to health care for the aged.

Contracts Cited

Noting that the Auto Workers had negotiated contract provisions with the major auto manufacturers to provide health insurance for retired workers, he told the group:

"Now I am not enough of an economist to figure out the cost, but I would imagine for General Motors the provision in that collective bargaining agreement was more expensive than what a social security tax would be if that were taken care of under social security. . . .

"Instead of blindly resisting change in this area, consult your actuaries and accountants; use your enlightened self-interest to find out today whether or not you would be better off, as I think the country would be better off, if you supported a legislative program in this area.

"I think it would cost less than you will pay when you have to face this problem in collective bargaining, as you are going to have to face it. The American worker will just not submit to the proposition that during his working life his medical care is taken care of, as it is for many millions of people under collective bargaining, and then when he retires and needs that care the most, that it is cut off."

Dimes Drive Grows To Counter AMA

A "Dimes for Truth" campaign has been launched by the National Council of Senior Citizens and its affiliates to raise funds for a half-hour network television program in answer to the American Medical Association broadcast from empty Madison Square Garden in New York.

Former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.), who heads the NCSC, charged that the AMA was guilty of "massive deceit" in its broadcast opposing enactment of health care for the aged under social security.

Public reaction to the AMA program, he said, is reflected in the mounting collections of affiliates and individual contributions ranging from 10 cents to $100 sent to Dimes for Truth, Washington 3, D.C.

Deep Sea Crews Get 2nd Step Raise

New York—A 2.5 percent pay raise for some 38,000 crew members of 600 deep-sea vessels has gone into effect under the four-year contract negotiated last year by the National Maritime Union.

The raise was the second to become effective under the 1961 agreement. It increases the base pay of an ablebodied seaman to $392 a month and the overtime rate to $2.42 an hour.

MOST IMPRESSIVE PICKET LINE in Wisconsin history, made up of area labor leaders, marched around the Milwaukee Sentinel building for three hours to permit striking Newspaper Guild members to attend a union meeting. At right are ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Tony Ingrassia (with glasses), chief negotiator for the striking local, while AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Charles Heymanns is at the left.

Marathon Talks Bring Agreement In Flight Engineers, TWA Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

Later, in a statement from the White House, Kennedy reiterated his gratitude to all who participated in the "statesmanlike agreement." He said it was "of great significance" that the settlement was reached without a strike, and added that "it is thus a good example of what can be accomplished in like situations."

The settlement protects the job rights of Flight Engineers—both employed and on temporary layoff—when jet crews are reduced from four to three men on the basis of a 1961 report of a special presidential commission. The Flight Engineers will be required to take pilot training, thus meeting the demand of the Air Line Pilots for a "fail-safe" crew on jets with a third qualified pilot available if the pilot or co-pilot is incapacitated.

Flight engineers are to receive pilot training at company expense. Those who cannot qualify will be entitled to special severance pay if their seniority does not qualify them for service on non-jet aircraft, which require only two pilots.

Pilots Represented

While the Pilots did not participate formally in the negotiations, they had an observer present throughout the bargaining sessions.

TWA agreed not to train any of its pilots as flight engineers so long as any members of the Flight Engineers are on layoff. The Flight Engineers, in return, agreed that new hires will not be required to hold a mechanic's certificate in addition to a flight engineer license. This would permit pilots to seek engineer positions if future vacancies develop.

Negotiations between the Flight Engineers and TWA on economic issues in dispute will continue for a week, with Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger serving as a mediator. The union is seeking both wage increases and a reduction in hours. If agreement is not reached, Feinsinger is authorized to "prescribe procedures" for final settlement.

Spokesmen for Flight Engineer units on Pan American and Eastern expressed reservations about some features of the TWA agreement, including allowing new employes to be hired without mechanic certificates. Union executive councils on both airlines scheduled meetings to consider their position.

Two steps were taken in the agreement and an accompanying memorandum to ease the long dispute between the ALPA and the Flight Engineers.

In a special memorandum, Goldberg and Chairman Francis O'Neill of the National Mediation Board declared that it is the government's position "without qualification" that the Flight Engineers "will not suffer an increased risk of loss of representational rights" as a result of the agreement.

With the implied agreement of the parties concerned, they said a joint committee of TWA Pilots and Flight Engineers will be set up, with one member to be appointed by Goldberg, "to review the possibilities of merger of the representational functions of the two organizations . . . and to submit recommendations (which shall not be final or binding) to the organizations."

So long as this committee functions, the mediation board will not hold any collective bargaining elections involving any change of bargaining representative among flight crew members. It was a mediation board decision to hold an election for a unit covering both pilots and flight engineers on United Airlines which led to a nationwide strike by Flight Engineers early last year.

The other move towards resolution of jurisdictional differences was a provision that if a member of the Pilots is employed as a flight engineer, he will continue to be represented by the Pilots in grievance procedures, but the Flight Engineers may have a representative present at all proceedings.

During nearly two weeks of intensive government intervention to avoid a Flight Engineers strike, it appeared on several occasions that an insurmountable deadlock had been reached.

The most serious impasse appeared to have been reached on June 13, when the union rejected Pres. Kennedy's request to arbitrate all issues in dispute. After an all-night session, Goldberg on June 14 told newsmen:

"The talks are over, the union is free to strike. A deadlock has ensued and we have no agreement."

Later that day, at his news conference, Pres. Kennedy called on the Flight Engineers "to reconsider their action and to either submit this case to arbitration or agree with the carriers on some other way of settling this dispute."

The union, which had previously been prepared to strike three major airlines—Eastern and Pan American as well as TWA—then agreed to limit strike action to one airline, declaring that other lines could "easily absorb" TWA's traffic, thus avoiding disruption to the economy.

As the strike deadline — originally June 19 — approached, new mediation efforts began breaking bottlenecks and the walkout was postponed on an hour-to-hour basis while talks continued.

The final session, lasting from 10 a.m., June 20, to 9:30 a.m., June 21, centered on a new package proposal put on the table by Goldberg. Union negotiators consulted with local TWA officers across the nation by phone throughout the night. Not until the dawn hours did a settlement appear firm.

Supreme Court Rules:

Individual Strikers Exempt from Suits

(Continued from Page 1)

The decisions related to three counts of a suit brought by Sinclair against the union—(1) for damages from the union, (2) for damages from 24 union committeemen as individuals, and (3) for an injunction against continued work stoppages.

The lawsuit involved the East Chicago refinery where Sinclair employed 1,700 workers in February 1959. When the company docked three employes a total of $2.19 during that month, a thousand of their fellow workers stopped work in protest. On Mar. 12, 1959, management filed suit for damages and an injunction, naming the international union, the local union and 24 union committeemen as defendants.

Justice Byron R. White said for the court, in his first opinion since his appointment by Pres. Kennedy earlier this year, that all members except Justice Felix Frankfurter, who did not participate, were convinced that the damage claims against individual unionists must be dismissed on the merits for failure to state a claim on which relief can be granted.

Under any theory of the law, White said, the company's action in suing individual union members is governed by the National Labor Relations Act. Therefore he concluded:

"National labor policy requires, and we hold, that when a union is liable for damages for violation of a no-strike clause, its officers and members are not liable for those damages. Where the union has inflicted the injury, it alone must pay."

White also wrote for the court the unanimous opinion on the first count, stating that the lower courts properly denied the union's motion to dismiss this part of the suit, or to delay it pending arbitration of damage claims filed by employes against the company under the grievance sections of the contract.

The ruling was that the company took the proper course in suing the union for damages because "at no place in the contract does the union agree to arbitrate at the behest of the company," and therefore, the opinion said, the company's claim must be heard by the courts and not by an arbitrator.

Justice Hugo Black, writing for the five-member majority on the third aspect of the suit, declared that the injunction sought by the company against future work stoppages over grievances was prohibited by the Norris-LaGuardia Act. He said that Sec. 301 of the labor act contains no language that could "by any stretch of the imagination be interpreted" to repeal the anti-injunction provisions of Norris-LaGuardia. Reviewing the history of congressional legislation on injunctions, Black said Congress "actually considered the advisability of repealing the act insofar as suits based upon breach of collective bargaining agreements are concerned, and deliberately chose not to do so."

Justices William J. Brennan, Jr., William O. Douglas and John M. Harlan dissented from the anti-injunction ruling, which Brennan viewed as dealing a "crippling blow to the cause of grievance arbitration" and as not consistent with the "pattern of prior decisions."

Unions Dissent Sharply From Rail Tug Report

New York—Talks between three unions and 11 railroads over the size of crews on New York harbor tugs and ferries have been recessed to June 26 to give both sides time to "take a new look" at the report of a commission named by Pres. Kennedy following a two-week harbor strike in January 1961.

The nine-member Railroad Marine Workers Commission issued a report June 13 from which the union members dissented sharply, expressing "complete disagreement" with the majority findings, which neither side is compelled to accept.

The three public and three industry members recommended a reduction in the number of deckhands on tugs from 3 to 2 over a period of five years or more; severance pay up to 36 months for those displaced in crew reductions, and preferential rehiring rights. If manning disputes cannot be settled in the future by direct negotiation, the majority asserted, they should be referred to final and binding arbitration without any strikes.

A six-point dissent by the three union panelists—G. P. McGinty of the Seafarers, Capt. John Bishop of the Masters, Mates & Pilots, and Ned Phillips, Marine Engineers—said the majority was "overwhelmed by the industry-wide railroad issues" raised in another dispute and had "lost sight of the distinctly different issues" on tugs and ferries owned by the railroads.

The three based their dissent on these positions:

- There has been no technological change in the work of the deck department on railroad tugs in 40 years, and no issue of so called "featherbedding" was raised in the hearings.
- No economic benefit to the railroads can result from the majority's recommendations; the railroads always have exercised the right to remove boats and entire crews when work is not available.
- Reducing deck crews from three to two would place the workers in danger of life and limb in an already highly hazardous occupation.
- A crew reduction would place an unreasonable burden on remaining crewmen; the work load of tugboat deckhands has been increasing steadily for years.
- The findings were based on hearsay testimony by a key management witness, and the unions were denied the right of rebuttal.
- The majority recommendations restrict free collective bargaining by "fortifying the railroads with a predetermined judgment" and make a sham of the union's right to bargain on the issue.

Fish Locals Form Councils For Bargaining

A law exempting union fishermen from the danger of prosecution for seeking to bargain on the price of the fish they catch has been set as the main objective of the National Conference of Fishermen & Fish Cannery Workers.

Meeting in the U.S. capital, delegates from 16 Seafarers' locals with 18,000 members on the East and West coasts and Alaska voted to set up a permanent organization with headquarters in Washington and named Lester Balinger, San Diego, as national chairman and coordinator. Balinger has been secretary-treasurer of the Cannery Workers & Fishermen's Union of the Pacific.

The conference will urge Congress to enact legislation freeing union members from the danger of prosecution on anti-trust charges. It presented this picture of conditions:

Salmon and tuna fishermen do not work for hourly wages, but for a share of their catch. Their unions bargain for them on fringe benefits, but not on wages.

When a boat docks, owners and canners bargain on the price of the catch and the crew gets a share of the resulting payment. Union members say this works to their disadvantage because the cannery employers often own the boats and therefore are disposed to set lower prices. Workers want the right to bargain, in advance of a voyage, on the minimum price to be paid per pound.

A bill to accomplish this has been introduced by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Sen. E. L. Bartlett (D-Alaska), and several companion bills have been introduced in the House.

Delegates also voted to make monthly reports in a bulletin for all locals, and to coordinate drives aimed at the organization of about 50,000 workers.

Election Reform Under Way:

Courts Goad Legislatures To Act on Reapportionment

State and federal courts are prodding rural-dominated legislatures toward reapportionment and electoral reform in a swift follow-up to the Supreme Court's historic decision that city dwellers can challenge denial of fair representation as a violation of their constitutional right to equal protection of the law. Less than three months after the Supreme Court broke new judicial ground by allowing a court challenge of Tennessee's 60-year-old legislative districts, the reverberations were being felt from Alabama to New York and from Maryland to Michigan.

Still undecided was the effect of the decision on Tennessee, where the challenge originated. The legislature, called into special session, recently adopted a so-called "compromise" redistricting plan but it immediately came under attack in the courts. The citizens' group which brought the original suit asked a three-judge federal court to rule that the legislature did not go far enough in granting representation to city voters.

The State AFL-CIO, granted court permission to enter the case, joined in arguing that a more far-reaching reapportionment is necessary to protect the constitutional rights of a majority of the state's citizens.

The legislature's attitude, the AFL-CIO declared, was typified by the statement made by Lt. Gov. William D. Baird during Senate debate that a more complete reapportionment would put "the liberals, the extremists and the educated crackpots" from the cities in control.

In other major developments:

- Georgia voters will choose their candidates in the September Democratic primary by popular vote or a close equivalent of it instead of the unit system which made the vote of a resident of rural Echols County worth 99 votes from residents of Atlanta. A three-judge federal court has held the unit system unconstitutional. While the Supreme Court has agreed to review the decision, the case will not be heard until after the election. Another federal court decision ordered the Georgia legislature to reapportion at least one of its houses according to population before the beginning of the January 1963 session.

- A Michigan suit, brought by State AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle to force reapportionment of the Senate, has been scheduled for hearing in July. The State Supreme Court had originally dismissed the case, holding that apportionment was not subject to judicial review, but the U.S. Supreme Court directed the state court to consider the case on its merits.

- The Alabama legislature, which has not redistricted since 1901, is in special session as a result of a three-judge federal court's ruling that if it does not reapportion both houses by July 16, the court will do the redistricting itself.

- The Maryland legislature redistricted its lower house to give greater representation to urban and suburban areas, but left its upper house unchanged. A citizen's group for fair representation is seeking a further court order to compel redistricting of the Senate.

- Another Supreme Court decision ordered a lower court to hear on its merits a challenge to the constitutionality of New York's legislative districts. A suit brought by Radio Station WMCA charged that both houses of the legislature are apportioned so as to discriminate against New York City and other heavily-populated areas.

- A Kansas judge upheld the legality of a suit to force reapportionment of the legislature and the case is expected to be heard by the State Supreme Court.

- The Idaho Supreme Court ruled that a 1951 reapportionment of the state House does not "clearly" violate constitutional rights and refused to order a new apportionment.

- A Vermont judge ordered reapportionment of the state Senate on the ground that current districting violates the state's own constitution, which requires apportionment after each census on the basis of population, with each county having at least one senator.

- A Mississippi state judge has served notice that he will redistrict the legislature unless action is taken on reapportionment by this fall.

- A special session of the Wisconsin legislature is tackling reapportionment under a federal court order. During the regular session last year, the Republican-controlled legislature killed a redistricting plan recommended by Gov. Gaylord Nelson (D).

- In Oklahoma, a three-judge federal court invalidated all of the state's apportionment laws because of discrimination against urban residents. It gave the state until July 31 to call a special session to correct the inequities.

A key issue in many of the reapportionment cases—and one which is certain to reach the Supreme Court on appeal—is whether one house of a legislature can be apportioned on a basis other than that of population.

Those who say it can point to the federal government, where the House is apportioned according to population but each state has two senators. Opponents counter that the makeup of the Senate was a compromise among sovereign states, while counties have always been subordinate to state control.

In a recent speech, U.S. Solicitor Gen. Archibald Cox hinted that the government may argue that one house of the legislature must provide representation directly based on population while the other house might allow for variations for geographical and other factors provided the departure from equal representation "is not too extreme."

UNION DUES of 3,560 employes of the Illinois State Dept. of Mental Health are transmitted to Council 34, State, County & Municipal Employes, under a new checkoff system authorized by the legislature. Left to right, at the presentation ceremony in the state capitol, are: George Olsen, secretary-treasurer of Council 34; Pres. William R. Russell; Intl. Rep. Joseph D. Gleason, and Michael J. Howlett, state auditor of public accounts.

T-H Injunction Halts Walkout at Republic

New York—A Taft-Hartley injunction has sent 8,000 Machinists back to their jobs at Republic Aviation Corp. after a presidential board of inquiry reported there "appears to be no immediate possibility of the parties settling this dispute."

U.S. Federal Judge Walter Bruchhausen issued an injunction under the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act halting the strike for an 80-day cooling-off period. The permanent injunction followed by a few days the preliminary order sending the workers back into the plant.

IAM Lodge 1987 struck the aircraft firm at Farmingdale, N.Y., on April 2 after the company had failed to come up with "adequate severance pay and supplemental unemployment benefit cushions despite an announced threat of mass layoffs."

The company, which makes F-105 jet fighter bombers, is the only producer of the plane, production of which has been tentatively scheduled for a tapering off in favor of other fighters.

IAM Vice Pres. Matthew DeMore of New York City declared the Republic situation provided another example of the unfairness of the Taft-Hartley law. He said it "gives a great advantage to management in a dispute involving a firm like Republic which produces defense equipment for the government. Republic Aviation knew that when the Air Force began to need the F-105 fighters, it could count on the Taft-Hartley Act."

Wage increases have played little part in the dispute, said DeMore, with the union proposing that workers receive an average of the pay raises negotiated later at four other aviation plants. Before the contract expired the members rejected the company's last offer by a 9 to 1 margin and followed by voting 16 to 1 in favor of a strike.

In moving for a Taft-Hartley injunction, Pres. Kennedy told the Justice Dept. that a court order was necessary to "remove a peril to the national safety" and that the strike must be terminated.

The board of inquiry headed by Lloyd K. Garrison, New York industrial relations expert, said the parties "have not been derelict in their willingness to meet and confer."

"Nevertheless, after 44 meetings, and after all the efforts at settlement which have been made by the government, an impasse remains."

Justin Ostro, president of Lodge 1987, said Republic workers would abide by the temporary injunction reluctantly and return to work.

Invocation of the injunction marked Kennedy's third use of T-H emergency powers. The previous cases involved East Coast and West Coast marine strikes.

Canadian New Democrats Win 19 Seats

(Continued from Page 1)

democratic CCF Party and liberal-minded groups, more than doubled its representation from eight to 19 seats.

The Liberal Party, which had expected to recapture the government, fell far short of its expectations and Gallup poll predictions, but managed to climb from 51 to 96 seats. Returns from the sprawling Northwest Territories are not yet in and one seat will not be contested until July because of the death of a candidate before polling day.

Biggest surprise of the election was Social Credit upsurge in Quebec where the party took 26 of its 30 seats. Socreds had been described by the Quebec Federation of Labor as 'hysterical demagogues" who were "without scruples." The party, said the 235,000-member Quebec federation, was "a peril, not only to trade unionism but to democracy itself." The Socred government of British Columbia has passed the worst anti-labor laws of any Canadian province and the party has a fringe which leans towards Birchism and anti-Semitism.

Socreds Showed Strength

The Socred victory in Quebec was attributed to a general dissatisfaction with the old-line Liberals and Conservatives and the inability of the New Democrats to capitalize on this. Led by Real Caouette, a garage operator from Rouyn in northwest Quebec, the Socreds also moved into the vacuum left when the right-wing Union Nationale Party disintegrated following the death of Premier Maurice Duplessis.

At the provincial level, the Liberals swept away remnants of the Union Nationale machine but could not repeat the trick with the big federal Conservative representation elected in 1958.

Caouette, a demagogic orator, will undoubtedly dominate the 30-member Socred group with his 25 fellow French-speaking Quebec members, although national Socred Leader Robert Thompson is from Alberta.

The personal defeat of T. C. Douglas, former premier of Saskatchewan and national leader of the New Democratic Party, took the edge off the NDP success in its first federal election under its new banner.

Douglas, Canada's best orator, who drew record crowds from coast-to-coast in a tireless campaign, went down to defeat in Regina.

The Regina Leader-Post, Liberal daily, gave an indication of what probably happened at the polls in a pre-election editorial. It noted, in a strong hint to Liberals to vote Conservative in a move to keep Douglas out, that "the vote may not express itself on straight party lines. This, of course, is a matter for the electors to decide in terms of their desire to elect or defeat Mr. Douglas."

Ideals Still Stand

In a statement after conceding defeat, Douglas said that his personal failure to gain election did not mean that the ideas and ideals for which he stood had been defeated. He urged a new effort to complement political democracy with economic democracy.

The 19 NDP candidates elected from coast-to-coast all were returned from industrial areas. The predecessor CCF had had strong rural representation from the Prairies. NDP candidates elected included six trade unionists; two writers; four lawyers, two specializing in labor law; four school teachers; one businessman; one pharmacist; and one professor who directs an Atlantic area labor school.

Stanley Knowles, former CLC executive vice-president and Canada's top parliamentarian, won a seat in Winnipeg North Centre which he had lost in the Tory sweep of 1958.

Affiliated organizations of the Canadian Labor Congress played an active role in the campaign assisting with funds, personnel, services, etc., for what was probably the most significant political role in labor's history. Some 200,000 Canadian trade unionists are now NDP affiliates paying a per capita of 5 cents per month.

The Conservatives generally managed to hold their strength in the Atlantic provinces and the Prairies but lost seats to the NDP in British Columbia and Manitoba, to the Liberals in Ontario and to Socreds in Quebec. Four Conservative cabinet ministers and the speaker of the House of Commons were among those who went down to defeat.

Liberals Gained in Ontario

The Liberals had hoped for substantial gains among Quebec's 75 seats and Ontario's 85 seats, but only in Ontario did the party, under Lester B. Pearson, make significant strides. West of the Great Lakes the Liberals did not fare well and Newfoundland, traditionally Liberal, was the main bright spot in the East.

Almost complete returns showed Conservatives, 118 seats with 37.4 percent of the vote (against 204 seats and 53.7 percent in 1958); Liberals, 96 seats with 36.7 percent of the vote (against 51 seats and 33.7 percent); New Democratic Party, 19 seats and 13.9 percent of the vote (against eight seats and 9.3 percent); and Social Credit, 30 seats and 11.7 percent of the vote (against 3.2 percent and no seats).

The handful of Communist and other candidates who ran all lost their $200 deposits.

Doloff, Tupper Win Maine Vote

Portland, Me.—Democrat Maynard C. Doloff will face Gov. John H. Reed in the November gubernatorial contest in Maine, winning his party's nomination by a thin margin over Richard J. Dubord.

Rep. Stanley R. Tupper (R) won the primary contest with Rep. Peter A. Garland (R) in the newly merged 1st Dist., which consists of the two separate districts each had previously represented. Tupper will face Democrat Thomas L. Maynard in the fall.

There were no contests in the 2d Dist., where Rep. Clifford G. McIntyre (R) will face William D. Hathaway (D) in November.

The Future Is Being Shaped

THE SHAPE OF THE 1962 ELECTIONS is taking place across the nation in state primaries and party conventions. Candidates are being selected by both parties, issues are being shaped and control of party machinery is being put to the test.

This is the critical period for liberal forces. The decisions being made now and in the primaries later this year will determine whether the voter will have a clear choice of programs and policies in November.

The labor movement has a vital stake in the 1962 congressional elections and the races for the governorships and the state legislatures. The lagging pace of economic recovery, the high and chronic rate of unemployment, so-called "right to-work" laws, adequate social welfare programs, the increasingly sharp impact of automation—all these will be issues in the November elections.

For many of the problems confronting the labor movement today are no longer soluble at the bargaining table alone. An editorial in Justice, the paper of the Ladies' Garment Workers, dealing with the union's recent convention, focuses on this problem:

"We have passed out of that phase of our history in which our best energies were used to fight primitive battles on the picket lines to lift ourselves a notch above the subsistence level of living. In those battles we fought bitterly and savagely to rip from the hands of a hostile industry and a hostile society another dollar for our pay envelopes, another hour of daylight out of the shop for ourselves.

"We lifted ourselves and dragged a reluctant society upward. Today, for the most part, we have won these elementary battles and unions have achieved prestige, status, power and responsibility. Now we can lift ourselves only by broad social and political pressures exerted within national concepts of welfare and security.

"In our industry and in other industries we still face serious organization problems. We must still deal with the runaway bargain hunter. We are hemmed in by restrictive labor laws. Increasingly, we feel the impact on our industry—the nation's most competitive—of other products peddled by high-pressure advertising and imports coming from low-wage countries."

* * *

THE PROBLEM OF POLITICAL ACTION for the trade union movement is to sharpen and expand for its members the relationship between the mounting problems faced in the plants and factories, the stores and offices and the legislative and political solutions. When this relationship is fully understood, the apathy and disinterestedness will disappear and the response will strengthen the liberal forces in the elections.

Health care for the aged through social security will be decided in Congress, not at the bargaining table. Permanent improvement in unemployment compensation laws will be decided in Congress and the state legislatures. How candidates stand on these and a score of other issues in the primaries and in the state party conventions are of overriding importance if the voter in November is to be given a significant choice.

But there can be no effective political action by the labor movement until the basic steps are taken: registration of all trade union members so that they can vote to back up their opinions and choices. An unregistered union member, a member who has not contributed to COPE, is allowing the political decisions that affect him to be made by someone else.

AFL-CIO News

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'First Things First'

'Nothing to Fear':

Majority of New Nations in UN 'Going Our Way'—Stevenson

THE MAJORITY of new nations in the United Nations is "going our way" and the U.S. "has nothing to fear from these forces," Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson said in an article introducing the current issue of Intercom, published by the Foreign Policy Association.

"Even in the criticisms and the demands loosed upon our heads in the UN debates, we can hear the language of our own revolutionary forebears . . ." he continued. "This is the underlying fact behind the Soviets' efforts to subvert and devitalize the UN . . . The UN Charter is the creation and the expression of western democratic thought. We support our own most cherished concepts of the democratic community when we support the UN; the Communists must seek to distort the UN to serve their philosophy."

Stevenson points out that Communist propaganda does not find a favorable platform at the UN.

"It is more effective where it is unquestioned . . . where no one interrupts with difficult questions about means and costs," he said.

He added that the Russians' "excessive misuse of the UN forum is bringing into play the good old law of diminishing returns, to devalue the currency of accusation and imprecise promises."

Intercom's handbook on the U.S. in the UN includes consideration of the "complicated machinery of policy-making which must draw upon the skills and experience of dozens of government officers as well as committees in Congress."

It describes the role of the President, the State Dept., Congress and more than a dozen U.S. agencies in forming U.S. policy in the UN and points out how the checks and balances of our constitutional system work on that policy.

The 81-page handbook sets forth various ways in which UN activities are financed and defines the current dispute about the legality of assessments for special UN operations such as the Congo force. A chart gives a comparative scale of contributions of representative member nations in various parts of the world.

In a section dealing with U.S. government responsibilities as host country, the handbook describes the many problems facing the members of UN delegations and their families and how federal, state and city agencies as well as private groups are helping to meet these problems.

STEVENSON CALLED for careful attention to informed and scrupulous critics of the UN. To treat them as if they were against the UN is not only unfair to the critics, in his estimation, but also could deprive us of instructive insights.

It is also a mistake, he said, to think, because the UN is a useful international instrument that we need to abjure the use of the other instruments.

"The charter itself recognizes the priority of national defense and the need for regional and other international arrangements," he observed. "A world organization in which more than 100 nations seek to harmonize their actions need never fear technological unemployment no matter how many other regional or specialized groupings of nations may be formed, so long as those other groupings operate within the spacious framework of the objectives defined in the UN Charter."

Stevenson urged Americans to have faith "in the persuasive power of the free institutions under which we have built our pre-eminent prosperity and power, a faith in our capacity to flourish, and maintain our leadership, in any democratic community of nations."

Intercom is published seven times a year. The Foreign Policy Association is a non-profit, nonpartisan organization devoted to citizen education in world affairs. Besides the focus on some area or problem of wide national interest, each issue reports on what's new and who is doing what in world affairs.

Single copies of "Focus on the U.S. in the UN" are 75 cents. Subscription rates for seven issues are $5 a year, with a special $3 rate to teachers. Intercom is located at 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Those British Always Get To the Heart of Things

London—The British weekly magazine, New Statesman, comes up with this statistical analysis:

If 70 million American workers paid an average of $1 a month for old-age health insurance, that would be $840 million a year.

Add the equal contribution of their employers and the total would be nearly $1.7 billion a year.

A lot of money—until you consider that Americans spend $3 billion a year on their dogs, cats and other household pets.

Morgan Says:

Lack of Community Planning Disenchanting a Lot of Voters

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

PUNDITS AND WORLDLY political types are forever railing at the public to broaden its views and think in global terms. Citizens are implored to regard a Pakistani's problem as his own and to take an active interest in the evolution of Peru. American horizons are and must be widening but pretty soon now there has got to be, if the ladies' undergarment people will pardon the phrase, more of two-way stretch in this process. That is to say, officials have got to broaden their own understanding of what the public is up against at home.

Morgan

The difficulty of establishing an identity with the natives of Nigeria and cultivating a participating sympathy with them in their problems is readily recognizable. What government on every echelon, from city hall to the U.S. Senate, seems to be ignoring—at its peril—is the growing frustration of the voters over not international but neighborhood crises, crises in which they are intimately involved but increasingly impotent to do anything about.

A prime target of their wrath is community planning or rather the lack of it, the arrogant combination of politicians and promoters exploiting the population explosion with cheap, ugly housing developments that will be the slums of tomorrow, with super-highway systems eating up the landscape with such gluttonous appetite that if we don't watch out, all that's left of the country will be its marrow, wound with asphalt.

The citizens of Los Angeles County, for example, are not oblivious of the cold war but they are much more acutely aware of the growing pains of this throbbing megalopolis and the migraine headaches they are suffering in the bargain.

ON A RECENT MORNING I sat with a professor of geology on his Pasadena patio watching bulldozers attack a wooded ridge across the arroyo. Like primeval monsters these powerful machines reared their yellow heads over the horizon, diesel smoke belching from their exhaust pipes, steel jaws open to devour another great mouthful of the hill, crushing the verdure in with it as an elephant consumes a bale of hay. Soon the naked trunks of power poles would replace the oak and eucalyptus on the ridge and the flat planes of new roofs would fan out along the rise like a spilled deck of cards. Pasadena has restrictive zoning laws but this development was out of reach just over the city line of Los Angeles, where zoning is a loosely interpreted business.

On the gentle, stylish slopes of Beverly Hills, a public-spirited young householder asked me to step out onto his patio. "How," he said, "how do you beat a freeway?" He gestured toward the northern horizon where, he explained, a syndicate of New York and California developers planned a saturation of dwellings for—it was reported—180,000 people, and was in the process of negotiating with politicians and construction combines a major access route which apparently would condemn a number of homes.

While a high fog hung over the western ocean, an old friend who lives on the Pacific Coast highway on the way to Santa Barbara revealed that the authorities were toying with two possibilities: a 10-lane turnpike through her front yard or a causeway over the sea viewed out of her bay window and edging the Pacific shore.

Now these people, I submit, are not crotchety fanatics ready to throw their warm bodies in the path of growth and progress. They realize there is a problem of finding living room for the bursting population. But they are outraged with the conviction that this problem is not being solved with any intelligent planning but is being made, potentially, worse by an alliance of promoters and politicians for profit and let the welfare of the community be damned.

They are not alone. Their fellow-sufferers are legion from coast to coast. They include aroused citizens of Fairfax County, Va., who are victims of a crude and ruthless deal whereby skyscraper apartments are proposed for the scenic banks of the Potomac River despite considerable editorial and incipient congressional opposition to the defacement of the beauty surrounding the nation's capital.

What to do? Some argue planned parenthood is a partial answer to the population bulge. Intelligent, coordinated, forward-looking community planning would help counter the hideous and uneconomic urban sprawl. Neither measure will come quickly. But without some real proof that officials recognize the problem and are honestly wrestling with it, they are going to have a lot more disenchanted voters on their hands who in their frustration may strike out at a lot of sound liberal reforms that otherwise they would support.

Washington Reports:

Income Tax Loophole Plugging Seen Yielding $1.2 Billion Yearly

ANNUAL TAXATION of income earned by U.S. companies overseas would bring in $200 million a year and withholding of taxes on dividends and interest income could assure the U.S. Treasury of as much as $1 billion in taxes now lost, Senators Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) estimated in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

Cooper said it is evident from his mail that the proposed withholding of taxes on dividends and interest is not popular, but it is also apparent that many who write him do not understand the proposal.

"This isn't a new tax at all," he said. "Since 1913, taxes have been due and payable on both income from dividends and income from money in savings accounts.

"Is it right for those who have not paid their taxes (either from inadvertence or purposely) to continue to evade their taxes?

"Also, since the U.S. is losing $1 billion a year because of this non-payment of taxes, are all the rest of the taxpayers treated right if steps are not taken to collect this $1 billion?"

Gore explained that a tax is now deferred on profits earned abroad until those profits are brought back to the U.S.

"There are many ways," he said, "in which the companies take advantage—and citizens, too—of this tax deferral privilege.

"What I am trying to correct is what amounts to a tax subsidy for movement of factories, jobs and business abroad. I simply cannot understand why we should reward a concern for building a plant in France or Belgium or Germany, and penalize one built in the U.S. This simply doesn't make sense.

"There may have been a time, immediately after World War II, when Europe was war-torn and it was in our urgent interest to see that western Europe was rehabilitated. But the rate of growth in western Europe today is twice as great as the rate of growth in the U.S. They have no problem of unemployment there, while we have 4 million jobless."

COOPER POINTED OUT that most persons over 65 are worried about the withholding tax without cause.

"They must remember that every person over 65 has an exemption double that of others," he said. "The Treasury Dept. has figured that if a couple were over 65, and had an income of their full social security and interest or dividends income of $3,000, they would not be required to pay any tax and none of their interest or dividends would be withheld."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

(Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington scene normally appears in this space, is on vacation.)

THERE WAS A TIME a man who earned $50 or $100 a week was handed $50 or $100 on payday and he would have been mighty shocked if there were anything less in his pay envelope.

But those days are long since past. Wage and salary workers have been accustomed to having their income taxes and social security taxes conveniently removed by the accounting office even before they get paid. This has become so universal that when the Labor Dept. publishes its monthly statistics on the earnings of factory production workers, the report is entitled: "Net Spendable Earnings."

That means, for example, that during the month of March 1962 the factory worker earned an average gross of $95.91 a week but took home considerably less. If he were a married man with three dependents, he took home only $85; if he were a single man, he took home only $77.34.

This has been going on for quite a long time now and when the end of the year comes, more than one worker has heaved a sigh of relief that his taxes have been paid up, even if he's had to stint himself and his family in the meanwhile.

Yet the idea that this same principle of withholding taxes at the source may be applied to dividends and interest payments has produced shocked horror in the business community. Why?

All businessmen will agree that of course people should pay the taxes that are due on their non-wage and salary earnings. But the bald fact remains that they don't.

* * *

NORMALLY YOU WOULD expect conservatives to cry out against the loss of such income to the Treasury. But that hasn't been the case. Business groups, banks, savings and loan associations have all rushed to spare the dividend and interest receiver.

The arguments are all hoary ones. Widows and orphans will suffer if their dividend and interest payments are subject to withholding taxes. What right does the government have to deprive the taxpayer of his money before it comes due? It will be an intolerable burden on banks and corporations to have to withhold taxes—all that paper work will swamp them.

There is not a single argument that cannot equally well be applied to withholding on wages and salaries.

Economic hardship? The Treasury's present income tax withholding tables on wages start at $13 a week, which is just about as low as you can get and still have to pay taxes at all. The government—if the employer turns the tax over as he should—gets the use of your money long before it is due. And the paperwork has settled down to a routine that has yet to kill anyone.

In addition, the Kennedy Administration, which is anxious to get that $1 billion a year in dodged taxes, has done everything it can to make sure that "widows and orphans" will not go hungry because of withholding. Elderly couples could receive as much as $3,200 in interest or dividends plus $2,180 in social security benefits "without paying a penny in income tax." All they would have to do would be to file "exemption certificates" with the source of their income.

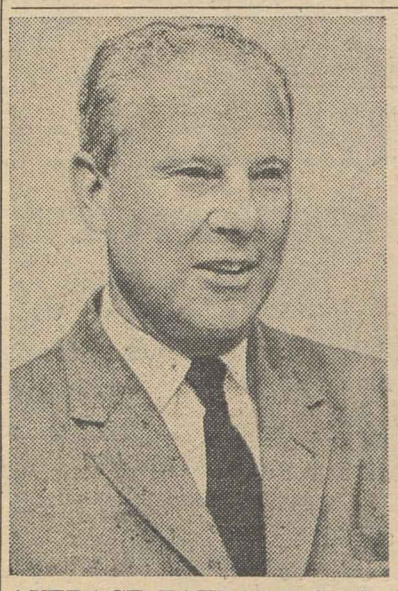
* * *

SUCH A COUPLE would have to have savings or investment of about $80,000 a year which would scarcely put them in the "indigent" class. Children under 18 would not be affected, so that rules out the "orphans."

Actually, conservative concern for the "little" investor is largely hypocrisy. Only about one in 20 American families with incomes under $5,000 a year owns stock.

What it boils down to is that the richer the family, the more stock it owns and the more likely it is to be caught in the net that the Kennedy Administration would like to spread for the $1 billion tax money that it ought to be collecting and isn't.

Finally, there is the question of public morality. By what possible logic can a system of withholding be justly applied to wages beginning at $13 a week and yet not be applied to dividends and interest? (PAI)



AVERAGE TAXPAYERS will benefit by more than $1 billion if overseas tax havens are ended and withholding begins on interest and dividends, according to Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), left, who was interviewed on overseas tax deferment, and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), who talked about the proposed withholding, on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Consumer Protection Bills Still Bogged Down in Congress

By Sidney Margolius

CONSUMERS SO FAR have gotten none of the protection sought by several congressmen and recommended by Pres. Kennedy in his consumer message to Congress last March.

The box score so far shows no runs for the consumers, with Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) still on second base with his bill to reduce drug prices, Sen. Paul Douglas' (D-Ill.) truth-in-lending plan blocked on first and Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) still at bat while the grandstand watches to see what he actually does about deceptive packaging.

Nor has the Council of Economic Advisers yet set up the consumer advisory committee which the President announced last March.

Here is what's happening about the price of medicines and truth-in-lending, and how your pocketbook is affected:

THE DRUG BILL: The Kefauver-Celler bill to reduce prices you pay for drugs and increase safety controls is foundering in the Senate but getting unexpected support in the House.

In the Senate Judiciary Committee, the team of Senators McClellan, Eastman and Ervin has succeeded in eliminating the provision to end the patent monopoly on drugs. This provision would have required manufacturers after three years to license other firms to produce patented drugs. Now the major drug manufacturers usually license only each other and they all charge the same price.

The reason behind the drug bill's difficulties is that Congress got a flood of letters protesting drug prices when the initial public hearings were held. But now that the needed legislation is in the home stretch, there is little mail from the public, while the drug industry is generating a considerable protest against the bill.

Unions and consumer co-ops are strongly backing the section limiting patent monopoly. The AFL-CIO told the recent House hearing that while the other provisions of the bill are helpful, the patent reform is essential if drug prices are to be reduced.

But the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has helped to undercut the Kefauver-Celler bill by supporting another bill of its own which has no provisions to end the drug patent monopoly.

Here is just one example of how limiting the patent monopoly would reduce drug prices. Recently a large wholesaler, McKesson & Robbins, started manufacturing prescription drugs. Since the patent on prednisone, an arthritis medicine, is tied up in a legal argument, there is yet no patent monopoly on it. McKesson's basic cost for manufacturing prednisone—not including distribution, overhead, or research—has turned out to be less than a penny a pill, Kefauver found. McKesson charges retail pharmacists 2.1 cents a pill, and the public can buy it for 3 cents. In contrast, the major manufacturers charge druggists 17 cents a pill for prednisone, and the public pays 28 cents.

The entry of McKesson into drug manufacturing is one of the greatest helps the public has gotten with the drug-price problem. McKesson, for example, also now sells reserpine, used as a tranquilizer and for hypertension, for $2.75 per 1,000 pills to the druggist. The production cost is only 63 cents. Ciba sells its patented trade-name version, Serpasil, to druggists for $39.50 per 1,000 while the public pays $65.83.

The need for additional testing and safety controls, less controversial than the patent provision, is emphasized by the recent case of the cholesterol-reducing drug triparanol. The American Heart Association reported that the manufacturer, the William S. Merrell Co., withdrew it because of harmful side effects, including loss of hair, cataracts and skin troubles. The drug was introduced in 1959, had been approved by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration, and has been taken by some 400,000 Americans.

But the drug-buying public has taken another licking in the announcement that Spiegel's, a Chicago mail-order house, has discontinued its cut-rate drug plan. What happened was that local pharmacists got the Illinois Dept. of Registration & Education to change its rules so that it could withdraw the license of any registered pharmacist who handles prescriptions by mail.

TRUTH-IN-LENDING: Retailers and lenders, except for credit unions, have fought this bill so hard that Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) recently reassured the National Retail Furniture Association that it probably will not be enacted. But he advised the retailers to "keep a watchful eye on it," since the Administration has endorsed it. Monroney is himself a former furniture merchant, reports Home Furnishings Daily.

The Douglas truth-in-lending bill would require merchants and lenders to tell the true annual interest rate they charge on installment purchases and loans, instead of "1.5 percent a month" (really 18 percent a year) or "$6 per $100," (really about 12 percent per annum).

The two Bennett brothers have been especially active in blocking this bill. Sen. Wallace Bennett (R-Utah) has been the major spokesman against the bill. His brother, Harold Bennett, is a department store president (the big Zion store in Salt Lake City) and also is executive committee chairman of National Retail Merchants Association, a leading battler against it.

Copyright 1962 by Sidney Margolius

MOOSE FUR, NO LESS, is what gives individually to this confection, which was one of several on display during the Hat Workers' convention in New York. Trying it on for size is Jenny Wiseman of Local 50, Montreal, with the help of Frances Moran, manager and secretary of Local 92, New York.

UM Survey Shows:

Time Payment Plans Used Conservatively

ALMOST ONE-HALF of American spending units continue to make use of installment credit—and in a generally conservative manner, according to the University of Michigan Survey Research Center.

There are no indications that the burden of installment debt has become greater over the past five years, center researchers report in "1961 Survey of Consumer Finances."

Based on interviews with families in their homes, the book represents a comprehensive analysis of the current financial position, the recent transactions and attitudes of American families. It presents extensive data on the distribution of income and employment, purchases of automobiles and other durable goods, installment debt, medical expenses and income history, as well as a report on consumer attitudes and their influences on demand.

The most significant change shown by data on installment debt consists of an increase in the incidence of debt among spending units with incomes over $10,000. Early in 1961, 48 percent of spending units in this income group owed installment debt, compared to 38 percent early in 1959.

"In previous years it has been repeatedly observed that installment buying is a middle-income phenomenon," SRC economists observe. "It was most frequent a few years ago among spending units with incomes between $3,000 and $7,500 a year, and much less frequent among units with lower and higher incomes.

"The lesser participation of low-income people in installment buying persisted from 1959 to 1961, and was perhaps even more evident than in earlier years. But survey data no longer indicate a substantially lower level of installment buying in the top income group."

THE CHANGE MAY be explained partially, the economists add, by the fact that "many families have advanced into the higher income group in the last few years, and it appears that they have carried over their previous habit of using installment credit into their new income position. As a result of this process, some improvement in the ability of the average debtor to carry his debt burden is probable."

Age appears to be an important factor. Installment debt is most frequent among people 25 to 34 years of age, and this group has the highest average debt as well (median amount $680, or $100 more than the median for the 35-44 bracket, the next highest group).

Education appears to be a less important factor, although installment debt is not as frequent among people with college degrees and those who have only a grade school education as it is among other educational groups.

Installment debt is slightly more frequent among Negroes than among whites, but large debt is more frequent among whites.

It also is more frequent, and in larger amounts, among people with relatively stable employment—indicating that people buy on the installment plan when they feel they have a good chance to repay.

Only 10 percent of spending units had installment debts representing 20 percent or more of their annual income. Families inclined to make new purchases tend not to be those with no installment debt, but those with low debt levels relative to income.

The SRC researchers conclude that "during the last five years the American people have used installment credit in a fairly conservative manner."

From Soup to Nonsense:

The Urge Not to Contradict Is Sometimes Overwhelming

By Jane Goodsell

STATEMENTS you'd better contradict no matter how heartily you agree with them:

"We've had a lovely time, but I'm afraid we've stayed much too long."

"I feel terrible about Johnny spilling ice cream on your new dress. You must send us the cleaning bill for it."

"I'm afraid I'm not very good at telling jokes."

"You must be furious at me for being so late."

"It was so nice of you to put me up, and give me your bed. It must have been awfully uncomfortable for you, sleeping on the davenport."

"I ought to take off at least five pounds."

"Goodness, I'm not company! Do let me help you with the dishes."

"I'll bet you're mad at me for not returning your ladder right away as I promised."

"I'm afraid I'm not much of a cook."

"That swan dive of mine wasn't much good, was it?"

"I'm getting too old to wear a two-piece bathing suit."

"I hope you'll excuse the way the house looks. It's an awful mess."

"I'm afraid we've spoiled our children."

"I know I'm not handsome, but. . . ."

"I'm afraid my telephone call woke you up."

"That's the first time in my life that I sank a 30-foot putt. But of course it was just luck."

Labor-Backed Proviso Under Fire:

Republicans Drive to Weaken Kennedy Foreign Trade Bill

House Republicans, with some southern Democratic support, are seeking to scuttle Pres. Kennedy's trade expansion bill by knocking out a key provision for government aid to workers and companies hurt by lowering of tariff barriers.

As the House prepared to take up the bill, Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.), chairman of the GOP Policy Committee, and Rep. A. Sydney Herlong, Jr. (D-Fla.), announced co-sponsorship of a substitute bill which would give Kennedy the authority he is seeking to negotiate sweeping reciprocal cuts in tariffs, but would eliminate adjustment benefits which the AFL-CIO has said are "inseparable" from the rest of the bill.

The section of the bill under attack from the conservative coalition would entitle a displaced worker in an industry hurt by imports to a maximum of 65 percent of the average manufacturing wage for up to 52 weeks of unemployment, plus an additional 13 weeks for persons over 60, and up to a total of 78 weeks for persons in approved retraining programs. It also provides relocation allowances for heads of families and supplementary payments for workers put on part-time.

The Byrnes-Herlong proposal would mean that workers in import-hurt industries would be limited to regular state unemployment benefits and to retraining available under the Manpower Development & Training Act. It would also eliminate tax relief, technical assistance and loans for adversely affected business firms.

In other congressional developments:

- The House postponed a scheduled debate and vote on an Administration and labor-backed bill to assure equal pay for women workers.

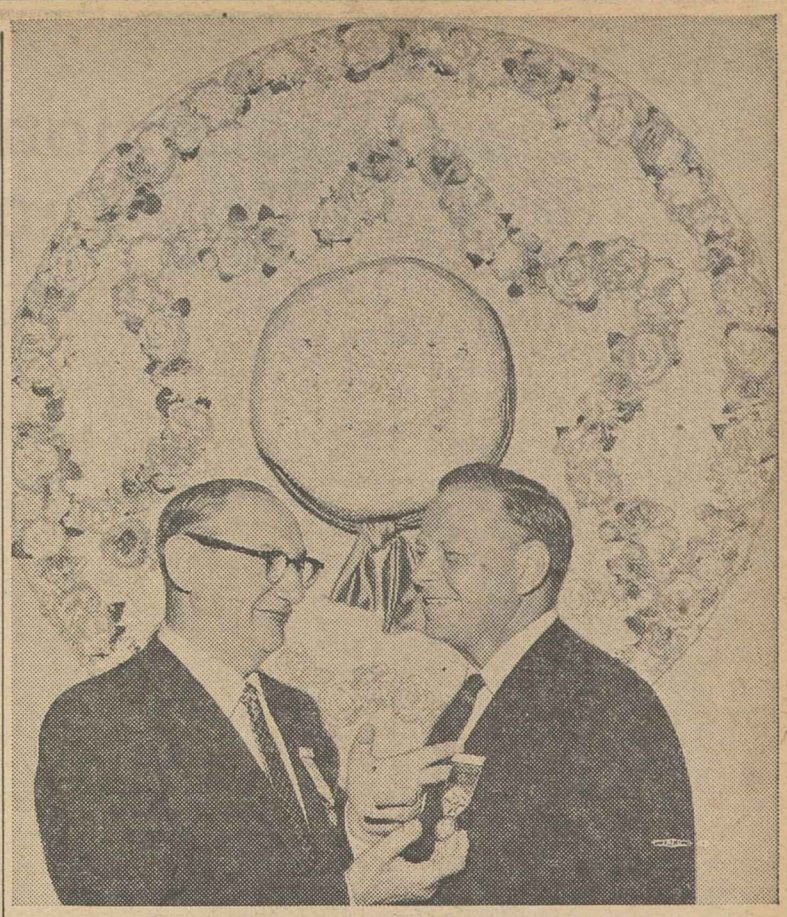
The decision to put off action was made after opponents introduced a number of amendments to modify key provisions of the bill.

- Conservation forces won a significant victory when the House voted to authorize $170 million to divert water from the Fryingpan River in western Colorado across the Continental Divide to the Arkansas River basin in eastern Colorado, which is deficient in water and power resources. The bill, urged by Kennedy in his conservation message, had been before the House for nine years and was passed three times by the Senate during that period.
- Senate leaders agreed to put aside temporarily a controversial bill which would establish a private company to own and operate a commercial communications satellite system and to speed action on tax extension and other revenue measures which must pass by June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

Meanwhile congressional leaders sought a solution to a deadlock over "prerogatives" between the House and Senate Appropriations committees. As the result of a dispute over where conference committees should meet and whether the chairman of the House should get a chance to serve as chairman of the joint committee, bills which have passed both houses in differing form have not been acted on.

Unless the deadlock is broken by the end of the fiscal year, many government agencies will be without money to operate and employes will face payless paydays.

- A House Banking & Currency subcommittee approved legislation to provide $500 million in grants over the next three years to help metropolitan areas meet mass transportation problems. The Administration bill had bipartisan support in the subcommittee.
- As the AFL-CIO News went to press, a showdown vote was approaching on the Administration's farm bill, with Republicans in almost solid opposition and Democrats striving to hold party ranks firm to pass the measure.
- House-Senate conferees began a series of meetings on a college aid bill with knotty problems still to be resolved, including a Senate provision for scholarships—which the House conferees are committed to oppose—and a House provision for grants to both public and private colleges, which some critics have charged would provide unconstitutional aid to church-supported institutions.
- Government union leaders pressed for pay raises for federal employes above the level recommended by the Administration in hearings before the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee.
- The House-passed tax revision bill has run into stiff opposition in the Senate Finance Committee, which put off further hearings to take up other legislation.



WITH A HAT FOR BACKGROUND, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (right) receives a guest badge at the Hatters' convention in New York from Pres. Alex Rose. Schnitzler told the delegates that government and business must start an immediate campaign to create new jobs or face demands for a shorter workweek.

Ballots Mailed In Post Office Union Election

The biggest union representation election ever held got under way June 16 as 495,000 postal workers were sent mail ballots listing the unions which seek to bargain for them at the local, regional and national levels.

Soon after July 1—the deadline for return of the ballots—tabulation will begin at the Post Office Dept.'s 15 regional headquarters throughout the United States.

Ten unions, including six AFL-CIO affiliates, are campaigning to represent employes in one or more of the seven bargaining units which have been set up. In addition to the two big groups—postal clerks and city letter carriers—separate bargaining units have been established for rural letter carriers, mail handlers, custodial and maintenance employes, special delivery messengers, and motor vehicle employes.

Although each union on the ballot has specified the group or groups it seeks to represent, employes in any bargaining unit may vote for any of the 10 unions listed, write in an organization not on the ballot, or vote against union representation.

If at least 60 percent of the eligible employes vote, a union winning a majority of votes cast in a bargaining unit will be entitled to exclusive recognition under the presidential executive order on employe-management relations in the federal civil service.

AFL-CIO unions on the ballot are the Postal Clerks, Letter Carriers, Mail Handlers, Special Delivery Messengers, Motor Vehicles Employes, and Government Employes.

Unaffiliated groups seeking bargaining rights are the Rural Letter Carriers, Maintenance Employes, National Postal Union and National Alliance of Postal Employes.

AFM Convention Acts To Aid Band Promotion

Pittsburgh—The Musicians wound up the best-attended convention in the union's 65-year history here by re-electing all officers for new one-year terms and instructing them to add the promotion of bands to the AFM agenda.

The convention's 1,235 delegates cleared a crowded legislative calendar by approving a recommendation for promotion of concert and marching bands, and by voting for continuance of Pres. Herman Kenin's campaign for a Federal Council of the Arts, Sec. Stanley Ballard's promotion of the annual Congress of Strings, and Treas. George V. Clancy's annual project, the Best Band contests.

The parley also adopted reports favoring continuance of voluntary non-partisan political action, and praised Ballard for his leadership in establishing the Western Hemisphere Secretariat of Entertainment Unions.

Returned to office without contest were Kenin, Ballard, Clancy, Vice Pres. William Harris and Board Members Lee Repp, Cleveland; Al Manuti, New York City; E. E. Stokes, Houston; Charles H. Kennedy, San Francisco, and Walter M. Murdoch, Toronto.

The convention sent a message of condolence to the mayor and people of Atlanta on the death of many music and arts leaders in a plane crash at Orly Airfield, France.

The assembly in addition:

- Instructed officers to seek copyright revisions to protect performers' rights.
- Voted to seek a working agreement with college band officials and to include such agreements in the AFM Code of Ethics now covering union relationship with secondary schools.
- Changed bylaws to give locals the right to strike without recourse to the international union.
- Recommended that members decline to record music when it is to be combined with "live" performances, and voted to ban the use of pre-recorded music in connection with live instrumental performances except under conditions imposed by the AFM or its locals.
- Voted to lift the limit on commissions allowed licensed personal representatives of musical artists, heretofore 5 percent.

Metropolitan Life Pact Approved

New York—Members of the Insurance Workers here voted to end a two-week strike against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and to accept a two-year contract which IWIU locals in three other states had previously ratified.

The union said it will renew its fight in the New York legislature for a law which would prevent an insurance company from cancelling policies because of failure to pay premiums during a strike.

Lack of such protection during the Metropolitan dispute, the union said, enabled the company to threaten to lapse policies and compel policyholders to cross the striking agents' picket lines or face the loss of their insurance protection.

Labor Urged to Tell Story of U. S. Abroad

New York—In his first speech to a union audience since becoming a Cabinet member, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy urged American labor unions to increase their efforts to spread democracy's story abroad. He spoke at the 11th convention of the Hat Workers here.

"There are misunderstandings and misinformation about the United States in many areas of the world," Kennedy said. "And this means we haven't done the job. It doesn't mean that just the government hasn't done the job or that we as American citizens haven't done our part. It means that there is still a great deal to be done and this is a particular responsibility as far as labor unions are concerned.

"The federal government alone cannot do the job; it must be done by people like yourselves."

He urged the trade union movement to bring labor leaders from other countries to the United States and to send representatives of American unions abroad to exchange ideas.

"Tell the world about our labor unions," he said, "tell what is being done, what efforts have been made and what progress has been made over the past 30 years. This can be a major step forward."

Kennedy spoke the day after Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg presented to the convention the Kennedy Administration's labor and business philosophy.

"We are not anti-business and it is nonsense to believe that a President of the United States, committed to our institutions, can be," he said. "We are not anti-labor. We want that very clear because we do not believe that a progressive administration can or should be anti-labor. We believe that what made our country great is the progress that has been made by both the business and the labor communities and we do not see how one can progress without progress on the part of the other."

Goldberg warned that the danger facing the nation is not that the Administration is anti-labor or anti-business, but that "progressive objectives are beclouded by outmoded attitudes and take a back seat to vested and petty interests."

The 200 delegates, representing 35,000 workers, adopted a resolution calling on Congress to establish a national 35-hour work week, although the union's present arrangement of 35 hours for women and 40 hours for men would be maintained at the direction of the union's executive board.

The delegates also passed resolutions affirming support of the Kennedy Administration and calling for prompt action on aid to education, the Anderson-King bill and civil rights.

Pres. Alex Rose was elected for the third straight time to a three-year term and all members of the executive board were re-elected.

Top Officers Re-elected by Leather Union

New York—The Leather Workers concluded their biennial convention here by adopting a series of resolutions supporting AFL-CIO policy set at the 1961 convention.

In addition, the delegates voted unanimous support for a proposal by Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.) to restrict imports of commodities produced at substantially lower labor costs than American-made goods. All LWIU locals are embarked on a letter-writing campaign in support of the Muskie proposal according to Pres. Richard B. O'Keefe.

O'Keefe, Vice Pres. Richard K. Stapleton and Sec.-Treas. Joseph A. Duffy were reelected by acclamation to their top posts. By secret ballot, the delegates elected 15 international executive board members, 11 of whom were incumbents.

Speakers included Richard T. Leonard, administrative assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City Central Labor Council; Rev. Francis J. McDonnell, archdiocesan director of the Catholic Labor Guild of Massachusetts; Benjamin Naumoff, New York regional director of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, and Paul Ornburn, AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER, J. Howard Hicks, had to do all the work what with two presidents present at the Office Workers convention in Kansas City. He's pinning a convention badge on former Pres. Harry S. Truman, as OEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin looks on.

OEIU Delegates Hail Truman at Convention

Kansas City—Former Pres. Harry S. Truman, peppery as ever, was the special guest of the Office Employes convention and as he entered the hall received a tremendous ovation climaxed by a roar from one of the delegates: "Give 'em hell, Harry."

Truman grinned and when he spoke, he said:

"This 'Give 'em Hell, Harry' started during the 1948 campaign. But I never gave anybody hell. I just told the truth about them and they said it was 'hell'."

He said he should have belonged to "your white collar organization and then I might have been able to get a salary increase when I was running a little job at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave."

"You are doing something that ought to be done," said Truman, "because the people in your union need organization. Nobody until you were organized was looking after the boys and girls in the offices who do the work for which the high-hats get paid."

Asked later what he thought about the shorter workweek proposals of organized labor, Truman said work helped keep people out of "devilment." He added, however, that "of course, the reason for this (the shorter workweek campaign) is to provide more jobs—and I hope it does."

Truman labeled the "peaceful coexistence" slogan of the Soviet Union "nothing but a bunch of hooey—all the Communists want us to do is to disarm unilaterally."

Soviet pressure against West Berlin, he said, "shouldn't worry us because the Soviets got their ears knocked down once and they'll get them knocked down again."

During his presidency, Truman ordered an airlift in 1948 to break the Soviet land blockade of West Berlin.

Howard Coughlin was re-elected president of the union for a fifth term.

Also re-elected were Sec.-Treas. J. Howard Hicks and Vice Presidents J. O. Bloodworth, Tampa; J. E. Corum, Seattle; John Kinnick, Oakland; Donald Hilliker, Minneapolis; Helen Wise, Ft. Wayne; George Firth, Pittsburgh; W. A. Lowe, Vancouver, B. C.; Frank Morton, Ft. Worth; Edward Springman, Philadelphia; and Leo Wallace, Boston.

Newly elected as vice presidents were W. J. Mullin, Hawkesbury, Ont.; John Cahill, Washington, D. C.; and Don Camp, Los Angeles.

Board Offers Telegraphers New Program

A Presidential Emergency Board has proposed what it termed "a comprehensive program" of employe protection as a basis for settling a seven-year-old dispute between the Railroad Telegraphers and the Chicago & North Western Railway.

The union, which had won a Supreme Court decision upholding its contention that the railroad was obligated to bargain on the abolishment of jobs, had sought a rule under which no jobs would be eliminated except by agreement between management and the union.

While denying this request, the three-member board recommended that the parties negotiate protective conditions including:

- Ample advance notice of the railroad's intent to abolish positions to permit full consultation between the parties.
- Special benefits and payments for up to five years for employes whose jobs are terminated under the same formula—known as the Washington Job Protection Agreement—which is applied when jobs are lost as a result of a merger. These include separation allowances, payment of moving expenses and protection of real estate losses resulting from transfers.
- A program of retraining to prepare employes for other jobs.

Both parties are required to negotiate for at least 30 days after the emergency board's report before the union is free to strike.

Strike Idleness Continues Low

Strike idleness in April accounted for .13 percent of total estimated working time, compared with .11 percent in April 1961 and .21 percent in April 1960, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

Approximately 320 stoppages involving 125,000 workers began in April and 140 stoppages continued from March. For the first four months of the year, strike idleness was about 50 percent higher than in the corresponding 1961 period but remained relatively low by postwar standards, the BLS said.

Exhaustions Pile Up:

Delay on Extended Jobless Aid Driving Idle to Charity, Dole

Hundreds of thousands of long-jobless workers have been forced to turn to public welfare and private charity while waiting for Congress to act on extension of the federal temporary unemployment compensation program for another year.

During the 12 months the program was in full operation, it provided up to 13 weeks of additional benefits for more than 2.74 million persons who had exhausted their regular state unemployment compensation—and pumped $740 million of additional purchasing power into the economy.

Except for persons already receiving extended benefits before the cutoff date, the program came to an abrupt end on Apr. 1. An Administration bill to continue it another year is backed up on the crowded agenda of the House Ways and Means Committee. Meanwhile, in the words of Pres. Kennedy, "every week, thousands of people . . . must go on public assistance" because they have exhausted their state unemployment compensation.

This, the President told his June 7 news conference, "should be a matter of great concern to all of us." He urged members of Congress to extend the program "before they go home."

During April, 162,000 persons went off the state compensation rolls—still unemployed. For May, the figure was 150,900.

Statistics on exhaustions for the first two months after expiration of the program gave every sign of bearing out a warning by the AFL-CIO Council last February that unless new legislation were enacted, more than 500,000 jobless workers "will be left stranded with neither help nor jobs" within four months.

The council then called for action by Congress to avert "disaster" for long-jobless workers in the spring.

Labor and the Administration had pressed for permanent improvements in unemployment compensation programs as provided in the McCarthy-King bill. When it became apparent that the House Ways & Means Committee—which has dealt with such matters as tax legislation, trade expansion and social security health care—would not get around to a permanent unemployment compensation bill this year, Kennedy in April urged that, as a minimum, the expiring emergency program be continued another year.

Growing concern at the fate of jobless workers after they exhaust state benefits was expressed at the recent session of the general board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

The board, meeting in New York, heard an appeal by Rev. Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations, for letters to members of Congress urging that the federal program be continued.

New State Constitution Opposed in Michigan

Battle Creek—Michigan labor has called for rejection of a proposed new state constitution which will be submitted to the voters in November. Nine hundred delegates to the State AFL-CIO convention here voted unanimously to oppose the measure after hearing a two-and-a-half hour debate between Republican supporters and Democratic opponents of the proposed constitution.

The AFL-CIO resolution blasted the Republican-controlled constitutional convention for failure to reapportion the legislature on the basis of population.

Delegates also criticized "Con Con"—the headline shorthand used by Michigan newspapers for the constitutional convention—for refusing to allow non-controversial portions of the proposed constitution to be submitted separately to the voters.

Among 14 major drawbacks cited in the proposed constitution, the resolution said, are weakening of the civil service merit system, a revenue structure which would mean "higher taxes for average income groups and lower taxes for the rich," and a requirement for cutting back state services when revenues fall below expectations.

In other action, the convention:

- Re-elected by acclamation Pres. August Scholle, Executive Vice Pres. William C. Marshall and Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins. All three were voted 3 percent salary increases effective July 15, and an additional 3 percent a year later.
- Endorsed for re-election Gov. John B. Swainson and Lt. Gov. T. John Lesinski, and backed Neil Staebler, the state's Democratic national committeeman, for a new congressman-at-large seat.
- Urged affiliates to step up registration drives after hearing a report by Roy Reuther, director of the AFL-CIO registration campaign.
- Adopted a legislative program calling for improvements in unemployment compensation, a $1.25 state minimum wage, enactment of health care for the aged through social security, and the "total elimination of segregation."

Delegates gave a "welcome home" ovation to former Gov. G. Mennen Williams, now assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Other major speakers included Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, Gov. Swainson, and Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies.

Upholsterers Expand Organizing Program

Cleveland—An expanded drive to organize non-union workers in the South's growing furniture industry was given a firm financial base by the Upholsterers' 34th convention here as delegates approved a 10-cent increase in monthly per capita payments.

The convention also authorized local unions to tap their defense funds for organizing purposes. It raised minimum local dues to $3.50 in the United States and $3 in Canada, up 50 cents a month.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler lauded the 60,000-member union—currently celebrating its 80th anniversary—for its long history of trade union democracy.

Schnitzler contrasted the record of the UIU and of labor generally with that of the banking business, in which, he said, there were 1,771 embezzlements in 1960 alone, 8.6 percent of them committed by bank presidents.

Earlier the convention had elected UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffman and First Vice Pres. Alfred R. Rota to their ninth consecutive terms.

In major policy resolutions, the delegates:

- Urged an increase in the federal minimum wage to $1.50 an hour in 1964. The rate, now $1.15, is scheduled to go to $1.25 in 1963.
- Termed equal voting rights for Negroes in the South a major national objective.
- Called for legislation to set federal minimum standards for state unemployment compensation.
- Supported the bill sponsored by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) to require lenders to state true interest rates as a protection for consumers.
- Urged other unions and management to join the UIU in sponsoring community educational programs on the nature of communism.

The AFL-CIO News in its issue of June 16 omitted the name of Martin L. Garber who was re-elected to a four-year term as vice president representing a casket workers group. The convention's action authorizing a pension of 75 percent of salary for Hoffman when he retires was limited to the president and did not include First Vice Pres. Alfred R. Rota, as reported in the June 16 issue.

ORGANIZED LABOR in New York City is selling this Algerian Solidarity Stamp, at the behest of the AFL-CIO, to assist the General Union of Algerian Workers in the finale of Algeria's fight for economic and political freedom.

For Remainder of '62:

Scheduled List of Labor Conventions

Herewith is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1962 for AFL-CIO national and international affiliates and by state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported:

Date	Organization	Place
July 2-6	Bookbinders	Seattle, Wash.
July 9-12	Washington	Bellingham, Wash.
July 9-17	Maintenance of Way Employes	Cincinnati, O.
July 9-13	Newspaper Guild	Buffalo, N. Y.
July 10	Masters, Mates & Pilots	Cleveland, O.
July 16	Potters	San Francisco, Calif.
July 16	Stove Mounters	St. Louis, Mo.
July 22-Aug. 4	Glass & Ceramic Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
July 23	Yardmasters	Chicago, Ill.
July 27-29	Nevada	Las Vegas, Nev.
July 30-Aug. 3	Technical Engineers	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 4-10	Typographical Union	Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 6-8	Utah	Orem, Utah
Aug. 6-8	Virginia	Norfolk, Va.
Aug. 12-22	American Bakery & Confectionery Workers	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 13	United Garment Workers	Evansville, Ind.
Aug. 13-17	Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 20	California	Long Beach, Calif.
Aug. 20	Fire Fighters	San Antonio, Tex.
Aug. 20-23	Special Delivery Messengers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 20-24	Teachers	Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 20-25	Photo Engravers	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 20-25	Postal Clerks	Portland, Ore.
Aug. 27-31	Oregon	Salem, Ore.
Sept. 2-8	Letter Carriers	Denver, Colo.
Sept. 3-7	British Trades Union Congress	Blackpool, England
Sept. 3-7	Government Employes	Seattle, Wash.
Sept. 4	Asbestos Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 5-7	Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 10	Pulp-Sulphite Workers	Detroit, Mich.
Sept. 10-12	New York	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 10-14	Bricklayers	Washington, D. C.
Sept. 10-14	Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Montreal, Canada
Sept. 10-14	Stereotypers	San Antonio, Tex.
Sept. 11-13	Iowa	Sioux City, Ia.
Sept. 17	Steelworkers	Miami, Fla.
Sept. 17-20	Alaska	Juneau, Alaska
Sept. 17-22	Carpenters	Washington, D. C.
Sept. 17-21	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Cleveland, O.
Sept. 17-19	Minnesota	Rochester, Minn.
Sept. 17-21	Rubber Workers	Long Beach, Calif.
Sept. 27	Missouri	St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. (Date not set)	Sleeping Car Porters	Montreal, Canada
Oct. 1	Broadcast Employes	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 1-3	Nebraska	Scottsbluff, Neb.
Oct. 1-4	Wisconsin	Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct. 3-5	Indiana	Indianapolis, Ind.
Oct. 5-6	Delaware	Wilmington, Del.
Oct. 8-19	Illinois	Springfield, Ill.
Oct. 10-12	Railway Patrolmen	Boston, Mass.
Oct. 12-13	Railway Supervisors	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 15	Cement Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 15	Chemical Workers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. 15-19	Shipbuilders	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 16-18	Airline Dispatchers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. 24-26	Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.
Oct. (Date not set)	Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.
Oct. (Date not set)	New Mexico	Albuquerque, N. M.
Oct. (Date not set)	Sheet Metal Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Nov. (Date not set)	Arkansas	Little Rock, Ark.
Nov. (Date not set)	Rhode Island	Providence, R. I.

A "NEW TYPE OF LABOR LEADER" is needed if labor is to be a strong and equal partner with employers and governments, Serafino Romualdi declared at opening of American Institute for Free Labor Development in Washington, D. C. Forty-two union leaders from Latin America and Caribbean area heard Romualdi, institute's executive director and AFL-CIO inter-American representative, appeal for dedicated leaders equipped with technical knowledge and operating in a framework of representative democracy.

New Type of Labor Leader Needed For Latin America, Romualdi Says

The American Institute for Free Labor Development has launched its first intensive course for training a "new type of labor leader" for Latin America and the Caribbean area.

This "new type," said Serafino Romualdi, the institute's executive director, in welcoming 45 young union leaders to the course, must have "deep within himself a burning desire" to serve his fellow workers and his own country and he also must acquire a great deal of technical knowledge.

The new concept of organized labor, he added, requires that "labor must be recognized . . . labor must be respected" if it is to meet on equal terms with employers and governments.

And only a strong and independent labor movement, Romualdi added, can work as a partner in achieving "the economic development which will make possible higher standards of living through greater purchasing power."

He said this development in turn "requires an atmosphere of freedom and a political stability that can only be obtained through the existence of representative democracy."

The first group of students, half Spanish-speaking and half English-speaking, will receive three months of intensive training in the techniques of union organization and administration. They will then return to their home countries to train fellow trade unionists during nine-month internships on diverse social projects under the Alliance for Progress.

Regional Centers Coming

The institute plans to train 100 to 120 young leaders each year at the Washington center. It also is establishing regional or national training centers in Latin nations to provide short-term, part-time courses for local leaders and advanced courses for institute graduates. The centers in addition will be used as labor temples or central union headquarters.

The institute grew out of $20,000 in "seed money" which the AFL-CIO Executive Council appropriated in mid-1960. The idea won early praise from Pres. Kennedy, Pres. Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela and former Pres. Jose Figueres of Costa Rica.

Grants totaling $250,000 recently were awarded the institute by the Agency for Intl. Development to cover fellowships and social projects under the Alliance for Progress.

Romualdi, who is the AFL-CIO's inter-American representative, told the first group of students that today's labor leader, in meeting with management and government, "must be able to hold his own in debates based on facts and figures rather than in eloquence and rhetoric."

Building a strong labor movement, Romualdi said, requires a leadership aware of labor's role in the community, in the nation's political life, in economic planning, in preventing inflation, in the area of social and economic legislation, on issues of commodity prices and trade, on taxation and industrial development.

Free labor, he declared, opposes all forms of totalitarianism—whether Communist, fascist or militaristic—because trade unions can only develop in "a free society where the freedom of one will be the freedom of all."

CWA Convention Spurs Political Action in '62

Milwaukee—Labor's stake in politics and in international affairs was outlined in the course of the Communications Workers' 24th annual convention here.

"We have got to get into the political fight of the 1962 elections," declared CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne in his keynote address, if liberals are to be elected to pass "legislation our nation needs."

Later in the four-day convention, the delegates heard a report that 238 CWA locals had met or exceeded their minimum quotas of 50 cents per member in contributions for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. CWA contributions to COPE totaled $71,173—topping 1961 by some $6,000 but short of the union's 1960 record.

A series of resolutions urged a renewed effort to attain a goal of $1 per member per year for COPE; called on locals to intensify register and vote campaigns to elect 39 "new faces" to the House and six to the Senate; appealed to all members to take part in politics, "particularly at the precinct level," to produce capable candidates.

A wide-ranging foreign policy statement pledged the United Nations "our continued support as the greatest hope for a secure future;" backed the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions program of aiding infant unions in less developed areas and regretted the "sluggishness" of the Alliance for Progress effort and the "adverse response" of certain Latin American governments to it.

The CWA's own work in Latin America received repeated attention and praise. A resolution called "Operation—South America" commended CWA districts and locals which have set up special union-to-union projects and urged others to join in. The projects were worked out in cooperation with the Inter-American Office of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., the trade secretariat.

As Beirne observed, CWA Dist. 9—on the basis of $2 per month from each local—is financing organizing activities in Ecuador of Jose Larco, general secretary of the Federation of Telecommunications Workers. Beirne said this recently enabled free trade unionists there to create their own national federation.

A similar campaign by CWA Dist. 7 brought Humberto Londono from Colombia for training in the U.S. Londono, head of the Telephone Communications Union in his country, is receiving continuing support now that he has returned home.

CWA Dist. 3 has established and is supporting an office in Miami for Cuban telephone workers in exile.

Vicente Rubiera, president of the exiled Cuban telephone workers, told the delegates that his union, which had opposed former Dictator Batista, has lost its hard-won gains and democratic safeguards under Fidel Castro. The Castro regime, he said, appointed union leaders without elections, outlawed bargaining and took "absolute control" of the labor movement.

Initial UAW Agreement Follows NLRB Victory

Lapeer, Mich.—Lapeer Metal Products, which moved from Detroit three years ago, has reached agreement with the Auto Workers giving its 130 workers benefits most of them never had—paid holidays and vacations, welfare benefits, plantwide seniority and a union shop. Wages are raised 8 cents this year, and 10 cents more in 1963 and 1964.

Members must vote to ratify the agreement, first with the auto parts stamping plant since the UAW won an election last month.

Meany Asks Temporary Tax Cut Now

Emergency Action Held Vital To Speed Economic Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

tures for the last five years, Meany asserted:

"In view of the present availability of funds, plus the failure of adequate utilization of capacity, there should be no further efforts now to grant further incentives to corporations in the hope of stimulating expenditures for plant and equipment. That is not the way to stimulate the economy at this point in time."

The AFL-CIO president said that a tax cut concentrated in the low and middle-income groups can be achieved through dividing the first individual income tax bracket, increasing personal income tax exemptions, setting a tax credit for all taxpayers or reducing the withholding tax for a limited time.

A clear distinction should be made, Meany wrote Kennedy, between "an immediate tax cut, which is designed to shore up the economy, and the long-run structural tax reform proposal." Such reforms must not be confused with changes to stimulate economic activity, he added.

In addition to an immediate tax cut for lower income groups, Meany recommended allowing the Korean wartime excise taxes, due to expire June 30, to lapse—thus providing a $900 million additional stimulus—and action to "increase and accelerate the rate of government expenditures from funds already authorized and appropriated."

Extended Jobless Aid 'Imperative'

Enactment of the McCarthy-King bill to improve the unemployment compensation system "is imperative," said Meany. However, he wrote, "recognizing that the demanding schedule of Congress may delay consideration of this measure, we urge the immediate extension of temporary extended unemployment compensation with additional weeks of benefits in order to provide payments for the long-term unemployed through 1962."

In the long run, said the AFL-CIO president, "a vigorous tax and expenditure policy by the U.S. government will do more to help our balance of payments and gold problems by stimulating economic growth, private investment and job opportunities than reliance upon stimuli designed to have private enterprise alone promote economic growth."

Meany recalled the AFL-CIO's position on Mar. 12, 1962, when he and a group of AFL-CIO vice presidents met with Kennedy to discuss the economic situation. Nothing has changed since then, he added, to "dispel" the fear that the pickup from the recession is lagging badly.

A rise in business spending for plant and equipment has not materialized to offset the slackening rate of government expenditures; personal consumption will be rising at a slower rate than in the past year and gross national product has failed to meet expectations for the first quarter, he wrote.

Economic recovery is continuing but falling short of expectations. Unemployment at 5.4 percent of the labor force in May was higher than at similar points after the last three postwar recessions. Industry, said Meany, is operating at 10 to 15 percent "below optimum capacity levels."

"Retail sales have not responded to the pickup and new orders for goods do not indicate the strength needed to bolster production," he went on.

"The combined demand of consumer, government and business is clearly not enough to keep the economy fully employed at present. There is a danger that the gap between the economy's lagging demand for goods and services and its increased ability to produce will persist."

The program of public works recommended by Kennedy and passed by the Senate will be helpful, Meany wrote.

"However, it is not nearly enough to stimulate the rate of economic growth so necessary for this nation," he said.

No Shortage Seen

Turning to the problem of business investment in plant and equipment, Meany noted that some $148 billion has been so invested over the past five years and that in the same period American corporations have had available from internal sources a sum equal to $147 billion. He continued:

"Why then must additional outlays be secured from profits and tax cuts? Obviously nothing is wrong with these corporations either reducing their dividend distribution or going to the public to borrow funds either on the equity or bond market. But these corporations do not seem particularly interested or concerned about any problems except the so-called 'profit squeeze.'"

The profit squeeze argument is "fallacious," Meany declared, because total cash-flow to corporations has consistently increased in recent years. Cash flow is the money available from profits after taxes as well as from depreciation and depletion allowances.

"A fear of government expenditures and an archaic approach to handling budgets should not prevent the United States from boldly facing up to the unmet needs of our American society," Meany asserted.

Larger scale government expenditures to meet these social needs, he added, "will bring our federal budget into balance at a level of economic activity whose growth rate would so stimulate private investment that this nation could once again get on the move."

SAMUEL GOMPERS ROOM at Intl. Labor Organization headquarters in Geneva, embellished with murals donated by the AFL-CIO in honor of the first president of the former AFL, is studied by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) and Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.). Meany is an adviser to the U.S. worker delegation to the 46th ILO conference, McNamara an adviser on the government delegation.

Three Unions Set Parleys In Aluminum

The Steelworkers, Aluminum Workers and Auto Workers have opened negotiations with the aluminum industry, well in advance of July 31 contract expiration dates, on new agreements affecting the job and income security of more than 40,000 workers.

At sessions in New York City, the Steelworkers have met with representatives of five firms—the Aluminum Co. of America, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., Reynolds Metals Co., Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. and Ormet Corp., employing about 27,000 workers in USWA bargaining units.

Union bargaining teams are headed by Pres. David J. McDonald as general chairman and Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague as coordinator.

McDonald said negotiations were started more than two months in advance of expiration dates in an effort to get "mutually satisfactory agreements before contract deadlines." Sessions have been devoted to individual plant problems and employe economic problems.

The Aluminum Workers have recessed talks with Alcoa pending settlement of a strike of nearly 1,000 workers at the Alcoa plant in Cressona, Pa. Bargaining continues with Reynolds, and talks will be held later with Kaiser on contracts expiring in October.

Union officials headed by Pres. Eddie R. Stahl sought to help settle the Cressona strike, called to protest work-rule changes ordered unilaterally by Alcoa management.

The UAW started meeting June 13 in New York with Alcoa representatives on new contracts for about 5,000 workers in fabricating and die cast plants at Edison, N.J., Chicago, Cleveland, and Vernon, Calif. Nelson Jack Edwards, Detroit, UAW executive board member-at-large, heads the union bargainers.

ICFTU Congress Opens In West Berlin on July 5

The seventh world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions will open in Free Berlin on July 5 to plan expansion of trade union activities in the free world and continue the struggle for peace and freedom.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will head a delegation of top federation leaders to the congress, which will be attended by delegates representing 138 affiliated organizations in 106 countries. The combined present membership of the ICFTU is 56 million.

Among issues to go before the eight-day meeting are union activities in the newly developing countries in Africa and Asia, economic policies to achieve and maintain full employment, economic problems of underdeveloped nations and the role of free labor in the United Nations.

The AFL-CIO delegation includes, besides Meany, Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, James B. Carey, Joseph D. Keenan, James A. Suffridge, Harry C. Bates, L. M. Raftery, Paul Hall, William L. McFetridge, Emil Rieve, Al J. Hayes, Paul L. Phillips, Richard F. Walsh, Joseph Curran, Peter T. Schoemann and Karl Feller; Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians; Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes; and Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Technical Aid on Rights Urged on ILO By Faupl

(Continued from Page 1)

sion of government, worker and employer delegates.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany meanwhile was urging the conference's resolutions committee to act positively on the workers' demand that the Libyan government abide by its obligations as an ILO member state.

Presented by Jean Moeri of Switzerland, chairman of the Workers' Group, the demand protests the Libyan government's failure to allow Gen. Sec. Salem Shita, of the Libyan General Workers Union leader, to carry out his duties on the ILO's Governing Body.

Shita has been refused permission to leave the country despite his acquittal in the courts of charges of improper conduct brought against him by the government.

The government has appealed, but no court has ruled that Shita should be denied the right to leave the country pending the new hearings, Meany said.

Right to Attend 'Essential'

In the absence of such a ruling, the AFL-CIO leader told the committee, the Libyan government was violating its obligation under the ILO constitution to guarantee the right of a delegate to attend the agency's sessions.

This right, Meany declared, is an "essential guarantee" of the ILO's independent functioning.

Because of the complicated legal issues involved, discussion on the workers' resolution may continue well into the session.

On another front, the workers received quick satisfaction when the principle of the 40-hour-week won almost unanimous endorsement in committee. The action virtually assured adoption by the conference of the proposed recommendation to governments on the progressive reduction of hours of work.

A similar resolution was stalled at last year's session by an employer delegation procedural maneuver. Favorable action was taken in committee at the current session following private negotiations between its worker and employer members.

As the committee's worker vice-chairman, James P. Griffin of the Steelworkers headed the workers' negotiating team that secured recognition, in the recommendation's preamble, that the 40-hour-week is a "social standard" for all countries.

The recommendation, Griffin commented, "will assure considerable progress in improving working and social conditions the world over."

In a major address, Faupl stressed that newly-developing countries, particularly those that were under colonial rule, may often have only a vague notion of what is meant by human rights.

Since these countries can already call on the ILO for aid in such fields as social security, vocational training and manpower organization, Faupl said, they should also be able to obtain ILO "help and guidance in establishing the basic human rights which the ILO seeks to ensure and which the workers of all countries have the right to enjoy."

He warned the new countries not to be misled by the "mirage" that sometimes gives undemocratic and tyrannical practices the appearance of a "shortcut to economic development."

"Only when people are free—free to fight for their own rights, free to advance their own interests, free to disagree if they wish with government doctrine—only in freedom do people advance and prosper," Faupl declared.

Faupl, who was elected by the workers as their vice chairman for the conference, strongly endorsed the ringing speech of Willi Richter, veteran West German union leader, calling for self-determination for the people of Communist East Germany.

Despite the wall Russia's "stooges" built across Berlin, Richter said, the people of East Germany are entitled "to live in peace and work in freedom."

"They have the same right as we to decide freely in which state and social order they wish to live," he declared.

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Coast Building Trades Win New Pacts

AFL-CIO News

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Tieup Ends In Pay Hike For Crafts

Los Angeles — Agreement on new contracts for most of the building industry unions in California has ended a series of strikes and lockouts affecting nearly 300,000 workers.

An eight-week tieup in Northern California ended when the Laborers there signed new contracts providing wage and fringe benefits totaling 70 cents an hour over a three-year period. Another settlement in the area provides for increases between 62 and 65 cents for Carpenters.

The Laborers began partial walkouts on May 1. On May 11 employers retaliated with a general shutdown in the northern part of the state.

The strike-lockout there idled some 78,000 construction workers and caused work stoppages or slowups for 20,000 to 30,000 workers in related industries.

In Southern California, the Carpenters walked off jobs June 18 when contractors refused to sign interim agreements pending final settlement of master agreements with four contractors' associations.

The contractors in this area retaliated, too, but only laid off Carpenters, keeping the other crafts at work wherever possible. (The Carpenters did not set up picket lines.)

Cement Masons Strike

On June 20, the Cement Masons went on strike and most of the $1.8 billion worth of construction projects in 11 Southern California counties began shutting down.

After a series of marathon bargaining sessions, the Carpenters and Cement Masons reached agreement on new settlements with the employers providing for package increases totaling 63 cents an hour in three years, with reopeners on cost items for the last two years of five-year contracts.

A settlement also was near with the Operating Engineers.

Agreement on the Laborers' contract in Northern California broke deadlocks in negotiations with all the crafts.

The Laborers' contract provides

(Continued on Page 11)

Steelworkers Win Contracts In Aluminum

New York—Agreement on a two-year contract covering 27,000 workers in five major aluminum plants has been reached by the companies and the Steelworkers providing for "positive advances toward job and income security."

The agreements, effective Aug. 1, call for reopening on wages after one year. They apply to the aluminum industry the basic settlement terms reached earlier this year in the steel industry, with necessary modifications to take care of different problems.

The new contracts include a savings-vacation plan financed by company contributions, an increase in employer contributions to the supplemental unemployment benefits plan, improved pension benefits and an easing in eligibility rules, extension and improved pay for regular vacations and an improved seniority plan.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald said the agreement was reached "without government intervention

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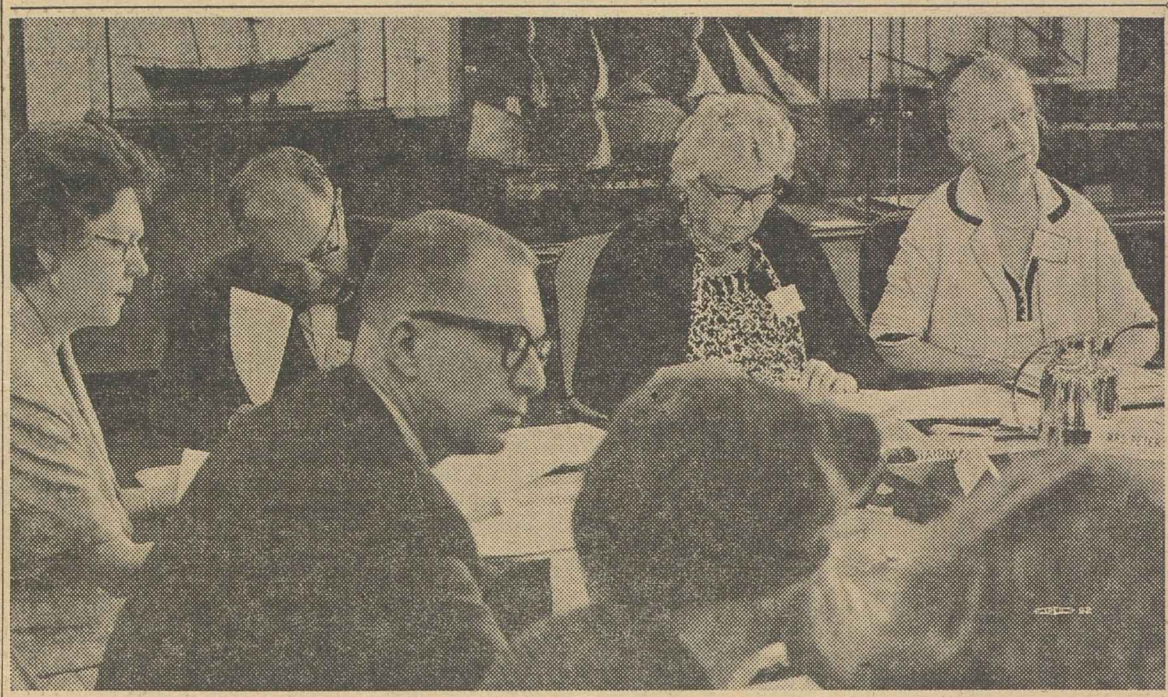
Kennedy Trade Bill Wins House Approval 298-125



ANOTHER BARRIER AGAINST WOMEN FALLS as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt announces the issuance of a presidential directive that civil service jobs be filled on the basis of merit alone. Mrs. Roosevelt (right center) chaired Hyde Park session of President's Commission on the Status of Women. Other members: Sen. Maurine Neuberger (D-Ore.), far left; Dr. Richard Lester, vice chairman, upper left; Mrs. Esther Peterson, executive vice chairman, far right; Norman Nicholson of Kaiser Industries, bottom; Dr. Cynthia Wedel, bottom. **(See story, Page 4.)**

Aid Voted Displaced Workers

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Kennedy scored a major victory as the House passed his trade expansion program by an impressive 298-125 margin with all major features intact.

Final approval was foreshadowed by the 253-171 defeat of a Republican motion to kill the bill by sending it back to committee.

Protectionists had sought to scrap the President's program by substituting a simple extension of the expiring Reciprocal Trade Act. This would have blocked the Administration's plans for boosting trade because the limited tariff-cutting authority provided under the reciprocal trade program has already been virtually exhausted.

The AFL-CIO had strongly backed the bill, but had served clear notice that if provisions for special adjustment assistance to workers in industries hurt by rising imports were deleted, labor's support would be withdrawn. An expected conservative effort to kill adjustment aid failed to develop as GOP opponents decided instead to make a direct attack on the entire program.

Although the program has had some Republican support, House GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck backed the recommittal motion which would have killed the bill.

On the key vote, 43 Republicans joined 210 Democrats to defeat the motion to recommit the bill, which was supported by 43 Democrats and 128 Republicans. The vote on final passage was 218 Democrats and 80 Republicans in favor; 35

(Continued on Page 2)

Health Care Test Vote Set In Senate

By John M. Barry

A key test of congressional support for social security old-age health insurance was assured as Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) prepared to offer a new version of the plan as a rider to the federal welfare bill.

Senate Democratic leaders cleared the amendment for action, probably during the first week in July.

Anderson, who with Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) co-authored the original Administration bill on health care for the aged, said his modifications were designed to improve the plan, help meet objections raised against parts of the Anderson-King bill, and swing some Republican votes.

He said his purpose was "to get a law, not an issue."

In shifting the health care battleground to the Senate, the Kennedy Administration is seeking not only Senate passage, but at least a record vote in the House where Anderson-King is hung up in the Ways & Means Committee and its prospects are dim.

The revised tactics were revealed following the weekly breakfast meeting of Democratic congressional leaders with Pres. Kennedy.

"Sen. Anderson holds the key to what we do," Senate Majority

(Continued on Page 2)

Kennedy Stresses Election:

'Working Majority' Needed in Congress

Pres. Kennedy has said Democrats must pick up additional seats in the "important" November congressional elections in order to give the Administration a "working majority" for its legislative program.

The President bluntly told a news conference that defections of nominal Democrats who "have voted with the Republicans for 25 years" have made it "very difficult to secure the enactment of any controversial legislation."

Expressing disappointment in the record of Congress to date, Kennedy said it has been possible to "water bills down and get them by" or pass non-controversial legislation. But controversial bills such as medical care for the aged and farm programs "are much more difficult."

"That is why this election in November is an important one," the President declared. "If we can gain some more seats, we will have a workable majority, and if we don't, then of course we will not."

Kennedy pointed out that in January 1961, at the opening of the 87th Congress, the Administration won by only five votes the "very basic issue" of enlarging the Rules Committee to give the "national Democratic Party" a slim majority —and then only after the late Speaker Sam Rayburn had made the issue "a matter of his own personal prestige."

The President called on Congress to stay in session to act on the backlog of major bills "which will strengthen our country and our economy."

Democrats in Congress "have to do better," he said, "and I hope that some Republicans will support us (as) we supported Pres. Eisenhower in important matters."

In emphasizing the significance of the November elections, Ken-

(Continued on Page 11)

AMA Vows Warfare On Anderson-King Bill

Chicago—The American Medical Association, lashing the Kennedy Administration and organized labor, has vowed a continued war against health care for the aged under the social security system.

The AMA's policymaking House of Delegates ended its 111th annual session by overwhelmingly adopting a resolution to "reaffirm its position of active opposition to Anderson-King-type legislation."

The Anderson-King bill, now stalled in the House Ways & Means Committee, would utilize the insurance principle of the social security system to provide health care as well as income protection for the aged.

Outgoing AMA Pres. Leonard Larson of Bismarck, N. D., set the tone of the convention in his keynote speech. He declared the AMA has fought "a formidable alliance of government and labor" and the "odds are running in our

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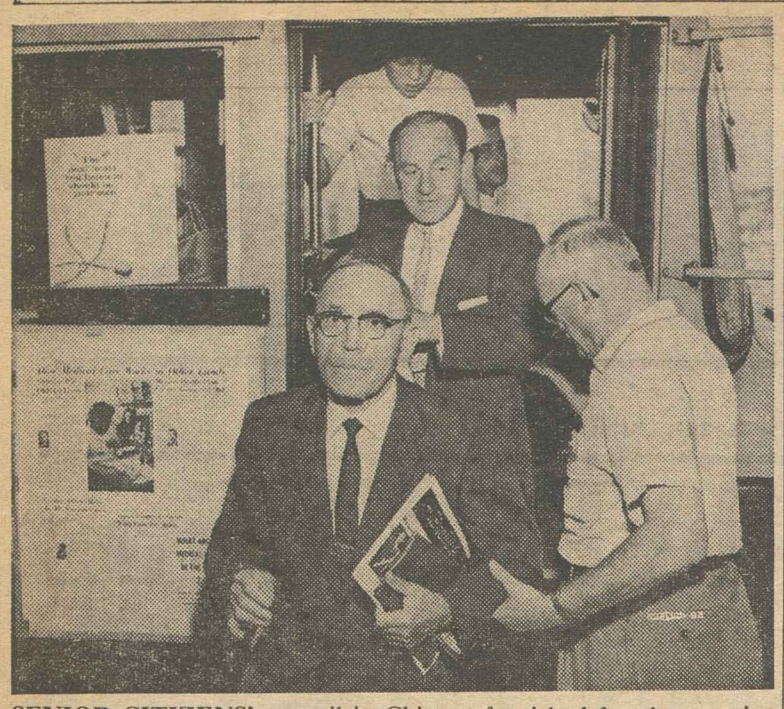


SENIOR CITIZENS' council in Chicago furnished free bus service from downtown hotels for delegates to the American Medical Association convention. The "Welcome, Doctor, Wagons" had as hosts Chicago senior citizens described as "eager to discuss the best method of financing health care for the aged with the nation's doctors." Assisting AMA delegates from the bus is AFL-CIO Community Services Staff Rep. James Ganly, who helped on the project.

AMA Vows Warfare On Anderson-King Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

favor." Larson said the Administration is "frantically" seeking an 11th-hour compromise.

Pres. Kennedy said earlier, however, that while the Administration is willing to discuss the extent of health care protection, there can be no compromise on having such a program included in the social security system.

The resolution adopted by the 218 delegates on a voice vote strongly backed the Kerr-Mills program and urged state medical groups to campaign for enabling legislation in their states.

The AMA rejected the idea of a "strike" or "non-participation" in any federal program, as put forth by Louisiana doctors.

The key AMA committee also gave a cool reception to a doctor who urged the organization to support the Anderson-King bill.

"The social security approach to health care for elder Americans represents a practical and conservative method of meeting this problem," said Dr. Benedict Duffy of Hudson County, N. J. The AMA's opposition to social security financing is "unrealistic," he declared.

Duffy cited a report of the Senate Committee on the Aging which, he said, "showed that the Kerr-Mills Act—whatever the hopes of its sponsors may have been—is failing to provide adequate medical care for elder citizens. Indeed, 90 percent of the federal funds under Kerr-Mills are going to four states."

Duffy, who spoke for the Physicians' Committee for Health Care for the Aged Through Social Security, said more than 325 Boston physicians and some 200 doctors at Columbia University Medical School support the social security approach.

Phrases such as "socialism," "socialized medicine," "government control," "government payroll for doctors" and "loss of freedom" were frequently used in the resolutions group and in floor discussion.

While the AMA represents an estimated 187,000 of the nation's 262,000 doctors, the 218-member House of Delegates long has been the center of power and policy-maker and spokesman for organized medicine.

Larson's farewell speech was well received by the delegates as he pictured the AMA pitted against "the most massive concentration of power ever brought to bear against the medical profession . . . a formidable alliance of government and labor."

"The executive branch of the federal government, using federal employes and taxpayers' funds controlled by Pres. Kennedy and the AFL-CIO, utilizing the farflung empire of money and manpower commanded by its national leadership, have combined their enormous strength against us," he added.

Joining the AMA in the battle, Larson said, were such groups as the American Farm Bureau Federation, the health insurance and pharmaceutical industries, the Blue Shield Plans, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and local chambers, the American Dental Association, the Young Americans for Freedom and others.

UPP Beats Dist. 50 In 2 NLRB Votes

The Papermakers & Paperworkers scored two decisive victories over Dist. 50 of the unaffiliated Mine Workers in recent National Labor Relations Board elections.

Workers at the Brightwater Paper Co., Adams, Mass., who had been represented by Dist. 50 for more than 18 years, voted 105 to 58 to choose the UPP instead.

UPP Local 924 then repelled a Dist. 50 bid for bargaining rights at the Mead Paper Corp., Lawrence, Mass., by a vote of 153 to 40.

Major Kennedy Victory:

House Okays Trade Measure, Displaced Workers to Be Aided

(Continued from Page 1)

Democrats and 90 Republicans against.

The bill would give the President authority to join with other nations in major reductions of tariffs and to negotiate lower duties covering broad categories of goods with the European Common Market.

Tariffs could be eliminated completely over a five-year period for products where the United States and the Common Market nations together account for 80 percent of world trade. Other tariffs could be reduced by up to 50 percent on a reciprocal basis, with the reduction spread over five years.

If the Tariff Commission finds that reductions in duties cause or threaten to cause "unemployment or underemployment," the President would be authorized to provide a readjustment allowance for workers equal to 65 percent of average wages, payable for up to 52 weeks.

Persons over 60 would be entitled to an additional 13 weeks of coverage and workers taking retraining could receive up to 78 weeks of benefits. Relocation allowances for heads of families would also be provided.

The trade fight came on the heels of a bitter battle over the Administration's farm bill, which ended in what the White House bluntly termed "a staggering defeat" for the President's program.

By a 215-205 margin, the House rejected the Senate-passed Administration bill which would have given farmers a choice between cutting back their acreage and receiving high price supports or taking their chances on a free market.

The White House statement said rejection of the program will cost the taxpayers $1 billion next year to pay storage costs for grain and other crops which the United States cannot consume or sell. It charged the Republicans, who voted 167 to 1 to kill the bill, with "responsibility" for "continuing chaos" in agriculture.

Democrats, however, were far from solid on the measure. While 204 voted for the bill, 48 opposed the measure, including 17 from northern states. Southern Democrats divided 65 to 31 in favor of the bill.

In a quick attempt to salvage what it could of the farm program, the Administration proposed a compromise measure continuing payments for farmers who voluntarily curtail their output. If passed by the House, the measure would then have to be reconciled in conference with the broader Senate-passed bill.

In other developments:

- Health care for the aged was scheduled for a key test vote in the Senate as an amendment to a House-passed bill. **(See story, Page 1.)**
- The House passed by voice vote a bill authorizing federal grants to states for three years to carry out community programs to vaccinate children under five years of age against polio, diptheria, whooping cough and tetanus. A committee report said two-thirds of the nation's children in this age group have not been fully vaccinated against these diseases.
- The Administration's mass transportation bill, to help cities and metropolitan areas provide adequate transit facilities, moved one step further along as the House Banking & Currency Committee voted 16-7 approval. It had previously won subcommittee endorsement.
- Continuing differences over aid to private, church-supported colleges, compounded by questions raised as to the implications of the Supreme Court's ruling on school prayers, brought a new postponement of a House-Senate conference on college aid legislation. The meeting was put off until the week of July 9.
- The Senate Finance Committee approved a House-passed bill to raise the national debt limit temporarily to $308 billion, after defeating, 8-7, a Republican move to set the limit at $306 billion.

Rail-Bus-Ship Fare Tax Repeal Voted

Congress has voted to repeal the 10 percent federal tax on rail, bus and ship tickets and to reduce the 10 percent tax on plane fares to 5 percent, effective Nov. 15.

The transportation tax cuts, estimated at $195 million a year, had been recommended by Pres. Kennedy.

The bill also included an extension of existing corporate income taxes and federal excise taxes, which otherwise would have expired June 30.

Senate Test Vote Set On Health Care Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Democratic whip, said party leaders hoped to pick up eight to 10 Republican votes as a result of revisions in Anderson-King.

Among the changes Anderson proposed were:

- Extension of coverage to some 3 million elderly persons not now eligible for social security or railroad retirement benefits, with financing to come directly from the Treasury.
- Establishment of a separate trust fund for the health care program completely divorced from Old-Age & Survivors Insurance and disability insurance funds—as a depository for the increase in social security taxes required to finance the plan.
- A new provision permitting the government to turn over much of the administration of the program to private organizations such as Blue Cross.
- Use of the accreditation standards of the American Hospital Association and the American Medical Association for automatic certification of hospitals as eligible to take part in the program.

These changes, Anderson observed, should make it plain to the AMA and other critics that sponsors of the program are not trying to "control the doctors through control of the hospitals."

The modifications were worked out after a series of conferences between the New Mexico senator, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff and Republican sponsors of alternative health care bills based on social security financing.

Confers With Javits

Final details of the Anderson amendment were held up as the senator conferred with Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) in an effort to reach some accommodation over Javits' "optioning out" proposal. This would give beneficiaries, if they chose, a cash benefit with which to buy private health insurance.

Anderson has rejected this approach, declaring that it would be administratively unworkable.

The House-passed welfare measure to which the amendment would be attached extends and increases federal welfare payments to states, some of which expire June 30.

Immediate Hike in Social Security Urged

Ann Arbor, Mich.—An immediate increase in Social Security payments to the elderly was called for here by a principal speaker at the 15th annual University of Michigan Conference on Aging & the Economy.

Six spokesmen for organized labor were among the 500 specialists at the three-day conference who heard Herbert E. Striner, director of the Urban Studies Program for the Stanford Research Institute in Washington, D. C., call for a much more understanding approach to the needs of older persons.

A visitor from another planet, eavesdropping on U.S. debates over our national ability to finance programs for education, housing, defense and retirement, would, said Striner, "relegate the U.S. to the position of one of the more impoverished nations on this planet."

Asserting that the nation has either "forgotten or radically diluted" the intent of the Social Security legislation of the Thirties, Striner called for an immediate boost in pension payments to the elderly covered by Old Age & Survivors Insurance.

Millions of elderly persons, he said, are "still insecure and nearly destitute" because Congress has failed to adjust OASI payments to the rise in U.S. living standards. Some 55 percent of those over 65 have incomes of less than $1,000 a year. The situation, he said, represents increasing grounds for a "bill of complaint" by the deserving elderly against our policies. Said Striner:

"Surely a nation capable of a Marshall Plan, a continuing foreign aid program of about $4 billion a year, farm subsidies of several billion a year, and a national security budget of close to $50 billion a year is also capable of providing more than a subsistence level of life" for those beyond the age where there is "adequate economic demand for their services."

Spokesmen for labor, citing an increase in long-term unemployment among older workers, urged positive action to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding older population.

Pres. David Livingston, of Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, told a conference panel that "we should not go along with the view that with automation and other improvements the older workers should get out of the way" of younger ones.

It is a mistake, he said, for "those of us classified as experts or specialists to set the level of income we believe older persons should have." Senior citizens themselves should set this level, and can do so, Livingston said, by organizing and presenting their case.

The program included as participants Richard E. Shoemaker, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Dir. Charles E. Odell of the Auto Workers Older & Retired Workers' Dept.; James C. O'Brien, executive director of the Steelworkers' Committee on Older & Retired Workers; Intl. Rep. Clement J. Lewis, Utility Workers, and Jack Ossofsky, retirement plan director, RWDSU Dist. 65.

Shoemaker, speaking as a panel member on pension measures for over-65 workers, cited the advantages of early vesting and the transfer of credits when an employe changes jobs.

Unions Urge Ratification:

West Coast Seamen Voting on New Pact

San Francisco—West Coast seamen are balloting on acceptance or rejection of a new contract with shipowners providing substantial improvements in wages, pensions and welfare benefits.

Negotiators for the three unions involved, all affiliates of the Seafarers, have recommended ratification of a settlement worked out at the urging of Pres. Kennedy and with the aid of Prof. James J. Healy of Harvard University, Kennedy's personal representative, and Robert H. Moore of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The settlement came before the expiration date June 30 of a Taft-Hartley Act injunction secured by the President and the Attorney General, and before possible resumption of a ship tieup interrupted by the injunction.

Healy said the agreement is retroactive to Oct. 1, 1961, and runs to June 15, 1965. It represents a compromise on the part of the unions—Sailors Union of the Pacific, Marine Firemen, and Marine Cooks & Stewards—and 12 companies bargaining as the Pacific Maritime Association, and was, he said, substantially in the public interest.

Improvements, as reported by the Stewards News, call for a 2 percent across-the-board wage increase during the first contract year, plus an increase in vacations from three to five days per month, added company contributions to the health and welfare program including a medical clinic, and an allowance averaging three-tenths of 1 percent for work rule improvements; in the second year, increased pension benefits and establishment of two funds for job stabilization; in the third year, an increase of 7.58 percent in the fund used to pay overtime to firemen.

The settlement has been ratified by SUP members subject to later action by the Marine Firemen and the Cooks & Stewards. The last of the locals involved will meet July 5, according to SUP Sec.-Treas. Morris Weisberger, chairman of the union negotiators.

Commenting on Kennedy's action in taking a hand in the strike and negotiations, Weisberger said: "At least we have a government today that will intervene." The only problem under such a policy, he said, is that the shipowner may "use the government to settle his disputes."

The strike started Mar. 16 when the three Seafarer unions were unable, in more than five months of bargaining talks, to get a contract replacing one that had expired Sept. 30, 1961. The strikers returned to work after the government secured a T-H injunction Apr. 11 that forbade strike action for 80 days.

The unions involved said employment had fallen from about 20,000 to not many more than 6,000 when the strike started.

'Right-to-Work' Forces Attack REA Program

Supporters of so-called "right-to-work" laws have now turned their guns on the nation's farmers through an attack on the federal rural electrification program, the National Council for Industrial Peace has charged.

The citizens' group said state chambers of commerce, which in many areas have spearheaded drives to outlaw union shop agreements, now propose "to turn over control of the generation and transmission of electrical power in rural areas to private power companies, to double the existing interest rate on Rural Electrification Administration loans, and to shift the financing of rural electrification from the federal government to Wall Street."

A former REA administrator, John M. Carmody, pointed to the two-edged attack on unions and rural co-ops in an appeal to Oklahoma farmers to join with the labor movement in fighting a "right-to-work" constitutional amendment proposal in that state.

Carmody urged members of Oklahoma REA cooperatives to "study the record" and note that "many of those who fight to cripple or destroy the cooperatives fight to cripple or destroy labor unions."

Terming "right-to-work" a slogan "to befuddle and mislead," Carmody added:

"Organized labor has defended the right of farmers to their cooperatives, to their farm price programs—to the right of self-determination—over and over again in my lifetime, since I was a boy on my father's farm."

A similar warning was issued by the head of a Vermont rural electric cooperative, Frank M. Sahlman, who said:

"Farmers in Vermont and elsewhere in New England must be fully alert to the fact that the attack on rural electric co-ops and the attack on freedoms of working people through the so-called 'right-to-work' laws are cut out of the same cloth."

He added that "farmers, businessmen and working people must continue to work hand-in-hand for further development of the economy."

The Council for Industrial Peace statement declared:

"State chambers of commerce who have been attacking the collective bargaining rights of organized labor through so-called 'right-to-work' laws have now enlarged the area of their destructive proposals with a frontal onslaught on the American farmer.

"The Council of State Chambers of Commerce has joined the United States Chamber of Commerce and the private power lobby in calling for a 'phasing out' of the federal program that has lifted farmers out of the kerosene lamp era and brought electric power to the American farmer at rates he can afford."

The statement charged that the proposal by the state chambers of commerce "shows a remarkable identity of viewpoint with earlier recommendations made by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the private power companies."

It termed the drive against REA "a blow below the belt aimed at America's farmers" by "the same people who are supporting and directing violent attacks in many states on organized labor through the so-called 'right-to-work' laws, which seek to destroy collective bargaining and the freedom of contract between labor and management."

ORGANIZED LABOR in New York supports Beth-El Hospital strikers in a mass picketing demonstration on Brooklyn sidewalks. Demonstration was voted by the New York City Central Labor Council to protest refusal of hospital management to recognize Drug & Hospital Local 1199, chosen by nonprofessional workers, and to object to anti-picketing injunction. Picketing was orderly and police watched but made no arrests.

1,000 New York Unionists Rally In Support of Hospital Strikers

Brooklyn—A citywide labor protest against the "intolerable conditions" under which hospital workers earn their living erupted into a mass demonstration on a union picket line at Beth-El Hospital.

More than 1,000 representatives of unions affiliated with the New York City Central Labor Council walked the picket line of Drug & Hospital Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and thus invited arrest for violating an anti-picketing injunction. The picketing was orderly and no arrests resulted.

The demonstration followed a Central Labor Council meeting at which delegates heard reports of "primitive" working conditions in many hospitals. At the meeting, one woman worker pleaded: "We work 12 hours a day for $42 a week; please help us."

The council adopted this three-point program:

- Withdrawal of labor representatives from the Permanent Administrative Committee, which oversees labor conditions in voluntary hospitals.
- Support for hospital workers "with all the resources at our command."
- A call to every union in the city to join the demonstration at Beth-El Hospital.

Local 1199 set up picket lines at Beth-El and also at the Manhattan Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital when nonprofessional employes joined the union and asked for recognition, a contract and a living wage.

The strike at Beth-El was called May 23 after the hospital board of trustees refused to recognize the union as bargaining agent for employes of the kitchen, laundry, dietary and housekeeping departments and for nurses' aides. Later the Manhattan hospital was struck.

Beth-El management applied for an injunction against the strike and the picketing which was granted by State Supreme Court Justice Louis L. Friedman. Union Pres. Leon J. Davis returned to the picket line, charging the injunction was unconstitutional, and was given a 30-day jail term for contempt of court. Also sentenced for 30 days were Marshall Dubin and Elliott Godoff, RWDSU organizers.

City Labor Commissioner Harold A. Felix urged officials of the Greater New York Hospital Association to seek a reconciliation with labor members of the committee. Previous meetings on the subject have been fruitless, labor representatives reported.

Of the hospital situation in general, Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the Central Labor Council said: "You can safely predict that more hospital workers will go on strike. The condition of the workers is intolerable—it resembles slavery."

He put the number of unorganized workers in area hospitals at 30,000.

$1.60 Minimum Pay Set in Hospital Pact

New York—A minimum wage of $1.60 an hour—$60 for a five-day 37.5-hour week—is provided for some 5,000 employes of 35 private hospitals, operated for profit, in a new three-year contract negotiated by Hotel & Allied Service Employes, Local 144, affiliated with the Building Service Employes.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner and BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan observed signing of the renewal agreement at City Hall here. Terms, including a number of "firsts," raise all wages by $4 to $8 a week; provide time and a half for overtime starting next Jan. 1, nine paid holidays instead of eight, a third week's vacation after five years, and four weeks vacation for X-ray technicians exposed to radiation.

The bargaining unit was enlarged to take in all nonprofessional workers including, for the first time, assistant dietitians. Local 144 Pres. Peter Ottley headed the union negotiators.

Fugitives from Chlorine Justified in Walking Out

Rockwood, Tenn.—Several hundred Steelworkers who refused to swallow any more dust and chlorine gas fumes at the Roane Electric Co. plant here last September were protected by the law when they stayed away from work and should be restored to their jobs with lost pay, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has concluded.

But other workers in nearby departments who stayed out in sympathy with the strikers were not protected, and were not entitled to engage in a walkout in support of their fellow workers under a no-strike clause in their contract, Examiner Owsley Vose found.

He recommended that the company, owned by New York Financier Louis Wolfson's Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp., be directed to reinstate these strikers with lost pay back to Sept. 5 or 6:

- All who were stationed within 100 feet of the plant's metal-crushers and grinders, and within 75 feet of the furnace gas chlorinators.
- All who customarily spend 25 percent or more of their working time within the affected areas.

The union will continue its fight for all members. Said USWA Regional Dir. M. C. Weston: "We aim to get 'em all back."

Things have been tough for the embattled local, which staged 10 walkouts in five years to compel management to improve working conditions. Last November, after a meeting in the office of Gov. Buford Ellington (D), all efforts at settlement failed and the union filed an unfair labor practice charge, withdrawing its pickets from the plant. Of the original 585 safety strikers, a little more than half remain in town.

In support of his conclusion that working conditions were "abnormally dangerous," the trial examiner cited repeated complaints to management and the union safety committee about heavy concentrations of dust around two furnaces and a strong chlorine odor in several areas. Several workers said they could not breathe when dust was heavy, and others had to leave their work stations because of chlorine gas emissions.

Vose noted that the dust collector had been completely inoperative for almost a week before the walkout and had been "known to the company to have been malfunctioning several days before that."

"The employes were justified in concluding that they could not afford to wait for the company to repair the equipment causing the hazardous conditions," he concluded. "It was not unreasonable for the employes to decide that they had to resort to the only effective measure of self-help available, namely refusing to work."

LABOR HISTORY ARCHIVES at Wayne State University, Detroit, received a $10,000 boost from the Auto Workers when UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock (left), a member of the university board of governors, presented a check for that amount to WSU Vice Pres. Arthur Neef. At right is Dr. Philip P. Mason, who will direct the project.

Flight Engineers Strike 2 Airlines, Vote at TWA

Government attempts to mediate a dispute over the crew complement for jet planes were suspended for the time being as 575 members of the Flight Engineers struck Eastern Air Lines and 500 others returned to work at Pan American World Airways after a short walkout ended by a temporary injunction.

Engineers on the two lines refused to accept a formula worked out by union and management negotiators at Trans World Airways, where some 625 FEIA members will start voting July 1 to ratify or reject an agreement reached with the aid of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and federal mediators.

FEIA negotiators agreed to recommend ratification of the pact as "the best agreement possible" to settle a six-year-old dispute over crew qualifications and airline job assignments.

Goldberg had expressed hope that the settlement formula, reached after more than a week of steady meeting, could be applied to the union's disputes with Eastern and Pan American, but the FEIA walked out at both those lines on June 23.

A few hours after the Pan American strike began, management obtained a temporary restraining order under which union members returned to work. U.S. District Judge George Rosling later extended the injunction to 4 p. m., July 6, for further study.

All Eastern Air Lines flights were grounded and the union set up picket lines. The line grounded 208 planes and laid off most of its 18,000 employes.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a statement issued June 23, said the TWA settlement seemed to be "fair and adequate" and would "fully protect the workers, the safety of the flying public, and the economic well-being of the nation."

Pointing out that the basic issues in dispute have been before the AFL-CIO Executive Council on several occasions, have been "fully heard by several impartial boards" and figured prominently in a Pan American-Pilots case arbitrated by a presidential board on which Meany served, the AFL-CIO president said:

"I earnestly urge the Flight Engineers to reconsider strike action at Eastern and Pan Am and immediately resume negotiations toward the achievement of as fair and equitable a settlement as was negotiated with TWA."

The pact contains other special provisions to help settle the question of jurisdiction between Pilots and Flight Engineers. Meanwhile negotiations on economic issues between TWA and the engineers continued with Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger as mediator.

Railroads Again Bolt Parley on Work Rules

Chicago—Rail operating unions have accused management of attempting to "push the nation into a transportation crisis" by walking out—for the second time in two months—on negotiations over work rules.

Company negotiators stalked out of a meeting, held a press conference to accuse the rail unions of "delaying tactics," requested the National Mediation Board to drop its efforts to bring the parties together—and hinted that the railroads may attempt to impose unilateral work rules changes, including abolition of the jobs of thousands of locomotive firemen.

Union leaders in turn charged the management spokesmen with "bad faith" and warned that any effort by the railroads to impose work rules changes unilaterally would bring about a strike.

Despite the sharp conflict, the machinery of the Railway Labor Act has built-in delays before either side is free to act. The first step was taken when the National Mediation Board formally invited both sides to arbitrate the dispute—a proposal the unions are expected to reject.

The most recent round of talks broke down over the same basic differences which caused an earlier management walkout on May 17. The railroads say they are prepared to accept the recommendations made early this year by a presidential railroad commission. Any negotiations, management has insisted, must be within the "framework" of the commission's recommendations.

The unions, for their part, have flatly rejected the commission's report and have called for unrestricted negotiations.

Two hundred thousand operating employes are represented by the five unions—the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railroad Trainmen, and Switchmen, all AFL-CIO affiliates, and the Locomotive Engineers and the Conductors & Brakemen.

In Federal Service:

Kennedy Order Strengthens Job Chances for Women

Hyde Park, N. J.—Pres. Kennedy has issued a directive to insure equal opportunities for women in the federal government.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman of the President's Commission on the Status of Women, announced the Kennedy order as the commission met here to act on removing obstacles facing the working woman.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she received a letter from the President advising her of an opinion from the Attorney General which reversed a 1934 interpretation of an 1870 statute.

The 1934 opinion was that government appointing officers had absolute authority to specify sex in filling jobs.

But Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy has ruled the matter is one which may be regulated by the President under his constitutional and statutory authority.

This opinion, Pres. Kennedy wrote, has enabled him to order an amendment of civil service regulations so as to require federal appointing officers to justify the filling of positions by men only or by women only.

"The new regulation should increase the opportunities of women for federal employment," he wrote Mrs. Roosevelt.

Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., reported to the meeting that the rate of selection for key civil service jobs now is about the same for women as for men.

He referred to the federal service entrance examination, the chief route through which young people of college calibre are hired for career, professional and administrative jobs.

Macy said Washington agencies now ask for eligible job applicants of either sex in 99.8 percent of their requests.

This is, he added, "a vast improvement" over the situation before the President's commission was created. A pre-commission study, he said, showed requests in the September 1960 to February 1961 period were 56 percent for men only, 17 percent for women only and 27 percent for either sex.

In other actions, the commission:

- Endorsed the broad principle of minimum wage legislation for both men and women and recognized the need for extending such protection to unprotected workers. It was pointed out that 17 states still have no minimum wage laws and some have minimums below 50 cents an hour. Some fields of employment, such as laundries, hotels and restaurants, are falling further behind in wage levels.
- Recommended to the Defense Dept. the removal of quota limitations on women in the armed services.

Other commission studies moving forward are one in the area of political and civil rights for women, under the chairmanship of Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), and another on social security and taxation concerning employed women, under the leadership of Sen. Maurine Neuberger (D-Ore.).

Jobless Benefit Dispute Still on as Strike Ends

Detroit—Auto Workers at the Walton Hills, O., Ford stamping plant have ratified an agreement to settle a walkout over production standards but the unemployment compensation problem raised by the stoppage continued to flare in Michigan.

The dispute, which led to the layoff of 70,000 Ford workers throughout the nation, was settled with an agreement by the company to add another man and machine and to make engineering changes on the process of stamping out parts for the Comet so that a production rate of 300 parts an hour can be achieved. If the workers cannot turn out the 300 parts after the changes, the dispute will be handled by the plant's grievance procedure.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared during the strike that Ford has pressured Michigan Gov. John B. Swainson to sign a bill nullifying a State Supreme Court decision which permits workers laid off because of a strike in another plant of the same corporation to collect unemployment compensation.

Shortly before the end of the walkout, Reuther wrote Ford, General Motors and Chrysler proposing that they join with the UAW in agreeing on legislative language which would eliminate the corporations' oft-repeated claims that the decision would force them "to finance strikes against themselves."

He pledged that the UAW would join with the Big Three in good faith in urging the legislature to enact and the governor to sign statutory language agreed upon by company and union attorneys.

Henry Ford II rejected the proposal as "outrageous" and the other two firms also turned down the UAW approach. Reuther replied to Ford, terming his letter turning down the plan "intemperate, disappointing and shocking."

"I am saddened by the lack of understanding of the democratic process that your letter reveals," he added.

A bill nullifying the state court decision on unemployment compensation was passed last year by the GOP-controlled legislature but vetoed by Swainson. A similar bill was adopted at the current session and is now before the governor. This is the bill the auto firms are urging him to sign.

Steelworkers Win Contracts In Aluminum

(Continued from Page 1)

or pressure from any outside source." He termed the new pacts a tribute to the principles of free collective bargaining that will contribute to the economic welfare of the nation. The job and income security incorporated in the agreement is a "great forward step," he said.

The pacts cover USWA-organized plants of the Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metals Co., Kaiser Aluminum Corp., Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp. and Ormet, Inc.

The Aluminum Workers are continuing talks with Reynolds and plan later parleys with Kaiser. Bargaining with Alcoa has been recessed pending settlement of a strike of nearly 1,000 workers at the company's Cressona, Pa., plant.

The UAW is negotiating for about 5,000 workers in a number of Alcoa fabricating and die cast plants.

Negotiations for the new USWA contract were started more than two months before the July 31 expiration date of the current three-year agreement.

AGVA to Act On Contract Enforcement

Top officials of the American Guild of Variety Artists have told a Senate committee that the union will act to tighten up enforcement of contracts barring use of "exotic dancers" or other entertainers as bar girls.

Joey Adams, president of AGVA, and Jackie Bright, national administrative secretary, testified in the closing days of a 10-day investigation of the B-girl entertainers and the union.

Adams defended the union before the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), declaring that the "few degraded people—whether they call themselves B-girls or prostitutes, or whether they are vindictive, rejected former union officials—(do not) speak for or represent AGVA, its officers or its members."

"If there is a member of AGVA who violates the law, he or she should be punished, as should anyone who violates the law," Adams declared. "Our union and its administration would mercilessly reject any person who brings discredit on our membership."

Bright told the committee there would be "intensive action" to clean up a number of situations disclosed at the hearings. He said he would be willing to take a lie detector test on his testimony that he did not receive funds, as charged, from former AGVA official Clayton Hart. Hart also offered to submit to a test.

McClellan said the testimony would be turned over to the Justice Dept. to determine if perjury was involved and to study whether the Landrum-Griffin and Taft-Hartley Acts had been violated. The committee claims Bright accepted resort hotel accommodations and a cruise from persons with whom AGVA had contracts.

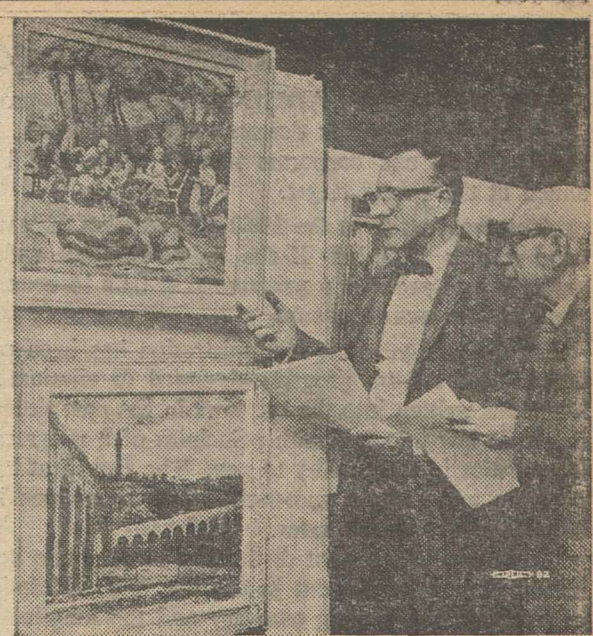
The Arkansas senator said the record of the hearings would be made available also to the Bureau of Internal Revenue because club owners have failed to deduct either social security or income taxes from entertainers' pay. Club operators semingly have evaded federal tax responsibilities of their own, he added.

UAW Aide Named To Voter Drive Staff

Willoughby Abner, education-citizenship staff representative of the Auto Workers, has been named a special assistant to Roy Reuther, national director of the AFL-CIO's voter registration drive.

Abner, who has been given a leave of absence from his UAW post in Chicago, will work on registration campaigns in key areas of the nation.

BROAD CULTURAL INTERESTS of its members find an outlet in the Annual Art Exhibit of Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Workers, featuring demonstrations by noted artists. Painter Allan Stone is shown conducting a class in oil painting during the recent 11th Annual Exhibit, which ran for eight weeks at "Gallery 65" on the fourth floor of the district's New York headquarters.

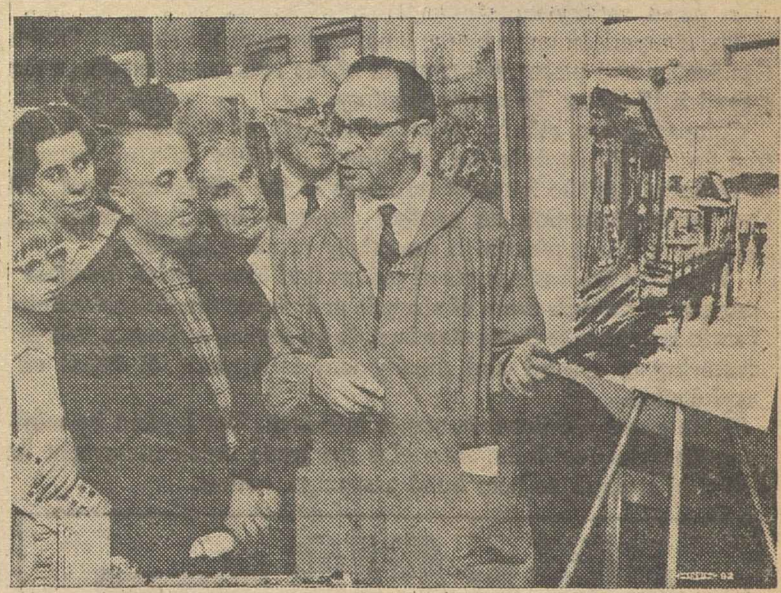


"STIMULATING," was the comment of judges for the "65" show: Philip Reisman (left), treasurer of the New York Chapter of Artists Equity, and Abraham Harriton of the ACA Gallery.

For a Fuller Life, Art at 'Gallery 65'

SCULPTOR - LECTURER Aaron J. Goodelman, whose work is on view at many museums, holds a "65" audience in rapt attentiveness as (left) he starts with a mass of clay and transforms it into the figure of a charging bull (right), stressing all the while the need to capture and convey the action of the charge. Surrounded by paintings on exhibit, Goodelman earlier had discussed art and civilization and their relation to average people, some 4,000 of whom visited this year's "65" art show.

AWARD WINNERS at the exhibit are displayed by Paul Skoorka, chairman of the Dist. 65 Art Committee, whose own "By the Sea" (right) took the Noted Artists' Award in oil painting. First prize in watercolor went to Eugene Gordon's "Behind the Skyline" (center). Topping the popular balloting among visitors to the gallery was Irving Graff's "Lunchtime Siesta" (left).



PROFESSIONAL TECHNIQUES are explained by Allan Stone as part of the full schedule of lectures, instruction and demonstrations which accompanied the eight-weeks exhibit. Expert guidance supplied under Dist. 65 sponsorship over the years was reflected in the high quality of members' work at this year's show.

PORTRAIT CLASS works with various media to develop skills in classes sponsored by Dist. 65, whose recreation and education program goes beyond the work place and the union hall to help develop a full life for its members.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION, made possible through small classes, is supplied by Maurice Kish (left rear), Dist. 65 art teacher, exhibitor and co-chairman of this year's exhibit committee. Kish himself won a professional award in oil painting given by an art materials firm.

The Wrong Target

THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION'S proposals for an across-the-board tax decrease effective Jan. 1, 1963, including both personal and corporate income taxes, will be too late and aimed at the wrong target.

The recovery from the 1960-61 recession may well slow down and sputter to a halt if the Administration waits another six months and presents a program that fails to concentrate on low and middle-income groups.

For the past year the Administration has been preparing a long overdue tax reform program designed to eliminate the numerous inequities written into the tax laws in the past decade and to bring the basic law into line with principles of a progressive system tied in realistically with ability to pay. The President has said that this program will contain across-the-board reductions in personal and corporate income tax rates.

There is an important distinction to be made between the need for an immediate tax cut in the low and middle-income brackets to stimulate the lagging recovery and the long-term tax law overhaul that will restore equity in the tax system. While a revamped tax system will have an effect on the economy in terms of sustaining an adequate growth rate, the problem now is to stimulate.

The policy of attempting to stir the economy into faster recovery and a higher growth rate by tax credits to business, revising depreciation schedules and lowering corporate tax rates will not provide the necessary shot-in-the-arm.

A tax cut now in the area where purchasing power can be augmented—the millions in the low and middle-income groups will put tax cuts immediately into the spending stream—can avert the piling up of new economic woes.

Labor's True Assets

THE PRESS HANDLING of the Labor Dept.'s report on the assets of American trade unions provides a classic example of shallow reporting and distortion by omission.

The papers dutifully reported that the total assets of the labor movement amounted to $1.5 billion and summed up the other figures in the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports' compilation.

It remained for labor papers generally to supply the missing ingredient—a comparison with the assets of the companies with which the unions bargain. The figures were easily at hand from either Fortune Magazine's directory of the largest U.S. corporations or from a news story in Business Week listing 57 corporations with assets over $1 billion. The information was probably available also from a cursory reading of the business and financial pages of any large newspaper.

The comparison made by the labor press gives the story its proper significance and places it in context of the realities of power in the second half of the Twentieth Century.

Comparing the relative financial strength of unions and industrial firms helps explode the mythology, carefully built up by anti-union forces, of the financial resources of the labor movement. It also focuses attention on another element—that the strength of the trade union movement is essentially people and ideas.

These are the basic assets of unions that have carried the labor movement through times of struggle and stress: the determination to win an adequate living standard, to be treated as human beings deserving of respect and dignity and to oppose all forms of exploitation.

These assets are not measurable in dollars, but backed by minimum financial resources, they give the trade union movement its sinews of strength to help build a stronger nation.

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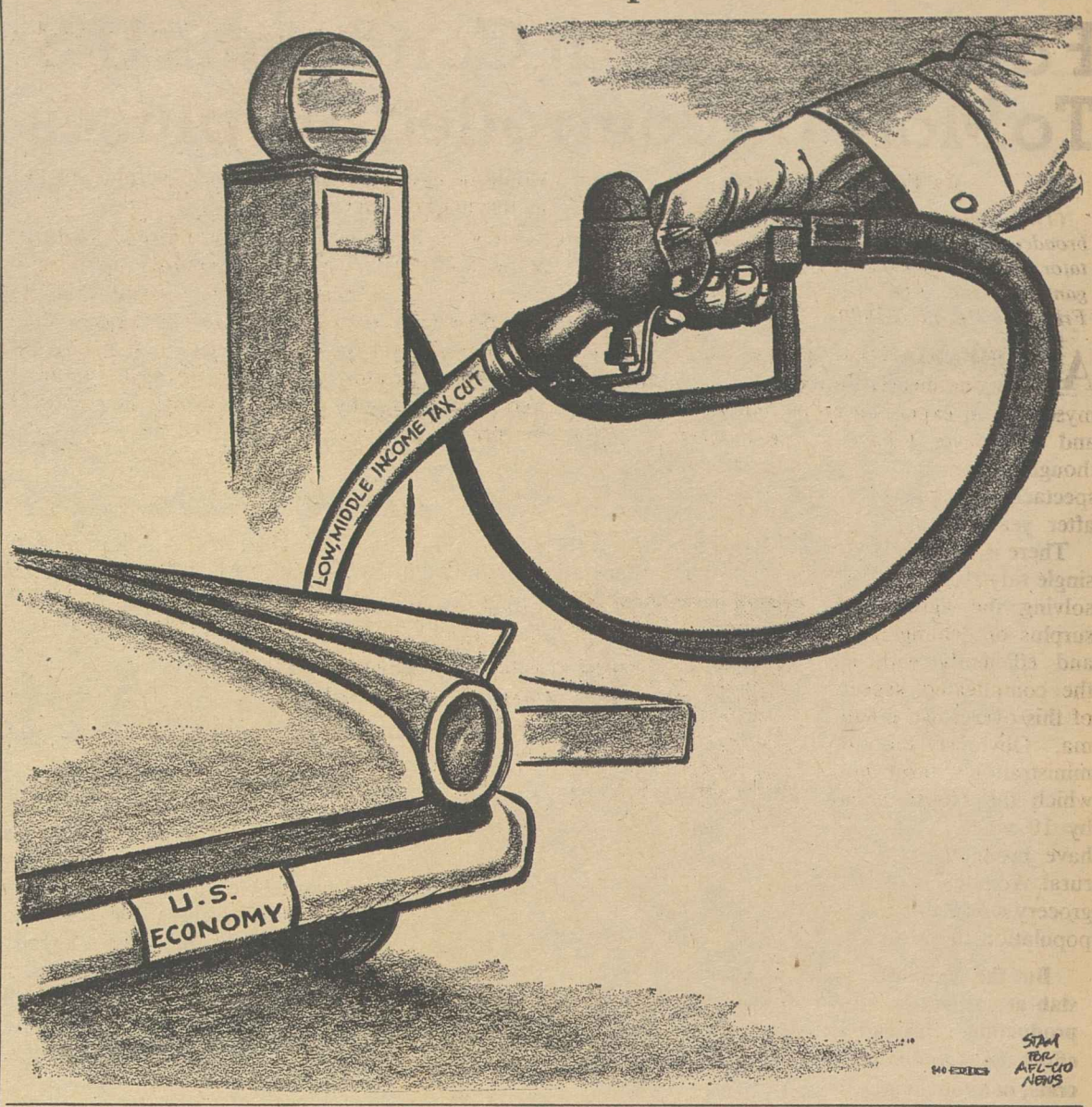


Biemiller Says:

Anti-Trust Laws for Unions Really Aimed at Labor's Goals

The following is excerpted from an article in World by Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, on why anti-trust laws should not apply to unions.

IT IS TRUE that a union seeks to organize all the plants operated by a company, and then fights for the same job rates and other benefits at each location. What's wrong with that?

Take the auto industry. The Automobile Workers don't have a fraction of the resources of the General Motors Co.; the union's only effective weapon is its ability to shut down the whole company. That weapon would be destroyed if the workers in each separate plant had to put themselves separately against the power of the whole corporation.

As for the wages and working conditions, is there any logical reason why the same job should pay less in Memphis than it does in Detroit? General Motors doesn't have geographical price tags on its cars, or a geographical dividend rate for its stockholders.

It is also true that a union seeks to organize all the companies in the same industry, and fights for the same job rates and other benefits throughout. The steel industry is the most dramatic example, because negotiations with all the major companies are carried on at the same time.

This is wrong, the opposition tells us, since all the companies can be shut down at once by the concerted action of one union.

But the whole industry is also shut down by the unanimous refusal of the companies to come to an acceptable agreement. The union is not only willing but anxious to come to terms with one or several of the companies. But the companies act with a unanimity that is supposed to be dangerous when exercised by labor.

Aside from being ridiculous and unworkable, the "anti-trust" notion would create a double standard of labor-management morality. Employers could continue to make common cause openly or tacitly; unions, even local unions in the same industry or company, could not.

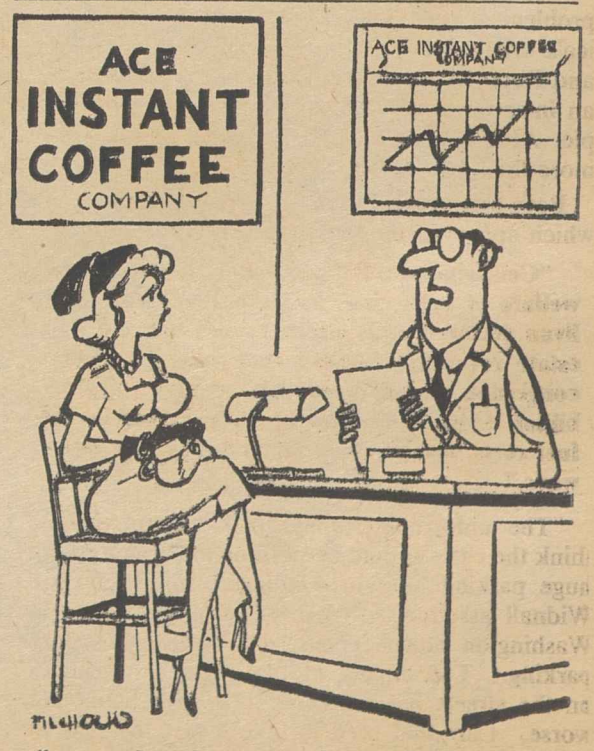
THESE SAME PROPAGANDISTS assert, with pious protestations, that they really do love the working man, and will defend to the death his right to organize. Yes, they think unions are fine—if they are fragmentized. They love unions as long as they are company unions. What they don't like are effective unions.

Nothing proves the point of cynicism more clearly than to call for "local bargaining." We have always had local bargaining over local issues, even in nationwide corporations. We have always had local bargaining in strictly local operations, such as the building trades. But local bargaining over basic terms of employment in a national corporation is nonsense.

The goal of the labor movement since the early years of the republic has been to achieve something approaching equality of bargaining power with employers. That goal has never been reached. In a few industries, unions are strong enough to put up a successful fight if they have to—because their members are willing to make the sacrifices that such a fight entails. But no union can match the united resources of the employers with whom it deals.

Advocates of this "anti-trust" nonsense know the American people don't want a rigged contest. So they reason this way: The people know monopoly is bad. The people believe unions are good. Let's pin a bad name on a good thing. Maybe it will weaken the public's support of labor's objectives.

That is the whole purpose of this otherwise purposeless propaganda campaign. It's just as cheap as that.



". . . and we have very short coffee breaks."

Morgan Says:

Farm Bill Defeat Condemns U.S. To More Uncontrolled Surpluses

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

AS A RIPARIAN RANCHER who can't even grow one measly little old radish I disqualify myself as an expert on crops, but as a consumer and a taxpayer I have a ripe harvest of angry thoughts about the farm problem and the clumsy spectacle of Congress muffing its solution year after year.

Morgan

There is, of course, no single tidy recipe for dissolving the agricultural surplus or dealing fairly and efficiently with all the complicated aspects of this overgrown dilemma. Obviously the Administration's farm bill, which the House killed by 10 votes, would not have brought Utopia to rural America or to the grocery stores and supermarkets where the urban population shops and pays too much for its food.

But the legislation would have made a sharp stab at cutting the costly phenomenon of overproduction. Instead of going along with that effort the Republicans and a number of Democrats, in a touching gesture of statesmanship, refused to do anything except commit sabotage. GOP policy was to sink the ship and leave the lifeboats lashed to their davits. The Republicans had no substitute bill of their own. So the country continues to drown in surplus grain.

What did the House defeat? As summed up by Congressional Quarterly, the main thrusts of the original Administration measure were: "First, the national minimum allotment for wheat was to be repealed. Second, all feed grains were to be controlled together, so that meaningful quotas could be imposed. Third, quotas could be set below actual needs, so that the government could dispose of some of its surplus stocks (which are costing the taxpayer a million dollars a day just to store). Fourth, controls were to be generally tightened up; loopholes which permitted exemptions for small farms were to be revised; quota penalties were to be made more stringent, and farmers were to be prohibited from planting surplus crops on land removed from production of other surplus crops. Fifth, if farmers were to reject marketing quotas in a referendum, no acreage controls would be in effect, no price support purchases would be made, and the government would be allowed to sell some of its surplus stocks at the market price."

Now such a law would not prevent another Billie Sol Estes case from sprouting up somewhere and Administration implications that it would were not quite cricket. But the measure did attempt to tether the most reckless monstrosity of the farm program—guaranteed prices for unlimited production—by telling the farmer he couldn't get price supports unless he curbed his crop to an assigned allotment.

CAN THE REPUBLICANS and the dissident Democrats who wrecked the bill without producing any alternative get away with letting this chaos continue? "What they have voted, if their action stands," one White House source said, "is back to Ezra Benson and a total economic debacle with uncontrolled surpluses piling up costing the taxpayer additional billions. This bill would have saved a billion dollars a year for four years, and that bothers them. They don't like to hear that."

Urban voters, presumably, don't like to hear it either and as they come increasingly into their own—thanks to a monumental Supreme Court decision this spring potentially breaking the rural stranglehold on state legislatures—they are very likely to let the farm bloc know that they don't intend to tolerate much longer the extravagant and wasteful mess that the management of American agriculture has become.

In a way we are bedeviled by our own efficiency. As the Des Moines Register observed recently, the amazing technological revolution in agriculture through publicly-sponsored research and education has produced bigger and bigger crops with fewer and fewer hands. There were 11 million farm workers in 1940; now there are 7 million. In 1960 alone more than 800,000 people left the farms. The farm population has been cut in half in the last 20 years though its continued fall is expected to be slower. Out of 185 million people, less than 15 million now live on farms and a lot of them are not really farmers. With a relatively few big operators responsible for the bulk of our mighty production it seems clear that there are still too many farmers and too much land being farmed despite the total population spurt.

There is a very thin chance that something can be salvaged from [the] catastrophe. A move to extend the emergency feed grain bill has already been made. With not unpalatable modifications the Senate has already passed—by four votes—the Administration measure. It would go into conference with any substitute the House might pass. But what the country should remember is that 167 Republicans and 48 Democrats voted to continue the unpardonable mismanagement and waste of American farm abundance.

Washington Reports:

Mass Transit Legislation Seen As Answer to City Traffic Jam

CONSTRUCTION OF MORE super-highways and parking lots will not alone solve the problem of rush hour traffic congestion in America's urban areas, Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.) and Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N. J.) agreed in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

Both are members of the House subcommittee which approved the mass transportation bill.

"Continued traffic congestion threatens the welfare of both cities and suburbs," Mrs. Sullivan declared. "It affects retail sales and real estate revenues, causes urban blight. Traffic congestion already costs this country some $5 billion a year in lowered tax revenues, in added fuel costs, loss of time, air pollution and other ways."

"The unfortunate thing is that many people think the cities should be nothing much more than huge parking lots surrounding business offices," Widnall asserted. "We have seen right here in Washington what happens when we provide more parking. The impact of passenger car vehicles on the streets has increased, the rush hours are worse. Cars that used to take 4 or 5 persons to work are now taking only the driver."

Both House members thought that bus and other present mass transportation should be improved "with modern, up-to-date equipment, and lower fares." Mrs. Sullivan said that more public transportation should be available at all hours of the day, including Saturdays and Sundays, as many witnesses testified, she reported, "We cannot do this out of the fare box alone. There must be some form of financial help."

WIDNALL SAID he thought it "imperative to have something like a monorail or a combination subway and elevated," with the proposed legislation not used only to improve bus transportation.

The 1961 Housing Bill provided funds for demonstration projects, and the 1962 measure will also provide for such projects, as well as setting up a $500 million three-year grant to municipalities.

Both representatives expected some opposition to the measure on the House floor, particularly from the more rural areas which regard it as a "big-city" bill. The objections, Mrs. Sullivan said, are most likely to be aimed at the financing provisions. Both urged representatives of non-urban areas to realize that the legislation is needed for the economic health of all parts of a state and that the coordinated aid necessary can be realized only under federal auspices.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

(Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington scene normally appears in this space, is on vacation.)

THE LONG ROAD toward a "fair share" vote for our urban citizens is being traveled at a far more rapid pace than most observers had thought possible.

It was on Mar. 26 of this year that the United States Supreme Court handed down its epochal decision in the Tennessee case, which placed our judicial system squarely in the dispute to secure for city voters guarantees for equal protection of the laws, as provided by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

It was generally believed that the courts would take their own time in enforcing steps that must be taken by state legislatures to assure this. Many compared it with the high court's "all deliberate speed" ruling in the famed school desegregation case.

On the urban vs. rural vote issue, an almost immediate impact has been felt in 10 states and action is expected in many more.

An unusual example is Georgia. There was no need of involvement with the legislature: a three judge federal court ruled Georgia's unit vote system was unconstitutional. Use of it was forbidden in the Sept. 12 primary election.

This is expected to lead to a far more liberal state legislature. In addition, it sets up major obstacles against former Gov. Marvin Griffin, a reactionary arch-segregationist seeking another term as chief executive. It has given his moderate opponent, Carl Sanders, unexpected hope of victory.

Also, Rep. James C. Davis of Atlanta, an ultra conservative, has held on to his seat for eight terms, although he lost the majority vote in his district frequently. The county unit system put him in. His re-election now appears doubtful.

IN NEW YORK STATE, rural Republican control of the legislature may be upset by the high court ruling.

The Supreme Court held that a lower court must determine whether there was an "arbitrary impairment of votes by means of invidiously discriminatory geographical classification."

In layman's language, this means that the case was being returned to a three-judge district court to decide whether there has been a violation of the 14th Amendment.

Although Gov. Rockefeller, who pushed through a lopsided gerrymandering of the state's congressional districts last year to aid the GOP, had steadfastly refused to call a special session of the legislature to consider reapportionment, as urged by Democrats, he may be forced to do this by the district court.

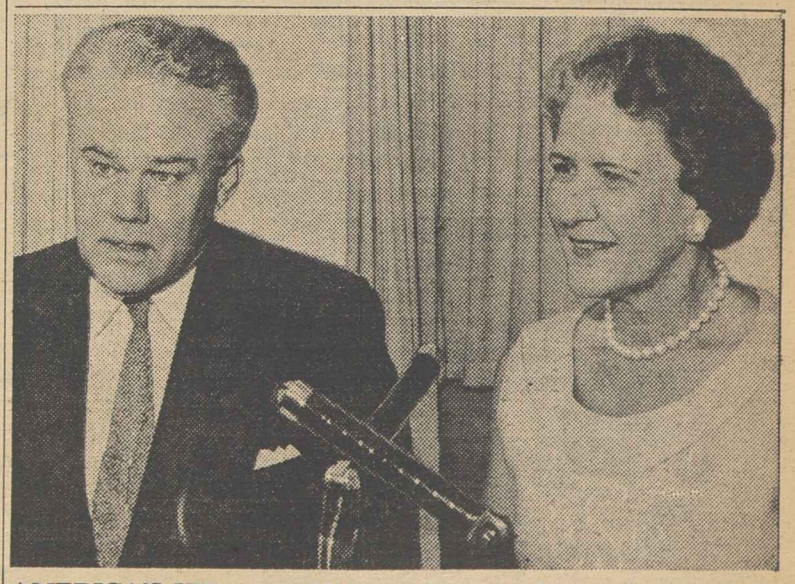
Michigan is another state where there has been some decisive action. August Scholle, president of the Michigan AFL-CIO, had brought suit charging unfair apportionment of seats. The Michigan Supreme Court turned down his plea, but the United States Supreme Court referred the case back to the state high court for reconsideration in light of the Supreme Court's Tennessee ruling.

Maryland, under pressure from Circuit Judge O. Bowie Duckett, has moved. A special session of the state legislature, called by Gov. Millard Tawes, gave 16 additional seats to urban areas for the lower house. The urban areas still have a disproportionate representation and there has been no change in the state senate.

In Alabama, the District Court ruled that if the state legislature did not carry out its first redistricting since 1901 the court, itself, would step in and do the job. A deadline of July 16 was established.

Tennessee, where the first case broke and opened the hole in the dike of rural domination, also has seen some action, although it remains a question whether it will satisfy the courts. The legislature gave some additional strength to the urban representation, but an unfair share of the seats is still held by sparsely settled rural districts.

In Kansas and Vermont the courts called for reapportionment. In Idaho the court said that a 1951 redistricting was not clearly violating the principle of equal protection.—**(PAI)**



AMERICA'S URBAN AREAS are being choked to death by rush hour congestion, but the proposed mass transportation bill offers hope of improvement, Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N. J.), left, and Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D.-Mo.) declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on more than 500 stations.

How to Buy:

Cheap Fillers Added to Meat Used to Deceive Consumers

By Sidney Margolius

HOW MUCH FAT is in the hamburger you buy? How much do you pay for turkey and how much for bread crumbs in those new pre-stuffed frozen turkeys, and how much for added water in processed meats?

All around the country, worried local officials are battling against a rising tendency of processors and retailers to add cheap fillers to expensive meats.

In Kansas, Evan Wright, head of the state's food and drug department, recently told the Association of Food and Drug Officials that false ads and misbranding are "more prevalent than ever." New Jersey marketing officials have been having a rough time trying to get meat packers and retailers to reveal the net weight of the turkey itself in the pre-stuffed birds.

In Philadelphia, officials report the same problem. In Detroit, St. Paul, Harrisburg, Sioux City and other towns, local officials are reviewing local laws and standards that butchers must observe in making hamburger. In New York City, marketing officials are making a determined and noticeably successful fight against short-weighting, fat hamburger, watered meats and other deceptive meat-selling practices.

After investigations by its Markets Department showed hamburger often contained 40 to 50 percent fat and sometimes as much as 80 percent, New York City passed a law forbidding more than 30 percent. This is the same as the federal standard for hamburger sold interstate.

New York now also requires that butchers grind customer-selected cuts right out in front where the buyer can observe without difficulty. Now Markets Commissioner Albert Pacetta has asked the City Council for another law limiting the amount of added water in processed meats to 10 percent.

SPEARHEADING that city's drive against deceptive practices is a woman investigator for the Markets Department's Bureau of Weights and Measures—Mrs. Esther Hendler. Using various disguises, this determined woman has carried on a store-to-store campaign to expose deceptive practices in the sale of meat.

Mrs. Hendler feels that the danger of hamburger with excessive fat is not only to your pocketbook, but possibly to your health as well. She points out that pork scraps added to hamburger can be risky, especially if the buyer cooks the hamburger rare.

As this department has previously reported, butchers sometimes use meat blood to make fat hamburger look rare. Mrs. Hendler reports she often has found supplies of blood in butcher shops hidden in old coffee cans, juice cans and other innocent-looking containers. She has even found barrels of ground fat in butchers' refrigerators. The ground fat is kept in a press because it turns red under pressure and will look more like ground meat.

In fact, Mrs. Hendler advises consumers that if already-ground hamburger looks very red, she herself gets suspicious. Some fat should show through even in high-quality hamburger.

The issue of pre-stuffed turkeys is an important one to the public. If the packers and retailers are allowed to omit showing the net weight of the turkey itself, the way is open for selling other combinations without stating the weight of the meat. Other examples include combination packages of hamburgers and french fries, and bracciola (a cut of round) packaged with cheese.

Markets officials in other cities are watching a test case brought by the New York City Markets Department against Swift & Co. and a local meat market. In this case Mrs. Hendler bought a pre-stuffed turkey that was marked seven pounds, four ounces, and cost $2.93, or 39 cents a pound. The department found that the weight of the turkey itself was five pounds, two ounces, and the bread stuffing weighed two pounds, two ounces.

There is nothing illegal about combination packages as long as the stores continue to state how much actual meat the combination contains. Otherwise it is impossible for you to know how much actual meat or poultry you are getting. In the example of the test-case turkey, the bread stuffing comprised 29 percent of the total weight.

DETERMINED LOCAL OFFICIALS can do a great deal to end short-weighting and other deceptions, the New York experience shows. The largest number of short-weighting cases found by that city were in poultry. Deceptions often are found in the sale of fresh fish too, Mrs. Hendler advises. Among such flagrant recent cases were the sale of ocean perch, worth 10 to 20 cents a pound, sold as red snapper for 59 cents a pound, and Mississippi spoonbill fish sold as sturgeon.

Most frequent cases of meat-market deceptions are found in low-income neighborhoods, and especially in stores that advertise unusually low prices, Mrs. Hendler reports. But instances of butchers using blood to color hamburger have been found in more well-to-do as well as low-income neighborhoods.

Nor can you always rely on the fact that you're a regular customer, Mrs. Hendler asserts. She reports one meat dealer bawled out his clerk when he was caught short-weighting, because the clerks had been instructed not to short-weight strangers.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

It's a Most Dramatic Outfit, But It's Just Not for You, Dear

By Jane Goodsell

THE FASHION MAGAZINES speak a language of their own that is, to the uninitiated, as incomprehensible as Chaucerian English. For the benefit of those who can't understand this strange and esoteric tongue, I have worked out a handy vocabulary guide to clarify the situation:

Amusing: The sort of thing you can wear once.
Classic: Never exactly in or out of style (British tweeds, gray flannel, Scotch plaid, sensible shoes).
Gentled lines, easy fit: Baggy.
Flowing silhouette: The skirt is gathered.
Tubular silhouette: The skirt isn't gathered.
Accessorized: Worn with.
Fluid, supple: Clinging.
Understated: Plain.
Feminine: Fancy.
Demure: Little round collar.
Dramatic, dashing, exciting: Unwearable unless you look like a model.
Muted shades: Dull colors.
Misty shades: Pastels.
Breathtaking shades: Bright colors.
Diaphanous: Chiffon.
Limpid: Limp, saggy.
Sheer: You can see through it.
The New Look: They've moved the waistline again.
Brief, willowy: Tight, skimpy.
Taffy, taupe, chutney, cafe au lait: Brown.
Simulated: Looks like something it isn't (fake leather, leopard).
Graceful: Full-skirted.
Basic: You're supposed to wear pearls with it.
Nubby: Scratchy.
Chalky touches: Trimmed with white.
Chunky: Clumsy.

ILGWU Songs Still Timely:

'Pins and Needles' Revived on Records

ON THE NIGHT of Nov. 27, 1937, a group of garment workers who had been rehearsing for many months gave their first public performance of a topical musical revue which they planned to stage on weekends only for fellow members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Between weekends, these performers made their living working as cutters, pressers, operators, general help in the garment shops along New York's Seventh Ave.

But the word soon spread that something special was happening at Labor Stage where the ILGWU was producing one of its unique educational activities. The critics came to see. They liked what they saw and said so. Society matrons, Broadway stars, political figures began to compete with unionists in bidding for tickets.

Suddenly, "Pins and Needles" was a smash hit on Broadway. Its irreverent quips, its amateur charm, its anti-platitudinous patter, its barbs directed at domestic and foreign phonies, above all its healthy good spirits set to lilting tunes with sharp, singable lyrics by Harold Rome drew standing room audiences.

FOR 25 YEARS, the mark of the oldtimer in the labor movement has been the remembrance of "Pins and Needles" numbers, the ability to hum the melody of "Sunday In the Park" or "One Big Union for Two." Many thousands who saw the show as performed by one of its four companies, either in New York or on national tour, cherish the memory of an unforgettable night in the theatre.

Now, a quarter of a century later, the lovely, invigorating songs of "Pins and Needles" ring out again—not from the stage but from a new recording done with zip and imagination by Columbia Records and just issued in an attractive album.

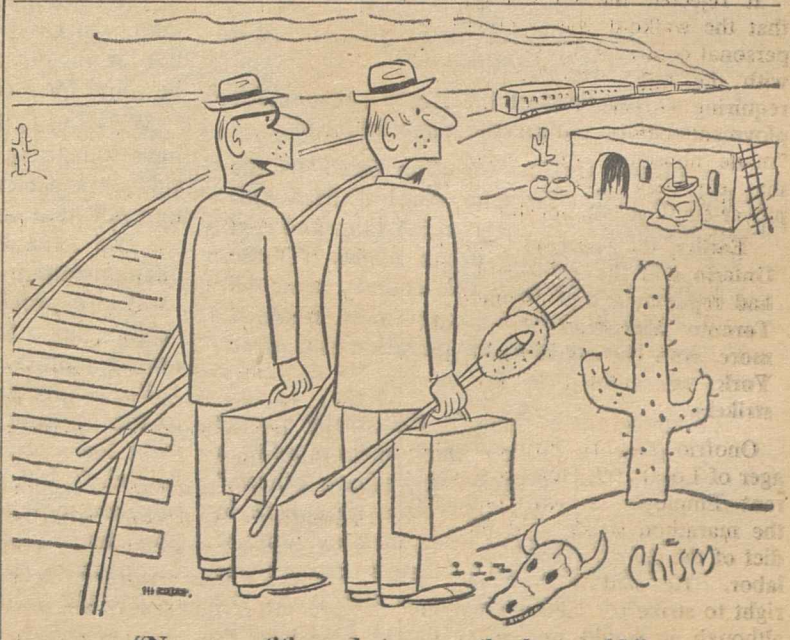
The album cover is a striking, three-dimensional color photograph of a garment worker's work box. Inside the album there are articles by Harold Rome, who supervised the recording as well as participated in it, and ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky.

Producers Elizabeth Lauer and Charles Burr have done a prize-winning job in getting a recording in which every word is fully articulated, for the words, reflecting Harold Rome's special gift, are as fresh and pertinent today as they were when first heard.

"Doing the Reactionary" is out of today's headlines as is "Not Cricket to Picket." The 15 numbers, ranging from blues to ballad, spiritual to patter song, include also "Sing Me a Song With Social Significance," "Nobody Makes a Pass at Me," "Four Little Angels of Peace," and "Mene, Mene, Tekel."

Soloists include Barbara Streisand of "I Can Get It For You Wholesale," and Rose Marie Jun, Elise Bretton and Jack Carroll. The attractive instrumental quartet is headed by pianist Stan Freeman.

"Pins and Needles," is back again on record, for every union man and woman in the nation.—**Leon Stein.**



"No competition whatsoever, the boss said."

Appeal Rejected:

L-G Subpena Powers Upheld by Top Court

The U.S. Supreme Court has allowed to stand a lower court ruling that the secretary of labor has authority under the Landrum-Griffin Act to subpena records on which reports filed under the law are based.

The high court refused to hear an appeal from the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upholding the secretary's powers under the law as it concluded its spring term with a series of decisions on labor matters, anti-trust laws and a wide range of other questions.

The appeal was made to the high court by the Teamsters, who refused to supply books and records for a 22-month period on which its official reports under the law were filed. Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg obtained a court order to enforce his directive that the union comply with his request. The Teamsters challenged his authority and the constitutionality of the law as it involves the power of Congress to require recording of internal union affairs.

The Supreme Court also rejected on technical grounds a challenge to a lower court decision that employes who have accrued seniority rights under a contract which has expired are entitled to follow their jobs when the employer relocates the plant where they worked.

The court did not rule on the merits of the case but in effect allowed to stand the appeals court decision that workers had earned vested rights by compliance with terms of a contract. The case involved the Glidden Co.'s Durkee Famous Foods Div. which closed a plant at Elmhurst, N. Y., and moved to Bethlehem, Pa. The company had a contract with Teamster Local 852.

In other decisions the court:

- Held that the 1950 amendment of the Clayton Act aimed at corporate mergers was designed to curb at an early stage any tendencies towards concentration in industry. It specifically and unanimously held that acquisition by the country's fourth largest shoe manufacturer, Brown Shoe Co. of St. Louis, of the largest national family shoe chain, G. R. Kinney Co., violated the anti-trust act.
- Ruled unanimously that the criminal provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act apply to individual corporate officers.
- Held in a 6 to 1 decision that the reading of an official prayer at the start of each day in New York public schools is in violation of the First Amendment of the Constitution prohibiting "an establishment of religion."
- Agreed to review in the fall seven convictions arising from sit-in campaigns by southern Negro students.
- Refused to reconsider its decision of May 14 that affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined $500.

RECENTLY ORGANIZED Civil Rights Committee of the Building Service Employes is shown above at a meeting in New York. Left to right are Thomas Fox, Detroit; Edward T. Sullivan, Boston; Sec.-Treas. George Fairchild; Pres. David Sullivan; Committee Chairman Charles C. Levy, Pittsburgh; Assistant Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Committee Sec. Thomas R. Donahue; Thomas C. Young, New York, and James Kemp, Chicago.

Canada's Highest Court Backs Hotel Strikers

Toronto, Ont.—The Supreme Court of Canada has written the epitaph on the 11-month Royal York Hotel strike by ruling that the parent Canadian Pacific Railway had no right to fire 600 strikers last July.

Although the walkout was settled in April and only 61 strikers still have to be rehired, the court verdict was hailed by Ontario labor as a major victory.

In a unanimous verdict upholding the right to strike in Ontario, the high court ruled that the CPR could not fire the strikers because the walkout was legal under common law and not forbidden by the Ontario Labor Relations Act.

The court said that the Ontario act provided that while the strike was in progress, the employes on strike did not cease to be employes of the hotel. It added that the act prevented the hotel from firing them "by reason only of the employe ceasing to work as the result of the strike."

It rejected the CPR argument that the walkout was a breach of personal contracts the workers had with the hotel. The court said requiring workers to terminate employment before going on strike "made nonsense" of a labor act that expressly preserves the employer-employe relationship.

Earlier, the Supreme Court of Ontario and the Appeals Court had repudiated the judgment of Toronto Magistrate T. S. Elmore, who had ruled the Royal York was entitled to fire the strikers.

Onofrio Zambri, business manager of Local 299, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, which conducted the marathon strike, said the verdict of the courts was a victory for labor. He said it preserves the right to strike for labor as a whole although it would not affect the present "satisfactory" relationship between the local and the Royal York.

Douglas Hamilton, secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Federation of Labor, said the decision vindicated labor's stand.

The strikers were fired last July when they refused a hotel ultimatum to return to work or else. The courts have ordered appropriate penalties imposed against the hotel by Magistrate Elmore.

Automation's 'Myths' Seen Exploded

A decade of experience with automation has exploded many "myths and platitudes" about its ability to produce new jobs, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has declared.

The IUD, in a 28-page study, quoted 1955 predictions of business leaders who foresaw "a continuing shortage of labor for the next 10 years" and the creation of "whole new industries."

"The economic behavior of our nation over the past decade has made a mockery of these and similar predictions," the study said. "We have been witness to the paradox of higher levels of output and productive potential while the ranks of the unemployed grow."

The IUD said only the federal government can acquire the know-how and has the resources to deal with rapid technological change. It called for creation of a permanent commission on technological change which would make recommendations to Congress and to the President "to insure that the social gains and social costs of technological progress are fairly shared."

Legislation also is needed, it stressed, to improve the jobless pay system, expand educational and retraining opportunities.

The IUD said labor and management in a more limited way can "cushion the impact of automation on people and jobs" by including in contracts supplemental jobless pay, early retirement, seniority and transfer rights, retraining and shorter hours.

Drive for Full Equality Mounting, JLC Finds

Unity House, Pa.—A continued rise in pressure from Negro groups seeking full equality now was reported to the executive board of the Jewish Labor Committee's Trade Union Council for Human Rights by JLC Field Dir. Emanuel Muravchik.

Muravchik's report, which also discussed the different forms this development is taking in the North and South, was one of the highlights of the board's three-day meeting, which was presided over by Charles S. Zimmerman, a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who was unable to attend, sent a wire thanking the council and its staff "for the dedicated, skillful and most effective services furthering the AFL-CIO civil rights action program and policies."

"In our drive for fair practices," he said, "what each of us can do alone can be done much better if we work together with each other and with all fair-minded people in the community."

The executive board examined specific moves that might be made to combat discrimination on the job, in apprenticeship training and in upgrading, and discussed steps to fight racial and religious bias in the community.

Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights described AFL-CIO efforts to end the use of segregated facilities by labor organizations in the South, and told about formation of the southern advisory council to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, which is made up of the executive officers of state labor bodies in the South.

Extremist right wing groups were denounced as anti-labor and anti-social welfare. The council condemned the new wave of Soviet anti-Semitism and charged that arrests and executions of Jews for so-called economic crimes proved that the Soviet Union "is catering to the lowest form of anti-Semitic sentiment among the population."

Named to fill vacancies on the board were Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Executive Sec. Hy Faine of the Musical Artists; Sec.-Treas. I. Gold of the Rubber Workers; Pres. Harry Spodick of the Jewelry Workers; Sec.-Treas. Jack Wieselberg of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers; Leo Kramer, assistant to the president of the State, County & Municipal Workers, and Kalmen Kaplansky, Canadian Labor Congress international affairs director.

New York City Outlaws Imported Strikebreakers

New York—The nation's largest city has made it a crime for an employer to import professional strikebreakers to replace employes during a legal strike or lockout.

An anti-strikebreaker ordinance, strongly supported by the city's labor movement and by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, won unanimous passage by the City Council. Patterned after similar laws enacted by a number of states and municipalities, the New York ordinance:

- **Prohibits third parties, other than licensed employment agencies, from providing strike replacements to an employer.**
- **Prohibits anyone, including employment agencies, from bringing strikebreakers into the city to replace workers on strike. The measure defines a strikebreaker as any person "who customarily and repeatedly offers himself for employment for the duration of a strike or lockout."**
- **Sets a maximum penalty of one year in prison and a $1,000 fine.**

Printing trade and newspaper unions have spearheaded the nationwide drive for "citizens' job protection laws" barring professional strikebreakers and agencies of so-called "scab-herders" which furnish strikebreakers to publishers. A statewide anti-strikebreaker bill passed one house of the New York legislature this year but died in the Senate.

'Freedom from Hunger' Goal of 40 Nations

Scientists, farmers, businessmen and workers have teamed up to establish Freedom from Hunger Foundations in 40 countries, James G. Patton, head of the foundation in the United States, reported in an interview on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service radio program heard on the ABC network.

Patton, who is president of the National Farmers Union, noted that the foundations have been set up as non-governmental organizations under the Food & Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

"Pres. Kennedy set up a Food for Peace Council, which is a governmental instrument, and that Council in turn created a committee which set up the Freedom from Hunger Foundation," he recalled. The board of trustees includes AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Patton said the foundation will help distribute U.S. food surpluses to needy persons abroad, but that helping underdeveloped countries to increase their food production "is the most important part of our task." He said the foundation will seek to develop self-help projects "which will come to us mainly from the FAO. Most of the underdeveloped countries are dependent on agriculture, and this makes our work all the more important."

"If we can help these countries get a better living, then they can begin to industrialize. Since we are associated in this effort with foundations in Germany, England, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada and other countries, we think this is one of the most promising developments of the decade."

Vince Cardon, former director of the agricultural research division of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and later director-general of the FAO, will head the U.S. foundation's projects committee. Associated with Cardon, said Patton, will be scientists in all agricultural fields, including soil, forestry, fertilizer, plant nutrients, food processing and preservation.

The foundation will be supported by private contributions, he emphasized.

OUTSTANDING SERVICE to the elderly won awards for Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther, former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman and James P. Dumpson, New York City welfare commissioner, from the Retired Members Local of Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union at a New York rally for 700 retirees. Left to right, Dist. 65 Pres. David Livingston; Dumpson, Reuther, and Retirement-Community Service Dir. Jack Ossofsky of the district.

'Political Witch Doctors' Attacked by Reuther

New York—With a blast at the "unholy alliance of the little men of big business and the American Medical Association," UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said that the labor movement is totally dedicated to the struggle for the principle of health care for the aged through social security.

Reuther spoke to 700 members of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union Dist. 65, who gave him one of three Senior 65ers awards for outstanding service to America's elderly. The other recipients were former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman and New York City Welfare Commissioner James P. Dumpson. The ceremonies were held at the union's headquarters.

The Senior 65ers awards have been given for the past six years by the retired members of Dist. 65, largest RWDSU affiliate. The retirees, who number more than 1,000, are active in local and national community projects. They have been in the forefront of nationwide efforts to enact the Anderson-King bill, frequently visiting their senators and representatives in Washington and at home to press for this legislation.

Presiding over the award session was Pres. David Livingston of Dist. 65. Jack Ossofsky, director of the union's retirement plan and community services, also spoke.

Reuther said labor's quarrel was not with individual doctors, but with "the small group of doctors who control the AMA." "These men don't practice medicine, they manipulate the policies of their association—I call them political witch doctors," he said.

Dumpson was cited for extending the facilities of his department to New York's elderly. He praised the "judgment, knowledge and understanding of senior citizens" and urged that all retired New Yorkers participate fully in the life of the community.

Lehman, who was prevented from attending because of illness, sent a telegram of greeting.

The former New York governor and senator, now past 80, was honored for setting an example of vigor for all Americans of advanced age

Curtis to Face Lodge In Bay State Primary

A primary battle for the Republican senatorial nomination in Massachusetts was assured when Rep. Laurence Curtis (R-Mass.) announced he would enter the September contest against George Cabot Lodge.

Lodge won the nomination support of the state GOP convention earlier this month, but under Massachusetts law the nomination is finally settled in the primary. A primary battle will take place also for the Democratic senatorial nomination between Edward Kennedy and Edward McCormick. Kennedy won the support of the state Democratic convention.

In Indiana, party conventions nominated Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R) and Birch E. Bayh, Jr. (D), former speaker of the Indiana House, to fight it out in November. Capehart, seeking re-election, won party support easily. Bayh won in a three-way contest on the first ballot.

In North Dakota, Sen. Milton Young (R) easily won renomination in the state's primary and will face Democrat William Lanier in November.

In South Dakota the death of Sen. Francis Case, who won renomination in a recent primary, and would have faced Democratic nominee George McGovern in the fall, brought out a number of contenders for both the interim appointment and the nomination.

In South Carolina, in a runoff Democratic primary for the 2nd Dist. congressional nomination, Albert M. Watson, leader of Democrats for Nixon-Lodge in 1960, won out over a Kennedy leader, Dr. Frank Owens, by a slim margin. Watson will face Rep. Floyd Spence, a Democrat turned Republican, in the November election.

In Idaho, Orval Hanson won the GOP nomination in the 2nd Dist. in a runoff election and will face Rep. Ralph Harding in the fall.

Collective Bargaining Report:

Unions Warned on Pitfalls In Work Standards System

Union officers and members have learned so much about the time study man with the stopwatch and how he operates that factory management is replacing this time-honored technique with new work measurement systems.

One of the most popular is "standard data," the development, use and limitations of which are discussed in the current Collective Bargaining Report, a feature of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

"It is not the method used by management in setting production standards that is the prime concern of unions," the article warns, "but rather the effect of a method on workloads and earnings.

"Unions must protect workers against unreasonable workloads, and ensure that workers receive equitable compensation for their efforts. To accomplish this, union representatives must be equipped to meet these 'newer' techniques just as they have learned to handle stopwatch time study problems."

The organized development and use of standard data is rather new, the article points out, but the principles upon which it is based have long been recognized. It recalls that in early piecework shops the price of a new job was often determined by comparing the job to other jobs in the shop. If an old job could be found which was "similar" to the new job, "the old job price was established for the new job."

"In modern applications of standard data," the article explains, "the comparisons are based on time rather than money and parts of jobs (called work elements) are usually the basis for comparison rather than the whole job. In its simplest form, the use of standard data involves applying the times for work elements of prior time studies to similar work elements on jobs set up in the future."

Pitfalls Noted

The Federationist discusses in some detail the claims made for standard data by its proponents and points out the pitfalls for unions and their members around which contract clauses should erect safeguards.

"When management uses stopwatch time studies of individual operations as the means of setting production standards, unions may question through the grievance procedure any individual standard without questioning or threatening the total system," it notes. "Adjustments may be made by management in any individual time study without fear the adjustment will cause any chain reaction.

"But when unions question a production standard set from standard data, a different situation exists. If an investigation shows the time for one or more elements taken from the tables of standard data are wrong, then every job which contains the same elements also may have an incorrect standard . . . Agreements on adjustments to production standards are harder to arrive at."

Many unions, on the basis of experience, oppose the use of standard data in any form, the article says, and have negotiated contract clauses guaranteeing the establishment of production standards only through stopwatch time studies of each operation.

"When proper safeguards are negotiated," the article adds, "when management fully recognizes the limitations of standard data and when the data is properly and carefully developed and applied, then standard data may provide an economical and at the same time 'acceptable' means for setting time standards."

NMU Gives 12th Term To Curran

New York—Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the National Maritime Union has been returned to office for his 12th term in a national referendum conducted on all coasts, the Great Lakes and major rivers by the Honest Ballot Association.

Unopposed, Curran got 19,697 votes of the 24,107 cast. Also unopposed was David J. Ramos, former vice president, who was elected secretary-treasurer with 16,992 votes.

For the first time all officers were elected for four-year terms instead of the usual two years. Secret ballot voting was conducted in the union's 30 port headquarters betwen Apr. 1 and May 31.

Other winners: for vice president, Shannon J. Wall and Rick Miller, both re-elected, and Mel Barisic, former NMU national representative; for national representative, Robert Nesbitt and James J. Martin, re-elected, and Peter Bocker, former San Pedro, Calif., field patrolman.

Edward J. Pogor, Brooklyn, won re-election as New York port agent over Charles Torres, 12,290 to 4,997. Other winners as port agent were Louis Parise of Philadelphia, Layton Overstreet of Mobile, Ala., and John T. Hunt of Boston, re-elected; Leo Strassman of Baltimore, John T. Kelly of Galveston, William D. Trussa of St. Louis, Joseph V. Reddy of Pittsburgh, James Q. Rice of Norfolk, Va.; S. D. George of New Orleans, William Neill of Chicago, Jesse C. Turner of Port Arthur, Tex., and Kirby-Smith McDowell, Houston.

Apprenticeships Held Vital to Future Jobs

Kiamesha Lake, N. Y.—Apprenticeship training provides the best assurance of putting to work hundreds of thousands of Americans who are losing or face loss of their jobs through automation, employment and manpower experts from eight states agreed at the 18th Eastern Seaboard Apprenticeship Conference here.

Some 600 delegates to the week-long meeting represented management; unions in the building and construction trades, electronics, public utilities, graphic arts, manufacturing industries, culinary arts, and the automotive trades and state and federal labor departments.

Training programs to help meet future skilled manpower needs were examined in a dozen different panels on subjects ranging from automation to tests used in the selection of apprentices and trainees.

The conference focused attention on the Manpower Development & Training Act, which goes into effect July 1. John S. McCauley, the Labor Dept.'s director of manpower development and utilization, urged industry to expand training programs currently in effect or in the planning stage.

"The social cost of action on automation must be borne by the entire nation," McCauley declared. "What is needed is a long-range approach to resolving the problems of automation. From what we have observed about the effects of technological change, it is important to get a broad base of training and then adjust, rather than specialized training and then discover that one is unable to adjust to technological change."

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.) called for a broad attack on every level to meet the challenge of automation, noting that while business conditions have improved, the past year has seen "a troublesome stickiness in the unemployment rate."

"It is my opinion that the single most important factor in this picture is the emergence of automation, which is now with us to a degree never dreamed of even five years ago," he said.

William A. Kraengel, coordinator of evening trade schools for the New York City Board of Education, urged industry and labor to pool their resources and effort in the training of apprentices and journeymen. He held that industry has not cooperated when it comes to public education in this regard, with the result that there is now a "wild scramble to keep up."

Pension Fund Accounts for IBEW 'Assets'

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has moved to correct recent newspaper accounts that it is the "wealthiest union" in the U.S. with assets of more than $111 million and yearly "receipts" of more than $65 million.

To set the record straight, the IBEW made these comments on news stories based on a report by the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports on "Union Financial Statistics, 1959-60":

Total assets of $111.131 million listed by the newspapers include pension and death benefit funds of more than $102 million. The remaining $9.059 million is in the general fund and available for all operating expenses of the 771,000-member IBEW.

Actual per capita receipts, turned over to the general fund, were a little more than $6.6 million and not the $65.3 million reported in the newspapers. The difference was laid to the fact that government bonds, in which pension funds have been invested, matured last year and were reported as receipts at their face value.

Every year, the IBEW said, it pays death benefits of more than $3 million and pension benefits of more than $10 million. Most of its assets are held in trust and cannot be used for any purpose except to pay pension and death benefits.

Desegregation Laws Given IUD Approval

Legislation to speed enforcement of the Supreme Court school desegregation decision has been urged by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in a letter to a House Education & Labor subcommittee.

IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey wrote Subcommittee Chairman Dominick V. Daniels (D-N. J.) that bills which would authorize the Attorney General to file suit to compel desegregation are needed because of the "snail's pace" at which desegregation is being carried out.

'Not Suitable' in Jobless Era:

Canadian Labor Hits Tight Money Policy

Ottawa, Ont.—Measures proposed by Canada's Conservative government to meet the so-called "exchange emergency" are likely to increase already serious unemployment and hasten a recession, a top Canadian labor leader has declared.

Sec.-Treas. Donald McDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress said the new government policy is, "in some respects, not suited to a period of unemployment such as we are now in. Certain of these measures will probably result in increased unemployment and a slower rate of economic growth."

Within a week after being re-elected to power, but with representation slashed to 116 seats in the 265-seat Parliament, the Conservatives announced steps aimed at improving Canada's precarious financial position. A count of the servicemen's vote, which strongly favored the Liberals, cost the Conservatives two additional seats, including one formerly held by a cabinet minister.

Although Prime Minister John Diefenbaker in a radio and television address to the nation stated that the exchange emergency had been "precipitated into proportions . . . only in very recent days," Canada's financial crisis has been well known to the government and its advisers for months.

Foreign exchange reserves were down to $1.1 billion at June 24 from $1.5 billion at May 31 and from $2.1 billion at Jan. 1. On May 2 the Canadian dollar was pegged at 92.5 cents American and was held at the Intl. Monetary Funds fluctuation of 1 percent only with great difficulty.

In an attempt to retain financial stability and regain international monetary confidence, the Conservatives have now:

- Fixed the Bank of Canada's lending rate at 6 percent, up from the floating rate that stood at 5.17 percent last week.
- Revised government spending estimates downward by $250 million, with cuts most likely in defense.
- Announced tariff surcharges of 15 percent on luxury goods, 10 percent on a wide range of consumer goods and 5 percent on a group of less significant imports.
- Cut the duty-free exemption on Canadian tourist purchases in the United States to $75 and on overseas tourist purchases to $100. Both formerly were $300.

McDonald said the CLC "laments the fact that the present crisis could have been largely avoided" if the government had not abandoned the free exchange rate in the first place and if it had pursued expansionary internal policies in recent years to combat high unemployment and a slow rate of economic growth.

Nevertheless, with the crisis at hand, he said the CLC recognizes the need for "strong measures" and "reluctantly" supported the higher tariffs and limitations on duty-free imports.

It views "with grave apprehension," however, the return to a tighter monetary policy and higher interest rates and the announced cut in government expenditures, McDonald declared, adding:

"It must be remembered that these restrictive internal measures are being imposed at a time when we do not have full employment, when our economic growth rate is less than satisfactory, and when we are being warned by many economists that our economy may be headed very shortly for another recession.

"Consequently, it is only too easy to draw the conclusion that such restrictive measures will only aggravate the unemployment problem and hasten a recession. To the extent that this happens, such restrictive measures can only be self-defeating. They will deter long-range foreign investments coming to Canada, which the government is presumably trying to encourage for the purpose of relieving pressure on the Canadian dollar."

He said the CLC also hoped that the emergency "will not be allowed to interfere with Canadian support of Pres. Kennedy's trade liberalization program."

"Emergency or no emergency, the top priorities for Canada are still economic growth, full employment and trade expansion," he concluded.

APPRENTICESHIP CONTEST sponsored by Florida State Conference of Bricklayers brought these competitors to Jacksonville. Prizes were awarded to winners in bricklaying, plastering and tile-setting divisions. Contestants are shown with the union's first vice president, William R. Conners, center, and Florida State Conference Pres. F. W. T. Smith and Sec.-Treas. Ted Harris.

AFL-CIO Supports School Aid For Migrant Farm Families

The AFL-CIO has urged a House subcommittee to act promptly on educational aid for migrant farm workers and their children and so help lift them "out of a vicious circle of ignorance and poverty."

The Senate-passed bill would provide aid to the states for regular school attendance, for summer schools and for planning and pilot projects.

The Kennedy Administration threw its strong support behind the bill as "not a cure-all" but "a beginning" toward solving migratory worker problems. The AFL-CIO Teachers and a number of religious and social action groups joined in support of the legislation.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, which has opposed all federal action in the farm labor area, testified against the bill as "undesirable" federal aid to education.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair, testifying before a House Education subcommittee headed by Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N.Y.), pointed out "too few of us are aware of the nation's shameful neglect of the education of migratory agricultural workers' children."

Fair said American educators have recognized the need for a school year with a minimum of 180 days. The better school systems have school years of 200 days. Yet, he said, a school attendance officer from Florida reported migratory children receive a maximum of 100 to 120 days per year.

Federal 'Stimulation' Essential

It is no surprise, Fair continued, that the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth showed the children of migrant farm workers to be far below the school achievement of fourth graders. By the time they adjust to a school environment, he added, they must move on to another school.

Samuel V. Merrick, Labor Dept. special assistant for legislative affairs, reviewed special projects set up in various states and said that despite constructive action of some states and communities "general improvement awaits federal stimulation and assistance."

He pointed out studies showed nearly three-fourths of migrant children in schools are enrolled in grades below normal for their ages.

Selma Borchardt, vice-president and Washington representative of the Teachers, also testified in support of the bill.

One section of the proposed bill provides $2 million to help states finance costs growing out of regular attendance of migrant children. It provides a 100 percent payment for the first two school years and 50 percent for the three years following.

Another section provides $300,000 a year for summer schools, with the aid covering 100 percent of costs initially and 50 percent thereafter. Other sections provide $250,000 a year for five years for summer school planning grants and $200,000 a year for five years for pilot projects for adult education of migrants.

Coast Building Unions Win New Contracts

(Continued from Page 1)

for a 10-cent hourly pay hike now and 15 cents more in 1963 and again in 1964. The old scale was $3.22 an hour.

The rest of the 70-cent increase was made up of contributions to funds for vacations and pensions, benefits the Laborers have never had before.

The critical negotiations in Southern California involved the Carpenters, who received a 10-cent hike effective July 1; a hike of 5 cents hourly in the employers' present 10-cent contribution to a vacation fund on Aug. 1; and an 8-cent boost in the present 10-cent contribution to health and welfare programs starting next Jan. 1.

On June 1, 1963, the employers will put up another 20 cents an hour, giving the Carpenters the option of using 5 cents of that amount for fringe benefits. On June 1, 1964, another 20 cents will be paid, with the same option to the union for 5 cents on fringe benefits.

Similar terms were worked out for the Cement Masons, but the first 10-cent boost July 1 will go to a vacation plan, while the Jan. 1 raise of 10 cents will be used to start a pension plan.

IUE Creates New Civic Affairs Dept.

A new Civic Affairs Dept. headed by Edmond F. Rovner has been established by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Pres. James B. Carey has announced.

The department will coordinate the unions' political action, legislation and civil rights programs, Carey said. It was created, he added, "for the purpose of accelerating IUE's efforts and making its efforts more effective."

Pact Urged to Expand Seamen's Port Services

New York—The creation of an international body, "operating under the umbrella of an international agreement," to facilitate the development of seamen's services in world ports was proposed by Executive Sec. Hoyt Haddock of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee at the ninth annual forum of the National Conference on Social Welfare.

Haddock was one of the speakers at a session on "Changing Waterfronts—Today and Tomorrow," presided over by Sanford S. Marlowe, director of the Office of Private Cooperation in the U.S. Information Agency.

The plight of seamen who have a few hours to spend in a strange port was discussed by Harry Nilsson of the Norwegian Seamen's Welfare Office in New York.

"Ships no longer stay in port for days or weeks, and a seaman's brief freedom is now measured in hours," he said.

"The fact that men no longer have the time to go ashore does not mean that no problem exists; it means that the nature of the problems has changed and we must meet these problems with new techniques."

Haddock briefly reviewed the gains seamen have made through the Intl. Labor Organization. The objectives of seamen of all nations were spelled out by Sec. Robert Santley of the Seafarers' Section of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, who cited the ITF's Intl. Seafarers' Charter as the "best program."

Santley described as a "decisive step forward" three resolutions adopted by the ILO last year. They called for eased customs restrictions on films, ship libraries and other cultural and welfare materials; world handbooks on welfare facilities for seamen, and international conferences of projects to provide welfare facilities where they are lacking.

The meeting was planned by the United Seamen's Service and was held in cooperation with several other agencies, including the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, Urban League and United Community Funds & Councils of America.

Kennedy Asks Voters For 'Working Majority'

(Continued from Page 1)

nedy in effect kicked off the drive to overcome the traditional mid-term apathy of the electorate in a non-presidential year and to break the so-called "iron rule" of American politics—that the party which controls the White House invariably loses seats in mid-term elections. Only in 1934, under the impetus of Pres. Roosevelt's soaring popularity, was this "rule" broken.

In other comments on legislative issues, Kennedy:

- Said that if the Administration decides a tax reduction is needed to bolster the economy, then "we will propose it." At present, he said, "there are good signs in the economy and signs which are not so good. So we will continue to watch very carefully and make a judgment."
- Again urged passage of an Administration bill providing stand-by power to cut taxes "if the economy turns down" but conceded that "it doesn't seem that we are going to get action on that." Pointing out that Congress has not yet completed action on the tax revision program proposed 18 months ago, Kennedy said: "That is why stand-by powers are important."
- Expressed the hope that Congress will enact college aid legislation "and also that some arrangement may be made on scholarships."
- Predicted that as a result of House defeat of the Administration farm bill, "surpluses will pile up, and the farmers' income will go down, and no one will benefit."

Administration Plan Hit:

Speed, Equity Urged In Federal Pay Hike

An Administration proposal to raise the pay of government employes in three yearly steps, beginning in 1963, would be "too little and too late. . . for the average federal worker," the AFL-CIO has told Congress.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the Kennedy Administration "deserves full credit" for sponsoring a pay bill.

"It is a new and pleasing experience to see an Administration propose increases in the federal salary scale, instead of lagging behind or frustrating congressional efforts," he told the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

Biemiller emphasized, however, that federal workers need a "raise right now—not inadequate increases postponed until next year and spread out over two or three years."

He said labor backs the President's request for large increases in the salaries of the government's professional and scientific career officials. "If the government is going to attract and retain talented, efficient people in these positions, it must offer them realistic salaries," he noted.

Lower Grades Trail

Labor's position, Biemiller declared, is that lower-paid postal and classified employes "have an equal right to fair treatment." While increases up to 32 percent have been proposed for the top grades, salary increases for most employes "would be less than 4.5 percent," Biemiller said.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO strongly supports the position taken by its affiliated postal and government employe unions in support of an average 14 percent pay raise. It would, he told the committee, help government workers catch up with the rise in earnings of manufacturing workers in recent years.

Average earnings of federal employes in the 10 lowest grades have increased only 51 percent since 1950 as compared with a 66 percent rise for manufacturing workers, and only 164 percent since 1939 as compared with 309 percent for factory workers, Biemiller stated.

Postal workers, he charged, are "shamefully exploited" by low wages which "do not cover the bare essentials of family life."

The result, Biemiller said, is that "throughout the nation post offices are plagued with a high turnover in their employes . . . It is apparent that the postal service is in serious difficulty and that the lack of a reasonable wage scale is at the root of its troubles."

A "fair, reasonable salary increase," Biemiller emphasized, would also "give a boost to our sagging economy by raising the purchasing power of low and middle income families."

The House committee was scheduled to begin executive meetings on the pay legislation shortly and to seek to bring a bill to the floor during July. Meanwhile the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, which held hearings earlier this year on both pay legislation and a House-passed revision of postage rates, was expected to resume consideration of both measures and possibly link them in a single bill.

AFL-CIO DELEGATES to the 46th session of the Intl. Labor Organization pause for a picture on the roof terrace of the Palais des Nations overlooking the Lake of Geneva, Switzerland. From left, Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; District Dir. James P. Griffin, Steelworkers; Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Pres. Al J. Hayes, Machinists; Rudolph Faupl, U.S. Worker delegate to the ILO and IAM staff representative; Pres. Miles Stanley, West Virginia AFL-CIO.

Balance in Price Shifts Leaves CPI Unchanged

The family cost of living leveled off in May as the rise and fall in goods and services balanced out, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics remained at 105.2 after rising for three straight months. The May index means the market basket which cost $10 in the base period of 1957-59 now costs $10.52.

Some 160,000 workers whose union contract escalator clauses are tied to the May index will receive increases of 1 to 3 cents an hour.

A companion report on spendable earnings reported a rise of 50 cents over April to an all-time high of $78.37 a week for the factory worker with no dependents and $86.05 for the worker with three dependents. Spendable earnings represent take-home pay after deduction of federal income and social security taxes.

All the increase in spendable earnings represented a gain in purchasing power since consumer prices remained unchanged. The factory worker's purchasing power as of May thus neared the record high of last December and is nearly 4 percent above a year ago.

Robert J. Myers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, described the May CPI as a "welcome little respite" from recent steady increases. He did foresee "a little increase" ahead for June.

The report for May said "the stability of consumer prices in the main reflected a balance between lower prices for food, solid fuels and gasoline and further price gains for services and used cars."

The cost of medical care continued upward, rising two-tenths of 1 percent from April because of "higher professional fees, hospital room rates and health insurance rates, partly offset by reductions in average prices of prescriptions and drugs."

"Since May 1961," the report noted, "medical care prices have advanced by nearly 3 percent, almost entirely because of increases for medical care services; average prices of prescriptions and drugs declined 1 percent."

Of workers due for wage raises, some 60,000 whose contract clauses call for a quarterly review will receive 1-cent hikes; most are in aerospace. Some 85,000 in meat packing will receive a 1-cent increase on the basis of a six-month adjustment. The remaining 15,000 workers, employed in metalworking firms, will receive either 2 or 3-cent hikes based on semi-annual or annual reviews.

Board Appointed In Airline Dispute

New York—Nine thousand mechanics and other ground employes of American Airlines remained on the job as Pres. Kennedy headed off a scheduled strike by appointing an emergency board to hold hearings and make recommendations on the dispute.

The Transport Workers, representing the ground employes, have been seeking wage increases, job security and fringe improvements in renewal of a contract which expired May 1.

McCormick Of OCAW Dies at 52

Denver—Thomas M. McCormick, secretary-treasurer of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, died June 22 in a Lincoln, Neb., hospital after having been stricken by a cerebral hemorrhage while driving back to Denver. He would have been 52 on July 10.

McCormick had been secretary-treasurer of the OCAW and its predecessor, the Oil Workers Intl. Union, since 1946. He had previously served as a vice president and international representative of the Oil Workers and as secretary of its Texas City, Tex., local.

A telegram of condolences from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler hailed McCormick as "a valued associate and friend" who had served the labor movement "with distinction, combining the wisdom of experience with the vigor of youth." McCormick was a member of the operating committee of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education and had represented his union on the federation's general board.

Long active in political and civic affairs in Denver, McCormick was chairman of the finance committee of the Denver Democratic Central Committee and had served as chairman of the Denver Housing Authority.

Born in Texas, McCormick grew up in California's San Joaquin valley, where his father in 1918 helped organize one of the first local unions of oil workers—at Taft, Calif.

He is survived by his widow, Lucy, and a daughter Elizabeth, 13, both of whom were with him when he was stricken, and a son, Thomas M. Jr., 16.

THOMAS M. McCORMICK

African Nations to Get Larger Voice in ILO

Geneva—The 102-nation Intl. Labor Organization decided at its 46th session here to enlarge its Governing Body to give increased representation to the newly independent nations of Africa.

The Governing Body, the agency's key executive group, now consists of 20 government, and 10 worker and 10 employer delegates.

By unanimous vote the conference fixed the executive's total membership at 48, instead of 40, by adding four seats for governments and two each for workers and employers.

One of the first items on which the three-week session completed action was a recommendation to governments to adopt the 40-hour week as a "social standard to be reached by stages if necessary."

The recommendation, adopted by a vote of 219 to 23 with 32 abstentions, also called for the immediate reduction of the workweek to 48 hours wherever this figure is exceeded. All reductions in hours should be accomplished "without any reduction in the wages of the workers," it was stated.

James P. Griffin, Steelworkers member of the U.S. worker delegation, told the conference that he regarded the agreement as "a significant step forward in management-labor cooperation at the international level."

No specific provision was made on how the four additional seats for governments were to be assigned because their holders must be elected, under the ILO constitution, by the conference. However, it was generally recognized that the Governing Body was being enlarged to give increased representation to the new African countries.

The Communist bloc attempted to tack a rider to the proposal by pressing for a resolution calling for wider representation of "different social and economic systems." The resolution was in line with Communist attempts to force the ILO's worker and employer delegates to include among their elected representatives on the Governing Body some so-called trade-unionists and employers from Iron Curtain countries.

But the Soviet Union had to drop the resolution when it was ruled out of order and there was no support from outside the Communist bloc for a reversal of the ruling.

Rudolph Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, who had called for greater emphasis on the part the ILO should play in the promotion of human rights, won the strong endorsement of Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver, leader of the U.S. government delegation.

The American worker delegate's proposal for a technical assistance program to develop trade union rights and human freedoms, Weaver said, "should be carefully studied by the Governing Body."

An "appropriate role" should be defined by the ILO in the light of the work of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, he added.

6-30-62

Camden, N. J., Unionists Ask Help on Jobs

Two busloads of union members from Camden, N. J., have given government officials in Washington and members of Congress a first-hand report on their area's critical unemployment problem.

The caravan, organized by the Camden Central Labor Union, was made up of delegates from layoff-hit unions in the area—including the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the Technical Engineers, the Boilermakers and the Packinghouse Workers—and was accompanied by Camden Mayor Alfred R. Pierce.

In an opening statement at a meeting with key Labor and Defense Dept. officials, CLU Pres. Joseph J. McComb said the delegation did not seek "handouts" but urged channeling of contracts and public works projects to relieve unemployment—currently 8.5 percent of the area's labor force.

The delegates cited layoffs of 2,000 workers at RCA plants in the area, a decline in employment at the New York Shipbuilding Corp. from 10,000 to 4,700, and a drop in Campbell Soup Co. employment from 4,800 to 2,600.

Open Wall for a Month, Meany Urges

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Jobless Rate Remains High, Edges Up to 5.5% for June

Asks Action By UN Body In Berlin

Berlin—A hundred yards away from the Communist wall of shame the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions opened its 7th world congress and heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany plead that freedom of movement be permitted for one month between Free Berlin and Communist Berlin "as an experiment in humanitarianism."

The eight-foot high cement and brick wall which threads its serpentine route through this city is a few minutes walk from Kongresshalle, the handsome modernistic structure built by the American government and presented as a gift to the city of Berlin. It is the scene of the ICFTU convention.

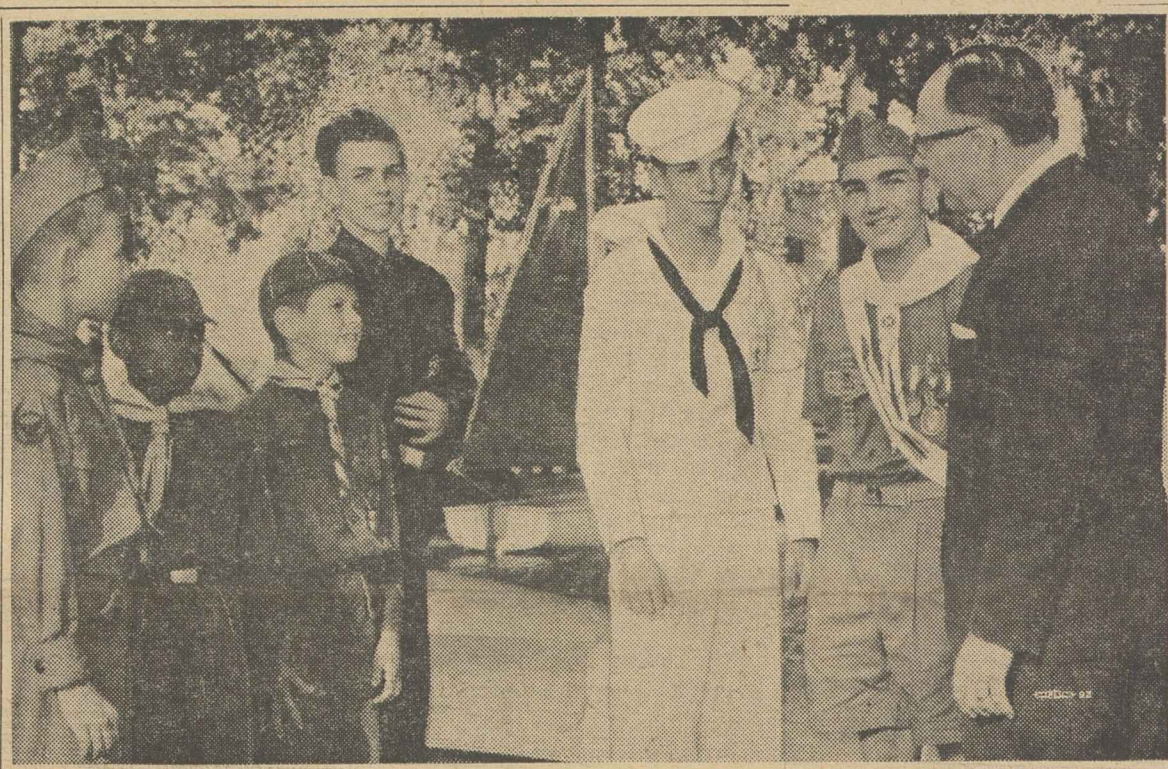
Addressing several hundred delegates from all parts of the world, Meany appealed to the United Nations to make still free West Berlin the headquarters for the UN Commission on Human Rights.

"The month of July is rich in the tradition and history of man's uphill struggle for freedom and individual liberty," he said.

"July is the month of the American Declaration of Independence. July gave mankind Bastille Day marking the historic triumph of freedom in France. July is the month of the proclamation of national independence of the Algerian people.

"Let the UN Human Rights Commission act speedily in this

(Continued on Page 8)



LABOR'S SUPPORT of scouting activities was demonstrated at Paul Bunyan Exposition at Michigan State Fair Grounds, attended by some 90,000 Detroit area scouts and their parents. Wayne County AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Mike Novak, who served as vice chairman of the exposition, is shown with a representative group.

Debate Opens on Amendment:

AFL-CIO Backs Revisions In Senate Health Care Bill

The AFL-CIO has endorsed a new version of the Anderson-King bill designed to consolidate congressional support for a health insurance program for the aged financed under the social security system.

Senate debate opened on the measure, introduced as an amendment to the House-passed public welfare bill by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), with the co-sponsorship of 20 other Democratic and five Republican senators.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank, in telegrams to all members of the Senate urging support of the amendment, said the program had the federation's "full approval." They described it as "one of the most important issues to come before Congress in years."

The National Council of Senior Citizens also backed the changes, noting they would preserve the system of financing under social security and would leave unchanged the basic Anderson-King benefits of up to 90 days of hospitalization and 180 days of nursing home care.

Anderson, who co-authored the original Administration measure with Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), devised the modifications after a round of talks with Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Abraham Ribicoff and GOP sponsors of alternative health care plans using the social security approach, chiefly Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

The result, declared Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), another co-sponsor, is not a "compromise" but a "synthesis."

In opening debate on the proposed amendment, Anderson called on the Senate to enact the program into law, not leave it as a campaign issue.

"Unless favorable action is taken now, health insurance for the aged is likely to be a major issue in the fall elections," the New Mexico senator declared. "And next year a bill will be passed. But the problem that confronts our aged people is so pressing that I hope we will not delay a solution. . . ."

The changes proposed by Anderson as "significant improvements" include:

- Coverage or "blanketing-in" of presently retired persons not eligible for social security or railroad retirement benefits, estimated to number some 2.5 million, with the cost to be borne directly by the federal government. (Anderson estimated that in 1964, the year the proposed health care program would become effective, the cost of this provision would run to about $250 million, but that resulting savings in other public assistance programs would leave a net cost for the year of $50 million.)

(Continued on Page 3)

Free Nations Warned Of Red Drive in ILO

Berlin—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned the free world that the Intl. Labor Organization is "rapidly being captured by the Iron Curtain countries" in opening debate in the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions on free labor's relations with the ILO.

Meany, who has been attending ILO meetings for a quarter of a century, expressed "shock at the situation which today prevails in the ILO."

"Unless the ICFTU and those of us of the free nations and our governments do something about this situation," he said, "the time will soon arrive when you can kiss the ILO good-by.

"It has become a political battleground and a propaganda front for the Iron Curtain countries. If we don't do something about it during the next year or two, the ILO will fall into Iron Curtain hands and will become an instrumentality of international communism."

Meany, who attended the annual ILO session last month, directed his fire as well at member governments

(Continued on Page 8)

New Report Marks Lag In Economy

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's rate of unemployment edged upward to 5.5 percent of the work force in June, the Labor Dept. has announced. The slight rise halted the recent slow improvement in the job picture.

The summary job report said the entrance of more than 2 million young people into the job market was the main factor behind unemployment rising by 750,000 to 4.5 million and employment increasing by 1.3 million to 69.5 million.

A Labor Dept. spokesman said the June labor force figures showed "we continue a less than normal increase in the work force." He said the second quarter figures reveal a gain of about 600,000 over the same quarter a year ago; an increase of from 1 to 1.2 million had been expected.

The number of longterm unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—dropped by 250,000 to a total of 1 million. But of this total, nearly 600,000 have been jobless 6 months or longer.

The key seasonally adjusted rate of 5.5 percent in June means 55 of every 1,000 members of the workforce were actively seeking work and could not find it.

The jobless rate was 5.4 percent in May, the lowest figure since the 1961 recession. The rate was 6.9 percent in June 1961; 5.4 percent in June 1960 and 5.0 percent in

(Continued on Page 7)

Strike Call Approved in Aerospace

Los Angeles—Aerospace industry workers in plants and missile bases around the nation have given their overwhelming approval for a strike if no agreement is reached in current negotiations for new contracts.

The negotiations are being conducted by the Machinists and the Auto Workers for an estimated 400,000 workers in all parts of the country, including 100,000 in Southern California.

While bargaining is conducted separately with each company, the two unions are coordinating all their efforts in what a spokesman said is "an attempt to make first-

(Continued on Page 7)

60 Cents 'Fair' Wage:

Senate Rejects Hike In Sugar Pay Floor

Congress—as it has since 1937—has directed that workers in U.S. sugar cane and sugar beet fields be paid "fair and reasonable" wages in return for the price subsidies which the government pays to their employers.

But only a scant 29 senators voted for an amendment to the Sugar Act extension bill which would have put teeth into this requirement by declaring that a "fair" wage, set by the secretary of agriculture, cannot be less than the federal minimum wage for non-agricultural workers.

In Louisiana, the federal wage floor for sugar cane workers ranges from 60 cents an hour for unskilled workers to 85 cents for skilled workers. Rates are generally higher in the western sugar beet areas, but only in Hawaii—where it is $1.46—does it exceed the Wage-Hour Act floor.

The 57-29 defeat of the amendment proposed by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) went largely unnoticed as news stories centered on the heated controversy over allocation of import quotas on sugar and the debate over whether the United States should continue to pay premium prices for the sugar it buys abroad.

It led, however, to a sharp debate over the issue of wage protection for farm workers comparable to that provided by Congress for workers in business and industry.

Said McCarthy, in arguing for adoption of his proposal:

"So long as the price support program provides adequate prices and adequate support to those who produce sugar and those who process it, we ought to provide an adequate return for those who work in the beet fields, the cane fields, and the processing plants."

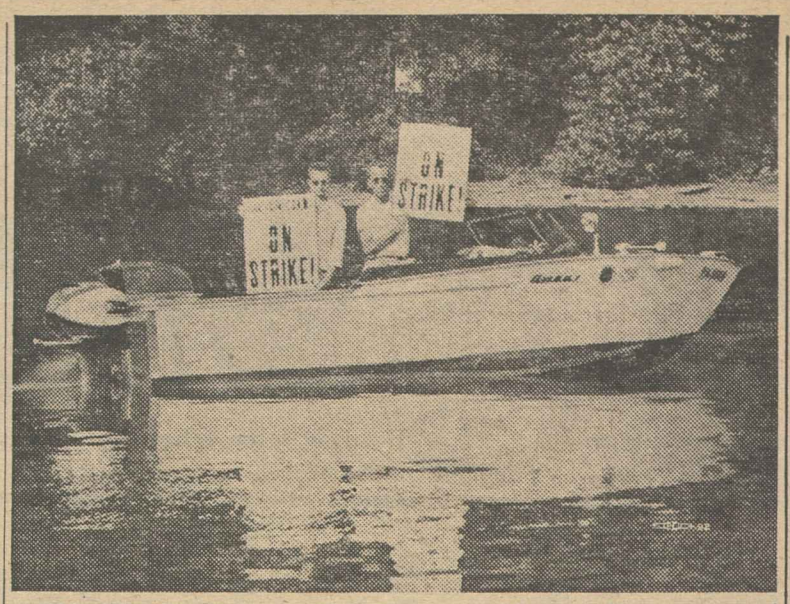
Retorted Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.):

"In all the years that Congress has adopted requirements for a minimum wage, agricultural labor has always been excluded. If the amendment of the senator from Minnesota were adopted, it would be in violation of every action taken by Congress with reference to fixing of minimum wages and national standards for agricultural workers."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) quoted from a statement prepared by the Packinghouse Workers tracing the legislative history of the provision to show that in 1937 Congress intended the "fair and reasonable" rate to be not less than the wage floor in the Fair Labor Standards Act, then also before Congress.

The UPWA statement, Morse declared, "demonstrates that the issue before us now is not a substantive change in the minimum wage provision of the Sugar Act, but a clarifying amendment designed to bring to the sugar workers the wage rates to which they were properly entitled all these years."

On the rollcall, 23 Democrats and six Republicans supported the McCarthy amendment, while 34 Democrats and 23 Republicans opposed it.



A PICKET BOAT on the Ohio River near Monaca, Pa., was one of the devices used by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers to call public attention to strike against the Kobuta plastics plant of the Koppers Co., Inc., called May 1. Shots fired at the boat led OCAW Local 8-74 to withdraw it from service but picketing by land continues in spite of security guards and salaried workers used as strikebreakers.

Union Fights Revival Of Mohawk Formula

Monaca, Pa.—The importation by the Koppers Co. of "security" police, transported here from Colorado during contract negotiations, has led to a charge by Oil Workers Local 8-74 that the company wants to revive the Mohawk Valley Formula, once used to strangle unions.

The local, representing 615 workers at the company's Kobuta plastics plant on the Ohio River, 30 miles downstream from Koppers headquarters in Pittsburgh, went on strike May 1 over company insistence on "management rights" language in the contract. Three meetings have been held since that time, the union said, without any genuine collective bargaining by C. A. Kozelski, company personnel director, and other company negotiators.

The union has maintained picket lines at seven plant entrances, the Koppers docks on the Ohio River, and between negotiating sessions, at the Koppers building in Pittsburgh. Some members used their own boats to carry picket signs into the river but the practice was stopped when gunshots greeted them one night.

The strike is the first in the 18-year history of the local, whose officials say it grew out of a company plan originated some 18 months ago to force the union into a long stoppage. They list these management demands:

- A "management rights" clause providing that "employes must perform any duties to which they may be assigned."
- Forced arbitration of grievances.
- Cancellation of insurance and hospitalization benefits with notice that employes must pay their own premiums.
- Complete rewriting of the contract with demands that the union accept the new version without change.

A week before the old contract expired Apr. 30, Koppers brought in 18 "security" police transferred from Colorado by the Wackenhut Corp. of Coral Gables, Fla., and hired 42 other guards locally. Also it built a $50,000 fence enclosing its 422-acre plant, and tried to continue production with salaried personnel, including firemen and safety men whose jobs were taken over by the imported guards.

An unfair labor practice charge, based on the presence of imported strikebreakers and a "packaged" set of company proposals, was filed with the National Labor Relations Board before the strike started.

AWIU, Alcoa Talks Resume On Contract

St. Louis—The Aluminum Workers have resumed negotiations here with the Aluminum Co. of America, and will meet soon with the Reynolds Metals Co. in continuing attempts to reach agreement on contracts involving about 20,000 workers.

In talks which began in May the union has sought to win job and income security for workers in an industry which has kept production and profits at near-record levels while operating with 10 percent fewer workers.

Contract Offers Made

Pres. Eddie R. Stahl heads the union negotiating team in meetings here with Alcoa. That firm and Reynolds have offered to settle on terms similar to those accepted by the Steelworkers—two-year agreements aimed at more stable employment conditions but no general wage increase.

AWIU agreements with the two firms have a July 31 expiration date. A contract with Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. extends into October and covers some 3,000 members of the Aluminum Workers.

The Auto Workers have contracts involving about 5,000 workers in Alcoa fabricating and die cast plants at Edison, N. J., Chicago, Cleveland, and Vernon, Calif. Talks on renewal terms began June 13 and another session is scheduled for July 16.

The USWA agreement was reached with five firms employing 25,000 workers—Alcoa, Reynolds, Kaiser, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. and Ormet Corp. The new pacts provide for continuation of the 23-cent an hour cost-of-living allowance, improved vacations, supplemental unemployment pay boosts, longer vacations and increased pension rights, and other gains.

Overseas Tax Havens Scored by AFL-CIO

An end to all special tax benefits now given to American firms operating overseas and to U.S. citizens living abroad has been strongly urged by the AFL-CIO in a new round of testimony before the Senate Finance Committee.

The committee, which has been considering the House-passed tax revision bill since March, reopened hearings on Administration proposals for full and immediate taxation of income earned abroad. Under present law, U.S. firms with foreign subsidiaries can defer indefinitely paying taxes on overseas profits by reinvesting the money in other countries.

Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research said labor is "unalterably opposed" to any retreat from or compromise of the Administration's recommendations on taxation of foreign subsidiaries. He told the committee:

"The time has come to end all tax privileges which induce American firms to favor investment overseas in preference to investment at home and thereby discourage job creation and economic growth in the United States."

The "vital interests" of the United States and "the welfare of its workers" will be endangered, he said, if Congress does "anything less than completely eliminate tax deferral on the earnings of all American-owned foreign subsidiaries, except in less-developed countries."

Ruttenberg said that each U.S. dollar invested in an overseas plant because of tax advantages hurts U.S. economic growth in two ways:

- If the same dollar were invested in the U.S., it would help create employment and income.
- When goods produced abroad are sold abroad—often to third countries as well as in the country of production—fewer goods are exported from the U.S. As a result of this displacement of exports, "it is apparent that the jobs of thousands of Americans are being wiped out."

4 Named Advisers on Disclosure

Four representatives of labor groups have been named by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg to the Advisory Council on Employe Welfare & Pension Benefit Plans, provided by Congress in the 1962 amendments to the Disclosure Act.

The four are Richard E. Shoemaker, assistant director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Leonard Lesser, director of social security activities, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Research Dir. Edward Kennedy of the unaffiliated Mine Workers, and Wilbur Daniels, New York City attorney who has represented several labor unions.

All four were recommended by labor organizations, Goldberg said, and will serve for two-year terms with nine other advisers representing other agencies—three representing the general public, two from management, one from the insurance field, one from the corporate trust field, and two from other interested groups.

The council will advise the secretary on carrying out his functions under the law. Reporting that "dozens of exceptionally well qualified persons" were recommended, Goldberg said it was not possible to name to the council representatives of "all the important groups which demonstrated an interest" in the administration of the act.

130 Striking Steelworkers Battle Runaway Brass Plant in Georgia

Moultrie, Ga.—Rugged is the word for a little band of 130 Steelworkers who have for the last six months defied every effort of the Bridgeport Brass Co. and its owners, the powerful National Distillers & Chemical Corp., to starve them into submission.

Averaging about $42 a week when the walkout started, the men and women of Moultrie, supported by AFL-CIO locals in Georgia and in USWA Dist. 35, have stuck it out on the picket line—two pickets per gate, no congregating within a mile of the plant, according to an injunction obtained by the company.

Three years ago Bridgeport Brass, which never had a strike in 90 years of existence, moved its plumbing goods division from Bridgeport, Conn., to a "runaway" location here in the deep South.

All employes of the new plant were carefully screened by management, with the help of the local Chamber of Commerce, for any trace of union background. The Meat Cutters have organized the Swift Co. plant here, and any former Meat Cutter got failing grades on the CofC scorecard, according to union sources.

Nevertheless the workers signed USWA cards, and a National Labor Relations Board election was held Aug. 10, 1961.

The union won the election and negotiations dragged on for five months. The final company offer provided no seniority, no dues checkoff, no grievance handling during working hours, no arbitration, and no increases in wages, fringe benefits or any other money items.

The union filed charges of company failure to bargain in good faith, but the regional NLRB office dismissed them. An appeal was taken to the NLRB in Washington.

The day the strike began, management terminated hospitalization insurance. The second day the company got an injunction limiting the union to four pickets and forbidding groups of more than three to be within 500 yards of the plant.

Only 15 of the original 145 Brass workers are out of the unit now, and not all of those have returned to work.

The Moultrie city government owns the water, light and gas utilities and is helping management, the union says, by pressuring strikers to pay these bills or lose service. The banks and some businessmen also are pressing for payments due on homes, cars and furniture. Only national finance organizations have agreed to wait for payments.

National Distillers, which owns the plant, also produces such items as Old Grand Dad, Old Taylor, Old Crow, Bourbon DeLuxe, Old Overholt, Gilbey's Gin and Vodka, Kordite freezer supplies, and plastic storm windows.

To Prod Lagging Economy:

Support for Tax Cut This Year Growing

A tax cut in 1962 to stimulate the lagging economy is drawing increasingly wide support as concern about the country's economic health mounts.

The support has come from members of Congress, governors and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which declared that stimulation of the economy was more important than a budgetary deficit. The chamber has traditionally opposed any policies that would create a deficit.

A tax cut was strongly urged on the Administration by the AFL-CIO four months ago, and on June 14 AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a memorandum to Pres. Kennedy calling for immediate emergency action on taxes to aid the economy.

The AFL-CIO proposal, however, called for the cut to be concentrated in the low and middle income brackets to stimulate consumer purchasing power, while the Chamber and other supporters called for across-the-board reductions in both personal and corporate tax rates.

The AFL-CIO is opposed to reductions in corporate rates and the across-the-board approach, stressing that the need is in the lower and middle income brackets and that corporations have enough funds to finance investments in new plant and equipment.

Kennedy to Ask 1963 Cut

The President has declared in favor of a tax cut in 1963 and called for action by Congress on the current tax measure granting tax credits to business, closing the tax loophole on income earned by American firms overseas and placing dividends and interest income under a tax withholding system. The Administration's proposed tax reform measure, to be submitted to Congress soon for action next year, would contain an across-the-board reduction in personal and corporate tax rates, the President said.

At a recent news conference, Kennedy said he would recommend an immediate cut "if we think it is needed."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), assistant Senate majority leader, said he was hopeful Congress would vote to reduce corporate and individual taxes by at least $5 billion before it adjourned. The House-passed tax revision bill now before the Senate Finance Committee, he said, is not adequate to put the American economy into "high gear."

Humphrey's views were echoed by Republican Senators John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) and Clifford P. Case (N. J.).

At the National Governors Conference in Hershey, Pa., a number of state executives backed an immediate tax cut. They included New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R), California Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) and Ohio Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D).

Reuther Sounds Warning

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the federation's Economic Policy Committee, called for a cut beginning in August of $10 billion as the "fastest practical way to give the economy the thrust it needs." If action is not taken quickly, he warned, "we could get a worsening of unemployment in the fall."

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, in supporting a tax cut, declared "the best hope and prospect for future balanced budgets and fiscal sanity lies in removing immediately the tax rate deterrents to economic growth."

The chamber's proposals, estimated by its president, H. Ladd Plumley, to amount to as much as $7.5 billion, would cut top-bracket rates from 91 percent to 65 percent; divide the bottom bracket and set up a new minimum of 15 percent of the first $1,000 (the present minimum is 20 percent on the first $2,000); scale down other rates, which would mean the higher the rate the bigger the cut; and reduce the corporate rate from 52 to 47 percent.

C. F. Stinson Dies, NALC Ex-Officer

Clarence F. Stinson, a national officer of the Letter Carriers for 20 years until his retirement in 1946, died in Washington, D. C., just short of his 84th birthday.

Stinson, who started his career as a letter carrier in Bayonne, N. J., became assistant secretary-treasurer of the NALC in 1926 and was elected secretary-treasurer in 1946.

In a message of condolence to his family, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler praised his pioneering leadership in building the Letter Carriers and declared:

"The cause of trade unionism in government service, to which he devoted much of his life, is now at the threshold of a great new era; he and his fellow workers, who carried on the struggle over the years, have earned the thanks of the new generation."

Mourning his passing, NALC Pres. William C. Doherty described him as one of the best-known union representatives on Capitol Hill, where he worked for passage of legislation to help postal workers.

Eisenhower 'Proud' GOP Is the Party of Business

Gettysburg, Pa.—Former Pres. Eisenhower told GOP leaders here that the Republicans are considered the party of business "and I'm proud of the label."

Addressing 100 party leaders gathered at his farm to launch a group called the All-Republican Conference, Eisenhower said politics should be the first business of a businessman.

"If we don't exercise the function of self-government," he said, "by golly, we'll be governed by someone else, and that I don't like."

Former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon also had some words of advice to the GOP leaders. Republicans, he said, should demonstrate to the people "that government which spends less, taxes less, and allows and encourages the people to do for themselves is the best."

FOR THE FIRST TIME in five years, collective bargaining talks resume between the Kohler Co., plumbing wares firm, and the Auto Workers. Union bargainers at Sheboygan, Wis., are headed by UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, lower left, second from the end. Chief management spokesman across the table was Vice Pres. Lyman Conger, center, light suit. A dispute which resulted in a strike of Kohler workers starting Apr. 5, 1954, was climaxed last month by the refusal of the Supreme Court to hear a company appeal from a decision finding the firm guilty of unfair practices. The UAW has offered to negotiate "a fair and honorable settlement."

'Cleopatra' Studio Using Red Union

An AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the recent fourth national congress of the Italian Confederation of Trade Unions (CISL) in Rome has reported that Twentieth Century-Fox has been making the film "Cleopatra" "mainly with the help of, and in conjunction with," a Communist - dominated entertainment union in Italy.

In an interview over the Mutual Broadcasting System radio network, Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs charged the company's explanation that it is not interested in politics, but only making a picture, is a "fake."

Twentieth Century Fox pleaded "ignorance" of the situation in Italy, he noted, "but they continue to go on . . . because they are afraid that if they break the contract, they might have trouble with the Communist Party and the Communist union.

"This is not a new thing," he said, "but this has been one of the most scandalous aspects . . . of American movie companies in their work in Italy."

Appearing on Labor News Conference, Goldberg said he had been assured by Pietro Nenni, left-wing Socialist leader who formerly supported the Communists, that he and his followers will not insist upon Italy's withdrawal from NATO. Goldberg quoted Nenni as saying "it is our opinion that most Italians, or the majority of Italians, support Italy's being in NATO; therefore, I will abide by that decision."

Goldberg warned against the belief that the Communist Party of Italy is autonomous or independent.

"The Communist Party of Italy remains tied to Russia, remains tied to the Communist Intl.," he insisted.

Goldberg was questioned by Alexander Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc., and Endre Marton, international and diplomatic correspondent for the Associated Press.

Virgin Islands Labor Dedicates New Home

St. Thomas, V. I.—The Virgin Islands Labor Union has named its new two-story office building and auditorium at Charlotte Amalie the Ashley L. Totten Labor Center in tribute to one of the islands' prominent labor leaders. Totten, secretary-treasurer of the Sleeping Car Porters, recently was named by Pres. Kennedy as a director of the Virgin Islands Corp.

Senate Near Showdown On Health Care Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

- Use of private insurance organizations, such as Blue Cross and the Kaiser Plan in California, at the discretion of the secretary of health, education and welfare, to deal directly with hospitals and nursing homes in the administration of the program.
- Acceptance as automatically eligible to take part in the program any hospital certified by the joint commission of the AHA and the American Medical Association.
- Use of state agencies to determine eligibility of hospitals and nursing homes not accredited by the AHA and the AMA.
- Establishment of a separate trust fund for the health insurance program, which would be financed by an increase of one-quarter of 1 percent in social security taxes for both workers and employers, instead of mingling the funds with other social security accounts.
- An option giving beneficiaries the right to continue private health insurance programs in lieu of the direct social security program, if these plans have been in force for a specified period before retirement and provide at least the basic Anderson-King benefits. Where such a choice is exercised, the insurance carrier would be reimbursed for statutory benefits, plus administrative costs.

The last point represents a compromise not wholly satisfactory to most Republican co-sponsors. Javits, in fact, has introduced an "amendment to the amendment" setting forth his own "optioning out" plan, which would allow beneficiaries to continue private insurance plans that meet specified standards, with the government paying up to $100 a year of the premiums.

If Javits' proposal fails, however, the Republican co-sponsors have agreed to go along with the Anderson amendment as introduced. They include, besides Javits and Cooper, Senators Clifford Case (N.J.), Thomas Kuchel (Calif.) and Kenneth Keating (N.Y.).

By proposing the amended plan as a rider to a House-passed bill, Anderson and the Administration are by-passing the House Ways & Means Committee, where the health care measure originated but has been stalled.

Canadian Labor Assails Saskatchewan Doctors

Regina, Sask.—The Canadian Labor Congress has accused Saskatchewan doctors of "open and brazen defiance of constituted authority" in refusing to treat patients under the province's new medical care plan, patterned after Great Britain's National Health Service.

CLC Executive Vice Pres. William Dodge said the doctors' action was "in no sense a strike" but might properly be described as a "mutiny" which deserves "the strongest condemnation by all groups which place any value on democratic government and its procedures."

Most of the province's 900 doctors closed their doors to patients when the Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Act became effective July 1. Although they announced they would continue to provide treatment in emergency cases, a number of deaths already have been attributed to the unavailability of physicians' services.

William Mahoney, a CLC vice president and Canadian director of the Steelworkers, denounced the doctors' action as a "shameless political power play, designed to force an elected government to repeal legislation properly passed by an elected legislature."

The province's physicians also drew a strong rebuke from officials of the Canadian Medical Association's Quebec division and prominent Montreal laymen.

As the protests mounted, there were signs that the ranks of the mutinous doctors were less than firm. The provincial government estimated that about 100 physicians already had indicated they were prepared to work under the new medical plan.

Meanwhile, hospitals and clinics were being manned by public health physicians and volunteer doctors, a growing number of whom were arriving from other provinces, Great Britain and the United States.

Trade Breakthrough

THE HOUSE-PASSED trade bill marks a significant breakthrough in the development of national economic policy and the role of American workers. The key issue before the House was the government's obligation to provide special assistance to those injured by legislation that is deemed of overriding importance to the nation's economic strength and security.

Conservative groups in the House sought to scuttle this concept which provides for adjustment assistance to workers and industries adversely affected by reduction of tariffs and a rise in imports. For workers, this assistance would mean a readjustment allowance equal to 65 percent of average wages payable for up to 52 weeks as well as retraining and relocation allowances.

Attempts to eliminate these provisions were narrowly defeated in the House Ways & Means Committee, and a conservative bid to oppose adjustment aid on the floor was finally channeled into a move for a simple one-year extension of existing legislation. Besides being meaningless in terms of trade legislation, this would have effectively wiped out the special aid provisions as well.

The same sort of conservative attack on this pioneering concept of aid to those injured through application of a program in the national interest is expected in the Senate. It must be rebuffed as it was in the House.

Organized labor will not support trade legislation that would have one segment of society pay the price in unemployment and economic distress while others prosper.

How Many More?

HOW MANY MORE children will die in the Canadian province of Saskatchewan before the "striking" physicians recall their Hippocratic oath that "into whatever house I enter I will go for the benefit of the sick and will abstain from all wrongdoing and corruption?"

Their refusal to care for the health of the 930,000 persons in the province is nothing more than a form of blackmail. By withholding medical care from the ill they hope to kill a carefully worked out and democratically approved plan on how the cost of modern medicine can be met so that all persons have full and complete access to the best treatment.

The Saskatchewan doctors might well heed the injunction, "physician, heal thyself," for they are suffering from an illness that is debasing their profession.

A Rededication

THIS PAST FOURTH OF JULY marked the 186th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, a day of rededication to basic principles. In our age of peril and anxiety and uncertainty, there is a recurring need to return to Thomas Jefferson's "self-evident" truths:

"That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

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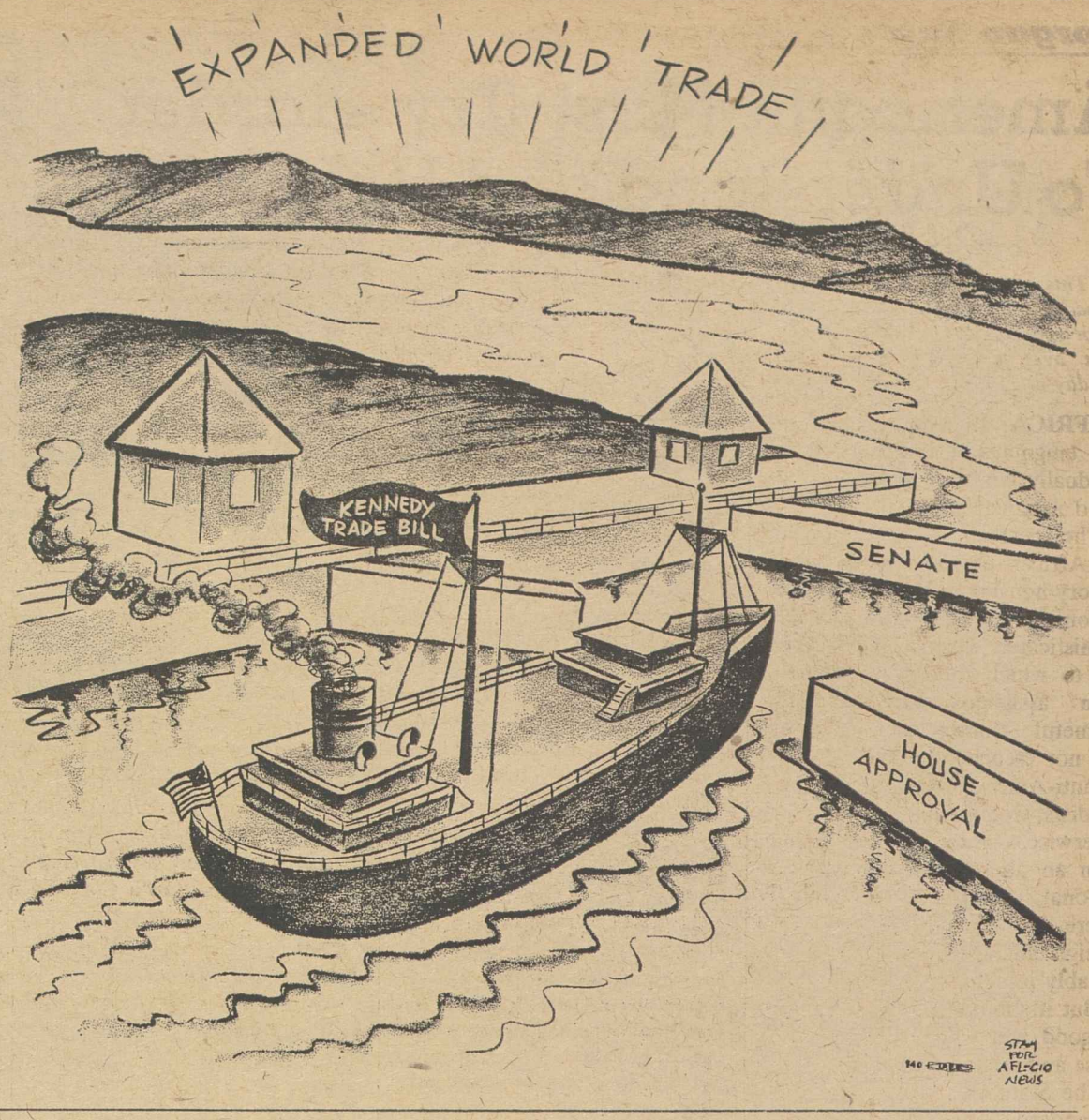


Against All Totalitarianism:

LosAngeles Labor Challenges Role of Ultra-Right Extremists

The following is excerpted from a pamphlet produced by the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, titled "Mark for Reaction."

THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY Federation of Labor has over the years vigorously opposed communism at home and abroad as a threat to the material well-being, the human spirit and the freedom of man. In cooperation with the National AFL-CIO, the LA federation has fought against the worldwide danger of Soviet imperialism and the international Communist movement—its totalitarianism, its conspiratorial organizations, its monolithic ideology, its mask of propaganda, its tactics of infiltration and its ultimate goal of world domination

The LA federation and American labor have worked with the free labor movements of the world against the main sources of the Communist peril: The military power of the great Communist states and their intervention in other countries; and the Communists' efforts to stir up turmoil in the areas of social change throughout the world, to exploit the problems of emerging nations, to capitalize on the unfulfilled hopes and aspirations of peoples everywhere.

Here at home, the Communists have been discredited and rejected. The LA federation has contributed substantially to their defeat and vigilantly opposed their continued efforts to penetrate, influence, and pervert other movements, organizations and institutions.

Coupled with these activities—and imperative to their success—the LA federation has supported an affirmative program of promoting social justice, human dignity, equal opportunity, and liberty in our own community and nation, and aid and sympathy for the forces of freedom in other lands.

It is therefore with the gravest concern that the LA federation views the recent out-cropping of "schools", "projects", "crusades", and "societies" which have been guilty of assailing programs of social progress under the guise of fighting communism. Attacking programs that offer positive answers to communism undermines the fight against communism. Identifying social progress with the Communists plays the game of the Communists and gives them aid and comfort. Curtailing democracy paves the way for totalitarianism.

Yet this is precisely what is being done by many of the very groups that profess to oppose communism.

Such activity emulates the methods of the Communists themselves. It seeks to tear down the very policies and institutions of democracy which serve as a bulwark against communism. It attempts to drag us backward from the social advances of the last decades, and pull us downward into isolation from the world of rising expectations.

THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY Federation of Labor believes that the ultimate answer to communism is a positive program to expand the frontiers of freedom and progress.

Here are some of the tell-tale evidences by which the ultra-right extremists give themselves away. Their leaders subtly or openly advocate:

- Destroying decent wages enjoyed by American workers.
- Depriving senior citizens of social security.
- Eliminating programs for decent housing.
- Attacking educational institutions.
- Discrediting church leadership.
- Ending income taxes based on ability to pay.
- Terminating efforts to avoid war through the United Nations and stopping foreign aid to combat communism.
- Weakening unions by so-called "right-to work" and other restrictive laws.
- Vilifying the State Dept.
- Undermining the U.S. Supreme Court.

Amid the perils and problems of our times, authoritarian extremist groups—of whatever kind—can not be permitted to stir passion and prejudice unchallenged. In answer, therefore, the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor will undertake a program to:

- Study and evaluate the general character of authoritarian extremist movements—their philosophy, program, tactics, leadership.
- Examine and assess specific groups and activities to determine whether they are extremist in character.
- Issue reports on the results of these studies.
- Provide information to the AFL-CIO membership and the general public through reports, literature, meetings, conferences, and the mass media.
- Cooperate with other concerned community groups in projects to counter the threat of totalitarianism and authoritarianism.

The price of liberty is eternal vigilance and unending effort. The preservation of democracy demands of every citizen his individual dedication to the struggle to combat the totalitarianism of communism and the ultra-right.

Morgan Says:

Americans Must Try Harder To Understand and Help Africa

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

AFRICA IS STILL a steaming, brooding enigma which Americans officially and individually continue to do far too little to understand and help.

The spectacle of diplomats from newly-emerging African nations not being able to find satisfactory housing in Washington, the supposedly sophisticated world capital to which they have been assigned, is a shameful thing which has not escaped the eye of anti-American propagandists, Communist and otherwise. There is not even an adequate international social center where African and other foreign officials can comfortably mingle.

Morgan

But it should be reported that there are people of good will who are working hard to improve these and related problems. The chief of protocol of the State Dept., Angier Biddle Duke, has set a standard along with some other members of the New Frontier by resigning from the exclusive Metropolitan Club because it would not even permit Negroes as guests at meals let alone as members.

A State Dept. team has been working, with some success, with District of Columbia officials and businessmen to ease the housing problem and has also made some headway against segregation in restaurants on Maryland's Route 40, the highway diplomats take when driving to New York. Embarrassing incidents along this asphalt strip of prejudice have been minimized.

On a shoestring, two valiant school teachers, Millidge Walker and his wife, Irene Tinker Walker, with a handful of other public spirited souls have established a Club of All Nations in Washington where adult foreign residents and Americans can meet each other informally. But they need larger quarters and an angel to help them with their modest bills if they are to keep their doors open even though the Administration has beamed approval on their project.

As a diplomat from Thailand said with a mixture of wistfulness and chagrin to the Walkers the other day, foreigners are not lost in Bangkok because the Thai government virtually subsidizes their membership in the Royal Bangkok Sports Club and he hoped the small beginning of the Club of All Nations would not fail.

Here is another heartening example of good will in action: for three years that wonderful, silently operating Quaker group, the American Friends Service Committee, has been maintaining units in Morocco and Tunisia to help some 250,000 refugees fleeing the hideous strife in Algeria. In addition to immediate assistance the committee ran schools where Algerian boys and girls learned such things as carpentry and knitting.

SUCH TRUST AND RAPPORT developed between the Algerian officials and the field staff that —now that peace is in sight, the transitional government has just asked the Quaker group to operate a $1 million program to resettle refugees back in Algeria. With a serious shortage of doctors, with so many homes destroyed and so much cropland full of explosive mines and the population desperately in need of food, this is going to be a huge task—and the million still has to be raised.

For two months now the AFL-CIO Committee for the United Nations, Inc., has been doing a brisk business a stone's throw from New York UN headquarters as a center where trade unionists in UN delegations can meet and exchange views with officials and the rank and file of American organized labor. An impressive number of delegates from underdeveloped countries have trade union backgrounds but they have been at sea socially with no non-official contacts in New York. The merged U.S. labor movement, which long ago sensed the importance of ties with emerging African and other unions as a helping bulwark against Communist thrusts in their own countries, established the hospitality center.

At the moment the AFL-CIO is engaged in another constructive international operation—cooperating with a number of agencies in finding summer jobs for foreign exchange students. For a number of the 60,000 foreigners now studying in the United States—most of them on minimal budgets—vacation time work spells the difference between continuing their training and having to cut short their courses and go home.

The AFL-CIO effort is concentrating on placement of African students, of whom there are some 3,000 in the country. The response has been good but not quite good enough, yet. CARE, the Group Health Association in Washington and several individual unions from coast to coast have found employment for many students, from Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and elsewhere. Some of them are training as union organizers who may become tomorrow's labor leaders in their own countries.

The visiting foreign students, especially the dark-skinned ones, face a bewildering experience in this country, a mixture of American hospitality and the humiliation of racial prejudice. Our relations with their homelands depend, in large measure, on how we are able to help them through this bewilderment to an enriching experience. This is the goal of all these projects and it is a commendable one.

Washington Reports:

Congressmen Warn on Playing Politics with Misery of Elders

"WE MUST NOT PLAY politics with the misery of our senior citizens. And this can be avoided by enacting without delay an effective program of protection for the health needs of the elderly of this nation."

Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.) made this plea for House and Senate passage of "the improved health insurance bill," introduced in the Senate by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.Y.) and co-sponsored by 23 other senators, including five leading Republicans.

Rep. Sidney Yates (D-Ill), said in an interview on the same program—Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program carried by more than 500 radio stations—that the Illinois State Hospital Association has issued a report showing the inadequacy of the existing Kerr-Mills Act, which provides federal matching grants to states to cover health care for indigent retired persons only.

"We are implicated in destroying the individual's sense of personal security even while saving his life or restoring his health," he quoted the association as finding in reference to the means test required by Kerr-Mills.

Halpern, who has introduced health-care-for-the-aged bills for the last several years, explained the procedure by which the Senate amendment to the House-passed welfare bill will get back to the House for a vote.

HE SAID he had "no doubt" that the bill would pass the House on its return "since so much of the political implication has been removed by the Senate bill."

Yates pointed out that implementation of the Kerr-Mills Act has been undertaken in only 38 states, with the elderly in the other states not protected in any way. Both congressmen stressed the basic necessity of placing health insurance for the elderly under social security.

"This is a dignified way of raising the funds," Halpern declared. "The old folks have the insurance as a matter of right. And they don't have to submit to a degrading means test."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

(Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington scene normally appears in this space, is on vacation.)

THE WALL STREET SLUMP has turned out to be a golden opportunity for business propagandists to demand special tax relief.

The same groups who were silent during the Hoover Administration and the stock market crash of 1929, or the three recessions of the Eisenhower Administration, are now proclaiming that the "anti-business" policies of Pres. Kennedy have so terrorized the business community that they have lost faith, confidence and hope in the future of the country.

Actually, today's uncertain economy is largely due to relatively conservative Administration policies rather than to any anti-business radicalism, and is not going to be cured by surrendering to business desires for tax relief that inevitably will give the upper brackets the lion's share of whatever relief Congress votes. This happened in 1954 and is likely to happen again.

Wall Street weakness is now being used as a propaganda instrument far out of proportion to its real importance as a barometer of what really ails the economy.

We are told, of course, that the market sank because of lack of confidence in an "anti-business" Administration. Yet the worst plunge that the market has ever taken occurred during a "pro-business" Administration in 1929.

We are told that stocks were too high and that a "corrective" movement was necessary to place value and earnings on a sound relationship. Yet the President is now importuned to take action that would boost the market again and presumably re-establish the high stock prices that were supposedly out of line.

Undoubtedly more Americans own stock today than ever before, yet the fact is that the overwhelming ownership of stock is in the hands of a relatively few families which get the lion's share of the national income. Only 12 percent of American families with incomes under $5,000—which means the vast majority of our people—owned stock in 1960. And of these, the number who owned stock worth more than $10,000 was so negligible that it wasn't even listed. Actually, most Americans do not own a single share of stock.

At the other end of the scale, 56 percent of families in the $15,000 or over bracket owned stock and 25 percent of these owned more than $10,000 in stock. Thus the recent slump has affected a relative handful of Americans and even these mostly on paper.

EVEN ON THE ASSUMPTION that Wall Street is a bellwether of economic conditions and that the cure for the present economic sluggishness lies in capital investment, how vital a role does Wall Street actually play in such investment?

There was a time when a vast amount of business and industry financing was done through stock issues to the public. That day is gone. Great corporations don't go to Wall Street as they once did to finance their growth and modernization. Today the customer does the financing through high prices and undistributed profits with tax amortization contributing most of the needed new funds.

Some $148 billion was invested in plant and equipment over the past five years. In that same period American corporations had available from internal sources—that is, from retained allowances—a sum equal to $147 billion.

Two months ago Business Week said: "The fact is that business will make new investment only when it sees expanding markets and the opportunity to make a fair profit in them."

If American tax policy is now to be shaped in the interest of Wall Street, as the renewed cries for tax relief would have it, we will be putting the tax cuts where they aren't needed and will be encouraging a new Wall Street inflationary boom.

Wall Street prices and the manipulations of Wall Street speculators should not be the criteria by which we judge what to do about taxes to head our economy into a new period of growth.—**(PAI)**

PROSPECTS FOR CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL of health insurance for the aged have been increased by new improvements in the Anderson-King bill, Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.), right, declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. He and Rep. Sidney Yates (D-Ill.), left, stressed the necessity of social security financing for the health insurance program.

Key Rollcall on Trade Expansion Bill

Here is the key rollcall vote by which the House turned down an attempt to kill the trade expansion bill by sending it back to committee. The recommittal attempt was defeated 253-171. Democrats voted 210 to 43 against scuttling the bill; Republicans voted 128-43 to recommit the bill.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote for recommittal was a wrong vote (W), while a vote against recommittal was a right vote (R). Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large; NV—not voting.

ALABAMA
1. Boykin (D) W
2. Grant (D) R
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Rains (D) R
6. Selden (D) R
7. Elliott (D) R
8. Jones (D) R
9. Huddleston (D) R

ALASKA
AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R
5. Alford (D) PW
6. Norrell (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clem Miller (D) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Mailliard (R) R
5. Shelley (D) R
6. Baldwin (R) R
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. George P. Miller (D) PR
9. Younger (R) W
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McFall (D) R
12. Sisk (D) R
13. Teague (R) W
14. Hagen (D) R
27. Sheppard (D) R
28. Utt (R) W
29. Saund (D) A
30. Wilson (R) W

Los Angeles County
15. McDonough (R) W
16. Bell (R) R
17. King (D) R
18. Hosmer (R) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hiestand (R) W
22. Corman (D) R
23. Doyle (D) R
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Rousselot (R) W
26. Roosevelt (D) R

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Dominick (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. Seely-Brown (R) W
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) R
5. Monagan (D) W
AL Kowalski (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Cramer (R) W
2. Bennett (D) R
3. Sikes (D) W
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) R
6. Rogers (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) R
2. Pilcher (D) R
3. Forrester (D) R
4. Flynt (D) R
5. James C. Davis (D) W
6. Vinson (D) R
7. John W. Davis (D) R
8. Blitch (D) A
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
AL Inouye (D) R

IDAHO
1. Pfost (D) R
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS
14. Hoffman (R) W
15. Mason (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) R
19. Chiperfield (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Mack (D) R
22. Springer (R) R
23. Shipley (D) W
24. Price (D) R
25. Gray (D) R

Chicago-Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. O'Brien (D) R
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
12. Finnegan (D) R
13. Church (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) R
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Coad (D) R
7. Jensen (R) W
8. Hoeven (R) W

KANSAS
1. Avery (R) W
2. Ellsworth (R) W
3. McVey (R) PW
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Breeding (D) R
6. Dole (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Burke (D) R
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Spence (D) R
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R
8. Siler (R) W

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Waggoner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) A
8. McSween (D) A

MAINE
1. Garland (R) W
2. Tupper (R) R
3. McIntire (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Brewster (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) R
7. Lane (D) R
8. MacDonald (D) R
9. Keith (R) R
10. Curtis (R) PR
11. O'Neill (D) R
12. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
13. Burke (D) R
14. Martin (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hoffman (R) A
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) R
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) W
18. Broomfield (R) R

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Nedzi (D) R
7. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Ryan (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) R
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Judd (R) R
6. Marshall (D) R
7. Andersen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R
9. Langen (R) W

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Smith (D) R
4. Williams (D) W
5. Winstead (D) W
6. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Cannon (D) R
10. Jones (D) R
11. Moulder (D) R

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Weaver (R) R
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Beermann (R) W
4. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Merrow (R) R
2. Bass (R) R

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) R
2. Glenn (R) W
3. Auchincloss (R) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) R
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Addonizio (D) R
12. Wallhauser (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Derounian (R) W
3. Becker (R) W
26. Dooley (R) R
27. Barry (R) R
28. St. George (R) W
29. Wharton (R) W
30. O'Brien (D) R
31. King (R) W
32. Stratton (D) R
33. Kilburn (R) W
34. Pirnie (R) W
35. Riehlman (R) W
36. Taber (R) W
37. Robison (R) R
38. Weis (R) R
39. Ostertag (R) W
40. Miller (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R
42. Pillion (R) W
43. Goodell (R) W

New York City
4. Halpern (R) R
5. Addabbo (D) R
6. Rosenthal (D) R
7. Delaney (D) R
8. Anfuso (D) R
9. Keogh (D) R
10. Kelly (D) R
11. Celler (D) R
12. Carey (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Ray (R) W
16. Powell (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Santangelo (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Zelenko (D) R
22. Healey (D) R
23. Gilbert (D) R
24. Buckley (D) R
25. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Cooley (D) R
5. Scott (D) R
6. Kornegay (D) R
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Kitchin (D) W
9. Alexander (D) W
10. Jonas (R) W
11. Whitener (D) W
12. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Short (R) W
AL Nygaard (R) W

OHIO
1. Scherer (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) R
11. Cook (D) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Moorehead (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) W
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON
1. Norblad (R) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Durno (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
7. Milliken (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. Scranton (R) R
11. Flood (D) A
12. Fenton (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Rhodes (D) R
15. Walter (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Whalley (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Van Zandt (R) W
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Gavin (R) W
24. Kearns (R) W
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R
28. Moorhead (D) R
29. Corbett (R) R
30. Holland (D) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Granahan (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Nix (D) R
5. Green (D) R
6. Toll (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) W

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Riley (D) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Ashmore (D) R
5. Hemphill (D) R
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Reece (R) R
2. Baker (R) R
3. Frazier (D) R
4. Evins (D) R
5. Loser (D) R
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) R
8. Everett (D) R
9. Davis (D) A

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Thornberry (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. Kilgore (D) R
16. Rutherford (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) W
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH
1. Peterson (D) R
2. King (D) R

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) R
2. Hardy (D) R
3. Gary (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Harrison (D) R
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) A
6. Tollefson (R) R
7. Magnuson (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) W
3. Bailey (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R
6. Slack (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) W

WYOMING
AL Harrison (R) W

Study of Petitions Goes On:

'Work' Forces Lose Round in Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—"Right-to-work" forces in Oklahoma lost another round in their fight to get a proposed constitutional amendment banning union shop agreements placed on the November election ballot.

Oklahoma Sec. of State William N. Christian refused to cut short the time allowed opponents of "right-to-work" to examine and challenge signatures on the initiative petition. He acted after hearing a progress report on the inspections of more than 75,000 of the 213,000 signatures on the petitions.

Attorneys for groups challenging the petition said examination of signatures has revealed evidence of "wholesale signing of the petitions by non-registered voters" and "gross fraud and misrepresentation" in a high percentage of other signatures.

Christian confirmed the Aug. 13 date he had previously set for a final hearing on challenges to the petition. He denied the request of "right-to-work" supporters for an immediate ruling or, alternatively, for weekly reports on the progress of the investigation.

In making an interim report to the secretary of state, opponents of the petition brought to the hearing two of the staff of 30 people who have been examining the signatures. They testified to finding numerous duplications of signatures and other faults in petitions they examined.

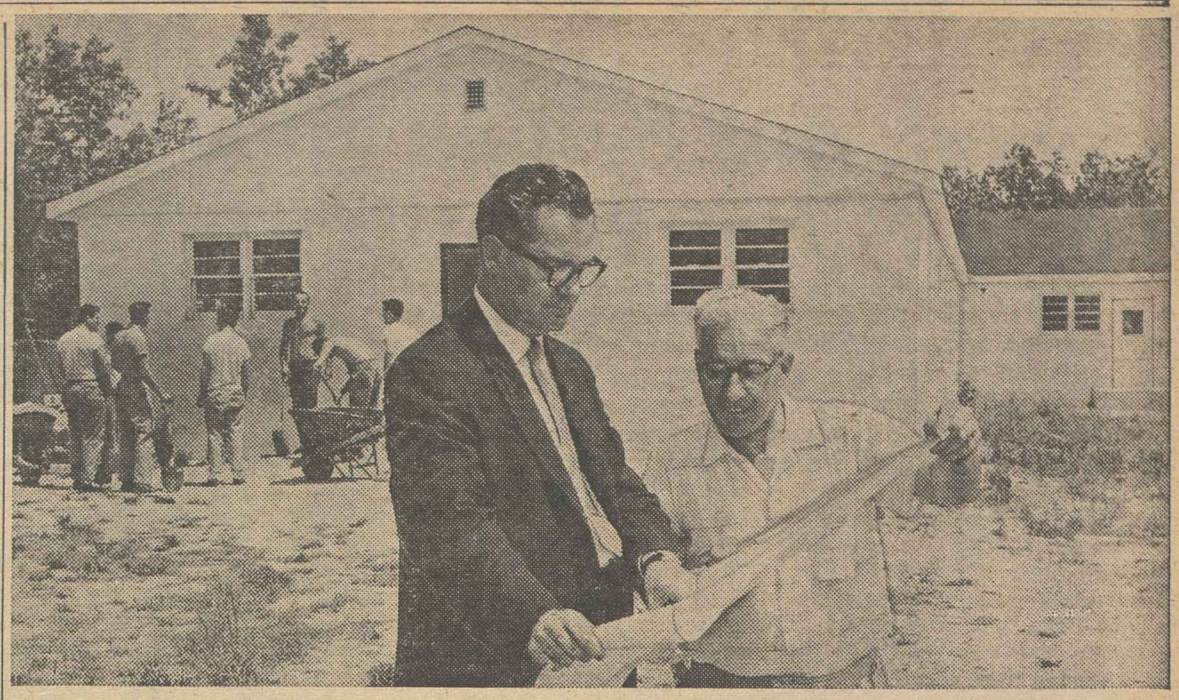
A first check of 1,689 signatures against Tulsa County registration records showed that 23 percent of the signers "are not even registered voters," the secretary of state was told, and more than half the signatures appeared to be improper.

Attorneys for the challenging groups and individuals said a "common finding" of the petition examination has been that many names were in the handwriting of the same person.

In addition to challenging signatures, the citizens opposing "right-to-work" are also contesting the legality of the petitions themselves, which were bedecked with the colors of the national flag "making it appear that . . . to sign it was an act of patriotism." The challengers also charged that the petitions were filed after the legal deadline.

Christian gave attorneys for the "right-to-work" group 30 days to answer the protests and said he would schedule oral argument on the legal issues 15 days thereafter.

Opponents must successfully challenge more than 78,000 names or invalidate the petitions on other grounds in order to keep the issue off the ballot.



BUILDING TRADESMEN in Philadelphia, recruited by local union officers like the two above—Business Manager James J. O'Neill, left, and Recording Sec. Albert Volpe of Plumbers Local 690—gave up their Saturdays for more than four years to build a dormitory for 68 orphan boys at Camp St. Joseph-in-the-Pines, Egg Harbor, N. J. The dormitory, valued at $200,000, is shown, rear, with a group of volunteer builders. Most materials were donated by contractors.

Showdown Nearing In Aerospace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

class citizens of workers in this vital industry."

Companies involved include Lockheed, North American, Douglas, General Dynamics (Convair), Ryan, Boeing, Aerojet-General and Rohr.

Last of a series of mass rallies at which strike authorization votes were taken were held among employes of North American and Lockheed on July 1. The critical stage of bargaining is expected to be reached by mid-July.

Both union and industry officials have said they anticipate the Administration will be deeply involved in the bargaining because of the vital nature of the industry to the nation's defense. Eighteen Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service commissioners have been assigned to the negotiations.

The two unions have started a unique campaign, which includes distribution of thousands of leaflets at plant gates; television and radio programs giving the union position in the bargaining; and mass rallies and meetings with civic leaders here and in other aerospace centers.

The unions are seeking wage hikes based on productivity increases, plus "catch-up" increases aimed at bringing rates closer to scales paid in the steel, auto and rubber industries.

In addition, they are asking supplemental unemployment benefits, severance pay and other forms of job security, plus union shop clauses which now prevail in less than one-third of the industry.

First announced industry offer was made by General Dynamics to the IAM, which represents some 27,000 hourly employes of the firm's California facilities and workers at nine Atlas missile bases around the country.

The offer was for a 2.3 percent pay hike now and another 2.5 percent boost in one year. IAM Vice Pres. E. R. White termed the proposal ridiculous.

A similar offer was made by North American, and it, too, was rejected as "totally inadequate." UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said it "all but completely ignored the 'must' program put together to meet the problems of aerospace industry workers and their families."

The proposal for a hike of from 5 to 8 cents an hour "would have widened the already wide wage gap that exists between aerospace workers and workers in other industries," Woodcock said.

"Time is running out," he declared, and "the price of peace is progress."

A spokesman for the two unions said they are "pledged to move forward together, on all bargaining fronts, and not to permit management to 'pick off' one UAW local or one IAM lodge with a superficially sweet contract offer and then ram that hoax down the throats of aerospace workers in other locals or lodges."

Americans at Work Films Given N. Y. State

Albany, N. Y—.The New York State AFL-CIO has presented the State Dept. of Education with 25 films in the Americans at Work series produced by the National AFL-CIO.

The movies were made not "to sell a union point of view" but rather to acquaint the public with jobs and workers that often are taken for granted, State AFL-CIO Pres. Harold C. Hanover said in presenting the films to Dr. Walter Crewson, associate commissioner of elementary and secondary education.

Unionists Aid Orphans by Free Labor

Philadelphia—Four and a half years of Saturday work, donated by Philadelphia area union members, have gone into the dormitory which 68 orphan boys will occupy in September at Camp St. Joseph-in-the-Pines, Egg Harbor, N. J.

The dormitory would cost about $200,000 to duplicate. Its 18 bedrooms were built by the sweat and muscle of volunteer workers from the building trades, with materials furnished by electrical, sheet metal, plumbing and heating contractors and others.

Plumbers Local 690 staged two boxing shows and raised about $12,500. The camp board of directors gave $12,000, saved through the years. Now other friends of the boys are furnishing the 33 by 176-foot stucco building.

Brother Francis William, director of the camp, started the whole thing in 1957 when he called on James J. O'Neill, business manager of Local 690, to ask for help in building cottages in which teen-age boys could live all year and attend school in Egg Harbor.

Floor Plan Outlined

O'Neill and the late John Henley, business manager of Bricklayers Local 1, drove 60 miles to Egg Harbor the next weekend with a squad of union members. They outlined a floor plan on brown paper bags and began digging a foundation.

Since then O'Neill and others have returned to Egg Harbor on successive weekends almost without interruption. Albert Volpe, recording secretary of O'Neill's local, was job foreman on the project, originally intended for 35 boys but now large enough for 72.

Some 75 workers have donated their labor free of charge—carpenters, cement finishers, bricklayers, lathers, plasterers, electricians and tile setters. All will be invited to share the applause when the building is dedicated at a public ceremony.

Study of Automation To Aid Handicapped

A special study of the effect of automation on the handicapped worker has been undertaken by the Federal Advisory Council to the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Conducting it is a subcommittee of the council headed by Under-Sec. of Commerce Edward Gudeman. On it are representatives of the Depts. of Commerce, Labor, and Health, Education & Welfare, the Civil Service Commission and the President's committee.

Single Category of Aid Proposed for All Needy

Elimination of all present categories of public assistance and the substitution of one general type of aid with federal standards was urged by National Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities in a nationwide radio broadcast.

There are now four federal categories of help—aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the aged and aid to the disabled—and general assistance or home relief which is subsidized by the state, he explained.

"You know the most controversial relief program is home relief or general assistance," Perlis said on Labor News Conference, aired by the Mutual Broadcasting radio network.

"I think the real answer to the whole problem is the elimination of all categories and the substitution thereof of one single category of general assistance, which would include aid to the blind, etc., with federal aid and federal standards."

Recent controversies over alleged relief "chiseling" in Newburgh, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., have centered on the home relief category. Perlis said he favors "entirely" enforcement of the law, but dismissed newspaper and magazine stories about sensational abuses as "the kind of nonsense which circulation-seeking" publications "like to talk about."

"Ih our competitive society there now are, I believe, 4.5 million unemployed," he pointed out. "Where unemployment compensation is completely inadequate to meet the needs and is exhausted soon, where there are disabled, where there are blind, where there are children who are dependent, where there are aged who are not covered by social security, where automation puts a great many people out to pasture, so to speak, and does not provide any transition period at least with jobs—the answer is public assistance—public assistance for all the federal categories and home relief."

Fewer than 1 million of the 7 million persons receiving all categories of aid are in the employable class, Perlis noted. He blamed much of the public antipathy to direct relief on the basic unwillingness of people to pay taxes, and on a bias against "foreigners." Because of discrimination and segregation, more Negroes and Puerto Ricans are on relief "than there ought to be," he said.

Perlis, who also briefly discussed AFL-CIO union counseling programs, was questioned by John Herling of the National Newspaper Syndicate and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

Jobless Rate Still High, Reaches 5.5% in June

(Continued from Page 1)

June 1959; the low for postwar Junes was 2.6 percent in 1953.

An earlier separate report on the nation's 150 major labor market areas showed the total with "substantial unemployment"—a jobless rate of 6 percent or more—fell to 51 in June from 54 in May.

The three areas removed from the list were Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas; San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif., and Trenton, N. J. They were reclassified from the 6.0 to 8.9 percent jobless grouping to the 3.0 to 5.9 percent category.

Four especially hard-hit areas also showed improvement.

Scranton, Pa. and Wheeling, W. Va., were moved from the 12 percent or more jobless grouping to 9.0 to 11.9 percent.

Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis., and Altoona, Pa., were shifted from the 9.0 to 11.9 percent jobless rate to the 6.0 to 8.9 percent group.

The job gains in these areas were traced to recent improvements in the manufacturing sector and seasonal upswings in construction, trade and transportation.

Three areas reclassified into the "low unemployment" or 1.5 to 2.9 percent grouping were Cedar Rapids and Des Moines, Ia., and Rochester, N. Y.

Boilermakers' Richardson Dies

Rumson, N. J.—Final tribute to Vice Pres. Peter V. Richardson of the Boilermakers, who died unexpectedly on the way home from his office in Jersey City, was paid here at funeral services in Holy Cross Catholic Church.

Richardson, 57, joined the union in 1925 and worked for years as a boilermaker, welder and mechanic. He was widely known as secretary-business manager of Jersey City Lodge 28, and as business manager of the union's Dist. 3.

On Mar. 1, 1961, the late Pres. William A. Calvin appointed him to the union's executive council.

Meany to West Germans:

Communist System 'Totally Bankrupt'

Berlin—The wall the Reds have thrown across Berlin "is only an ugly monument to the total bankruptcy of communism as a system," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the people of Western Germany in a July 4 television appearance.

"It can never end the magnetic pull and attraction of freedom," he declared. "It can only serve to fortify the spirit of those who love liberty and loathe despotism."

Meany's address was preceded by a showing of the AFL-CIO film, Land of Promise, with the narration in German. The documentary movie, which was shown in the U.S. the last two Labor Days, usually ends in film commentary by the AFL-CIO president, but for the West German showing he spoke in person after being introduced by Mayor Willi Brandt of Free Berlin.

All freedom-loving Berliners, both East and West, Meany said, have "their backs to the wall"—the "Wall of Shame" which "with all its barbed wire and pillboxes, can never hide the crimes of communism."

But the wall, like the Hitler period, is only a "dark interlude" which will pass into history, he declared.

"History was on the side of democracy in its struggle against Nazi totalitarianism," he recalled. "History is also on the side of democracy in its struggle against Communist totalitarianism.

"Liberty-loving people everywhere can draw great inspiration and strength from the continuous progress of the democratic ideals of the American revolution. All of us who are devoted to democracy face a common enemy and share a common fate. We will win."

On the day that more than any other commemorates the American revolution, Meany recalled that Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, said the American struggle for freedom was "intended for all mankind."

"For the 17 million Germans and for all peoples now saddled with dictatorship," Meany said, "this Jeffersonian ideal is today more appropriate and inspiring than ever before.

"All dictatorships, Nazi, Fascist, Falangist, Communist, hate and fear the basic ideals of the American revolution — respect for the dignity of the individual and freedom of conscience. These ideals are the essence and foundation of true liberty, the mainspring of a free way of life."

He said that in its social and political aspects, the American revolution was only a beginning, not a "final act."

"The American revolution brought national freedom to the New World," he continued.

A Genuine Revolution

"Our national history began with our democratic revolution. Our revolution was genuine—not totalitarian. It did not replace one tyranny with another. We built no walls to prevent our citizens from leaving our cities. Young America built no walls to shut out men and women from other lands coming to our shores to enjoy greater opportunities for a further and happier life in freedom."

In fact, Meany noted, America's democratic ideals were "invigorated" and her culture "enriched" by millions of immigrants who sought refuge from "political tyranny, religious oppression and poverty."

"We became a haven of the oppressed of all nations," he declared. "The history of our country and the cruel ordeal through which your beleaguered city is now passing confirm one great truth—down through the ages, men and women have fled from despotism to freedom. Never in human history have human beings fled from freedom to despotism."

SIGNING OF A NEW AGREEMENT covering 5,000 workers in New York private hospitals was witnessed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes in the mayor's office at City Hall. Pictured left to right, front, are Sullivan, Pres. Peter Ottley of BSEIU Local 144, Wagner and Dr. Samuel Berson, president, Association of Private Hospitals, Inc.; rear, Sylvan Elias of the local's legal counsel, and City Labor Commissioner Harold Felix. The renewal contract set a wage minimum of $60 a week and provided nine paid holidays and other benefits.

Communist Propaganda Backfires, ILO Condemns 'Modern Colonialism'

Geneva—The Soviet Union's ruthless domination of once free peoples was sharply denounced as "modern colonialism" in the heated debate that marked the final hours of the Intl. Labor Organization's 46th session here.

An uncomfortable Soviet delegation found itself voting with free workers and other non-Communist delegates for a resolution that branded the takeover of a country by "military occupation, economic domination or other means" as another form of "colonialism."

Colonialism "can not be condemned in Africa and condoned in eastern Europe," Bert Seidman, adviser to the U.S. worker delegate, told the conference of more than 1,000 government, employer and trade union representatives. Seidman is an AFL-CIO economist.

Sponsored originally by the Soviet delegation as a propaganda gimmick, amendments pushed through by the free workers in committee broadened the resolution's condemnation of colonialism to turn the tables on the Reds.

As finally reported out, the document represented the "collective wisdom of the majority" of the resolutions committee, as the worker vice-chairman, Kalmen Kaplansky of the Canadian Labor Congress, explained during final debate.

Its adoption, he added, "would be giving voice to the determination of workers' organizations throughout the world" to condemn "every form" of colonialism and foreign domination.

While protesting because of the amendments, the Communists were obliged to go along. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Faupl Resolution Adopted

The conference also adopted at the final sitting of its three-week session a resolution calling for the intensification of the ILO's workers' education program presented by Rudy Faupl, the U.S. worker delegate, who is an international representative of the Machinists.

The proposal said that the 102-nation ILO, a United Nations specialized agency, should use all appropriate means "for reinforcing the effectiveness of trade union organizations through the education of workers."

It won unanimous endorsement except for the Soviet bloc, which abstained after failing, as Seidman told the conference, in an attempt "to twist" the proposal for "political ends."

By a vote of 171 to 69 and 28 abstentions, the conference rebuked the Libyan government for having refused authorization to Salem Shita, a Libyan worker member of the ILO's Governing Body, to attend one of its sessions.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who served on the U.S. worker delegation as an adviser, had helped steer through committee the resolution calling on the Libyan government to "fulfil the obligation which it has voluntarily assumed" under the ILO constitution not to interfere with the right of an ILO delegate to attend sessions.

Other action included the adoption of an international convention on social security, a recommendation on vocational training and preliminary conclusions on standards to be set next year on layoffs and the sale or use of machinery unsafe for the workers operating it.

The convention for assuring the same social security benefits for foreigners as received by citizens will be binding between the ratifying states. It was hailed by Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia Labor Federation as "progressive in character" and a "milestone in promoting equal treatment for all workers in all participating nations."

Stanley served on the committee that hammered out the document.

Safety Measure Accepted

"We cannot compromise with human suffering, we cannot compromise with death," Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists told the conference in urging the adoption of conclusions drafted in committee for banning the sale, hire or use of machinery inadequately equipped with safety devices.

The conclusions will serve as the basis for the international standard next year's conference will draft for submission for government action.

When the work begun this year is carried through, Hayes declared, it will prevent not only human suffering but will "save hundreds of millions of man-hours of work for our various economies."

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers termed a "good beginning" the preliminary work done on standards for avoiding reductions in work forces and for cushioning the moral and material blow of loss of jobs to workers and their families.

Potofsky said he hoped the employer delegates would withdraw some of their reservations so that "we will have a better instrument next year," when final action will be taken on a recommendation to be sent to governments.

ILO Seen Threatened by Soviet Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

from the free world which "have the feeling that they have something in common with Iron Curtain governments."

He said that on the important issue of representation at the tripartite body all government representatives of Europe and the Americas voted with Communist governments against worker delegates on the theory that all governments have the right to appoint anybody they want as worker delegates.

This violates the ILO constitution, said Meany, which provides that a worker delegate must represent workers from his country and come from a bona fide labor organization. Fascist and Communist countries keep sending delegates supposedly representing employers and workers when, in reality, said Meany, they represent only a totalitarian government.

Thomas P. Healy Joins NLRB Staff

Thomas P. Healy, a reporter and editor for 24 years, has been named by the National Labor Relations Board as associate director of information.

A staff writer since 1953 for the Daily Labor Report of the Bureau of National Affairs, Healy served before that with Telecommunications Reports and Broadcasting Magazine in Washington, D. C., and with the New York City News Association. He is a graduate of Notre Dame University and served in the Army Air Corps in World War II.

UN Urged to Help Open Berlin Wall for Month

(Continued from Page 1)

month of July to alleviate the cruel situation into which all Berlin has been forced. Let this great commission call for the opening of the wall for a trial period of one month—from July 14 to Aug. 13. This proposal is a practical step. It would endanger no one. Who has any reason to fear the reunion of families or a breath of fresh air of freedom or a trial period of one month?"

Delegates to the congress represent 56 million workers from 138 affiliated organizations in 106 countries.

The ICFTU congress has given a tremendous lift to West Berliners and added to the acute discomfort of the East German Communists and the Iron Curtain world.

Reds Attack Congress

Moscow's propagandists have labeled the session "a provocation" while the East German Communist press has denounced it in a series of special articles plus unflattering caricatures of Meany, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, ICFTU Sec.-Gen. Omer Becu, Pres. Willy Richter of the German Federation of Labor (DGB) and others.

In addition, the Communists have undertaken a program of "competitive co-existence" in an attempt to blanket news of the ICFTU congress. Special Communist mass meetings were scheduled for the opening day and further meetings have been announced for later next week.

Prior to the opening of the congress the ICFTU executive board cabled congratulations to Pres. Benkhedda of the provisional Algerian government on the overwhelming vote for independence in the national referendum which, said the ICFTU message, "will enable the Algerian people to build a free nation based on democracy, economic progress and social justice."

The ICFTU executive board also demanded that the UN General Assembly appeal to member nations "to apply economic sanctions against South Africa" because of the apartheid government's passage of an anti-sabotage law.

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UN Must Be Strengthened, Meany Tells World Labor

Hope Rises For Action On Tax Cut

There is a rising hope that Pres. Kennedy will "reconsider and recommend an immediate tax cut" to spur the lagging economy, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg told a nationwide radio audience.

He said that the President could most quickly achieve a tax reduction concentrated in the low and middle-income brackets by suggesting an amendment to the tax reform measure now before the Senate Finance Committee. The bill has passed the House.

Ruttenberg, appearing on Labor News Conference aired over the Mutual Broadcasting radio network, predicted that chances for an emergency tax cut before Jan. 1, 1963, "are increasing considerably" and that continued pressure from "all sides" may bring presidential action.

Pres. Kennedy told his latest press conference that he is "seriously considering" the recommendations for an immediate tax cut. The President has declared for a tax reduction in 1963.

The President, meanwhile, announced new depreciation guidelines that will reduce business taxes by an estimated $1.5 billion. The first revision in depreciation schedules since 1942, the new program, said Kennedy, is designed to "make American products more cost-competitive, to step up our rate of recovery and growth and to provide expanded job opportunities for all American workers."

The new schedule would shorten an asset's depreciable life by

(Continued on Page 7)

Mrs. Murray to Get Labor Day Award

Pittsburgh—Mrs. Elizabeth Lavery Murray, widow of the late Philip Murray, president of both the former CIO and the Steelworkers when he died in 1952, has been named recipient of the 1962 Labor Day Award of the Catholic diocese of Pittsburgh.

Bishop John J. Wright said the award committee felt Mrs. Murray's selection would "recall the memory of the great labor leader whose personality and integrity still inspires the labor movement," and through her would "pay tribute . . . to the wives of working men and the helpmates of all champions of the cause of workers."

The award will be presented at the annual Labor Day mass.

ON BEHALF OF AMERICAN LABOR, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany lays wreath at Berlin sidewalk memorial "in memory of Ida Sieckmann" and all Berliners who have died to maintain their freedom. The 87-year-old woman died last summer in her jump from the 4th floor of the building in background, which is part of the Berlin wall in Communist territory. **(See story, Page 8.)**

Showdown on July 17:

Senate Set to Vote In Health Care Test

A showdown vote in the Senate on a labor-backed program to provide hospital and nursing home care for the aged financed through social security was scheduled for July 17.

Under a unanimous consent agreement, the Senate will vote on a motion to table—and thus kill—a bipartisan health care amendment by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) and 25 other senators to a House-passed public welfare bill.

House Battle Next

If the tabling motion is defeated, passage by the Senate would be virtually assured and the battle would shift back to the House, where social security health care legislation has been bottled up for more than a year in the Ways & Means Committee.

One of a number of Republican "alternatives" to social security financing of health care benefits was buried when the Senate rejected by voice vote a substitute to the Anderson proposal offered by Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.).

This would have taken an estimated $1.2 billion a year out of the federal treasury to pay for private health insurance premiums for persons over 65, with the type of benefits provided to be determined by the states. The subsidy each person would receive to pay insurance premiums would be scaled by income, with persons with little or no income entitled to a maximum of $125 a year.

In a move to broaden support for the social security health care

(Continued on Page 2)

Raps 'Neutralism' In ICFTU Address

Berlin—Neutralism and free trade unionism are incompatible, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Seventh World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in presenting a labor program for strengthening the United Nations.

He said: "If we want to be neutral we surely would not have selected Berlin as a place to meet. When we look on the other side of that wall do we see any worker freedom? Do you think that those who are on the other side of this barbaric barrier have any illusions about neutrality and about equating democracy with tyranny?

"We just cannot be neutral when we are so close to hundreds of thousands of workers, many of whom are ready to risk their very lives to traverse that last 300 yards or to swim across that little river braving the gun fire of guards to get a breath of free air."

In his formal report to the congress Meany took up the apprehension that the United Nations is a lost cause. He pointed to the support of colonial peoples as "one of the positive achievements" of the United Nations, the UN technical assistance program, financial aid, International Labor Organization teams and other projects of its specialized agencies.

Millions Under Colonialism

Although nineteenth century colonialism has sharply declined in the postwar period and especially in the last five years, "there are still too many millions of people living under colonial rule" in Angola, South Africa, Southwest Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, he said.

"In accordance with its anti-colonialist principles and traditions," Meany said, "the international free trade union movement will continue to press in the United

(Continued on Page 8)

New Talks Urged by Rail Unions

Five rail operating unions have called on management to return to the bargaining table and abandon its threat to put into effect unilateral and drastic work rules changes, including large-scale abolition of jobs.

The unions rejected as "premature" a National Mediation Board proposal that the dispute be submitted to arbitration. The proposal was made after management negotiators walked out of bargaining sessions for the second time and accused the rail brotherhoods of "delaying tactics."

Management had accepted the arbitration offer and an industry spokesman told newsmen that if the unions refused to arbitrate, the railroads would soon serve formal notice they will put into effect the work rules changes recommended early this year by a Presidential Railroad Commission.

Chiefs of the operating unions —the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railroad Trainmen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Conductors & Brake-

(Continued on Page 6)

Aerospace Unions Fix Deadline For Settlement Covering 400,000

Los Angeles—With aerospace negotiations nearing the critical stage, bargainers on new contracts for 400,000 workers represented by the Machinists and the Auto Workers set July 23 as the deadline for settlement and warned management and government that an industry-wide strike is a "distinct possibility."

Bargaining has reached a crisis point because of the industry's refusal to recognize the basic needs of its employes, IAM Vice Pres. Ernest R. White and West Coast Dir. Paul Schrade of the UAW said in a report to all AFL-CIO unions in California.

'Prepared to Fight'

IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther put it this way in a summary for all aerospace employes:

"IAM and UAW members know their responsibilities, but we must have justice. We must be prepared to fight for what is right."

Putting the responsibility not only on management but also on the government, Hayes and Reuther asserted that the aerospace industry is "government enterprise run for private profit" and that "neither the U.S. nor the Canadian government can permit these companies once again to deny us justice which other industries already have granted."

Bureau of Labor Statistics figures put the average hourly pay of aerospace workers at $2.71, auto workers $2.87 and steel workers $3.18. A union statement asserted the duty of the government to help workers overcome their "second class" economic status by bringing wages and benefits up to the levels of the auto and steel industries. In addition, one of the major union objectives is supplemental unemployment benefits, won by auto and steel workers some years ago.

(Continued on Page 6)

PETITIONS CONTAINING 500,000 additional signatures supporting health care for the aged through social security are presented to Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), center, by a delegation from the National Council of Senior Citizens. To date, more than 2.5 million persons have signed the council's petition for the Anderson-King bill.

In Saskatchewan Battle:

Indignation Mounts At Doctors' 'Mutiny'

Ottawa—Slowly but surely the doctors of the Province of Saskatchewan are shattering the once-bright image of the selfless physician devoted to the care of the sick and suffering, a wide range of observers agree.

The campaign of the Saskatchewan College of Physicians and Surgeon—provincial arm of the Canadian Medical Association—against comprehensive medical care for the province's 900,000 people is responsible for this change. Across North America and from around the world the Saskatchewan doctors are being condemned for flouting their Hippocratic oath as they try to stem the tide of public responsibility for health care. Canadian labor has joined in the condemnation.

The withdrawal of medical service by most of Saskatchewan's 700 practicing doctors on July 1 and the tactics of the college in trying to blackmail the Saskatchewan government into changing the law has created a grave threat to life and health.

July 1 marked the introduction of the medicare program to provide residents with complete medical and surgical care on a prepayment basis under government sponsorship. At least one-third of the population was not covered by private plans and in April 1959 the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) government proposed a plan to provide universal coverage. The provincial general election of June 1960, which saw the CCF returned to power for its fifth consecutive four-year term, was fought almost entirely on the medicare issue. When the ballots were counted the government had won 38 of the legislature's 55 seats, more than two-thirds.

The medicare plan, approved by the legislature last fall, is financed by a personal premium of $12 per single person and $24 a family annually, plus part of the provincial sales tax and a small portion of tax on income. Total payment for medicare each year will range from approximately $40 for a family with $3,000 income to $100 for a family with $7,000 annual income.

Canadian Labor Congress Executive Vice Pres. William Dodge said that "the withdrawal of service by Saskatchewan doctors on the orders of the provincial College of Physicians and Surgeons can in no sense be considered a strike. . . . It could be more properly described as a mutiny, and deserves the strongest condemnation by all groups which place any value on democratic government and its procedures."

He added: "The medical politicians have stressed the importance of the so-called 'doctor-patient relationship'. In deserting their patients, the doctors of Saskatchewan have shown a callous disregard not only for the law but for the health and safety of the people of the province."

Solid Front Breaking

The college has organized what it calls emergency medical service only, served by skeleton medical staffs, at 36 hospitals throughout the province. The solid front of resistance is beginning to break down, however, as some doctors returned to work and others were imported from Britain on an emergency basis.

The Medical Care Commission claims that 50 to 55 hospitals outside the emergency centers are now operating, and of the remaining 68 hospitals, all but two which are closed are providing first aid and nursing care. Some 200 doctors are providing the emergency care organized by the college, about 50 are practicing normally under the terms of the medicare plan, another 50 practicing outside the medicare plan.

About 20 British doctors and a further group from other provinces have gone to Saskatchewan to assist in the emergency. Hospitals with doctors now represent about 8 percent of the province's bed capacity.

Saskatchewan Premier Woodrow Lloyd has been seeking a mediator in the dispute, and British Labor peer Lord Taylor, a medical doctor, will study the whole question. Still, hopes for an early settlement are dim. The college reiterates that nothing short of repeal of the legislation will satisfy it and the government feels that it will open the door to anarchy if it withdraws the act for which it had a substantial mandate from the people.

Textile Chain Ordered to Pay $150,000

The nation's largest textile chain, Burlington Industries, Inc., must give $150,000 in back pay to the 1,700 workers whose jobs were lost when management shut down its Peerless Woolen Mills plant at Rossville, Ga., last year, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

A panel of three board members upheld a charge made by the Allied Industrial Workers last fall that the giant company broke the law when it questioned Rossville plant workers about their union activities, threatened to close the plant because of the union, and refused to bargain collectively for Rossville production and maintenance employes.

The board directed its Atlanta regional director to determine how much back pay is to be given to individual workers out of the $150,000 award, which averages $88.23 per worker.

The union won a representation election at Rossville last August, and was attempting to negotiate a first contract in Burlington Industries' first organized plant when the company announced it was shutting down the mill.

Rossville workers, some with more than 30 years of service, have no retirement plan and received no severance pay. In the past year, the NLRB found, the mill sold and shipped outside of Georgia woolen cloth worth more than $1 million.

The NLRB order to management directs that, if and when operations are resumed at Rossville, the company shall bargain collectively with the union on request.

Board to Probe Ship Picket Dispute

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg announced that the Seafarers Intl. Union has agreed to call off "its boycott and picketing activities" of certain Canadian-operated ships and that an Administration-appointed public board will investigate the dispute.

Goldberg said the board will report its findings "with appropriate recommendations" by Aug. 1. He said he had conferred with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany about the boycott and "as a result of these conversations and of the intercession by Meany in this dispute, the SIU has agreed" to end its boycott activities.

Senate Set to Vote In Health Care Test

(Continued from Page 1)

measure, Anderson agreed to accept a modification of his own proposal to provide an additional "option" for persons who choose to receive health care benefits through a private insurance company instead of directly through the social security program.

The new option, proposed by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), would allow an insurance company to offer persons covered by the program a choice between the standard benefits provided, which include up to 90 days of hospitalization for each illness, with the patient required to pay $10 a day for the first nine days, or, as an alternative, a maximum of 45 days of hospitalization with no deduction for the first nine days.

In both cases, the insurance firm would be reimbursed by the social security trust fund for actual benefits paid, plus an allowance for administrative costs.

In other congressional developments:

- The House prepared to vote, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, on a foreign aid authorization bill already passed by the Senate. A conservative coalition succeeded in tentative votes in inserting a bar against U.S. loans to the United Nations or contributions other than actual assessments until other member nations had paid up all overdue obligations. Administration forces hoped to remove this restriction either on a later rollcall vote or in conference.

Other key controversial issues included whether the President would be given authority to waive restrictions on U.S. aid to Communist countries and to nations which expropriate U.S. property when he considers it in the national interest.

- The Senate Finance Committee, in a series of votes on the House-passed tax revision bill, deleted one provision strongly supported by both the AFL-CIO and the Administration, and retained another provision backed by the Administration but opposed by labor. By a 10-5 vote, the committee killed the provision for a withholding tax on dividend and interest income comparable to the present withholding tax on wages. Then, by 10-7 vote, the committee retained a tax credit for businesses which invest in new equipment. The AFL-CIO has said that this would provide an unwarranted "multi-billion dollar windfall" for big business.

- A Senate floor fight was scheduled by supporters of the manpower retraining program to restore at least part of the drastic slash in training funds made by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The committee had cut the requested $100 million for the first year to $50 million. Lack of funds has set back the timetable for start of government-financed retraining, originally set for July 1.

U.S. Drops Assault Charges Against Hoffa

The government has dropped assault charges in Washington, D. C., against Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa, declaring there were "serious conflicts" in the testimony of witnesses to a clash in Hoffa's office last May.

Broader Housing Plan Called 'Urgent' for Aged

Legislation to expand federal programs to provide "decent housing at reasonable cost" for the nation's elderly has been strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO at hearings held by a House Banking subcommittee.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the federation's Housing Committee, described two bills introduced by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.) as "important steps in the right direction in meeting the housing need where it is most acute and most urgent."

Rains proposed doubling the present $125 million-a-year authorization for low-cost government loans to non-profit groups constructing housing for the elderly to $250 million.

In a separate bill, he proposed a new $100 million program of direct loans and loan insurance to meet the housing needs of elderly persons and families in rural areas.

Shishkin said both programs could well be expanded, and urged $500 million for the urban program and $250 million a year for rural housing. Noting that the outlays will be repaid, he said:

"What we have here is not federal spending, but federal investment. And what better investment can there be than investment in good homes for America's senior citizens?"

Shishkin, who was joined at the witness table by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley and Alexander Bookstaver, director of the federation's Dept. of Investments, cautioned against "isolation" of the elderly.

There is a need, he said, for special features and facilities in housing for the elderly. "But we believe it would be wrong and socially unsound to encourage isolation of the older people into separate housing for the exclusive occupancy of the old people only."

Shishkin said the housing need of rural areas goes "beyond the limited objective of housing for elderly persons and families."

There is, he emphasized, "a most urgent need to provide decent rural housing, especially for hundreds of thousands of migrant farm workers and their families whose living conditions are among the worst in our land."

Both the urban and rural housing programs, he said, should be "available to all without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."

He recommended that the rural housing bill be amended to put administration of the program under the Housing & Home Financing Agency rather than the Dept. of Agriculture.

Success of Telstar Hailed by Beirne

"Warm congratulations" have been issued by Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne to both the government and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. "on the outstanding scientific achievement" involved in the successful launching of the communications satellite Telstar.

The joint activity, Beirne said, "offers a splendid example of the constructive manner" in which industry and the government can work together.

"We in communications," he said, "are proud to be associated with this exciting new chapter in the history of communications progress."

Morgan Broadcasts Cancelled:

FCC Probe Asked Of Alabama Station

The AFL-CIO has demanded an inquiry by the Federal Communications Commission into the cancellation by Station WBRC of Birmingham of the Edward P. Morgan radio news program.

The AFL-CIO, which sponsors the nightly Morgan program over the American Broadcasting Company network, charged an "inadvertent error" by Morgan was seized on by the Alabama station and the mayor of Birmingham to shut off a source of free comment.

Other Agencies Notified

The labor federation also called the action of Station WBRC to the attention of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the Senate Subcommittee on Freedom of Information and the Dept. of Justice.

A Justice Dept. suit against the city of Birmingham—to enforce desegregation of facilities at the municipal airport—was an indirect cause of the dispute with WBRC.

Morgan, in reporting the suit, said the Birmingham airport had segregated drinking fountains. Mayor Arthur J. Hanes protested this as untrue. Morgan on the following night reported the mayor's protest; the next day, Mayor Hanes announced WBRC was dropping the Morgan program.

Merely a 'Pretext'

AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack, in his letter to FCC Chairman Newton Minow, declared "it is our conviction that Mr. Morgan's inadvertent error . . . was merely seized upon as a pretext."

"The real motive of Mayor Hanes, actively supported by WBRC, is to shut off one of the few remaining sources of free and critical comment available to Birmingham citizens."

In support of this charge, Zack included newspaper clippings reporting Mayor Hanes' role in the case.

When Morgan reported the mayor's protest and reported the fountains and restrooms at the city's new airport were integrated in accordance with federal law, he noted the Justice Dept. suit was aimed at the airport restaurant which serves only whites and at Mayor Hanes as co-defendant. A Birmingham ordinance compels segregation in eating places, Morgan reported.

Mayor Took Initiative

News stories then revealed Mayor Hanes as having been in touch with the ABC network and the local station to discuss the "possibility" of dropping Morgan.

"We've had all of this we can stand," the mayor was quoted as saying, Zack wrote Minow. It was the mayor, Zack noted, who then announced the cancellation of the Morgan program.

Zack told Minow the AFL-CIO has arranged to sponsor the Morgan program over Birmingham's WCRT, but this is a temporary arrangement since the particular time period is available only during the summer.

Baseball, Anyone?

He lashed the "transparent pretext" offered by WBRC Manager Jim Bailey. Bailey was quoted as saying the Morgan program was cancelled "in the best interests of the public" so the station could offer live baseball coverage. The baseball season is half over, Zack said, and few games are likely to be available at 6 p.m., Birmingham time.

He urged the FCC to investigate WBRC's "capricious and indefensible action" in cancelling the Morgan program and he urged a public hearing on whether WBRC is meeting its responsibilities when the station's license comes up for renewal.

10,000 Vote On TWU Airline Pact

New York—More than 10,000 ground service employes of American Airlines in 52 cities are voting on ratification of a two-year contract agreement calling for substantial wage increases and other improvements negotiated by the Transport Workers and the company.

The agreement was reported to a presidential emergency board headed by Prof. Paul N. Guthrie of the University of North Carolina, who said its terms will not be revealed until balloting is completed. Guthrie said it was the first time labor and management had continued to negotiate and reach a settlement after the appointment of an emergency board.

Meanwhile there were these developments in disputes involving the Flight Engineers and commercial airlines over plane crews and working conditions:

- Some 622 engineers employed by Trans World Airlines were voting on a union-management agreement reached recently with the aid of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.
- American Airlines management was meeting with negotiators for 700 FEIA members at Goldberg's suggestion. Contract terms, including the makeup of jet crews, were the subject of a discussion which the labor secretary called "constructive." Also meeting with Goldberg were members of the Air Line Pilots on American and Eastern Airlines.
- Some 575 engineers remained on strike against Eastern, which grounded all planes when the walkout started June 23. A strike of engineers against Pan American World Airways was halted by a U.S. District Court here at least until Aug. 1.

A major issue in the negotiations between the engineers' union and the airlines is the makeup of the crew of a jet airliner. The union's tentative agreement with TWA calls for a reduction of the crew from four men to three.

At American, a five-year agreement on jet crew makeup was not scheduled for reopening until 1963 but both union and management were reported discussing an early settlement.

TWO WINNERS of scholarships awarded by the Building Service Employes are shown with BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan. New York area winners are Alvin Adelman of Brooklyn, who will study engineering at Cooper Union, and Margaret Teresa McHugh of Long Island City, who will major in science at St. Joseph's College for Women. Eight other awards were made in union areas.

NLRB Hearing Upholds Reinstatement Order

Dallas—A trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has ruled in favor of the Packinghouse Workers in a strike involving a precedent-setting federal court injunction against DuBois Chemicals, Inc.

Examiner Sidney Lindner found that management of the cleaning materials firm committed an unfair labor practice last September when it laid off seven production employes who came to work wearing union buttons, and then fired eight other workers when they walked out in protest and set up a picket line.

A Texas state court halted the pickets with an injunction Sept. 27, but picketing was resumed Oct. 5 and continued until Dec. 18 when U.S. District Judge Sarah T. Hughes ordered management to offer immediate reinstatement to all strikers while the NLRB processed an unfair labor practice charge filed by the union. This put the strikers back to work months sooner than if they had been forced to await final NLRB action.

The evidence, Judge Hughes ruled in issuing her precedent-establishing order, gave reasonable cause to believe that the company had violated the labor law. The examiner now has ruled that management violated four sections of the National Labor Relations Act and recommended that the board direct it to comply fully with the judge's ruling.

Lindner recommended that the NLRB order management to stop refusing to recognize or bargain collectively with UPWA Local 398 and to give back pay, with interest at 6 percent, to the seven workers it laid off Sept. 22, 1961, claiming "business was falling off."

The examiner reported that the plant's production workers called UPWA Business Agent Steve Mauser, arranged for a meeting with him the night of Sept. 21, 1961, and signed union cards; agreed to wear union buttons to work the next day, and if anyone was fired, to walk out in protest.

Lindner said management "laid off" those who wore union buttons as of 11 a.m., and then handed discharge notices to all production workers on the picket line at the plant Sept. 25, retroactive to Sept. 22.

Carey Sees Union Growth In Schools

Denver—Delegates to the National Education Association's 100th annual convention here were told that there will be "more and more unionism" in the schools and the NEA will be "cutting its own throat" if it continues to fight the trend.

Pres. James B. Carey of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers said teachers are learning "slowly and painfully" what newspapermen learned years ago, that so-called "professionalism" is "too often used as a substitute for economic dignity."

Carey's address followed a proposal by NEA Exec. Sec. William G. Carr that school boards enter into "professional negotiations" with "professional organizations" as an alternative to collective bargaining.

'No Accident'

Carey told the delegates, representing 800,000 NEA members, that the victory of the AFL-CIO-affiliated American Federation of Teachers in the recent collective bargaining election among 40,000 New York City school teachers was "no accident or temporary phenomenon." He added:

"Teachers are welcoming unionism as a wave of the future. The NEA should, too, or find that it has been left behind as history marches past."

Carey declared also that big business firms "are still using the crudest of strong-arm methods and intimidation to force teachers into conformity with their thinking, or into silence."

He charged that a teacher in a Syracuse, N. Y., suburb had been "fired" because his students, on a visit to a General Electric plant, had "asked questions which GE officials considered embarrassing."

Carey warned that "the predicament of teachers today—without unionism—is not only economic; it is a predicament also of integrity."

Bookbinders Set Goal as 35-Hour Week

Seattle—A standard 35-hour workweek throughout the industry was adopted as a top goal as the Bookbinders ended their 32nd biennial convention here.

The 237 delegates also approved a new course of apprenticeship for young bookbinders to cope with the impact of the increasing mechanization of the craft.

Union Pres. Joseph Denny announced to the delegates he would retire when his four-year term expired in December. Denny said he had reached the age of 65, an age he said he believes proper for retirement both for his own sake and to make way for younger leadership.

John Connolly of Boston, the Bookbinders' first vice president, is expected to succeed Denny. Connolly is unopposed in the referendum to be conducted in the fall.

Denny told the delegates the union has three goals: achieving a standard 35-hour workweek, maintaining wage levels in line with required skills and protection of the organization's jurisdiction.

In the discussion of the 35-hour week, the delegates were informed some 90 percent of the union's members now work less than 40 hours; contracts range from 35 to 38 hours.

The delegates also approved a resolution supporting the Anderson-King bill, which would expand the social security system to provide health care for the aged.

'R-T-W' Held No Block To Hiring Hall Demand

A union's proposal for an exclusive non-discriminatory hiring hall arrangement is a proper subject for collective bargaining in spite of a contrary state court decision under the Texas "right to work" law, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled.

Examiner C. W. Whittemore upheld the right of Local 18 of the Laborers to bargain on the subject and concluded that two employer associations in Dallas committed an unfair labor practice when they refused during negotiations last October to bargain on the union's hiring hall request.

There is no merit, Whittemore found, to the claim of the employer associations and the Texas attorney general that the NLRB has no jurisdiction in the case because a state court ruled that a hiring hall referral system is prohibited by the state "R-T-W" law.

The associations are Houston chapter, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., and the Construction Employers Association of Texas. Whittemore recommended that the board direct them to bargain in good faith with the Laborers "on all matters concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment, including a non-discriminatory referral system and, if an understanding is reached, embody it in a signed agreement."

Employer Claim Rejected

The examiner rejected the employers' argument that Congress did not intend to permit the National Labor Relations Act to "undermine" the Texas state law and a ruling of the Harris County District Court. He overruled also the claim that the union's argument was moot because it waived its proposal for a hiring hall and signed a contract without such a provision.

Under the circumstances of the present case, a union hiring hall arrangement is a mandatory subject for bargaining, Whittemore ruled, since the union was the exclusive bargaining agent and proposed a non-discriminatory arrangement.

In reaching his conclusions, Whittemore quoted Supreme Court Justices John M. Harlan and Potter Stewart on the legality of union hiring halls, and from analyses of the 1959 amendments of the labor law by then Sen. John F. Kennedy and Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, Republican minority leader.

Facts on Joblessness

THE NATION'S unemployment situation has reached a critical stage. There has been no real change in the rate of unemployment in the past four months after all the seasonal factors affecting jobs are taken into consideration.

The indications are that for the rest of the year the rate will remain at about 5.5 percent or move somewhat higher unless there is strong and direct government action to stimulate the lagging recovery from the 1960-61 recession.

The critical nature of current unemployment has not been clearly presented to the public. The Labor Dept.'s monthly reports on jobs and joblessness—especially the June report—are somewhat misleading and do not deal with the basic problem of the failure of the total labor force to meet growth expectations.

The June report, for example, declares that "seasonal influences dominated the job situation between May and June," and leaves the distinct impression that the "2 million teenagers entering the labor market at the end of the school year" were responsible for the increase in the jobless rate from 5.4 to 5.5 percent.

The reason for this increase is more fully understood by examining figures not contained in the official release but available from the department. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for men between the ages of 14 and 19 dropped from 14.4 percent in May to 13.3 percent in June.

The rate of unemployment for men 20 and over, however, rose from 4.4 percent in May to 4.7 percent in June.

The impression, therefore, that teenagers searching for jobs forced up the unemployment rate or were accountable for the failure of the job outlook to improve, does not jibe with the figures.

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IN ANOTHER area—the failure of the labor force to grow—the department reported that the total labor force expanded seasonally from May to June by 2.1 million persons. However, this expansion is below the seasonally expected labor force growth of 2.3 million, so that the total labor force expanded less than seasonally from May to June.

Since the beginning of 1962 the failure of the labor force to meet projected growth totals has tended to understate the seriousness of unemployment. Over a 12-month period, the monthly reports tend to show that about one million persons who were expected to enter the labor force and actively seek work have not showed up.

The general analysis is that in face of thin or non-existent job opportunities, these persons are not actively seeking employment.

Precise and complete figures and comparisons are vital if the nation is to fully understand the impact of unemployment on the economy and as an indicator of the economy's failure to achieve a meaningful growth rate.

At a point 16 months after the low-point of the 1960-61 recession the economy is lagging badly behind the recovery rates of the previous postwar recessions. Unemployment, which dropped from 26 to 55 percent in the 16-month period after previous recession lows, has dropped only 21 percent from the low of the 1960-61 slump. Employment has picked up only 1.8 percent in the 16 months of the current recovery compared to rates ranging from 3.5 to 6.5 percent in previous periods.

The need is obviously for a number of stimulants to the economy, led by an immediate, emergency tax cut concentrated in the low and middle-income brackets. But the necessity for such action cannot be properly understood if the basic figures and comparisons do not cleanly etch the nature of the unemployment problem.

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Outflow Alarming:

'Right-to-Work' South Losing Skilled Workers to Other States

The following is excerpted from the July 1962 American Federationist article entitled "The South: Stagnation or Progress?"

A **POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECT** of the "right-to-work" laws has been the continued, wholesale migration of skilled workers from the South to non-"right-to-work" states in search of higher wages, greater security and better working conditions.

In the past decade the outward flow of workers from southern states has reached proportions that might well alarm the southern governors and all in this region who are concerned about its future industrial development.

Reporting this movement, much of it from the southern states, in a paper, "Migration of the Nation's Population—Its Size, Nature and Causes," Commissioner Ewan Clague of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, stated: "During a single year, more than 10 million persons move. . . . The search for better employment opportunities is a major force behind this migration."

Since 1950, the "right-to-work" state of Arkansas, with a population of less than 2 million, lost 420,000 of its citizens through migration to other states seeking higher wages and greater opportunities for advancement (Bureau of Census). As a result, Arkansas lost two seats in Congress.

Detailing the annual migration, the Dept. o Labor official continued:

"Five million of these persons moved to a different state. . . . The largest outflow was from the predominantly agricultural South. More than a million persons moved from the southern states to states in other regions. . . .

"It is fair to say that job-changing was the most important influence affecting this movement, particularly the shifts from one state to another."

What the Southern Governors' Conference described as its "shotgun" approach to bagging new industries has misfired in other notable aspects.

Two years ago, citizens of Wrightsville, Ga., raised $100,000 to build a 40,000-square-foot plant on the outskirts of town as an industry lure. The red-brick factory is still empty.

In Baldwyn, Miss., $230,000 of county general obligation bonds were sold to erect a plant for lease to a New York pleasure boat manufacturer. The manufacturer changed his mind and decided not to open the plant. The citizens of the Mississippi county now face a sharp increase in property rates to cover bond payments on the empty plant.

William Hackett of the Mississippi State Agricultural & Industrial Board was quoted by The Wall Street Journal as stating that competition among southern communities for any kind of new industry has become so fierce that inducement such as free sites, municipal plant financing and tax exemptions no longer are sufficient.

"The current trend," the official was quoted as saying, "is toward such extras as paying a company's moving expenses, training its workforce free of charge and offering outright cash gifts to pad a weak company's working capital."

Many strongly-financed companies want no part of this special inducement bait.

"When we go into a town, we want to pay our fair share of the tax burden and we don't want to be obligated to any particular interest group," E. D. Dodd, vice president of Owens-Illinois Glass Co., told the Journal. "A town that offers tax concessions or giveaways is merely robbing Peter to pay Paul and we know that sooner or later we'll be Peter."

IT IS PERTINENT TO SUGGEST to the Southern Governors' Conference that an examination by them of labor-management relations of major U.S. industries which they seek to attract to the South will show that in virtually every instance management recognizes the collective bargaining process and deals with the workforce through responsible unions.

If the southern governors are to be successful in their quest for the type of high-wage industry that will bring desirable employment to the southern worker and prosperity to the entire region, is it not time for them to make a basic reorientation of their anti-labor philosophy? Is it not time for southern leaders to give heed to the need for wiping their statute books clean of "right-to-work" laws, whose purpose has been to perpetuate the low-wage structures they now publicly deplore?

In its new "rifle approach," the South might well demonstrate it is willing to meet both management and labor on the collective bargaining terms that, for more than a quarter-century, have been accepted public policy—the fair terms on which responsible industry meets responsible organized labor in our flourishing industrial states.

Morgan Says:

Faulkner's Writing Illuminated Man's Burdens and Endurance

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

AFTER WILLIAM FAULKNER regretted the White House invitation to the dinner Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy gave for the hemisphere's Nobel Prize winners last spring, somebody asked him why he had been unable to attend. "Well," the great southern novelist reputedly replied, "it's a long way to go just for a meal."

Morgan

Although his mystic genius touch for describing human turmoil moved men in far places and although he knew something intimately of the world himself, Faulkner did not need to travel beyond the confines of his imaginary Yoknapatawpha County in his native Mississippi to establish his fame.

Indeed that is where it came from and it is from there that it will endure, "to illuminate the restless searching of all men" as Pres. Kennedy gracefully put it in eulogizing Faulkner who died of a heart attack at the age of 64. His search done, the President added, he now rests, "his place secure among the great creators of this age."

No doubt controversy long will rage over what it was exactly that Faulkner created. He often wrote obtusely. But the starkness of his characters, the depth and colors of his moods, the true deftness of his vernacular and the richness of his writing all add up to unforgettable artistry. As a callow undergraduate I read "Light in August" in 1932 but rather than reading I seemed to be undergoing an experience. Even though its details escape me now, the intimate feel of it is still there.

My colleague, George Watson, a southerner himself and a student of the master's work, wrote me a memo which sums him up far better than I can.

"Faulkner," Watson said, "transformed the public's literary image of the South from the veranda-sitting, julep-sipping gentry listening to the gentle rhythm of darkies happily strumming banjoes down on the levee to the brooding, dark and ultimately tragic fact of southern life. This was not done in an accusatory way. Indeed the South was for Faulkner a microcosm of America. But, in religious terms, the South was indelibly tainted with an original sin—the Negro's bondage, and that was and is the central, inescapable fact that persisted to plague the South.

"This sense of tragedy, of impending doom," Watson went on, "is what the brilliant young Negro writer James Baldwin says is desperately lacking in America to counterbalance our glib optimism and sense of life's possibilities."

.. **AS I RIFFLED THROUGH** the pages of "Light in August" this passage leaped out at me:

"The mild red road goes on beneath the slanting and peaceful afternoon, mounting a hill. 'Well, I can bear a hill,' he thinks. 'I can bear a hill, a man can. . . . It seems like a man can just about bear anything. He can even bear what he never done. He can even bear the thinking how some things is just more than he can bear. He can even bear it that if he could just give down and cry, he wouldn't do it. He can even bear it to not look back, even when he knows that looking back or not looking back won't do him any good.'"

As if he were still tugging on that thought, Faulkner told the cadets at West Point not long ago that as a writer he tried to show a man "in all his phases, his conditions, his base attitudes and spirit—that he goes on, he continues, he has outlived the dinosaur, he has outlived the atom bomb, and I'm convinced in time he can even outlive the wheel. There is something that makes him endure . . ."

Faulkner was obviously moved to deep respect by the Negro's capacity to endure and recently he established a foundation to provide literature scholarships, principally for Negro students in the Deep South. But in a "Letter to the North" in Life Magazine in 1956, though he spoke of the "incontrovertible immorality of discrimination by race," and his being drawn also to the Negro's side by "the simple human instinct to champion the underdog," he declared he was just as strongly against compulsory integration as compulsory segregation and he begged northerners to pause in the "forced" enforcement of civil rights.

The bitterly ironical fact was, of course, that the force of violence came from the racists, prominently including some of Faulkner's fellow Mississipians. But, for Mississippi's sake, and the country's, it is appropriate to point out that her richest legacy will not come from the Senator Eastlands or even her bevy of Miss America beauty queens but from the Nobel-and-Pulitzer-prize-winning works of the shy little squire of the farm north of Oxford on Pusscuss Creek, who was the third American literary great to die in one brief year—Hemingway, Thurber and now William Faulkner.

Washington Reports:

Congress Urged to Approve Youth Job Opportunities Bill

CURRENT HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT among young people makes the Youth Employment Opportunities Bill, now before the House, a "prime need," Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), a veteran of the Civilian Conservation Corps, on which the new proposal is modeled, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program.

Training young people would get under the program would employ them in conservation and community projects that would qualify them for other employment later, Rep. John P. Saylor (R-Pa.) said on the same program.

The bill would authorize employment of 16,000 young men between the ages of 16 and 22, in national forests and parks, and in state parks and other state projects, with the states, in the latter case, sharing the cost with the federal government. The bill would also help young men and women get "on-the-job training" in community projects such as hospitals and libraries.

"We are not an area looking for handouts," Saylor asserted of the Johnstown, Pa., area. "We want work, with 24 percent of the employable force now jobless. And this bill will see that things that need to be done can be done."

Blatnik, who was in the CCC from the fall of 1935 to 1937, declared: "This was a tremendous experience. I worked my way through college at that time. My father had been unemployed for almost three years. It was the first job most of the young men had and there was just something about it, first of all, physically. We worked in a really rugged but healthy outdoor area in northeastern Minnesota in the Great Superior National Forest, right on the Canadian border. It wasn't easy. It was a vigorous and invigorating type of work.

"WITH THE physical build-up comes a good, psychological and mental attitude. You would be surprised how these young men would change. They came in physically pale, sort of anemic, their mental attitude indifferent. They hadn't had a chance to work. Only six months later, and if they stayed as long as a year, what a difference! Tall, lean, brawn and tan, mentally positive. They had confidence in themselves and greater respect for themselves."

With 800,000 young people jobless, according to Blatnik, "this would be a modest bill."

Saylor answered the charge that the act would set up "a kind of military organization," by pointing out that "the organization will be under the direction and control of the secretary of labor." He declared that the bill "will conserve not only our natural resources, but our youth."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER of Arizona is obviously judging events correctly when he interprets creation of a National Republican Citizens Committee as an attempt on the part of its originators to make sure that Republican policy decisions and the choice of a Republican presidential nominee in 1964 are not left solely in control of conservative GOP members of Congress. Goldwater says that New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller is as upset about the group's formation as he himself.

Still, at the 1960 convention, both Rockefeller and Goldwater appeared before the executive group of the Platform Committee for public presentation of their recommendations. Rockefeller won the governorship in 1958 with a smashing victory over a Democratic incumbent, Averell Harriman, and he demonstrated that he knew how to cut down New York City's normal Democratic pluralities—at least when he himself was the GOP nominee for office. But he was greeted by the platform writers with a chill that made some observers wonder whether he would get out without being booed. Goldwater on the other hand was the hero of the occasion and departed the room with ovations.

Rockefeller had another unpleasant experience when even after getting Richard M. Nixon to agree to certain concessions on the GOP declaration of party principles, a two-day battle raged inside the Resolutions Committee before either Nixon or the governor could be sure the agreement would not come unstuck.

* * *

THE HISTORIC PATTERN of Republican Party operations for more than a quarter of a century has shown that congressional leaders are dominant in between presidential years but that the money men, the bankers, international businessmen and publishers, assert control over the selection of the presidential nominee.

It is clear that this group would under no circumstances accept Sen. Goldwater himself as the party's presidential nominee, any more than it was ever willing to accept the late Sen. Robert A. Taft. So it is moving to create the possibility of alternatives. It is moving, presumably, to make sure that the entire machinery of the 1964 nominating convention is not left in the hands of national committee members and state organizations who are pro-Goldwater and who now consider even Nixon as too liberal for comfort.

The official GOP congressional leaders, Sen. Dirksen of Illinois and Rep. Halleck of Indiana, say they do not agree with Goldwater's attitude on the National Republican Citizens Committee. But it would be astonishing if rank-and-file Republicans in Congress did not privately agree most fervently. As the Arizona Senator said, "Anyone who thinks that [an influential citizens' fund-raising group] doesn't have designs on the formulation of policy or the selection of candidates is politically naive."

* * *

DURING THE EISENHOWER YEARS, the Democratic leaders of Congress were highly resentful of the creation of a party Advisory Council, separate from other groups, by the late Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. They refused to join its membership and they made it plain that they thought policy formulation should be made solely by the elected members of Congress. Nevertheless the Advisory Council continued to function and it played a part in asserting a far more liberal policy than the congressional leaders found acceptable..

Goldwater says that in advance of a GOP rally on former Pres. Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm, neither he as chairman of the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee nor his House counterpart, Rep. Bob Wilson of California, had been consulted about creation of a "citizens" group. He also says he was assured by Chairman William E. Miller of the Republican National Committee that no such organization was planned. [Miller, it turns out, was not himself informed.] The group was announced from Gettysburg, with Eisenhower's blessings and Nixon's. In other words, an intra-party battle has broken into the spotlight, and the battle will continue to rage.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ACT to provide jobs in conservation and community projects should be passed by Congress without delay, Rep. John P. Saylor (R-Pa.), left, and Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) agreed in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program Washington Reports to the People.

Union Votes Slated at 11 N.Y. Hospitals

New York—The Honest Ballot Association will conduct secret ballot elections at 11 voluntary hospitals starting July 17 to determine whether non-professional employes want to be represented by the Drug & Hospital Employes Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

That announcement was made as union members continued picketing at two hospitals, which have refused to recognize or bargain with Local 1199, and as the New York City Central Labor Council asked all affiliated unions to support the strikers in their "fight for a better life and basic union conditions"

The strike started May 23 at Beth-El Hospital, Brooklyn, and a few days later at Manhattan Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital. All efforts by the union and civic groups to settle the dispute have failed.

Employes of three other hospitals—Grand Central, Unity and Brooklyn Jewish—will be asked to ballot in the first series of voluntary elections. Eight more elections will be conducted the following week.

If a majority votes for Local 1199, the union will ask for bargaining rights with management of that hospital and will strike if necessary to gain recognition, Pres. Leon Davis said. If the union loses at any hospital it will accept the workers' decision, he said.

Hospital managements have refused to participate in the election but the Honest Ballot Association nevertheless agreed to supervise the balloting

Two other civic groups have intervened to aid hospital strikers. The Committee for Justice to Hospital Workers, headed by Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Porters and Joseph Monseratt of the Puerto Rico Labor Dept. office here, urged Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) to intervene. The Brooklyn Congress of Racial Equality condemned Beth-El Hospital for refusing to negotiate.

SEC.-TREAS. WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, right, is shown accepting for the AFL-CIO a duplicate of the 9 millionth typewriter produced by the Underwood Corp. Making the presentation in behalf of Dr. Ugo Galassi, president of Underwood, is Dr. Sergio Pizzoni-Ardemani. The presentation was made as a mark of the continuing mutually beneficial cooperation between management and labor.

BSEIU Local Launches New Drive in Hospitals

New York—A campaign to organize non-medical employes of voluntary hospitals here has been announced by Pres. Peter Ottley of the Hotel & Allied Service Employes, Local 144 of the Building Service Employes.

The union will attempt to win wages and other benefits comparable to those in Local 144's contract with 35 private hospitals covering almost 5,000 workers. Its campaign will intensify labor's drive to aid workers in "surgical sweatshops," Ottley said.

Ottley was named recently by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) as a member of the state's Apprentice Training Advisory Committee. He said he will ask the governor to support legislation putting voluntary institutions under the State Labor Act and to convene a special session of the Legislature for that purpose.

The BSEIU has an estimated 75,000 hospital workers as members. Thomas Donahue, assistant to union Pres. David Sullivan, predicted that the entry of Local 144 into voluntary hospitals here will be "welcomed by everyone except those administrators and trustees who prefer not to treat their employes as first class citizens." Sullivan is attending the Berlin conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Donahue said the union's hospital organization activities date back to 1937, in San Francisco, where all 43 voluntary hospitals are now under BSEIU contract. Other key cities are Minneapolis-St. Paul, with 18 hospitals under contract; Los Angeles, 6, and Portland, Ore., 9. The union also has contracts, Donahue said, with hospitals in Buffalo, Flint, Mich., New York and Washington, D. C.

Donahue and Ottley said Local 144 intends to "end low wages, restore dignity to the hospital workers, who are largely Negro and Puerto Rican, and wipe out the unfair subsidization of hospitals by underpayments to employes."

U. S. Mediator Pushes End to 10-Month Strike

Jamestown, N. Y.—The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has entered this area's longest labor dispute—the nearly 10-month-old walkout at the Jamestown Sterling Corp.

Commissioner William H. Buch of the Buffalo office of the FMCS brought representatives of the firm and striking local 45 of the Furniture Workers together July 10 for the first time in more than three months.

Buch called the meeting "mainly exploratory." While there was no indication of any progress toward settlement of the bitter dispute, both sides agreed to meet again at the call of the mediator.

Entry of the federal service into the strike came five months after the bow-out of the New York State Mediation Board, which had used some of its biggest guns in a vain effort to make peace.

The strike by about 160 employes at the furniture plant began Oct. 3, 1961, after company and union failed to reach agreement on an initial collective bargaining agreement. An estimated 60 workers later returned to work and picket line incidents and arrests followed.

Meanwhile, state mediators were attempting to resolve the dispute. Their efforts resulted, last Feb. 16, in the convening of a special panel in nearby Buffalo to hear information from both sides and make recommendations.

The panel, headed by Albany Law School Dean Andrew V. Clements, met with the union representatives but the company boycotted the session, stating it would have no part of a "railroaded" settlement.

Local 45 voted in favor of the panel's recommendations, which included wage increases, a union shop and dues checkoff. But beyond that, nothing ever came of them.

Several bargaining sessions were arranged by the parties themselves later but no significant progress was made.

GOP Picks Bottum For South Dakota Race

Pierre, S. D.—Lt. Gov. Joe Bottum has been selected as the Republican candidate in the Senate race this fall against Food for Peace Dir. George McGovern. Gov. Archie M. Gubbrud (R) immediately appointed Bottum to serve the unexpired term of the late Sen. Francis Case (R), and he has been sworn in.

McGovern, a former Democratic congressman, was narrowly defeated in 1960 by Sen. Karl E. Mundt in a race for the state's other Senate seat.

Bottum won the nod over five others on the 20th ballot at the special convention of the Republican State Central Committee.

Work Stoppages Above Year Ago

Work stoppages in May were at a slightly higher level than in May of 1961 or 1960 but well below the average of the immediate postwar years, the Labor Dept. has reported.

A report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics said 625 May work stoppages idled 240,000 workers for .26 percent of all working time as against .16 percent for last May, .23 percent for May of 1960 and .68 for the May 1947-1949 average.

Time lost in the first five months of 1962 was greater than in the corresponding period of 1961 but below comparable levels of 1960, 1959, and the 1947-1949 average, BLS reported.

Struck Line Appeals:

Southern Airways Fights CAB Order

Southern Airways has carried to federal court an effort to override a Civil Aeronautics Board order directing the airline to offer reinstatement with full seniority to its striking pilots and to bargain in good faith with their union.

The CAB order, confirming a tentative decision announced earlier, warned the airline bluntly that failure to resume good faith bargaining could result in revocation of its government operating certificate.

Attorneys for the airline asked the U.S. District Court in New Orleans to annul the order. The airline claimed the board erred in finding that Southern had violated the Federal Aviation Act by failing to "exert every reasonable effort" under the Railway Labor Act to settle the dispute.

In a counter-move, the Pilots asked the U.S. District Court in Washington, D. C., to strengthen the CAB's order by requiring that all strikebreakers hired by Southern since the June 5, 1960 strike be dismissed to make room for the returning pilots.

The CAB had said only that replacements hired since July 12, 1960, when agreement was reached on economic issues, should be dismissed if necessary.

The CAB majority—Chairman Alan S. Boyd, Vice Chairman Robert T. Murphy and G. Joseph Minetti—voted to reverse an examiner's ruling which upheld Southern's position. Board members Chan Gurney and Whitney Gillilland entered a sharp dissent, charging that the majority had taken the position that the union's responsibility for the impasse "is to be completely ignored while the company may be pilloried as the hapless victim."

The CAB directed Southern to resume negotiations within 30 days and to seek to reach a settlement within the following framework:

- An economic package based on an earlier agreement reached through the efforts of the National Mediation Board.
- Southern would be permitted to retain replacement pilots hired during the first stage of the strike, but returning strikers would be entitled to displace later replacements.
- Striking employes retain full seniority and other rights, with Southern dropping its demand that returning pilots begin as new employes.
- Any disciplinary action by Southern Airways shall be subject to statutory grievance procedure under the Railway Labor Act.

During the two-year dispute, none of the 138 original strikers has crossed the picket line to return to work.

2 Unions Set Deadline for Air-Space Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

The federal government buys about 90 percent of the industry's products. The Wall Street Journal has reported that in the current fiscal year the government plans to spend $17.3 billion with the industry—an increase of $2 billion over last year's spending.

Strike authorization has been voted by members of the two unions employed at missile bases, test sites and plants manufacturing aircraft and components—North American, Lockheed, Douglas, General Dynamics, (Convair), Aerojet General, Ryan and others.

The urgency of the joint union warning was emphasized by the Machinist, which said in a July 12 editorial:

'Situation Serious'

"Let there be no mistake: the situation is serious. Management negotiators in these great corporations have wrapped themselves in the flag and, in effect, are daring union members to strike.

"If management in the aerospace industry is unwilling to face up to its responsibilities to its employes in these negotiations, then management must accept responsibility for the strike on July 23."

At a conference in Washington last February, delegates from union locals in the U.S. and Canada agreed to move together on the bargaining front and not to let management "pick off" one plant or one local with a substandard contract.

The two unions agreed to ask for contracts providing more job security, more equitable wages, modernized insurance programs and a union shop in all plants, with restrictions on subcontracting and other devices to divert work outside the union shop.

Every company proposal to date, the unions said, has completely ignored the essential program proposed by the IAM and UAW. Two firms have offered pay hikes of 2.3 percent now, 2.5 percent more after a year. Both were rejected as "totally inadequate."

Rail Operating Unions Ask New Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

men—charged that the carriers previously "went through the formalities of bargaining" without engaging in good faith efforts to settle the dispute over the conference table.

In a letter to the mediation board rejecting arbitration, the union spokesmen said the interval of direct bargaining and mediation had "not fully explored" all areas in dispute "and for that reason we believe the proffer of arbitration is premature." They said the unions had less than seven hours to present their position before the carriers walked out.

The unions have warned that an effort by management to change work rules would touch off a strike. A showdown could be averted temporarily by appointment by the President of an emergency board to make recommendations in the dispute. Such a board would have 30 days to report and the status quo would be maintained for 30 days thereafter while bargaining is resumed.

Meanwhile three of the unions moved to take their case to the public with a newspaper advertising campaign. A joint ad of the Locomotive Firemen, Trainmen and Engineers, headed "What's Really Wrong With the Railroads" appeared in 23 newspapers, including the New York Times.

It charged that "financiers have taken over" control of the railroads under a philosophy of "let the public and the employes be damned."

AFL-CIO Analysis:

Tax Loopholes Send U. S. Jobs Overseas

Jobs as well as tax dollars are escaping overseas through loopholes in U.S. tax laws, according to an AFL-CIO Dept. of Research analysis in the July issue of the American Federationist.

The article, a Labor's Economic Review feature of the magazine, points out that most private funds invested abroad go to industrialized, prosperous nations and not to the "capital-starved, less-developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

During the past decade—"while capital investment at home was insufficient to maintain an adequate rise in employment"—American corporations nearly tripled their investments abroad.

While the United States was in its most recent recession, for example, American investments abroad increased by more than $5 billion a year.

A major reason for this outflow of capital, the article points out, is that U.S. tax laws do not require American companies to pay taxes on overseas profits until the money is returned to the United States.

This, of course, encourages firms to reinvest their earnings abroad.

"Rather than expand production in the United States for shipment to world markets, it pays to meet the needs of overseas markets by producing more and more overseas," the article adds.

The analysis points out that the chain reaction doesn't stop there, noting:

"This kind of tax loophole even provides an incentive to produce abroad and then ship the product home."

In addition to encouraging overseas investments and the exporting of jobs, present tax laws also enable American citizens to avoid paying all or most of their income tax by acquiring foreign residency or merely living abroad for 17 out of 18 months.

Still another loophole is the foreign "tax haven" device. Even though most industrialized nations in Europe have lower corporation profits tax rates than the United States, a growing number of American firms have established paper subsidiaries in nations which have little or no taxes.

This is the industrial counterpart of the "runaway flag" operation in shipping, by which large fleets are chartered by small non-maritime nations to escape U.S. tax, safety and labor laws.

Closing of tax loopholes through ending preferential treatment of income earned overseas would mean millions of dollars in added revenue for the Treasury, the AFL-CIO analysis notes.

But "even more important will be the end of tax-stimulated overinvestment in countries already highly industrialized, and the increased probability that more American dollars will be used to create jobs and economic growth at home," it adds.

THE VETERAN TREASURER of Local 113, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, John Welsh, was honored at a dinner in Philadelphia marking 27 years in his union post and the completion of seven terms as a Democratic member of the Pennsylvania General Assembly. Welsh, a candidate for re-election to the legislature, is shown seated as IUE Pres. James B. Carey joins in paying tribute to him.

Hope Rising For Action on Cut in Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

32 percent, Kennedy said. A Treasury Dept. survey disclosed that the new guidelines also were 15 percent shorter than those in actual use by 1,100 large corporations which hold two-thirds of all depreciable assets in manufacturing.

Treasury Sec. Dillon estimated the potential increase in annual depreciation charges by the 12 million corporate and non-corporate businesses would total $4.7 billion in the first year, but that the actual first year increase would be closer to $3.4 billion which would cut business tax liabilities by $1.5 billion.

The AFL-CIO, a number of other organizations, senators and governors have called for a tax cut now to stimulate the economy, with the emphasis on the lower brackets. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has called for an across-the-board immediate tax cut affecting both individual and corporate rates.

The tax cut, Ruttenberg said, should be concentrated where it will do the most good among the 80 percent of taxpayers who pay taxes in the first individual income tax bracket. Pres. Kennedy and others have recommended an across-the-board tax decrease.

Ruttenberg declared "corporations do not need a tax cut now; high income individuals do not need it."

'To Stimulate Economy'

The AFL-CIO economist warned that "a tax cut designed to stimulate the economy must not be confused with efforts and attempts on the part of the Administration to gain the confidence of business . . . the tax cut ought to be granted now because it is essential to develop economic activity and not . . . to further instill confidence in business."

Ruttenberg declared that the House-passed tax reform bill now before the Senate Finance Committee should be enacted but that the tax investment credit portion of the bill is "unwise." The AFL-CIO is supporting, he pointed out, the tax on withholding of dividend and interest income and taxation of income earned overseas.

There is a very clear distinction between an immediate tax cut and tax reform next year where the across-the-board rates on individual income taxes "will be reduced in accordance with the amount of revenue that is derived from closing tax loopholes," he said.

Deck Officers Seek Automation Controls

Cleveland—Delegates to the 55th biennial convention of the Masters, Mates & Pilots have been called upon to develop a program to protect deck officers from the adverse effects of automation.

"We must develop a program for automation that looks upon the people we represent as human beings in the center of the automation picture," Pres. Charles M. Crooks told the delegates in his State of the Union report at the convention here.

At least six areas must be covered to protect maritime labor from the adverse effects of automation, he said. These include:

- "Retraining as part of the capital cost of installing new devices, which should include financial support of training institutions plus support of personnel undergoing training.
- "Manpower cuts through attrition only, where possible.
- "Liberalized pensions and early retirement.
- "Severance pay.
- "Training for skills needed in industries related to automation.
- "The fruits of automation must be shared with those remaining in the industry."

"The priority of human consideration must be set as a prime condition of cooperation by the union in studies of automation and must be provided for prior to setting them up," Crooks declared.

The convention, which began July 9, was scheduled to hear an address by William Penrose, a former West Coast local member presently with the National Academy of Sciences, whose subject will be shipboard mechanization and manpower.

Recently the union tentatively accepted a proposal by Bethlehem Steel Co. that would permit the automation of American-flag ore ships in the Calmar Steamship Co. and Ore Navigation Co.

Bethlehem proposed that for every licensed deck officer displaced by the effects of automation, two deck officers would be placed aboard the companies' foreign-flag vessels under the identical provisions of its collective bargaining agreements with MM&P.

The deck officers' president also called for the formation of a national structure to protect the union's independent status among other sea unions.

At the opening session delegates heard expressions of firm support of MM&P's goals and were tendered a warm fraternal welcome.

Fred Neubauer, Regional director of Steelworkers Districts 5000 and 7000, located here, referred briefly to the historical spirit of cooperation between the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the Great Lakes seafaring steelmen, while Patrick O'Malley, president of the Cleveland AFL-CIO, welcomed delegates to the Ohio hub.

O'Malley is a regional director and vice president of District 2 of the Auto Workers here, representing about 200,000 UAW members.

Both were warmly received by delegates of MM&P's more than 40 locals and branches.

MINNESOTA CONVENTION

The Minnesota State AFL-CIO will hold its convention Sept. 24-26 at Rochester, Minn., Sec.-Treas. Neil C. Sherburne has announced. The date was changed from the originally-scheduled Sept. 17-19 to avoid conflict with conventions of several affiliates. The convention listing carried in the June 23 issue of The AFL-CIO News should be corrected accordingly.

Guild Told World Watches Health Battle

Buffalo—The U.S. State Dept. is watching the national debate over health care for the aged "with as much interest as any doctor," Carl T. Rowan, deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs, told the Newspaper Guild convention here.

"We are doing so," he said, "because what our leaders say and what Congress and our major organizations do about this and similar social legislation goes to the very heart of one of our most important tasks—the job of helping the world to understand what we as a people are all about."

As a reporter in Minneapolis, Rowan was a Guild member before joining the Kennedy Administration.

In his new role as "poacher turned game warden," he told the 225 delegates, he had noted that most of the headlines go to summit meetings, Geneva conferences and other dramatic confrontations. But these, he said, are only "the tiny visible part" of relations between nations, which have grown so vastly complicated that they embrace "the actions and attitudes of all our citizens and professions."

"No wealthy nation in human history ever made a nobler effort to prove its generosity, its humanitarian concern for the welfare of others, than has the United States," Rowan declared, "yet the idea of a nation of greedy people clinging stubbornly to the status quo lives on and on in many lands."

This is so, he continued, because improvements in worldwide communications have made each citizen his own "voice of America."

Reflection of Nation

"The congressman on the Senate floor or an American Medical Association official in Madison Square Garden is as much a reflection of this country's attitudes and aspirations as any broadcast we can put out through official channels. No Asian, African or Latin American is going to believe that we intend to do for them what we are unwilling to do for our own people," Rowan said.

"When our leaders see 'socialism' and even 'communism' in every effort at social reform, whether it be medicare for our aged, better schooling for our youngsters, or voting rights for Negro citizens, then this foreigner is going to receive with more than a little doubt our claims that we intend to wage a war against poverty, illiteracy and social injustice on his behalf."

In his keynote address to the 29th Guild convention, ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock attacked the spread of monopoly in the newspaper industry and urged the union to press its bid for corrective legislation.

While the industry is in sound economic health, Rosenstock observed, this should not stop anyone's ears to "the death rattle of great segments of the press through merger, monopoly and peculiar amalgams." The convention, in a subsequent resolution, called for new regulations to govern proposed mergers of so-called "failing properties."

These would include court-directed appraisals to determine the fair market value of such properties and would require the publisher to accept any bid meeting the property valuation and assuring continued publication.

Guild Exec. Vice Pres. William J. Farson urged the delegates to give real meaning to the ANG's drive to achieve its wage goal of at least $200 a week for journeymen in key classifications. He outlined proposals for a new collective bargaining department for the union to improve coordination among locals and for an increase of 50 cents a month in per capita payments to the international, 40 cents of which would go into the defense fund.

"Recently we have seen how publishers in Minneapolis and Milwaukee, fortified by their 'defense' fund (strike insurance) have been able to sit back and wait in the hope that the striking unions will soften up and collapse", Farson observed.

"If this strategy is to be countered, we must be prepared to meet it with a fully adequate fund of our own."

Chemical Workers End Borax Strike

Los Angeles — The Chemical Workers have reached an agreement with U.S. Borax Co. after a seven-week strike at suburban Wilmington and have removed the firm's 20 Mule Team products from its unfair list.

In the settlement, U.S. Borax waived its demand for a "management" clause recommended in a U.S. Chamber of Commerce handbook on model arbitration clauses, union Vice Pres. Jack T. Swift reported.

The new two-year contract provides a 3 percent annual wage increase, an additional company payment of $2.11 a week for hospital and medical service, severance benefits and protection for employes in plant consolidations and on contracting-out of work.

ICFTU Delegation Hailed:

Unions Seen Key To Free Algeria

By Arnold Beichman

Algiers—Algeria is a country of 10 million people which won a war for independence after seven and a half years of bitter fighting. This new North African land has tremendous strategic importance for the free world.

While political battles rage between Algerian leaders who are "in" and those who are "out"—in Algiers, Tunis, Rabat, Cairo, Geneva and Paris—the overriding question is who, how and what is going to be done to make Algeria a going concern once more.

For the free labor movement an important bulwark for the rundown national economy must be the Algerian trade unions. By helping the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) get into business again after six years of persecution by French colonialism the country can move forward. The immediate problem is vast unemployment in the cities.

Leaders at the ICFTU Seventh World Congress in Berlin made it the first order of business to send a mission of its executive board members for a two-day visit to Algeria and to report back with recommendations. Headed by Ahmad Thili, secretary of the Tunisian labor movement, the mission included representatives from Asia, Africa, North and South America, Europe and the Caribbean area.

Enthusiastically Received

The mission's secretary is Irving Brown, now the ICFTU spokesman at the United Nations, who is a personal friend of many Algerian government and union officials. Six years ago the French colonial administration barred Brown from entering Algeria as a member of the ICFTU delegation to examine charges of repression of trade union rights of Algerians. Brown last week was enthusiastically received, as were other members of the ICFTU delegation everywhere they went.

Meetings with trade union officials led to assurances from ICFTU spokesmen that they would recommend a program of large-scale assistance to UGTA.

Simple needs like typewriters, mimeograph machines, public address equipment and automobiles are certain to be supplied but the real long-term need is training and education in the problems of trade unionism, since it was difficult during the war years to do much more than to train Algerian workers how to shoot a rifle and clean a machine gun.

Underlying the meetings with UGTA leaders was the constant refrain of gratitude for what free trade unionism had done over the past decade to help the Algerian people. Abdennour Ali-Yahia, UGTA leader, recalled how the ICFTU had asked its affiliates to back the Algerian people's cause in the United Nations and the Intl. Labor Organization and had given large financial help. Other UGTA officials referred to the effective pressure brought by labor movements from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries against France.

Premier Praises Aid

Meetings with Premier Ben Khedda of the Algerian Provincial Government and other political leaders evoked the same expression of gratitude to the ICFTU and its affiliates. Said Ben Khedda to the ICFTU delegation:

"The victory of the Algerian people is a victory for all workers in the world and all democratic forces and if we received aid from all democratic countries it was because our cause was just, because it was based on social justice and respect for man. I am certain that the international solidarity which helped us in the past will continue to do so. That is why we are overjoyed that the ICFTU is helping us. In the first instance we count on our own people but we also count above all on international solidarity and especially on the ICFTU and its millions of members to help us in our reconstruction."

Economic Goals Stressed

Brown stressed that political independence could be "an empty slogan unless economic independence is achieved and directed at raising standards for Algerian workers and peasants."

"The most important service the ICFTU can render to the Algerian labor movement," said Brown, "is to bring technical assistance to UGTA as rapidly as possible. There is a vacuum now in Algeria, a socio-economic vacuum which is going to be filled and the question is who is going to do it—the forces of the free and democratic trade unionism or the undemocratic elements who see in Algeria a prize worth catching."

The city itself is recovering slowly from the effects of the Secret Army Organization (OAS) provocations of recent months. Debris is strewn all over the city.

FREE WORLD LABOR LEADERS are shown at the 7th World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Left to right: AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. Walter Sickert of the Berlin district of the West German Federation of Labor (DGB), ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu, West Berlin's Mayor Willy Brandt and ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer.

Meany Calls on ICFTU to Support Steps to Strengthen United Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

Nations and elsewhere for the right of self-determination and independence for colonial peoples in Europe as well as Africa and Asia."

The future of the United Nations will depend on the attitude and actions of new member UN states which "have on the whole displayed a high degree of maturity and responsibility," Meany declared. He said it was largely to the credit of new UN members that the Soviet "troika" plan was rejected, the Chinese Communists barred from the UN, the problems of Hungary and Tibet given UN consideration, and the UN police force sent to the embattled Congo.

Because of such developments, Meany argued, the UN will survive as a world organization "advancing the objectives of its charter." Meany termed the UN irreplaceable as a forum to discuss the burning issues of our time, "to secure confrontation between ideals of liberty and democracy and the totalitarian ideology of fascism, communism, falangism, terrorism or with any other reactionary conceptions."

"We consider the UN a unique moral force which no country—no matter how powerful it may be—can indefinitely ignore and snub without harming itself. The UN provides the best available channel for conciliation of disputes and mediation of conflicts. For these reasons we of free labor are determined to do all in our power to help save the UN."

End 'Double Standard'

To strengthen the UN Meany recommended an end "to the application of double standards in regard to such principles as the maintenance of peace and the right of self-determination" no matter if the violators of such principles were Western or Communist nations or members of the Afro-Asian bloc.

"Colonialism should be regarded and denounced as an evil in Europe as well as in Africa and Asia. Self-determination should be considered an inalienable right of all people regardless of the color of their skin and the geographical location of their homeland," he said.

In other recommendations for strengthening the UN he called for:

- A 17-nation committee set up by the UN and assigned to recommend steps for ending colonialism. It should also submit proposals to help captive European nations to regain their national independence.
- The ICFTU should call on the UN to survey the condition of political prisoners and to propose measures to alleviate their plight. Such considerations should lead to the adoption of a "UN charter of the political prisoner."
- In view of the continuing flight of starving refugees from Communist China and Angola, the UN should take up as a humanitarian problem greater aid to these refugees.
- The UN peace machinery should be strengthened through the establishment of permanent machinery for holding democratic plebiscites in arbitrarily divided areas which threaten world peace.

Reuther Lashes 'Monument'

AFL-CIO Vice-Pres. Walter P. Reuther told ICFTU congress delegates "this is the first time in the history of the world where liberators have erected a wall to keep people whom they have liberated from escaping." Reuther was referring to the "wall of shame" which he characterized as "a monument to the total moral bankruptcy of the Communist system."

It is not the freedom of Berliners, said Reuther, that is being threatened here "but the freedom of all people of the world because we have learned through the tragic lessons of history that both peace and freedom are indivisible values, and you make them secure only as you make them universal."

Decrying the nuclear arms race, Reuther said that the Soviet Union bears "full moral responsibility for violation of the nuclear test ban." Because the Soviet Union refuses to agree to a system of international control and inspection under the UN, he said, the world is unable to get a test ban.

Reuther called upon the highly industrial nations to commit greater resources to help developing nations. He argued that the ICFTU must devote more funds in the field of organization and education in these new countries "because democracy will not be possible in the developing nations in the absence of strong militant trade union organizations."

'Not Going to Wait'

"The people in Asia, Africa and Latin America are not going to wait. We must help them make a hundred years of economic and social progress in the next 10 years. What the free world must do is to challenge the Communists to a positive economic and social contest in the world as to which social system can best meet the needs of the human family."

A spokesman for the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) praised Meany for his recent statement on foreign trade "as an act of courageous and farsighted statesmanship."

Gosta Rehn, director of OECD Manpower and Social Affairs, was referring to a recent Paris meeting of the OECD Trade Union Advisory Committee where Meany warned that imports of developing countries would necessarily create difficulties for the workers in the more advanced countries, but that the way to overcome these difficulties was not by waging war against imports but by the revision of legislation and internal economic machinery of the country affected.

7-14-62

Meany Lays Wreath At Berlin Wall Site

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in West Berlin for the world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, made the following remarks in laying a wreath at the sidewalk borderline between West Berlin and East Berlin, where 87-year-old Ida Sieckmann died in 1961 in an attempt to jump to freedom:

"I lay this wreath here today in memory of Ida Sieckmann and of all the Berliners, both East and West, who have lost their lives in an attempt to maintain their freedom.

"I lay this wreath on behalf of the millions of American trade unionists whom I represent and also, I am sure, on behalf of free trade unionists all over the world. This should serve, this monument, as a reminder to those who still have freedom that, the price of freedom is eternal vigilance. It should also serve as a reminder to those who might be in doubt as to where freedom lies that this is an example of the savagery of international communism visited on a people of a fair city—a people whose only desire is to work and live in peace and freedom.

"In memory of Ida Sieckmann and of all the Germans, and of all the Berliners who have fought for freedom . . . and as an inspiration for those who continue to fight . . . I proudly lay this wreath on behalf of the American labor movement."

Algerian Unions Pledged U. S. Labor's Full Support

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged "unstinting American labor solidarity and support" to the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) in its "indispensable role as a vital force for building a united, prosperous, democratic Algeria."

Meany wired the union congratulations, and "through you the Algerian workers and the entire nation on the occasion of their glorious achievement of national independence."

Algeria's heroic struggle, said Meany, will "hasten the triumph of those nations in Africa, Eastern Europe and elsewhere still fighting for self-determination."

The AFL-CIO is confident, he added, that "zealously exercising its democratic rights as a free trade union movement, UGTA will meet its new responsibilities as honorably and effectively as it discharged its duties throughout the historic struggle for national independence."

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Senate Health Care Defeat Shapes Issue for Elections

Low-Wage Tax Cuts Urged Now

Los Angeles—A tax cut for lower income groups is needed now, not next year, "to spur the American economy — to push money into the spending stream," the AFL-CIO's chief economist declared here.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, told the annual convention of the Federation of Professional and Business Women's Clubs that proposed tax cuts for business and higher income groups are unnecessary either to "placate" business or for the economy.

"The purpose of a tax cut is to spur the American economy—to push money into the spending stream," he declared.

"The low and middle-income groups can be counted on to spend the money from a tax cut. Spending is an urgent need in a sluggish economy, where demand is not using the ability of the national capacity to produce."

Ruttenberg observed that people generally are no longer talking about whether a tax cut is needed but rather what kind of tax cut and when. But, he asserted, "talk will not move America forward. Action will."

Recovery Lags

Ruttenberg said the nation has been talking for 16 months about recovery from recession.

"Administration spokesmen," he continued, "have now come to the sad realization that the recovery is not strong enough to bring unemployment down this year.

"After 16 months of recovery, unemployment in June stood at 5.5 percent of the labor force, a dis-

(Continued on Page 4)

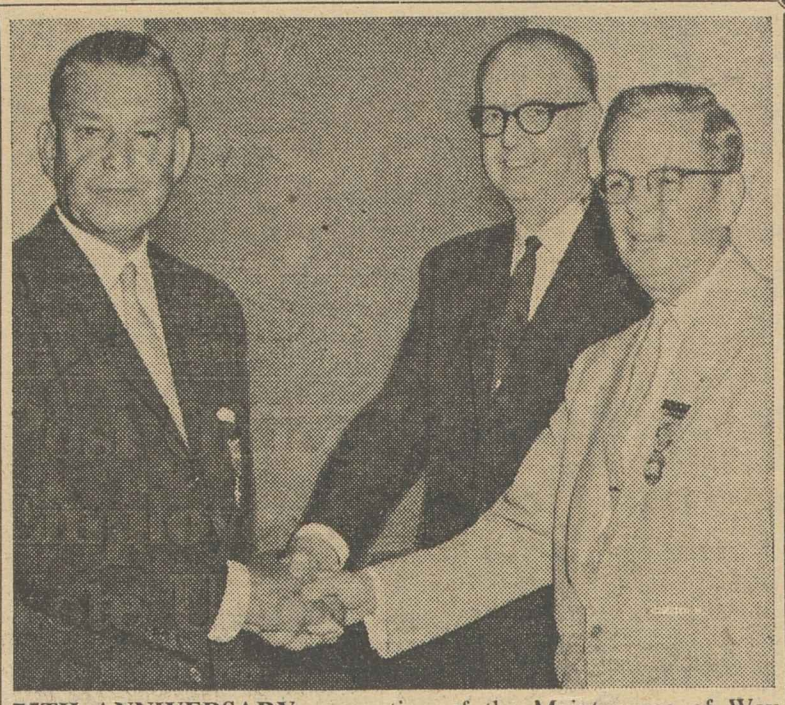
Sanctions Lifted From Bookbinders

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has removed sanctions imposed against the Intl. Brotherhood of Bookbinders under Article XXI of the federation's constitution and has restored full rights to the union following its agreement to comply with an impartial umpire's decision and with the provisions of Article XXI relating to internal disputes.

The case is the first to be carried to completion, from the imposition of sanctions to their removal, under the new internal disputes plan adopted by the AFL-CIO convention last December.

Meany acted to remove the sanc-

(Continued on Page 9)



75TH ANNIVERSARY convention of the Maintenance of Way Employes heard Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, left, warn of the threat of government ownership raised by the trend toward mergers in the railroad industry. Here Harrison is welcomed by Pres. Harold C. Crotty, center, and Sec.-Treas. Frank L. Noakes of the Maintenance of Way Employes. **(Story, Page 9).**

Breakthrough at Douglas:

Aerospace Pact Nets Pay, Security Gains

Los Angeles—Agreement on new contracts with the Douglas Aircraft Co., averaging 25 cents an hour in wage gains over three years and providing improved job and union security, was viewed by negotiators for the Auto Workers and Machinists here as a possible pattern-setter for the huge aerospace industry.

Joint bargaining teams for the two unions continued contract talks with five other major aircraft and missile producers as some 22,000 Douglas employes prepared to vote on the tentative settlement.

Ratification votes were set for Sunday, July 22, at Douglas plants in Santa Monica and Torrance, Calif., where the workers are represented by the IAM, and at Long Beach, Calif., Tulsa, Okla., and Charlotte, N.C., where the UAW has bargaining rights. Workers at test sites and missile bases are to vote July 24.

Federal Mediation Dir. William Simkin, who took part in the uninterrupted 48-hour bargaining session which led to the Douglas accord, said the mediation service was intensifying its efforts to bring about agreements between the unions and other companies.

The UAW and the IAM have set walkouts for Monday, July 23, unless new contract terms are reached with Ryan, North American, Lockheed, Aerojet-General and the Convair Division of General Dynamics. The five firms employ more than 100,000 on the West Coast. All told, about 400,000 workers are affected by the current round of negotiations.

A stumbling block in the path of further settlements was the reported opposition of other aerospace firms to a key element in the Douglas agreement—the agency shop. That provision would require employes who refuse to join the union representing them to pay the equivalent

(Continued on Page 2)

Kennedy, Meany Appeal to Voters

By John M. Barry

Social security health care for the aged shaped up as a prime issue in the November elections as the Senate by a 52-to-48 vote killed the Anderson-Javits compromise bill and Pres. Kennedy promptly called on the people to elect a Congress that will "pass this bill in 1963."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued a parallel appeal to the voters, declaring that the federation "does not intend to give up this fight" for legislation "imperative in America."

Meany said the Senate had dealt "a bitter blow to countless American families—not only the aged who need health care but to the vast number of younger people who need help in supporting older relatives."

"During the congressional campaigns this fall, we believe it incumbent upon every candidate for both houses to stand up and tell the American people how he will vote on this issue in the next Congress," Meany declared.

"This will be a No. 1 issue in the 88th Congress and the voters can insure its passage as they mark their ballots in November."

Appearing before television cameras an hour after the vote, Kennedy pointed out that a shift of two votes would have led to passage of the labor-supported bill. He grimly labeled defeat of the measure a "most serious defeat for the American people," and declared:

"We have to decide, the United States, in 1962, in November, in the congressional elections, whether we want to stand still or whether we want to support this kind of legislation for the benefit of the people."

The President pledged to re-

(Continued on Page 12)

Post Office Employes Vote Union

By David L. Perlman

The nation's postal workers have voted overwhelmingly for union representation in the biggest collective bargaining election ever held in the United States.

First returns announced by the Post Office Dept.—representing results from the 63 largest post offices which accounted for 163,-300 of the 373,000 ballots cast throughout the nation—showed both the Letter Carriers and the Postal Clerks headed for exclusive national recognition.

AFL-CIO affiliates, including the Mail Handlers, Motor Vehicle Employes, Special Delivery Messengers and the Government Employes, in addition to the two big postal unions, won a total of 69 percent of the big city vote. Unaffiliated unions had 30 percent, and only 1 percent of the ballots were marked "no union."

The 99 percent vote for union representation was termed "very significant" by Assistant Postmaster Gen. Richard J. Murphy.

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'Fruitful' ICFTU Congress Closes Sessions in Shadow of Berlin Wall

Berlin—The 7th Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions adjourned its meeting here after sessions generally considered "sound and constructive."

"It was a fruitful meeting," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who headed the federation's delegation, "and out of the decisions made there will come solid trade union progress."

"But even more important was the fact that this Congress met in the shadow of the 'Wall of Shame'," the federation president declared. "Only yards away from where the representatives of free labor met as free men, countless workers are held in bondage by the biggest slaveholding regime in the world's history."

"Every delegate who attended the sessions in Free Berlin always will remember that wall, and none can ever relax while their fellow workers are enslaved behind it," Meany said.

In eight days of sessions marked by smooth progress and an absence of fireworks that were commented on in a closing speech by ICFTU General Sec. Omer Becu, more than 300 delegates moved on many fronts to defend the cause of freedom and to reaffirm policies to promote social and economic progress.

Warning on Spain

In a major policy declaration, the Congress warned that any attempt to bring Fascist Spain into the European Economic Community (the Common Market) would meet free international labor's fierce opposition.

So-called internal changes and reforms recently announced by Franco were merely an indication that his is a dying regime, said ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer, which "could not last out the year" without the continued support of western governments.

A resolution declared opposition "to the presence, admission or association of Franco Spain in economic, cultural and other institutions of the free world."

The Congress also lashed at Communist Cuba as "a dictatorship no less brutal and inhuman than that

(Continued on Page 10)

SEALING AGREEMENTS with a multiple handshake are principals in joint bargaining by the Machinists and Auto Workers with the Douglas Aircraft Co. The new three-year contract, subject to ratification by members, was the first major settlement in the current round of negotiations in the aerospace industry. From the left are: IAM Vice Pres. Ernest R. White; UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of the union's Aerospace Dept.; William Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service; James L. Mayer, director of industrial relations at Douglas; Arthur Viatt, regional director of the Mediation Service, and J. Curtis Counts, assistant director of industrial relations and chief negotiator for the company.

Aerospace Unions Win Wage, Security Gains in Douglas Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

of union dues as an agency fee. It represents a compromise of the bargaining unit's demand for a union shop requiring all employes to be union members, a joint statement by the company and the UAW-IAM negotiators said.

The agency shop will go into effect at the company's Charlotte plant if North Carolina's so-called "right-to-work" law is changed to permit its operation, the statement said.

Since the agency shop has been challenged in the courts, Douglas agreed that if it is found to be illegal an election will be held in 18 months, and the union shop will be written into the contract for each unit where two-thirds of the employes vote for it.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg called the Douglas settlement "a welcome one." He said it was reached voluntarily through free collective bargaining "and is non-inflationary, taking into account the interests of the public as well as those of the company and workers."

"It is now incumbent on the two unions and the other companies in this important defense industry to intensify their bargaining so as to reach agreement quickly, thus assuring uninterrupted production," Goldberg said.

Earlier, in a television interview, the secretary had declared the nation could not "tolerate" a strike in aerospace and that he "would not hesitate" to seek additional legislation from Congress if Taft-Hartley Act procedures proved insufficient to prevent a walkout.

If ratified, the Douglas agreement would run to July 15, 1965, and would provide, in addition to the agency shop:

- General wage increases of 5 to 8 cents hourly retroactive to July 2; 6 to 8 cents effective next July 1; and 6 to 9 cents effective July 1, 1964.
- Additional increases of 4 to 8 cents hourly over two years for employes at the Charlotte plant, whose average earnings are below those of other Douglas workers.
- Continuance of the cost-of-living escalator clause.
- Payment by the company of 2 cents an hour per employe toward the $7.25 monthly cost of dependents' health insurance coverage, now borne solely by the employes.
- Extension of the definition of dependents covered by the insurance plan to include unmarried children up to the age of 23.
- Earmarking of 1 cent an hour of the next cost-of-living increase to establish a fund for payment of up to half of any future increase in health insurance premiums, with the remainder to be borne by the company.
- Payment of 2 cents an hour by the company to establish a fund for a future supplemental unemployment benefit program on which negotiations must begin within 30 months.
- Continuance of present terminal layoff and savings programs.

IBEW Local to Build In Florida for Retirees

Kearny, N. J.—A New Jersey local of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will build one of the nation's largest retirement housing projects in Clearwater, Fla., with 800 moderate-cost, furnished apartments.

The $12.5 million FHA-insured project will consist of five nine-story buildings on a 25-acre site in "a campus-like atmosphere," IBEW Local 1470 Pres. Frank Hourtal announced.

Hourtal said the local, which represents 15,000 Western Electric Corp. employes in New Jersey, voted unanimous approval of the non-profit enterprise, and the international union has pledged financial backing.

First priority in occupancy will be given to retired members of the local, with second preference to Western Electric employes in other areas who are members of the IBEW. Any unfilled units will be open to residents of the Clearwater area.

Construction is expected to start in September. Hourtal said the union has obtained site approval and a certificate of feasibility from the Federal Housing Administration and all interim financing has been arranged.

The air-conditioned furnished units, all with kitchens, will rent for $30 monthly per room. The project will include such features as non-slip floors, wide corridors with recessed handrails and special bathroom facilities. There will be recreational and hobby facilities and a modern clinic with a resident physician in attendance.

"One Step Further"

In announcing the project, Hourtal said:

"Organized labor has provided well for its members during their working years. We have gained wages and working conditions, job security and welfare and pension programs. In great measure, labor is responsible for the increased longevity of its members and so now we must go one step further—we must assist our people in their days beyond union membership."

AFM Signs Pact on TV Music Tracks

Hollywood, Calif.—Foreign scoring of television music sound tracks is prohibited in a two-year contract concluded by the Musicians and major members of the Alliance of Television Film Producers.

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin hailed the agreement as a "substantial advance" for musicians in their battle against the use of cut-rate foreign-made sound track as background music on domestically filmed TV programs.

The contract provides a transition period of seven months ending next Mar. 1 for programs produced by Bellmar Enterprises, Bing Crosby Productions, Calvada Productions, Desilu Productions, Inc., Four Star Television, T & L Productions, Mayberry Enterprises. Other conditions are the same as those in contracts between the union and the Association of Motion Picture Producers, Kenin said.

Senate Reapportionment Ordered:

Michigan High Court Knocks Out Districts

Detroit—Michigan's Supreme Court has ordered reapportionment of the state senate on the basis of population as the result of a suit by State AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle, who charged that "frozen" senatorial districts violated the constitutional rights of the state's urban majority.

The court set an Aug. 20 deadline for reapportionment. If the legislature fails to act, the court ruled, all senators must be elected at-large on a statewide ballot in the November election.

Scholle, who had filed his suit more than two years ago, hailed the 4-3 decision as "a restoration of equality at the ballot box."

The decision was the latest of a series of state reapportionment actions which have followed the U.S. Supreme Court's historic decision last spring upholding the right of city dwellers to challenge on constitutional grounds denial of fair representation in state legislatures.

The Michigan court two years ago had turned down Scholle's suit on the basis of then-prevailing judicial opinion that apportionment was a "political thicket" in which courts might not tread. Scholle appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court which, shortly after its ruling in the Tennessee case, indicated the Michigan court should hear Scholle's suit on its merits.

Although the state was technically a defendant in the case, Michigan Atty. Gen. Frank Kelly joined Theodore Sachs, attorney for Scholle and the State AFL-CIO, in urging the court to invalidate the present apportionment of the senate. He said his position—a reversal of the stand the state took in the original hearing—was based on the "revolution of the last 90 days" since the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling.

Fought by GOP Trio

The suit was opposed by three Republican state senators, whose attorney told the court that the present apportionment of the senate was designed "to safeguard the people against the excesses of the majority."

Scholle's action successfully challenged an apportionment frozen into the state constitution by a 1952 statewide referendum. Previously, the state law had contained an unenforced provision requiring reapportionment after each decennial census. On the same ballot was a labor-backed plan, which failed to pass, to reapportion the senate on a population basis for the first time since 1925.

Opponents of redistricting are expected to appeal the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court, and to seek a stay in the Michigan order until the high court reconvenes next fall.

Anticipating a possible ruling on reapportionment, the Michigan legislature recessed at the end of June, instead of adjourning. Before the decision was handed down, several Republican members of the legislature had threatened to bring impeachment action against the state supreme court justices in order to block redistricting.

Gov. John B. Swainson (D) termed the threat "a most appalling show of arrogance" and a "John Birch Society approach."

Under the court's ruling, the scheduled Aug. 7 primary election for the state senate is cancelled. If the legislature fails to redistrict, there will be a special primary in September to choose 32 at-large senatorial candidates.

Goldberg Names Panel In Seafarers' Dispute

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has named Samuel I. Rosenman, New York attorney and arbitrator, to head a three-member public board to inquire into a dispute which has resulted in picketing of some Canadian-operated ships by the Seafarers. The other members are David L. Cole and James J. Healy, both veteran arbitrators.

Picketing by the SIU was discontinued under an agreement worked out with the help of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Louisiana Restricts Strikebreaker Hiring

Baton Rouge, La.—Louisiana became the eighth state to restrict the use of professional strikebreakers as Gov. Jimmie H. Davis (D) signed a labor-backed bill which had passed both houses of the legislature by substantial margins. The bill, which was sent to the governor's desk shortly before the legislature adjourned, was similar to a measure which Davis had vetoed two years ago.

As passed 68-6 by the House and 32-4 by the Senate, the bill prohibits third parties to a labor dispute from supplying or offering to supply replacements for striking or locked-out employes. The maximum penalty for violation is one year in prison and a $1,000 fine.

Anti-strikebreaker laws are now on the statute books of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Washington and Michigan. Unions in the printing trades and newspaper fields, where several agencies specialize in furnishing non-union workers to break strikes, have spearheaded the drive for state and city laws.

Meanwhile in New York City, Acting Mayor Paul R. Screvane signed a bill unanimously passed by the City Council and declared that the anti-strikebreaker law "serves the best interests not only of labor and management but of the city as a whole."

Answering criticism of the new law, Screvane said the city administration of Mayor Robert F. Wagner considers the measure necessary "to guarantee a healthy climate of free collective bargaining."

Other cities which have similar laws include Wilmington, Del.; Newark, Morristown and Dunellen, N. J.; Rochester, N. Y., and Manchester, N. H.

'R-T-W' Bills Killed In Louisiana Votes

Baton Rouge, La.—Supporters of so-called "right-to-work" laws failed to get to first base during the recent session of the Louisiana legislature.

Both a bill banning union shop agreements and a proposed constitutional amendment to the same effect were crushed in House committee by identical 13-3 votes.

Louisiana experimented with a "right-to-work" law in 1954. Two years later, the legislature repealed it.

Managements Stage Walkout:

Unions Rally to Save Jobs As Railroads Order Layoffs

Railroad management has served formal notice that it will put into effect drastic changes in work rules and abolish the jobs of thousands of locomotive firemen on Aug. 16.

The unilateral action was announced by the railroads after management negotiators had stalked out of a bargaining session with the five operating unions and spurned a union plea to resume direct negotiations.

Chief executives of the five unions involved—the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railroad Trainmen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Conductors—scheduled an emergency meeting July 20 in Cleveland to map a response. All unions have already armed their negotiatiors with strike authorization votes.

In a joint statement, the unions accused the companies of "following a course of no negotiations so that a crisis would develop." They said the work rules changes, based on recommendations made by a Presidential Railroad Commission, would result in "unsafe and inefficient railroads."

The showdown date would be postponed if Pres. Kennedy names an emergency board to make recommendations in the dispute. Under the Railway Labor Act, the board would have 30 days to report and then both parties would be obligated to maintain the status quo for an additional 30 days of negotiations.

Meanwhile, in other rail developments:

- The second of a series of advertisements rebutting the railroads' charges of "featherbedding" by unions appeared in 23 leading newspapers throughout the nation. Captioned "200,000 Scapegoats," the ad asked:

"Is this 'featherbedding' when government statistics show an increase of 103.4 percent in worker productivity; 62 workers killed and 10,410 injured in one of the country's most hazardous industries . . . irregular hours and work days . . ." The ads are sponsored by the Trainmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Locomotive Firemen.

- A long-standing dispute between the Switchmen and western railroads was settled with a 5 percent retroactive wage increase and other benefits. Union members will receive a 2.5 percent raise retroactive to July 1, 1960 and an additional 2.5 percent retroactive to Mar. 1, 1961.

The Switchmen, after having turned down by membership vote a "pattern" settlement agreed on two years ago by other rail unions, had been blocked by a court injunction from striking to enforce wage claims based on eliminating "craft inequities." A recent Supreme Court decision led to the voiding of the injunction and renewed bargaining brought about the wage agreement.

- In testimony before the Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee, Economist Leon Keyserling backed a bill by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) to declare a moratorium on rail mergers until 1964. Keyserling, who did a study of mergers for the Railway Labor Executives' Association early this year, warned that pending rail mergers would do "irreparable" harm to the nation's economy.

Potash Strikers United; One Firm Blocks Peace

Carlsbad, N. M.—A new chapter in trade union solidarity is being written here by 2,800 potash workers—members of four unions and employed by six companies—in a strike now seven weeks old.

The workers have won the key issue which led to the strike. The companies, which bargain through a joint industry committee, have withdrawn their demand for a sweeping "management rights" clause, lifted almost verbatim out of a U.S. Chamber of Commerce handbook. They have also withdrawn demands for drastic limitations on arbitration of grievances, another CofC goal.

But the strike continues, primarily because one company—Intl. Minerals & Chemical—has imported more than 300 out-of-state strikebreakers and now says it has jobs only for those of its 700 striking employes who haven't yet been "replaced."

The four striking unions—the Stone Workers, Machinists, Operating Engineers, and Boilermakers—have vowed that not a single union member will go back to work until every striker goes back. Members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, although not on strike, have scrupulously respected the picket lines.

Despite the harsh memory of a losing 1949 struggle involving another union, Carlsbad is not a divided city, except for the wall of resentment erected around the unwanted strikebreakers.

Carlsbad is virtually a one-industry town, and potash—aside from the tourist attraction of the famed Carlsbad caverns—is the industry.

Town Backs Strikers

The community, including most of the local businessmen, supports the strikers and their unions. One hundred and forty-two local business firms have contributed money, services, food and supplies in support of the strike.

Groups of businessmen have taken out full-page advertisements in the local newspaper to make statements such as these:

"Usually businessmen are expected to support management during any dispute with labor unions. The present potash strike is different. We are convinced that the potash workers were forced to walk off their jobs as the only means of protecting their present working conditions . . .

"We want the community and the potash companies to know that we support the strikers . . . We know them as important members of our community—active in our churches, our civic organizations and our fund drives. They are our neighbors and our friends."

One local car dealer, reflecting a widely-held community view that absentee-dictated corporation decisions forced the strike, had Carlsbad chuckling by running a daily advertisement reading simply: "Poole, Go Home."

The ad referred to Rufus Poole, an Albuquerque attorney who is chairman of the joint industry bargaining committee.

While the morale of the strikers is high, they know they are in a desperate fight for their jobs and for their unions. Although five of the companies—U.S. Borax & Chemical, National Potash, Duval Sulphur & Potash, Potash Corp. of America and Southwest Potash—have not attempted to reopen, the threat is ever-present. Industry advertisements have carried periodic listings of the number of jobs "lost" as a result of the strike.

IMC Blocks Settlement

The unions, which bargain jointly, have taken the position that the refusal by IMC to reinstate all its strikers precludes agreement on other issues with the industry committee. Employes of Southwest Potash, where no "management rights" problem existed, joined the strike when the company joined the industry committee for joint bargaining on still-unresolved economic issues.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. is coordinating the joint union committee, and Carlin Allen, administrative assistant to IUD Organizational Dir. Nicholas Zonarich, serves as chairman of the Potash Joint Bargaining Committee.

Only token picket lines have been set up. As one union spokesman put it: "We don't need picket lines to keep our own people out."

New Unionists Buy Bread for Strikers

Carlsbad, N. Mex.—The 20 employes of the Holsum Baking Co. here have been union members for only a year—since their shop was organized by the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers—but they responded like lifelong trade unionists to the strike by Carlsbad's 2,800 potash workers.

The bakers, members of ABC Local 356, headquartered in El Paso, Tex., voluntarily assessed themselves $2 a week for the duration of the strike.

The money is used to buy bread and other bakery products for distribution to the strikers.

Clayman Calls For Tax Cuts To Spur Jobs

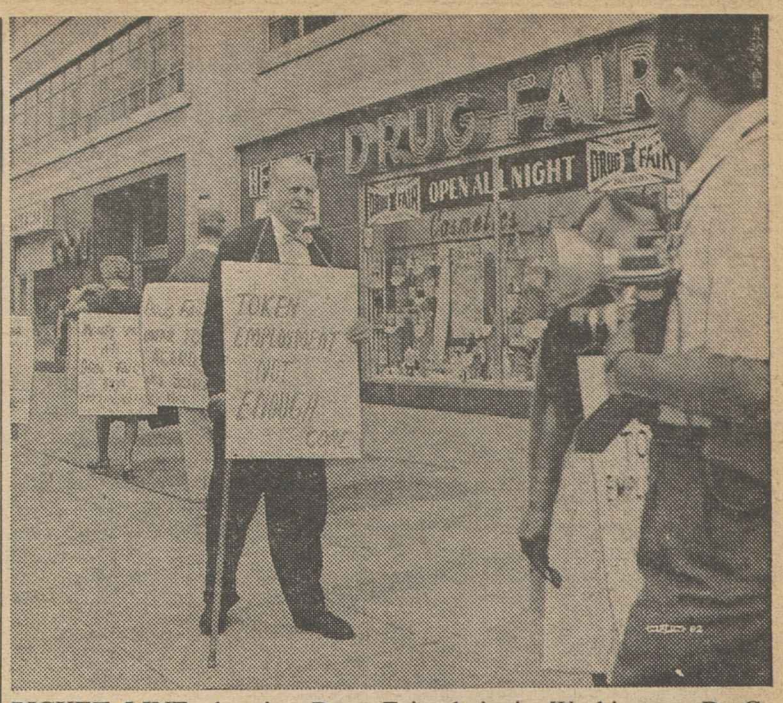
The new Treasury Dept. schedules allowing faster tax write-offs of production equipment obligate business to help create more jobs, commented Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Clayman added, however, that greater investment incentives alone are not enough and that wage and salary earners should be "next in line" for tax cuts, thus boosting consumer demand to absorb the increased output of modernized plants.

"A more stepped-up pace of automation, because of added incentives to modernize, may by itself create greater unemployment," he warned, noting that almost every key industry already is operating below full capacity.

Retail sales figures show that the nation already is producing "significantly more than its people are able to purchase," Clayman said, concluding:

"The biggest need of industry is more and better customers. . . . Added business incentives are meaningless unless they create more jobs and more real income for more people."



PICKET LINE charging Drug Fair chain in Washington, D. C., area with discrimination against Negroes in employment and promotion was joined by Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, shown in foreground. He termed the "unfair employment practices" of Drug Fair "repugnant to the American ideal of equal opportunity for all."

Peace Formula Settles N.Y. Hospital Strikes

New York—An eight-week strike of nonprofessional workers at two voluntary hospitals has ended as a result of a settlement worked out by the leaders of the City Central Labor Council with Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R).

Workers who had been on strike since May 23 at Beth-El Hospital, Brooklyn, and since mid-June at the Manhattan Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital have ratified an agreement based on Rockefeller's assurance that legislation will be sponsored to grant collective bargaining rights to hospital workers under the state labor law.

On the eve of voluntary elections among workers which might have spread the strike to 11 other hospitals, Central Labor Council officials headed by Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., met with the governor and worked out a settlement formula.

Under the agreement, subject to ratification by striking members of Drug & Hospital Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, these steps would be taken:

- The strikers would return to work at Beth-El and the Manhattan hospital without discrimination.
- The Permanent Administrative Committee of the hospitals, from which City Labor Council representatives withdrew during the strike, will issue a wage review covering all hospitals, with any adjustments retroactive to July, 1960 for the two struck hospitals and to July 1, 1962, for others.
- The Republican Administration will seek enactment of bargaining rights legislation in the coming session of the General Assembly.

The Central Labor Council intervened previously when Local 1199 struck several hospitals and worked out a settlement. This year the council stepped in again when efforts by the city and other mediators failed to win recognition for the workers by hospital trustees.

Local Pres. Leon Davis is under a six-month jail sentence for contempt of court in leading a picket line, but Beth-El officials who brought the latest charge have not moved that the sentence be carried out.

Davis said the settlement formula was in the best interests of hospital patients, the public and the workers. It means, he said, that hospital workers are "on the road to achievement of effective union representation and collective bargaining."

The settlement formula was agreed to as Acting Mayor Paul Screvane called on the governor to summon a special session of the legislature to extend the protection of the labor law to such workers.

NLRB Order Appealed by Stereotypers

Portland, Ore. — The National Labor Relations Board has reversed three of the four rulings made by a trial examiner in the Stereotypers strike against the Oregonian and Journal here.

The three-member board panel agreed with Examiner Martin S. Bennett only in his finding that it was illegal to insist that stereotype foremen must be union members. It rejected his rulings that the union struck to enforce a "closed shop" or made other illegal demands.

Both Sides Appeal

The union has appealed the one adverse board ruling to the Appellate Court in the District of Columbia, calling a 4-4 Supreme Court decision in a similar case "not a binding precedent." Publisher S. I. Newhouse, who bought the Journal after the strike started Nov. 10, 1959 and publishes the two papers in the Oregonian plant, has taken an appeal of the ruling to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

The NLRB majority decision was signed by Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown. Member Philip Ray Rodgers dissented from the majority's reversal of the examiner's findings on the closed shop issue and on the union's demands that all employes who respected Stereotyper picket lines be rehired and that union contracts have the same expiration date.

The majority reversed Bennett on these issues, it said, because he "did not sufficiently consider" the causes of the strike. It also ruled that the union's demand for bargaining on the number of members to man machinery was "clearly an entirely proper subject" of concern.

Convention Date Set By Transport Service

The Transport Service Employes has set Aug. 13 to 15 as the date of its biennial convention, to be held in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago.

AN AUDIENCE of 14,000 listens at the Michigan state fair as Eduard Werner conducts the Detroit Symphony Orchestra in a summer concert made possible by the Musicians Trust Fund and other sponsors. Werner retired recently as president of the Musicians in Detroit. In his earlier years he directed orchestras in Detroit's leading theaters.

Ruttenberg Sees Tax Cut Now Needed To Speed Up Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

graceful record in a rich nation. Unemployment, instead of dropping the rest of this year, will at best stay where it is."

Terming recovery of jobs since 1960-61 the worst of any recovery from the four post-World War II recessions, Ruttenberg declared tax reduction "is already overdue."

The "obvious" facts, he said, are: a slowed recovery; industry operation 10 to 15 percent below capacity; retail sales down in June; installment credit expansion slowing down; steel operations down to half capacity from 80 percent in March.

The AFL-CIO economist said the recent talk of tax cuts too often has been misdirected into the political area, with the question raised of whether Pres. Kennedy will prove he is not "anti-business."

"America needs a tax cut now for economic reasons," Ruttenberg declared. "It does not need a tax cut to prove that the President is not anti-business. The nation cannot afford a tax cut to appease some supposed slights to business from a President whose record has been one that business should support, not oppose."

Ruttenberg said the argument against a corporate tax cut is simple and obvious: business has invested nearly $150 billion in plant and equipment over the past five years, nearly all of it raised from depreciation allowances and retained earnings; capacity is underutilized; a tax cut for corporations will not stimulate the economy.

Business, Ruttenberg added, "will expand on the basis of potential markets as business always has."

Tax cuts for upper-income groups proposed by some would not make economic sense either, he added. He pointed out the proposal to cut the current 20-to-91 percent tax range down to 15-to-65 percent may sound "fair." But it means, he noted, a saving of $250 for the person with a taxable income of $5,000 and a saving of $130,000 for the person with a taxable income of $500,000.

The upper-income person with 100 times more income than the $5,000 worker would thus receive more than 500 times the saving, he added.

America cannot afford the luxury of talk without action, or action based on "silly talk" of some businessmen that the President must prove his mettle by proposing the wrong kind of tax cut at the wrong time for the wrong group.

Labor's call for tax cuts now does not mean the nation does not need to act in other areas to meet its needs, Ruttenberg said.

But, he emphasized, "only a tax cut concentrated in the first individual income tax bracket will reach those Americans who will spend it. It is not only reasonable but necessary to have such a tax cut now—not next year."

10 New Films Available To AFL-CIO Affiliates

Ten new films have been added to the AFL-CIO Film Library since publication of the last film catalogue and are now available for rental to affiliates, the federation's Dept. of Education has announced.

Discussion guides also are available in most cases.

The films should be booked through the Dept. of Education a month in advance if possible and with alternate dates specified.

One film listed in a previous catalogue, Injustice on Trial, has been withdrawn from circulation.

New Films Described

The supplementary listing includes:

Songs of the Labor Movement, a television interview with Labor Minstrel Joe Glazer, who sings and describes many of the songs born out of American labor struggles; 30 minutes; rental $3.

Let's Arbitrate, produced by the American Arbitration Association for use in training local union officers and stewards; 18 minutes; rental $3.

Land of Promise, an AFL-CIO movie on the history of the labor movement revised to include a statement on labor's goals by Pres. George Meany; 28 minutes; rental $3.

The Awesome Servant, an ABC-TV documentary on the evolution and impact of automation; 55 minutes; available only to summer schools at a service charge of $7.50.

Freedom Ride, a documentary account of the Freedom Riders' trips into the South drawing attention to the persistence of segregation in interstate travel despite Supreme Court decisions outlawing the practice; 18 minutes; rental $3.

The Harvester, the story of hardship and misery that marks the lives of migratory workers on corporation farms in California; 19 minutes; rental $3.

The Peace Corps in Tanganyika, an NBC-TV documentary that follows the first group of 35 Peace Corps volunteers through their training period to their assignment in East Africa; 55 minutes; rental $3.

Aid to Nigeria

Nigeria Among Friends, an intimate look at the newly independent country of Nigeria and the aid being supplied by the German Trade Union Federation and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; 28 minutes; rental $3.

Union With a Heart, featuring Brewery Workers across the continent who tell what their union has meant to them as it celebrates its 75th anniversary; 18 minutes, rental $3.

Blueprint for Brotherhood, the story of the growth and accomplishments of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as told by a dedicated business agent on the eve of his retirement; 28 minutes; rental $3.

Strike Settled At Alcoa Plant In Cressona

St. Louis—The Aluminum Workers have settled a strike of some 1,000 members at an Alcoa plant in Cressona, Pa., and plant bargainers have joined talks here on new labor-management agreements.

The strike ended with an agreement over press crew rotation, and members returned to work, AWIU Pres. Eddie Stahl said.

National negotiations are going forward here on new pacts covering about 20,000 workers in plants of the Aluminum Co. of America and the Reynolds Metals Co. Job and income security have been major union objectives since negotiations began in May.

AWIU agreements with the two firms have a July 31 expiration date. Auto Worker representatives resumed negotiations on July 16 for about 5,000 workers. The Steelworkers have reached agreement with five firms employing another 25,000 workers.

Growth Rate Drops:

Job Report Mirrors Economic Slowdown

By Robert B. Cooney

A slowdown in economic recovery has been underscored by the Labor Dept.'s detailed job report for June.

The report showed a year-long failure of the labor force to grow according to expectations; a less-than-usual increase in the factory workweek; an upswing in the jobless rate for family breadwinners, and a job decrease in steel as output fell.

In a separate report the Commerce Dept. issued revised figures showing the nation produced less in 1961 than had been estimated earlier. The 1961 gross national product was revised downward by $2.6 billion to a total of $519 billion; the growth rate over 1960 was put at about 2 percent.

A summary job report of the Labor Dept. earlier in the month put the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment at 5.5 percent in June, edged up from May's 5.4 percent. It was the first upturn in over a year.

The summary report cited seasonal influences as dominating the job picture in June, with 2 million teenagers entering the labor market and pushing up both the job and jobless totals.

The failure of the labor force to grow at the estimated pace was analyzed in the detailed job report, which noted that the June figures completed the second quarter of 1962 and reflected a labor force growth of only 600,000 above a year earlier.

Slow Growth Continues

"This is the fourth consecutive quarter in which the over-the-year growth in the labor force has been comparatively small," the report noted.

The general belief is that people who need or want work are not actively seeking it because they have found jobs were not generally available.

The Labor Dept., which is studying the problem, has tended to agree with this view. The detailed job report on labor force participation rates by age and sex points out, however, that other still unknown reasons may be involved.

"Labor force growth appears to be slowing down for reasons which are not entirely clear," says the report.

"The second quarter 1962 increase of 600,000 over the year was about 400,000 short of what might have been expected on the basis of past trends. Most of the difference was among women 25 to 54 years of age, who have accounted for such a large part of our expanding work force since World War II. Young people, on the other hand, joined the work force in about the expected numbers over the year.

"Shortage of job opportunities could not be the full explanation of the slowdown in growth. Over the year, the labor force participation of women 55 to 64 years of age has risen sharply as it has in all recent years. There is no evidence that jobs are available for them but not for younger women."

The average workweek in manufacturing reached 40.6 hours in June, the report said, "less than the usual increase for this time of year." This included "an unusually large amount" of overtime—2.9 hours.

Adult Men's Rate Up

The report said that, while teenagers had better success than in past years in finding work, the jobless rate for adult men jumped from 4.4 percent to 4.7 percent—the same rate this group had last January.

The longterm unemployed—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—declined seasonally by 250,000 to 1 million. Of this total, 600,000 have been jobless 6 months or longer and about half of this group has been jobless more than 9 months.

The June total of 1 million longterm jobless compares to totals of 508,000 in June 1957, before the 1958 recession, and 816,000 in June 1960, before the 1961 recession.

Kennedy Intervenes in Atom Plant Stalemate

Intervention by Pres. Kennedy, in response to an appeal by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., has forestalled a walkout at the Rocky Flats, Colo., plant of the Atomic Energy Commission, operated for the AEC by the Dow Chemical Co.

The Denver Metal Trades Council, which represents the 1,500 workers in 14 unions at the plant, immediately accepted the President's request to continue working until Aug. 1 and to resume negotiations with the company in Washington under the auspices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The President also offered the services of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg in the effort to reach a settlement.

Kennedy's action followed a telegram from B. A. Gritta, acting president and secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., informing him that Dow had refused to accept the recommendations of a presidential panel as the basis for settlement of a new contract.

The panel had recommended increases of 2.13 percent the first year and 2.5 percent the second year.

In contrast to the company's position, Gritta noted, the Metal Trades bargaining committee had expressed willingness to negotiate a settlement on the basis of these recommendations and to urge its acceptance by the membership.

Dow, however, countered by offering less than an earlier company proposal which the workers had rejected by an overwhelming vote, he charged.

The dispute arose last May when the unions were unsuccessful in negotiating a renewal contract with Dow covering production and maintenance workers at the Rocky Flats plant. The old agreement was extended at the request of federal mediators, and the presidential panel took jurisdiction on May 22. The panel held hearings June 3-4 and issued its recommendations June 15.

Gritta's appeal to the President declared:

"It would appear to us that the government has as yet done nothing to bring its operating contractor around to accepting the panel's recommendations and thus averting a strike at this installation at 7 a. m. on Monday, July 16, after expiration of the panel's 30-day status quo period. . . .

"Immediate intervention on your part appears to hold only solution."

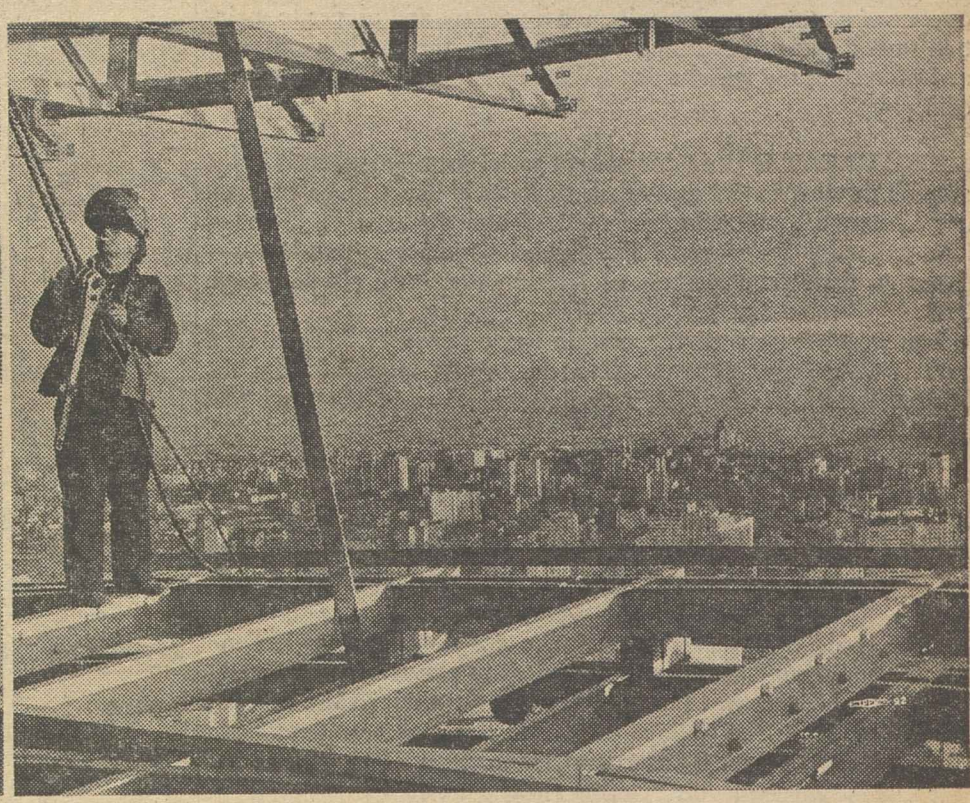
Seattle World's Fair Has a Union Label

One symbol of the Seattle World's Fair is the Space Needle, the 600-foot spire shown at left, framed by the towering arches of the U.S. Science Exhibit. Below, the same Space Needle is shown in the construction stage.

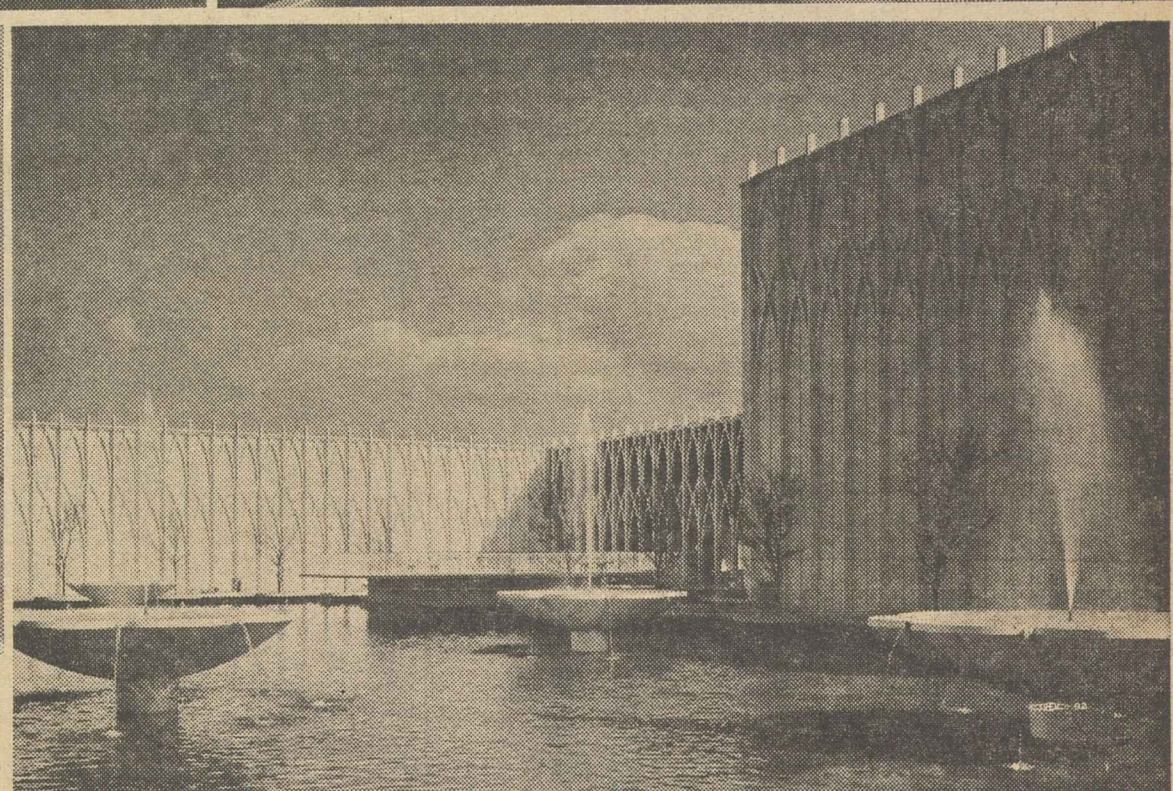
A second symbol is the union label—actually dozens of labels, representing every union whose members helped create a 74-acre wonderland within a short monorail ride from the heart of Seattle.

On Apr. 26, 1961—one year to the day before the fair opened—the King County Labor Council and the Seattle Building & Construction Trades Council made a firm no-strike pledge covering all work on the fair.

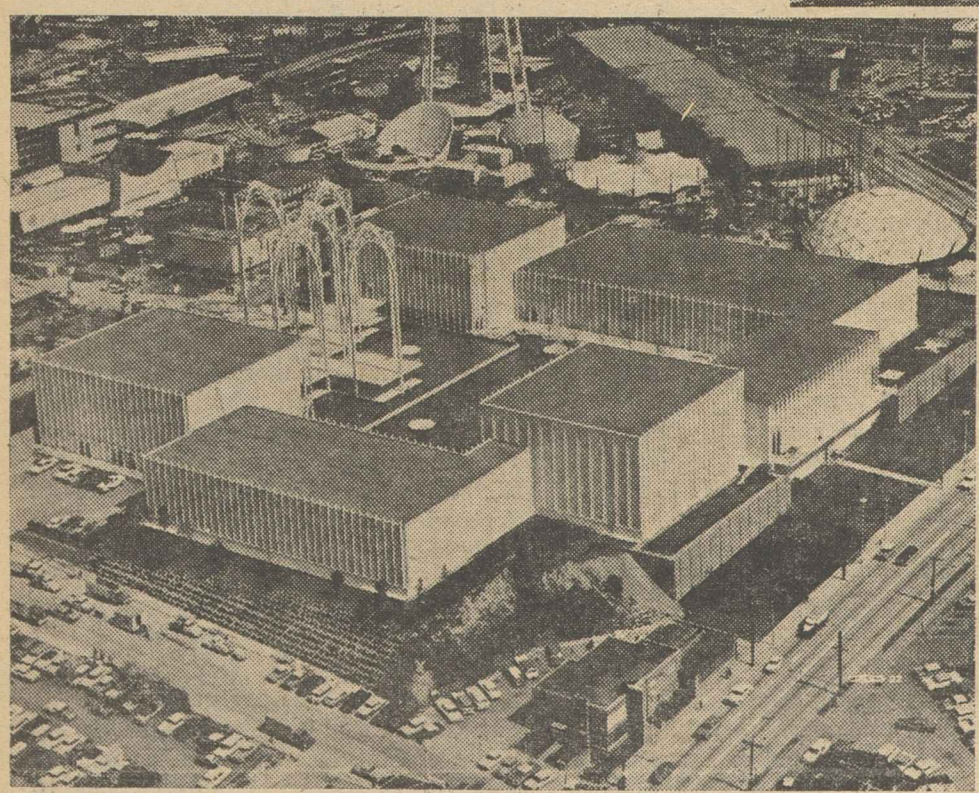
With the exposition in the final half of its six-month run, Fair Pres. Joseph E. Gandy reported to the World's Fair steering committee that the pledge has been "honored to the letter." When the history of the Seattle World's Fair is written, he declared, organized labor's role "should be one of the highlight chapters."



SEATTLE UNION leaders served on key committees to help plan and promote the fair. Pres. Harry L. Carr, left, and Exec. Sec. Chet Ramage of the King County Labor Council "worked overtime to help make the fair a reality," exposition officials declared.



U.S. SCIENCE EXHIBIT, six interconnected buildings clustered around a landscaped reflecting pool, is one of the highlights of the Century 21 Exposition. The exhibit includes the Spacearium where, through the use of a new film projecting technique, spectators whisk 2 billion light years in a simulated flight.



AERIAL VIEW of the Seattle World's Fair shows part of the complex of attractions, ranging from exhibits as new as tomorrow to the cotton candy and beautiful girls without which no fair would be complete. Top names in entertainment, both light and serious, have been booked for appearances at the fair or in downtown Seattle.

IT TOOK THE SKILLS of thousands of workers to construct a world's fair from the ground up. These union men, working together in a race against time, beat a tight deadline. When the fair closes, on Oct. 21, they will help convert major permanent exhibits and buildings into a lasting civic center.

An Issue for the People

THE RECOURSE OF THE PEOPLE against political leaders in this country is to call them to account at the polls. This is how the battle for social security financing of health care for the aged must now be waged.

Republican leaders whose iron grip on their troops helped defeat the Anderson-Javits bill in the Senate say they welcome the battle. This decision, of course, they had made in advance. But it will not do for them to offer spurious excuses for the almost solid phalanx of GOP votes they lined up to kill the bill.

The reasons for expanding the social security system to include hospital costs are precisely the reasons that led to establishment of the basic system in 1935. Human beings face certain natural and inevitable hazards of life, primarily those of death, old age and illness.

To protect individuals adequately against the brutal impact of such misfortunes a system of social insurance is required. For a quarter of a century we have deemed it prudent and proper to maintain such a system protecting our citizens in their retirement years and protecting the widows and children of breadwinners who have died prematurely.

★ ★ ★

THE GREAT GAP in our present social security system is in the area of sickness in old age, when sickness is likely to be frequent and protracted. Incomes are reduced and the cost of illness is high and climbing higher. The financial impact is murderous—either on the retired workers or their children, and sometimes on both.

The heaviest part of the cost is the expense of hospital and nursing-home care. The Anderson-Javits bill, modified from the original Anderson-King bill, was designed to meet the need that is evident.

It is no credit to moderately liberal southern Democrats that they joined Republicans to create a narrow majority against the bill. It is no credit to moderately liberal northern Republicans that they followed the siren song of their Senate leader Sen. Dirksen of Illinois, and Sen. Goldwater of Arizona to make defeat of the Anderson-Javits proposal a party-loyalty issue.

The American Medical Association conjured up a collection of misrepresentations, distortions and scare phrases to spearhead the lobby fight against the bill. This is the same AMA whose attacks on the British National Health Service have been described by the British Medical Journal—official organ of physicians in the United Kingdom—as "vulgar, cheap and nonsense."

It is the same AMA that led the British to express "dismay" at the "probably inherent weakness of American medical services if such a vast effort [against the carefully-restricted Anderson-King bill] has to be spent on misrepresenting" how a true national health service works.

★ ★ ★

THE 52 SENATORS who killed the Anderson-Javits proposal probably acknowledge privately that in the long run their "victory" was transitory and bootless.

What was needed was passage of the Anderson-Javits bill in the Senate to lay the foundation for further action next year. Approval was forestalled by the parliamentary tactic of a motion to table the proposal, although even earnest enemies conceded the plan would pass if the issue could be brought to the floor for a vote on the merits.

Let us meet the challenge the AMA and the 52 senators offered and take the fight where they forced it—to the election booths.

AFL-CIO News

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Symposium Analyzes Americans:

Obsession With Happy Ending Called Flaw in U.S. World View

AMERICANS ARE ADDICTED to the status quo, and they are having trouble understanding the revolutionary world around them, according to a number of prominent educators, journalists, church and professional leaders quoted in a pamphlet issued by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

One contributor to the symposium, entitled The American Character, declares that Americans are "obsessed with happy endings," and that the nation's leadership plays up to this obsession; but "there isn't any happy ending to any of the present situations." Others claim that the average American shirks his political responsibilities, has allowed his educational system to deteriorate, lacks understanding of foreigners, and is hopelessly cut off from his own Negro fellow-citizens.

William O. Douglas, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, comments on the failure of Americans to kindle greater interest in democracy abroad.

"There is a danger in thinking that American ideas of liberty, justice and equality necessarily go along with the export of American goods," he says. "There is nothing ideological about a jeep, tractor, or cement plant. The man who can read the instruction book that goes with it can also read the Communist Manifesto. Democratic ideas don't necessarily follow American goods."

Douglas says one way to start generating real interest in and support for democracy in other parts of the world is for Americans to increase their own study of foreign languages. "I am very much disturbed that in 56 percent of American high schools there is not a single foreign language offered, at a time when we should be turning into the great linguists of the world."

A former public relations counsel to several U.S. corporations, and now the director of the center's study of the corporation, W. H. Ferry, declares that "there isn't any happy ending to any of the present situations because most of the endings will call for vast changes in the status quo, and Americans simply don't want to change the status quo."

Irving Kristol, a New York writer and editor, says: "I don't think the mass media are bad because of the American character. I think the mass media are bad because the political authorities have not seen to it that they are better. I resent the decline of our educational system, and I think this is bad, again, because the political authorities have not taken adequate action."

"I too believe our problems are political," says Dr. Leonard J. Duhl, director of the professional services branch of the National Institute of Mental Health. "I am tired of seeing so many issues being put on the shoulders of us psychiatrists. There are psychiatrists who have accepted this burden. They have, for example, accepted delinquency as a mental health problem, whereas it is basically a social problem.

"Delinquency has to be dealt with socially at all levels—urban renewal, job opportunities, education, and many other things that have nothing to do with psychology at all."

Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman of Washington's Temple Sinai does not agree that government is to blame. "Government is looked upon as a thing apart from the individual citizen and his character. I say no. I have to face the fact that if the American educational system has failed, I have failed. If our civil rights system is failing, then I as a citizen have failed. We all must bear a part of the guilt."

MICHAEL HARRINGTON, JOURNALIST, says that one of the mistakes frequently made in discussing the American character is to assume that it is essentially the product of affluence. He points out that between 32 and 50 million people in the U.S. are living in poverty and have a very different character structure from that of middle-class Americans.

Another journalist, William Worthy, declares that "it isn't just people abroad we don't understand." Americans tend to leave out of their considerations the very different character of the Negro citizen.

Worthy claims that the Negro press, for example, "was never terrified of Joe McCarthy," and he predicts that if the John Birch Society were to get out of control, "virtually every major group in this country except the Negro community would cower again."

"It seems to me there has been a corrosive effect on white America's mental health as a result of evading the problem of race discrimination for three hundred years. What does this say about the present state of American mental health, and what bearing do this deep-seated guilt and this deep-seated fear have on the American character?" he continued.

Arthur Gilbert, staff consultant to the National Conference of Christians and Jews, declares: "I get the feeling sometimes, when we criticize American failure, that we are really and more importantly describing the inadequacy of man, the shortcomings of the human being, and that this inadequacy would exist whether America existed or not."

Morgan Says:

Knowledge and Understanding Needed for Telstar's Success

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

TELSTAR IS STILL UP THERE and more of its talents will be shown to both Europe and America. Breathtakingly unbelievable as it is, the reality of Telstar will not magically set the world to communicating more intelligently with itself. What this astounding beach-ball-size satellite has done is to make it possible to see and hear the people of the whole planet from a picture window. But there is no assurance, once the novelty of the looking and the listening wears off, that problems will be better understood. The gadget will relay growls and goodwill with impartiality, ricochet falsehood as handily as fact and in some respects will make life even more complicated.

Morgan

When a reporter asked Dean Rusk whether Telstar would help him solve some foreign policy problems, the Secretary of State hailed it as a "remarkable achievement" but then quickly added: "I don't want to sound old-fashioned but I am not always sure that the speeding up of communications helps us too much in the foreign policy business, particularly if it simply speeds up the pace of events. However, we will have to adjust to that because that is inevitable."

And so we will. But in the adjusting we can, if we will, learn a useful lot—not just about science but about each other. The scope of this new device was boldly outlined to a Senate communications subcommittee last spring by Edward R. Murrow, probably the foremost electronic journalist of our time, who is now director of the U.S. Information Agency.

"The excitement of satellite television," Murrow said, "is the infinite increase it gives to the range of television. . . . It means the medium will no longer be restricted only to a line-of-sight signal from tower to horizon. It will mean television instantaneous and simultaneous from mountain to desert, from river to ocean, from one seacoast to the other . . . and then relayed across the ocean by orbiting satellite. It will be the new communication . . . dramatizing a glimpse of our future across the dimension of geography and through the dimension of time."

Already a first-class hassle is on over how we are going to get these glimpses, via government facilities, private enterprise or a combination of both. As of now the cards of circumstance are stacked in favor of the combination, though with such enterprises as the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which developed Telstar, reaping enormous advantages therefrom. But the legislation providing for a bizarre public-private corporation to run the satellite relay system, already passed by the House, is being blocked in the Senate. That dogged anti-monopolist, Sen. Kefauver, and others maintain that such a concept of ownership would really cheat the taxpayer who put up the lion's share of the money in the first place for satellite research.

If a truly equitable public-private operation could be laid out here, however, it might provide an appropriate and valuable compromise, because it is obvious that government and business have got to cooperate more closely in more phases of this new channel of communication than they ever have in the past.

There are a number of reasons for this and the stake of Ed Murrow's agency may be foremost among them. As he told the senators in April, "we think the national interest demands" that USIA use this new system in doing its job of explaining administration policy and helping to tell "America's story to the world." "Suffice," he added, "to reflect upon the impact around the world of simultaneous live television coverage of the Glenn orbital shot . . ." But as things stand, USIA couldn't begin to afford the cost of even a modest part of such satellite broadcasting.

THERE IS THE BUSINESS of selecting what programs to beam abroad and how to program and pay for originations from foreign countries. If these items were left to pulsate on the profit motive alone the results could be disastrous, not only to education and culture but to the conduct of foreign policy. By the same token, rigid government control would be unthinkable. Hence the urgent necessity, as New York Times radio-TV editor Jack Gould indicated in a report, of pursuing "the delicate task of harmonizing governmental and private interests in the field of global video."

Telstar and the improved magic eyes that will follow it in the sky will give us instant viewing of the world around us and they will also give the world instant views of us. Some of these looks may be lobbed back and forth across the Iron Curtain, though satellite channels can be jammed too. We were first up with this terrible wonderful new toy and from Berlin to Bangkok our prestige has risen with the achievement. But prestige is a macaroon that can be consumed in one bite. What we must shoot for with Telstar is more knowledge and understanding, beamed both ways. If we miss, we'll be going back to smoke signals.

Washington Reports:

Humphrey Urges Tax Cut Now To Add Spark to U.S. Economy

SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY (D-Minn.), Senate majority whip, called on the Administration to ask for an immediate tax cut to give the "economy the spark and drive it needs, to absorb the unemployed, and permit full utilization of our industrial plant."

Humphrey made his tax cut bid in an interview, along with the minority whip, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

"All this uncertainty (about the pending tax-revision bill and a demand for an immediate tax cut) lends itself to a drag on the economy," Humphrey argued. "People don't make long-range plans and the economy bogs down. Indecision is costly."

Kuchel, one of the five Republicans who co-sponsored the revised Anderson-King bill for health insurance for the aged, said he had taken the step because "we have a situation where hospital costs are a tragic hazard for the elderly citizen in America."

"Since 1946, the consumer price index in America has risen 65 percent," he said. "Medical care has increased 82 percent.

"Hospital room rates have risen 203 percent and hospital insurance premiums 294 percent."

HUMPHREY SAID the Administration has been talking about a tax cut next year, effective Jan. 1, 1963. He reported that he has been urging the President and his advisers to seek the legislation without further delay, even if it were not to be effective until the first of the year.

"The revenue situation of the government would then be the same, but the public, the businessman, the consumer, the worker, the merchant would understand what his tax liability was going to be," said the majority whip. "And I think if you make a substantial cut, particularly in the individual income tax, with deductions for each dependent increased $100 or $200, or if you were able to reduce two or three percentage points on individual income taxes plus, let us say, $2 to $3 billion in the corporate tax, we'd put this economy into high gear."

Kuchel, interviewed before the Senate killed the health care measure, declared that some doctors in his state say that the program would make members of the medical profession "wards, stooges or agents of the government."

"I vigorously deny that; I suggest they haven't even read the bill. Our bill provides for hospital insurance and home care insurance; it has nothing to do with the payment of doctor bills. It is merely a modest first step to provide a portion of the costs of hospital insurance to those over 65," Kuchel declared.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A CLOSE SENATE ROLLCALL vote on a major issue such as the Anderson-Javits health care bill is one of the capital's most fascinating theatrical offerings, and things are not always as they seem on the surface.

It may be taken for granted, for example, that a majority of the Senate is in favor of the bill rather than against it—although a one-vote majority voted to kill it by the parliamentary device of tabling. The decision to table technically was 52-48—but veteran Sen. Hayden of Arizona delayed until the end, and cast his vote to sidetrack the measure only after he knew it would not be decisive. He would have voted against tabling otherwise, and a 50-to-50 tie vote would have cleared the way for a rollcall on the merits of the bill—and it would have been approved.

Then there is The Curious Case of Sen. Randolph of West Virginia, who co-sponsored the bill originally and in the end voted to kill it. His explanation, somewhat implausible, is that he knew the bill would not get through the House this year and he feared that to attach the Anderson-Javits plan would endanger final action on other sections of a social security bill paying benefits to 12,500 West Virginia families.

Randolph's anxiety was not shared by the other senator from West Virginia, Sen. Robert C. Byrd, or by Gov. William W. Barron, both also Democrats, although presumably they are not unconcerned about the plight of needy West Virginians if funds for assistance programs should vanish.

Randolph is, in fact, an experienced legislator, and it would be astounding if he did not know that in an election year Congress would not actually let a needed assistance program die. The House, of course, might have refused to accept the Anderson-Javits proposal, but it could have been dropped in conference committee, and the precedent of Senate approval would have been on the record.

* * *

THERE ARE OTHER ODDITIES. In 1959 and again in 1961, after Republican election setbacks, Senate GOP moderate liberals allowed that they were dissatisfied with the standpat image their party presented and suggested some changes should be made. They rolled up 14 votes in a challenge to the Old Guard leadership. But on the Anderson-Javits bill only five Republicans—all co-sponsors—voted against their floor leader, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois.

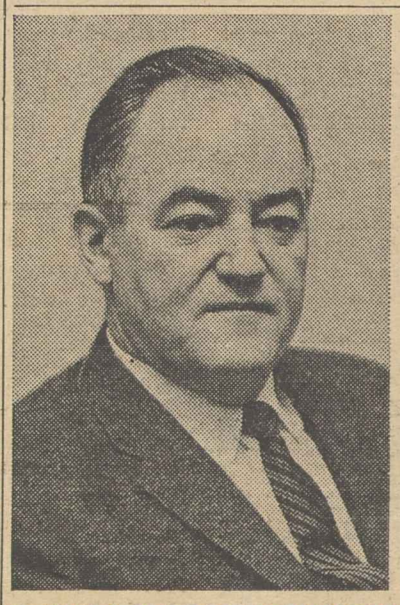
Where was Aiken of Vermont, who said in disgust in 1958 that one reason the GOP lost elections was that then Pres. Eisenhower didn't know the difference between wasteful spending and a needed federal program to promote economic recovery? He voted with Dirksen. So did the rest of his surviving liberal colleagues from the 1959 "revolt."

* * *

THERE IS THE MATTER of the 17 southern Democrats—17 of a total of 21—who voted to table, although several of them would normally approve of expanding the social security system. The explanation here is that it was made to seem a civil rights issue rather than a social security issue.

Sen. Russell of Georgia, long acknowledged captain of the southern filibusters, warned that the Senate would get in deep trouble if it voted an amendment to a major bill without the benefit of committee hearings and a careful report outlining the pros and cons. (He didn't stress the fact that Sen. Anderson, the sponsor, long ago had requested hearings before the Finance Committee and had been turned down.)

Russell was serving a reminder to his colleagues that the southern minority maintains its blockading power against civil rights legislation by meticulous attention to the Senate rules and precedents, by total skill at maneuvering within the rules and precedents. He was persuasive, apparently. It is another example of the price the country and the South itself pay for the preoccupation of the little band of otherwise admirable and highly skilled tacticians with beating a dead-horse issue.



CONGRESS SHOULD IMMEDIATELY PASS A TAX CUT bill to give the economy a needed shot in the arm, restore economic health and reduce unemployment, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), Senate majority whip (left), declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. On the same program, the minority whip, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) called the health care for the aged bill "a constructive service to the American people."

How to Buy:

Read the Label: 'New' Mixes May Be Just the Old Standbys

By Sidney Margolius

HAVE YOU NOTICED the current TV commercials for several branded household cleaners, boasting they have added powerful new cleaning ingredients—which in several cases have turned out to be ammonia and chlorine bleach?

The irony is that these are inexpensive old standbys, and we don't need to pay a high price for expensive branded compounds to get their advantage. Plain old kerosene is another ingredient sometimes used in today's liquid cleaners to give them dirt-chasing power. In another case, a manufacturer of steel-wool pads is proclaiming that he has added detergent to his pads. Well, so can we.

In a time when the latest miracle drug promoted for excess acidity often turns out to be basically bicarbonate of soda, many families can save money over and over simply by reading the lists of ingredients on various household products.

For example, many packaged wall and paint cleaners have as a basic ingredient TSP (trisodium phosphate), a chemical long used as a cleanser and water softener, and sold by some paint and hardware stores at low prices by the pound.

Similarly, many expensive toiletries are being promoted as containing "lanolin." Alert consumers long have realized that many expensive creams and lotions are based on lanolin and glycerine, which can be bought inexpensively in drug stores, without the perfume, under their own names.

Another group of products which command a high price in relation to the value of their ingredients are brand-name porcelain cleaners and scouring powders. These usally have as their base whiting, a soft, non-scratching powder, plus a little detergent or trisodium phosphate. Whiting is sold by paint stores for a fraction of the price of the branded products. Many liquid glass cleaners are simply a little alcohol and a lot of water, colored with a blue dye. You can buy a bottle of the cheapest isopropyl alcohol at a drug store, dilute one part alcohol with four parts of water, and give it any brand name you want.

THE MULTIPLICATION and duplication of various types of cleaning and laundry aids has led manufacturers increasingly to seek merchandising advantages by adding another commonplace ingredient or a different kind of package. The "modern" mild dry bleaches now being promoted are the familiar old sodium perborate powder under various brand names and in new forms such as beads and pre-measured packets. The price under different names varies as much as 50 percent.

In many other products you can avoid unnecessarily high prices if you read the ingredients. For example, if you buy garden supplies later this summer to renovate your lawn, notice that the package has a legally-required seed label telling you what you are getting (amount of pure seed, varieties, etc.). Fertilizers and lawn foods state on the package the percentages of nitrogen, phosphate, etc. This enables you to see what each brand offers at its price, and avoid the high prices charged for fertilizers under clever-sounding, easy-to-say brand names.

One of the most revealing examples of varying prices for the same ingredients under different names is a weed killer sold by nurseries at one price, while the company packages the same product under a different name to sell in supermarkets for about 10 percent less.

In buying processed foods, it has become especially important to read the ingredients to know what you are getting. For food products for which no identity has been set, the label must list the ingredients in order of relative amount. The first on the list is the largest single ingredient, the second is next largest, and so on.

This is a valuable rule. But often shoppers do not look beyond the picture of the food on the package, surveys have found. As this department has been warning, people who buy without checking the ingredients may be paying heavily for some cheap ingredients, for example, as much as a dollar a pound for such fillers as rice, bread crumbs, even water.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Decline of the Temper Tantrum Not Necessarily a Good Thing

By Jane Goodsell

HAVE YOU NOTICED that people don't get mad any more? I don't mean irritated or peeved or cross. I mean really, *really* mad. You hardly ever see anybody fly into a fist-waving, table-pounding, tooth-gnashing, purple-faced fury.

I'm not so sure the decline of the temper tantrum is a good thing. There's a lot to be said in favor of the towering rage provided that (a) it is justified by the situation and (b) it is put on by somebody who knows how to raise a row in the grand, classic manner without using four-letter words or punching somebody in the jaw.

I witnessed a truly memorable display of bad temper only the other day. I was waiting for a friend in a hotel lobby when a small, mild-looking, sandy-haired man walked up to the desk and announced that he had a reservation. The clerk, who was sorting mail, drawled that he had no record of such a reservation and there were no rooms available. He muttered "Sorry," turned his back on the mild-looking gentleman and returned to his mail-sorting.

It was a familiar scene—up to this point. I watched, expecting the sandy-haired man to do what most people would do in this situation—to shuffle off, shrugging his shoulders and muttering under his breath.

But he didn't. Instead, he turned a violent shade of purple, began pounding on the counter, demanded in a loud voice to see the manager and threatened to sue the hotel. I watched, in rapt fascination, to see what would happen next.

Within three minutes the gentleman was being ushered to the elevator, accompanied by a brace of bellboys and followed at a deferential distance by the room clerk who was fluttering his hands and saying that he hoped the room would be satisfactory.

The point is, this little man got results. And I think there's a lesson in this for all of us timid, submissive 20th Century types who think there's something shameful about losing our tempers and making a scene.

Why shouldn't we make a fuss, stamp our feet and bellow with rage when the situation calls for it? We've become so brainwashed by pussyfooting advice to keep calm and adjust to situations that it no longer occurs to us that sometimes situations can be changed.

If we order veal cutlets and the waiter brings us baked ham, we sigh and dig into the ham. If, after a 30-minute wait in line, we find ourselves faced with a "Sorry, Next Window" sign, we shrug and move obediently to the next window.

In these situations a mild rebuke, delivered in a reasonable tone of voice, produces no results. At best, you get a grudging apology like "Sorry, but there's nothing we can do about it."

A well-executed temper tantrum usually convinces people that something can be done about it after all.

AWARD OF MERIT of New York State Union Label & Service Trades Dept. for 1962 recently was given Michael J. Mongovan (center), for more than 56 years business representative of Rochester Local 25, Theatrical Stage Employes, at a dinner during the department convention in Rochester. At left is Samuel J. Talarico, president of the department; at right, Richard F. Walsh, president of IATSE and the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Unions Give Many Scholarship Grants

June high school graduates and college students are benefiting from a growing number of scholarships and grants given by AFL-CIO affiliates to encourage young people to pursue higher studies.

Recent awards, by union, include:

Pulp-Sulphite presented $500 John P. Burke scholarships, named in honor of Pres.-Sec. John P. Burke, to John H. Thompson of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B., for the college senior award; and to Robert R. Keberlein, of the University of Wisconsin, for the college junior award.

Steelworkers Dist. 31 presented scholarships worth $4,000 each to Anthony P. Manzara, who is graduating from Chicago's Weber High School and will enter Loyola (Chicago) University; and to Melvin J. Lobdell, who is graduating from Campion Jesuit High School, Prairie du Chien, Wis., and will enter Holy Cross University.

Manzara is a son of Tito P. Manzara, a veteran member of USWA Local 1422 employed by the Inland Steel Container Corp., Chicago. Lobdell's father is Melvin O. Lobdell, a member of USWA Local 1014 who works as a machinist at the Gary, Ind., works of U.S. Steel.

The Seafarers' 1962 scholarships, worth $6,000 each and covering four full years of study, were awarded one member of the union and four children of members. Winners were Gerald Dwyer of Clark Mills, N. Y., an SIU member since 1947 who has completed two years at Syracuse University; Sharron Kay Berry, daughter of Reuben Berry, Columbia, N. C.; Karen Anne Hilyer, daughter of Vincent Hilyer, Bergenfield, N. J.; Arthur Robert Rudnicki, son of Arthur Rudnicki, Franklinton, La., and Ralph Stanley Tindall, son of Ralph W. Tindall, Tampa, Fla.

The Building Service Employes announced first winners in a new program of 10 annual grants to supplement scholarships awarded by its local unions and joint councils.

Nine students, chosen from 700 applicants by a committee of educators, won scholarships worth $2,000 each. A tenth winner will be selected in August from among Canadian applicants. All the students are children of union members.

The BSEIU winners are Alvin Adelman of Brooklyn, whose mother, Mary, is in Local 733; Barbara Jean Kinney of Upper Darby, Pa., whose father, Henry, is in Local 69; Margaret McHugh of Long Island City, whose mother, Catherine, is in Local 32-J; John Puzak of Pittsburgh, whose mother, Doris, is in Local 357.

Also Verge Michael Hoffman of Taylor, Mich., whose father, Verge, is in Local 26-M; Elizabeth Ann Hoornaert of Chicago, whose father, Albert, is in Local 1; Janet Dale Teresko of Calumet City, Ill., whose father, Alexander, is in Local 46; Gary Seiji Morishima of Seattle, whose father, Saburo, is in Local 6, and John Chialeen Ling of San Francisco, whose mother, Margaret, is in Local 250.

Knit Goods Workers' Local 190 of the Ladies' Garment Workers awarded five $2,400 scholarships to children of members in the Philadelphia area.

Four grants came from a scholarship fund created in 1956 and supported by 10 cents from the monthly dues of each of some 7,500 members. The fifth grant came from the Martin Saligman Foundation in honor of the late founder of the firm of Queen Casuals, Inc.

The Local 190 winners are Gundula Ullrich, William Milles, Mark Carynmyk, Linda Cheskis and William A. Iuliucci.

Philadelphia Joint Board of the Clothing Workers announced $10,000 in scholarships for 10 children of members, awarded by the Charles Weinstein Scholarship Foundation in memory of the late board manager. Winners are Edward L. Chairman, Anthony J. DePaul, Barry Gross, Francis X. Guerrieri, Robert S. Kaminsky, Jay L. Levenson, Salvatore Pizzo, Loretta A. Pollini, Sylvia O. Rose and Stanley F. Taraila.

Iron Workers Local 40, New York City, presented its second annual James V. Cole scholarship award to Russell G. LeCount, son of a member. Cole is treasurer of the international union, formerly was Local 40 business agent. The award is at the rate of $1,000 a year for four years.

The California AFL-CIO will give $500 college scholarship awards to seven high school seniors chosen by judges from a field of 518 candidates—Barbara Rhyne of Inglewood; Jayne M. Knoche, Fallbrook; Joseph W. Powers, Los Angeles; Marcia B. Kump, Riverside; Bruce Henschel, Alameda; Virginia Ann Ramset, Monterey; and Melvin E. Page, Merced. The winners also will get an expense-free trip to the state AFL-CIO convention Aug. 20 in Long Beach.

At Maintenance of Way Convention:

Action Urged on Job Security, Shorter Railroad Workweek

Cincinnati—Methods of halting railroad mergers, increased job security for members, and the possibility of a shorter workweek were among the major topics discussed at the 75th anniversary convention of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes.

The diamond jubilee celebration (the organization's 34th regular convention) was attended by some 800 delegates here.

Pres. Harold C. Crotty, who was re-elected by delegates, in a review of the history of the brotherhood, pointed out that the workers were "never given a break" by management until the government took over during World War I.

Outlining his program for the future, he warned against listening to ultra-conservative politicians who call for a "return to the good old days." He urged instead that the union go forward with the following goals in mind:

- Stepped-up opposition to the wave of railroad mergers.
- Joint action with other rail unions to obtain a shorter workweek with no reduction in pay.
- Vigorous opposition to enactment of so-called "right-to-work" laws.
- Vigilance by brotherhood officers to see that work belonging to members is not "farmed out" and that railroads contemplating installation of automated equipment consult with the brotherhood first so that members may be protected against serious hardships.

On the question of automation, Crotty said that the principal benefit he will strive for is job security. He said he hopes it could be obtained under the free enterprise system, but if this is found to be impossible, he favors some sort of government subsidy or control.

In addition he called for:

- Improvement in health and welfare plans.
- Correction of unsafe and unsanitary working conditions.
- Support for rail management in its fight for equality of treatment with other forms of transportation.

A warning against the threat of mergers was also sounded by George M. Harrison, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Mergers No Cure-All

He said that mergers are no cure for the ills of the railroads, ills which are "traceable to the failure of the men who run the industry to meet the changing needs of this nation."

"Instead of giving the public what it wanted," Harrison said, "the railroads have offered more undesirable and less attractive service. They have failed to utilize the full railroad plant and participate in the economic growth and increased volume of transport services needed by the nation."

He said the railroads have waged a campaign to make everyone believe they are poverty-stricken, but that they have, "with one exception during the past 10 years, done a gross annual business of $9.5 to $10 billion," about 10 percent of which has gone to the owners.

Harrison forecast government ownership if rich railroads were allowed to merge and the poorer ones left to die on the vine. The poorer roads will go under government ownership almost immediately, he predicted, while the bigger roads will be milked dry by huge financial monopolists, then left for the government.

He called also for an across-the-board tax cut to stimulate recovery, saying that there is nothing wrong with the railroads which could not be remedied by a general over-all recovery of our national economy.

Other speakers included A. E. Lyon, labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board, who said that his board is sending out about 840,000 checks monthly, totaling $85 million to former rail workers. He said about 75,000 former Maintenance of Way members received about $83 million in benefits for 1960, the last year for which he has complete figures.

Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg spoke to delegates by telephone from Washington, telling them that the railroads of the country are one of its great assets. He said there is no need for recurrent periods of recovery and recession if labor, government, and management cooperate to create a higher growth rate and continued economic expansion.

Delegates voted down a proposal to limit candidates for grand lodge offices to members under 65 years. They also approved a committee report on disputes with other unions on job jurisdiction. The committee said it was sure the methods adopted by the last AFL-CIO convention would help in ironing out the few such disputes.

Other officers elected to serve until the next convention, in Montreal in 1966, are: Sec.-Treas. Frank L. Noakes; Vice Presidents (Canada) J. A. Huneault and C. Smith; Vice Presidents (U.S.A.) Thomas W. McGuire, J. P. Wilson, J. H. Hadley, George Hudson and S. E. Fleming.

Al Grospiron Named to Fill OCAW Post

Denver—Al Grospiron, 46, of Texas City, Tex., has been named secretary-treasurer of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers by a unanimous vote of the OCAW executive board.

Grospiron, a member of the executive board representing OCAW Dist. 4, fills the vacancy created by the death of T. M. McCormick on June 22 and will serve until the union's next general election in August 1963.

The new international officer has been full-time secretary-treasurer of the OCAW's Texas City Local 4-449 since 1951 and before that held other local offices, including the presidency. He joined the OCAW in 1942 and in that year helped organize the American Oil refinery in Texas City.

Threats Void Election In Raid by Teamsters

Threats against leaders of a Machinists' local have led the National Labor Relations Board to set aside a representation election among some 950 employes of the Gabriel Co., Cleveland auto parts manufacturer, in which the unaffiliated Teamsters received a narrow majority of the vote.

Upholding the recommendations of Hearing Officer Thomas N. Kessel, the NLRB unanimously ordered a new election among the employes—the third since the Teamsters attempted to raid IAM Local 233, which has been bargaining agent for Gabriel employes for 40 years.

The hearing officer found that five IAM officials had been subjected to "fearful" threats by anonymous and persistent telephone calls. Linking the calls to Teamster adherents, Kessel said they revealed "a systematic plan to inhibit IAM officials from asserting their leadership" in the election campaign.

The board further found that Teamster adherents had directly threatened reprisals against IAM committeemen, tampered with the machinery and work of IAM supporters, and recklessly operated a towmotor "in such a manner as to endanger the lives of IAM officials and to harass them in the performance of their official duties."

When Local 293 of the Teamsters launched its raid at the Gabriel plant by filing a petition Mar. 24, 1961, the IAM local won a majority of the votes in the resulting NLRB election. The Board set aside the results on the ground that the IAM had distributed marked sample ballots prior to the vote.

Last Vote Voided

In the second election, last Sept. 19 the employes cast 480 votes for the Teamsters and 419 for the IAM. Objections filed by the IAM charged threats and harassment and that election has now been voided.

The board ordered the third election to be conducted no later than Aug. 13.

Ship Owners, NMU Agree On Arbitration

New York—The National Maritime Union and operators of 570 deep-sea vessels have agreed to an arbitration plan designed to produce high-speed settlement of labor-management disputes.

Parties to the arbitration agreement chose Theodore W. Kheel of this city as permanent arbiter and expressed the hope that all segments of the maritime industry would follow their lead toward "swift and effective action" in disputes.

Kheel's appointment was announced by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, Pres. Ralph E. Casey of the American Merchant Marine Institute, and Edward Silver, counsel for the Tanker Service Committee. Curran represents 42,500 seamen. Casey is spokesman for 34 firms operating 375 deep-sea vessels and Silver, 35 companies operating 195 tankers.

The agreement making Kheel the permanent disputes arbiter provides that he will begin hearings within 24 hours of receiving a complaint from any of the parties and will announce a decision within three hours of the conclusion of the hearings.

Union and management spokesmen said in a joint statement that the agreement represents a "significant advance."

Kheel called his assignment "unprecedented" and said the agreement "demonstrates not only by words but by deeds" the answer of the NMU and the two employer groups to Pres. Kennedy's challenge calling for voluntary efforts to preserve the national interest.

A RANK-AND-FILE Newspaper Guild member when he was a reporter in Minneapolis, Carl T. Rowan, center, is welcomed by ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock, right, and Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson as a distinguished guest of the Guild's 29th convention. Rowan, now deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs, addressed the convention banquet.

ANG Drives for $200, Beefs Up Defense Fund

Buffalo—A stepped-up drive to achieve a weekly pay floor of $200 for all key jobs in its jurisdiction was set in motion by the Newspaper Guild at its 29th annual convention here.

In frank recognition that employer resistance to the campaign confronts the union "with longer strikes as well as more strikes," the delegates voted overwhelmingly to increase per capita payments to the ANG by 50 cents a month, with most of the boost earmarked for the international defense fund.

The convention found that conditions which led to the formation of the Guild nearly 30 years ago still exist.

"Pay still comes too little and too late," the 225 delegates declared, observing that wages in Guild jurisdiction have risen more slowly since 1946 than in other industries except those which are largely non-union and low-paying.

The convention action will raise the general fund per capita from $1.30 a month to $1.40, effective Aug. 1, and the defense fund apportionment from 50 cents to 90 cents, effective Sept. 1, bringing the total to $2.30 a month.

The convention also called on ANG locals and district councils to press the drive for legislative curbs on professional strikebreaking and against so-called "right-to-work" laws and other anti-labor legislation.

Adopting a report on political action, the delegates urged an accelerated pace in COPE dollar collections and voter registration drives and called on Guild members to offer their special skills to COPE and other political programs.

Easton Named to Board

Delegates from the ANG's 5th region—New York City—named Edward Easton to the regional vice presidency left vacant by the death of James B. Egan last February.

Among other major actions, the convention:

- Endorsed the Anderson-King bill to provide health care for the aged under the social security system, and called on the doctors of the Canadian province of Saskatchewan to end their "shameful and inhuman" withdrawal of services and accept "the clearly expressed will of the people" evident in the province's new medicare act.
- Supported the efforts of Negroes to win equal status through "freedom rides," "sit-ins" and other non-violent means and condemned the "continued harassment" by Georgia state officials of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a leader of the movement.
- Applauded the broad civil rights program adopted by the AFL-CIO at its last convention and pledged ANG cooperation in helping to carry it out.
- Urged intensified efforts to include non-discrimination clauses in Guild contracts and to eliminate inequities in salaries of women wherever they exist.
- Offered a friendly hand to the citizens and working press of new nations in Africa and Asia "in the everlasting faith that freedom of expression will spread" and endorsed labor's Solidarity Stamp campaign to aid the free trade union movement in Algeria.

Sanctions Lifted from Bookbinders

(Continued from Page 1)

tions, in accordance with the constitution, after Bookbinders Local 119 withdrew its efforts to supplant Local 107 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers at Card Processing, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bookbinders Pres. Joseph Denny notified Meany of the withdrawal and Pres. John P. Burke of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers consented to removal of the sanctions. Meany then wired Denny that sanctions would be removed and full rights restored upon receipt of the written statement required by Section 16 of Article XXI that the union intends to comply henceforth with the provisions of the article.

Denny responded with the required statement.

The case arose when Impartial Umpire David L. Cole found that the Bookbinders had violated the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement in seeking to represent Card Processing workers already covered by a contract of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers.

Following a complaint from the Pulp-Sulphite union, a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council found that the Bookbinders had refused to comply with Cole's ruling, and the sanctions were imposed effective last Feb. 12.

The only union now remaining in non-compliance and subject to sanctions is the Journeymen Stonecutters.

ICFTU Concludes 'Fruitful' Congress

OMER BECU of Belgium opens the 7th World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in West Berlin. Becu is general secretary of the 54 million-member free world labor body.

Progress Marks 8-Day Session Held in Shadow of Berlin Wall

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Batista regime, [which] threatens the peace of the whole American continent." The ICFTU called upon the "entire free trade union movement" to denounce "the state of terror and persecution reigning in Cuba, and to give full support to the efforts of the Cuban free trade unionists—those working underground in Cuba as well as those in exile—to establish freedom and democracy in their country."

Another resolution appealed to the United Nations General Assembly to urge member governments "to apply economic sanctions against South Africa unless the government ceases its Apartheid (race segregation) policy and rescinds measures implementing it."

Delegates were particularly aroused over adoption by the South African government of a so-called anti-sabotage law which "in effect establishes in South Africa a system of police and judicial terror designed to suppress all opposition." This law imposes penalties including capital punishment against anyone interfering with "law and order," and includes as punishable offenses the aim of "bringing about any social or economic change in the republic."

An example of the peaceful conference atmosphere was the full agreement between union delegates from Holland and Indonesia on a resolution on the contentious issue of New Guinea. The countries have been virtually on the verge of war over this piece of undeveloped real estate in the South Pacific. Negotiations are finally underway with the United States acting as mediator.

Economic Policy Outlined

ICFTU economic policy was embodied in major documents on problems of developing countries, on automation and on the need for full employment policies in industrialized countries.

A resolution urging industrial nations to increase the flow of social and economic aid to former colonial possessions also emphasized the need for developing countries to adopt plans for balanced economic development and diversification of their economies. It stressed the important role of free trade unions in the process of development and the need for consultation in the formulation of development plans.

The congress pointed out to the developing countries, many of which have introduced "austerity" regimes to hasten industrialization, that "social progress in the form of better living conditions must be part of economic development."

A broad policy on automation laid down by the delegates declared:

- Technological progress is financed by the whole population and therefore its fruits "must not redound solely to the benefit of employers but must be equitably distributed."
- Higher wages, shorter working hours, longer paid holidays and expanded social benefits are essential to minimize the adverse effects on workers of technological changes.
- Improvements should result in lower prices to consumers, "yet all too often business firms have raised rather than lowered their prices in the wake of technological improvements which have actually resulted in cost reductions."
- The growing tendency toward economic concentration due to technological changes must be combatted by "effective anti-monopoly measures."
- Governments in consultation with trade unions must develop programs to ensure that automation will contribute to full employment.
- Adequate severance pay and increased unemployment benefits for displaced workers must be secured.

The growing trade problems involving industrial and developing countries, said another ICFTU policy statement, can be met along these lines:

- International agreements should "raise and stabilize" prices of primary commodities produced in developing countries.
- Industrial countries should adopt policies for sustained economic growth and full employment to expand import levels from developing countries.
- In developing countries, on the other hand, economic growth must be reflected in rising labor wages and standards so that "exploitation of labor should be removed as a factor in international trade."

The perennial issue of financing ICFTU activities revolved around the question of whether increased income should come from raising affiliation fees, as recommended by the West German Federation of Labor, or through other methods. The incoming executive board was empowered to take "appropriate action."

A sharp attack was launched on the British government for continued hostility to the ICFTU-affiliated Aden Trades Union Congress, with 15,000 members.

The colonial government in Aden enacted an industrial relations ordinance in 1960 which banned strikes, repressed the right to organize and bargain collectively, and led to imprisonment, deportation and exile of trade unionists for violations.

The ICFTU called for creation of a British parliamentary commission to visit Aden and investigate violations of civil liberties and "consider the right of self-determination" for the people "under the supervision of the United Nations."

Geijer, Becu Win ICFTU Re-election

Berlin—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions named Arne Geijer, head of the Swedish labor movement, to his third term as ICFTU president and re-elected Omer Becu as general secretary.

Re-elected as vice presidents were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther from the United States, Robert Bothereau of France, Eiler Jensen of Denmark, M. A. Khatib of Pakistan, Willi Richter of Germany, Ahmed Tlili of Tunis and George Woodcock of Great Britain. Newly elected as a vice president was Fidel Velasquez of Mexico.

THE SEVENTH WORLD CONGRESS of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions is called to order for a plenary session, above, in Berlin. Congress speakers included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt, ICFTU Pres. Arne Geijer and ICFTU General Sec. Omer Becu, along with District Pres. Walter Sickert of the West German Federation of Labor (DGB).

Canadian Labor Curbs Seen Driving 'Wedge'

Halifax, N. S.—An "ever-deepening wedge" is being driven between labor and management by curbs imposed in recent Canadian labor legislation, a fact-finding commission headed by Judge A. H. McKinnon of Antigonish, a former Nova Scotia labor minister, said in a report filed with the provincial Legislative Assembly.

Continuation of this trend, McKinnon said, "could very well mean an ever-widening rift between the parties and not a remote possibility of a renewal of the class struggle which besmirched the record of the last century."

The report urged Nova Scotian labor and management representatives to make an intensive study of the "mature" relations between Swedish workers and their employers with a view to adapting them to this province.

The alternative, it went on, would be more and more restrictive legislation, designed to meet every passing demand and crisis, until "the conduct of labor-management relations is straitjacketed in a code of laws" that would create two "warring factions" held at bay by state policing.

McKinnon did not cite specific examples of the type of restrictive labor legislation to which he referred, but there have been instances in recent years in Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

He made interim proposals for changes in the Nova Scotia Trade Union Act designed to foster improved relations.

These included a speedup in certification procedures; enforcement of arbitration awards in the courts; the granting of successor rights to unions when firms change ownership; and the granting of bargaining rights, with compulsory arbitration, to employes of crown corporations, government boards and commissions, and local police departments.

However, he proposed abolition of present compulsory conciliation boards—long a union goal—and was sharply critical of existing conciliation procedures. He rejected employer demands that unions be considered legal entities, claiming that any need to consider such a step has been made unnecessary by recent court decisions.

Beirne Urges 2 More Years Of Free School

Ithaca, N. Y.—Free, compulsory education should extend through the junior college level, Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne declared in an address here.

Beirne told the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations at Cornell University that extension of the public school system "would take a large number of young people out of the job market, and it would fit them better for jobs they should be filling when they graduate."

He called for legislation to extend the "normal" range of school attendance from 12 years, as at present, to 14 years. Beirne added:

"In these days of new technologies, the simple fact of high school graduation carries but little weight. We have upgraded our standard of living but we have not elevated the standards of our public school system to the same degree."

UAW Presidents Study in Europe

Berlin—The presidents of 35 locals of the Auto Workers were welcomed to Berlin by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther upon their arrival to undertake a study mission of the operation of trade unions and social programs in Germany, Sweden, France and England.

Reuther was already in Berlin to attend the 7th world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which the UAW delegation observed.

He said the project is an initial undertaking of a greatly intensified education program for UAW members in international, social and economic problems. The costs are shared equally by the participants, their local unions and the international. The study mission was scheduled for 21 days.

Screen Actors Back SEG Drive in Hawaii

Los Angeles—The board of directors of the Screen Actors Guild has voted unanimously to support a Screen Extras Guild campaign to organize motion picture extra players in the Hawaiian Islands.

SEG is currently signing as members, Hawaiian performers who have worked as film extras during the last year, and will shortly open negotiations with the producers for a contract.

On New Hanford Plan:

Public Power Foes Win Vote in House

The House has turned down a new proposal to use waste steam from a nuclear reactor being constructed at Hanford, Wash., to generate needed electric power for the Northwest at no cost—and a probable profit—to the federal government.

Although the proposal had been supported both by the Administration and the bipartisan congressional delegation from the states affected, the House voted 232-163 to deny the Atomic Energy Commission authority to permit a group of local public utilities to finance and construct the generating plant.

Equal Distribution

The power would have been distributed equally to public and private companies through the Bonneville Power Administration.

The vote was almost identical to the 235-164 margin by which the House last year refused to appropriate $95 million to permit the government to construct the power facility. Supporters had hoped that eliminating federal financing—a chief argument used against the measure in 1961—would pave the way for approval.

In other major developments:

● The Senate voted a compromise $75 million to get the manpower retraining program—originally scheduled to get under way July 1—off to a belated start. The Senate Appropriations Committee had slashed the Administration's $100 million fund request in half. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) led a fight for restoration of the full amount, which led to the $75 million compromise.

Firm Stand Pledged

Senate conferees pledged to seek to avoid further cuts in training funds when the appropriations bill for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare goes to conference with the House.

● The Senate Finance Committee put off for several days scheduled hearings on the trade expansion bill in order to continue work on the House-passed tax revision bill. In a series of tentative votes, the tax bill was being changed almost beyond resemblance to either the bill passed by the House or the original Administration proposal.

Deleted or drastically weakened by the committee were proposals for taxation of U.S. corporations overseas which have been considered by labor as key features of the tax bill. Earlier the committee had knocked out another provision strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, for a withholding tax on dividend and interest income.

The committee, by an 8-6 vote, weakened a House provision to limit tax deductions for entertaining customers—a section which the AFL-CIO had said was already too weak. Under the Senate version, the only limit on tax-deductible expense accounts is that they be in line with what might be spent by "a prudent man."

The fate of the tax bill remained uncertain, with a final committee vote tentatively set for July 27 and a possibility that the Senate will hold off action until Pres. Kennedy decides whether to seek a tax cut this year.

● A "truce" between the House and Senate Appropriations Committees appeared to have broken the deadlock over "prerogatives" which has blocked action on virtually all appropriations bills this year. The senators agreed to bow, for this session at least, to House demands that chairmanship of conference committees be shared by the two bodies instead of going automatically to the Senate.

● Pres. Kennedy won a major victory in the foreign policy field when House-Senate conferees agreed to delete rigid restrictions contained in differing versions of foreign aid authorization bills.

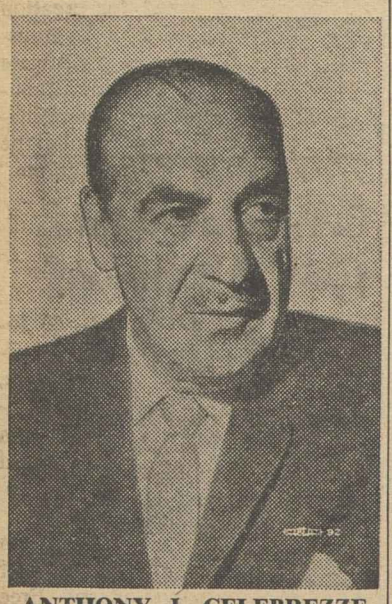
Deleted were a flat Senate ban on assistance to Communist nations, even when the President decided such aid would serve U.S. interests, a House prohibition against U.S. purchases of United Nations bonds or contributions to special funds until all other UN members had paid all back dues and assessments, and a Senate limitation on aid to India. The agreement must still receive final approval of both houses.

Celebrezze Named to H-E-W Post

Anthony J. Celebrezze, five times elected mayor of Cleveland, has been named by Pres. Kennedy as Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, succeeding former Sec. Abraham A. Ribicoff, who resigned to run for the Senate in Connecticut.

Confirmation by the Senate was expected promptly. The departure of Ribicoff, widely anticipated for several months, marks the first change in the Kennedy cabinet.

Widely respected in Cleveland as a political leader who "gets things done," Celebrezze moves into a cabinet post with major responsibility to fight effectively for two of the President's key projects—heavily increased federal assistance to the entire educational system and expansion of the social security system to include health care for the aged.



ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE

In both areas the President has been frustrated in his first Congress by operation of the conservative coalition of northern Republicans and southern Democrats. Aid for both elementary school systems and colleges has been further dedelayed by controversy involving the nature of assistance to church schools.

Celebrezze, son of an Italian mother and father who migrated to the United States, worked his way through college after working from childhood to help support the family. His father was a railroad track worker.

He and Mrs. Celebrezze have three children, two daughters and a son, the latter a midshipman at the Naval Academy.

PROBLEMS INVOLVING UNIONS under the new Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act were discussed at a conference in the AFL-CIO building attended by representatives of 16 union organizations and the Labor Dept. Shown presiding at one session is Richard E. Shoemaker, right, assistant to Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. Facing him at left, standing, is Kenneth Oldham, Rubber Workers.

Postal Unions Win Firm Backing In Biggest Representation Election

(Continued from Page 1)

The Letter Carriers scored a sweeping victory in the 63 offices which had been tallied as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

They received 93 percent of the 50,758 votes cast by city letter carriers and won exclusive recognition in 62 cities. The NALC also won a majority of votes cast in Washington, D. C., but were unable to obtain exclusive recognition under the election rules because the total vote cast fell below 60 percent of those eligible.

The Postal Clerks won 54 percent of the votes cast in its bargaining unit and exclusive recognition in 50 of the cities.

The unaffiliated National Postal Union, made up largely of a group of big city locals which split off from the Postal Clerks in 1958, tallied 24 percent of the vote and won recognition in nine cities, including New York, Los Angeles and Philadelphia. Neither union won a majority in four cities.

Approximately 13 percent of the clerks' ballots were cast for the National Alliance of Postal Employes, a long-established Negro association, with 5 percent for the Letter Carriers and the remainder for other groups.

The Mail Handlers won 44 percent of the ballots cast in its craft and exclusive recognition in 25 cities. Four cities were won by the Alliance, three by the National Postal Union and one by the Letter Carriers.

The Motor Vehicle Employes, with 56 percent of the vote, won recognition in 38 cities, to three for the Alliance and one for the Postal Clerks.

The Special Delivery Messengers, with 60 percent of the votes, took 38 cities to 17 for the Letter Carriers, who had 31 percent of the vote. Among custodial groups, the unaffiliated Post Office Maintenance Employes led with 37 percent of the votes and exclusive recognition in 23 cities. The Postal Clerks won two cities, the Government Employes and the Letter Carriers one each, while other unaffiliated unions won six.

The unaffiliated Rural Letter Carriers' Association is expected to win recognition in its bargaining unit as returns come in from the smaller communities. Only a handful of rural carriers are employed in big city post offices.

In cities where no union won a majority in its craft, a lesser degree of recognition is accorded unions which received at least 10 percent of the vote. This so-called "formal recognition" obligates management to "consult" with the union, but not to negotiate a written agreement. In addition, the Post Office Dept. said it will continue to "consult" with all national organizations, but will negotiate only with unions which have a majority.

Contract Talks Slated

Postal officials said preliminary contract talks will get under way in August, with full-scale negotiations starting about Sept. 15. Under an agreement reached with all unions, talks at the regional and local levels will not begin until a national agreement is reached.

While many items bargained for in private industry will continue to be set by Congress, including pay and retirement benefits, the negotiations will cover such matters as promotion policies, job and shift assignments, grievance procedures, seniority rights, production standards, overtime work, safety, and vacation scheduling.

Supplementary agreements reached with the department's 15 regional offices and with local postmasters may not contradict terms of national agreements, even if different unions are involved.

All voting was by mail during the last two weeks of June. Ballots were counted in the presence of union observers in 15 regional offices of the Post Office Dept.

Of the 470,000 employes eligible to vote, 78.8 percent returned valid ballots, the department announced.

Ribicoff Wins Nomination For Senate

Hartford, Conn. — Abraham A. Ribicoff, former governor and recently resigned Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, won nomination as Democratic candidate for the Senate in the party's state convention here.

Ribicoff defeated Rep. Frank Kowalski, a two-term Democratic congressman-at-large, by a wide margin for the party's nomination to face Rep. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr., (R) in the election. Kowalski failed to get the minimum 20 percent of the vote required to challenge Ribicoff in a primary election.

Kowalski was offered support for renomination for congressman at large by Ribicoff and State Democratic Chairman John M. Bailey but declined to run unless all three other candidates would withdraw. The nomination went to Bernard Grabowski.

Gov. John N. Dempsey, former lieutenant governor who succeeded Ribicoff when the latter entered the Kennedy cabinet, was renominated for another term.

Ribicoff and Seely-Brown will battle for the Senate seat being vacated by Republican Sen. Prescott Bush, who is retiring. Dempsey will run against John Alsop, a first-time candidate of the Republicans.

N. J. Voting At Low Point In Newark

Newark, N. J.—Fewer eligibles are registered to vote in Newark than in any other city in New Jersey—and fewer of those who are registered actually vote, according to a statewide study of voting habits by the New Jersey AFL-CIO.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Vincent J. Murphy said the survey showed that of Newark's 262,578 citizens 21 years or older, only 152,089, or 57 percent, are registered. Last November, he added, but 37 percent of the registered went to the polls.

The study also covered eight other cities—Atlantic City, Camden, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Paterson, Passaic, Perth Amboy and Trenton. In first place was Perth Amboy with 80 percent of the eligible population registered and 61 percent of the registered actually voting.

The best showing among the state's 21 counties was made by Cape May with about 92 percent registered—29,646 out of a total of 32,091 eligible, and 65 percent voting.

Burlington County had the poorest registration record, Murphy said the study showed. With 132,890 eligible voters, only 91,475, or 68 percent, had qualified to vote. Fewer than 65,000, or 56 percent, went to the polls on the last election day.

Senate Vote Shapes Health Care Issue

Kennedy, Meany Call on Public To Return Favorable Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

new the fight for the health care program in January, telling the public that "with your support in November, this will pass in 1963."

The Senate vote occurred on a motion to table—and thus kill—an amendment introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. Mex.) and co-sponsored by 20 other Democratic and five Republican senators, attaching the health insurance plan as a rider to the House-passed public welfare bill.

Only the five Republican co-sponsors broke from GOP ranks to join 43 Democrats in opposing the tabling motion. Twenty-one Democrats—chiefly from the Southern bloc—teamed with 31 Republicans to kill the amendment.

Anderson-King Revised

The proposal would have provided basic benefits of 90 days hospitalization and up to 180 days of nursing home care financed under the social security system, as proposed in the original measure co-authored by Anderson and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.).

Modifications worked out by Anderson and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) would have "blanketed in" retired persons not covered by social security or railroad retirement, permitted assignment of much of the administrative work to private health insurance organizations such as Blue Cross and allowed beneficiaries the option of keeping privately insured plans giving at least the statutory benefits.

Key to the defeat of the proposal was Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), who only a few weeks earlier had co-sponsored the Anderson-Javits amendment.

"If Randolph had voted with us I think we would have got Hayden," said Anderson, referring to Sen. Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.). "But since we lost Randolph, we lost Hayden, too." (A tie vote would have beaten the tabling motion.)

Randolph's Explanation

If the motion to table had failed, Anderson was confident the amendment would attract additional votes from senators who opposed the procedure used in appending it to a House-passed measure without clearance by the Senate Finance Committee.

Randolph said in explanation of his vote that he feared the health care rider would have endangered passage of the entire welfare bill and that this would have tragic consequences for some 12,500 West Virginia families benefitting from aid to dependent children of the unemployed. West Virginia Democratic leaders, including county chairmen and Gov. William W. Barron (D), "tried everything we could," one leader stated, to persuade Randolph to support the bill.

Following the rollcall on the health care amendment, the Senate passed the welfare bill by voice vote. This measure, aimed at encouraging rehabilitation of families on relief, extends the program of aid to dependent children, which expired June 30, and increases federal grants for other state welfare programs. House and Senate conferees quickly agreed on a $300 million compromise reconciling differences between the two versions of the measure.

Anderson said he was "not going to abandon" the health care fight and predicted that the issue would mean the difference between victory and defeat for some House and Senate members this fall.

Javits, too, said he would "try again next year," observing that congressional members would have to "account for their votes" to the public.

Democratic party and congressional leaders joined in predicting that the vote would be a key election issue.

At a "school" for party candidates, House Speaker John W. McCormack (Mass.) said the Senate vote against health care had "made it a real, living, dynamic issue."

'Send More Democrats'

House Democratic Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) said the defeat "should teach us the lesson of a vote" and that the way to get more progressive legislation was to "send us 10 to 20 more Democrats." He said most GOP members of Congress were following a policy of "complete obstructionism."

Democratic National Chairman John M. Bailey accused New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) and former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon of standing "mute" during the debate over the health care amendment "that was supposed to be acceptable to liberal Republicans."

Calling the Senate score "Rockefeller Republicans 5—Goldwater Republicans 31," Bailey declared the "myth that the Republican Party has a strong liberal wing was completely debunked."

The American Medical Association, chief opponent of the social security method of financing health care for the aged, said the Senate vote was "in the public interest."

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Ia.), GOP policy chairman, said the vote "won't hurt Republicans at all as a party" but would hurt "some of the President's henchmen who voted with him."

"This certainly demonstrated that this is another major Administration policy that has been repudiated with the help of his own party," Hickenlooper declared. "I think the public has been substantially awakened to the fallacies of this proposal."

President Kennedy's Statement on Health Care

Following is the text of Pres. Kennedy's statement on the defeat in the Senate of his health care proposals:

The Medical Care for the Aged bill was defeated in the United States Senate. A switch of two votes in the Senate would have provided, I believe, for its passage.

I believe this is a most serious defeat for every American family, for the 17 million Americans who are over 65, whose means of support, whose livelihood is certainly lessened over what it was in their working days, who are more inclined to be ill, who will more likely be in hospitals, who are less able to pay their bills.

I think they have suffered a serious setback today. But this issue is not confined to them. All those Americans who have parents, who are liable to be ill, and who have children to educate at the same time, mothers and fathers in their 30s and 40s.

I believe they have suffered a serious setback. In 1960, with Sen. Anderson, I introduced the medical care for the aged. A change of four votes in the Senate in 1960 would have provided for its passage. This year we came closer.

I think the American people are going to make a decision in November as to whether they want this bill, and similar bills, to be passed, or whether they want it to be defeated. Nearly all the Republicans and a handful of Democrats joined with them to give us today's setback.

The election in 1960 was very close. It has meant that nearly every vote in the House and Senate is close. Some we win by one or two votes; others we lose. We have to decide, the United States, in 1962, in November, in the Congressional elections, whether we want to stand still or whether we want to support this kind of legislation for the benefit of the people.

You are going to have a chance to make that judgment. I hope that we will return in November a Congress that will support a program like medical care for the aged, a program which has been fought by the American Medical Association and successfully defeated. This bill will be introduced in January, 1963. I hope it will pass. With your support in November, this will pass in 1963.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Health Bill Motion

Following is the Senate roll call vote on a motion by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.) to table, and thus kill, the Anderson-Javits welfare bill amendment to provide health insurance for the aged under the social security system:

FOR KILLING THE AMENDMENT

Democrats—21

Byrd (Va.)	Holland (Fla.)	Robertson (Va.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Russell (Ga.)
Ellender (La.)	Kerr (Okla.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Ervin N. C.)	Long (La.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Monroney (Okla.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Hill (Ala.)	Randolph (W. Va.)	Thurmond (S. C.)

Republicans—31

Aiken (Vt.)	Curtis (Neb.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Allott (Colo.)	Dirksen (Ill.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Beall (Md.)	Dworshak (Idaho)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Bennett (Utah)	Fong (Hawaii)	Scott (Pa.)
Boggs (Del.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Smith (Me.)
Bottum (S. D.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Tower (Tex.)
Bush (Conn.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Wiley (Wis.)
Butler (Md.)	Miller (Iowa)	Williams (Del.)
Capehart (Ind.)	Morton (Ky.)	Young (N. D.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Mundt (S. D.)	
Cotton (N. H.)	Murphy (N. H.)	

AGAINST KILLING THE AMENDMENT

Democrats—43

Anderson (N. M.)	Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Hartke (Ind.)	Morse (Ore.)
Bible (Nev.)	Hickey (Wyo.)	Moss (Utah)
Burdick (N. D.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Muskie (Me.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Neuberger (Ore.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Johnston (S. C.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Carroll (Colo.)	Kefauver (Tenn.)	Pell (R. I.)
Chavez (N. M.)	Lausche (Ohio)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Church (Idaho)	Long (Hawaii)	Smith (Mass.)
Clark (Pa.)	Long (Mo.)	Symington (Mo.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Williams (N. J.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Engle (Calif.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Young (Ohio)
Gore (Tenn.)	McGee (Wyo.)	
Gruening (Alaska)	McNamara (Mich.)	

Republicans—5

Case (N. J.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Kuchel (Calif.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Keating (N.Y.)	

Eagles to Present Award to McDonald

Pittsburgh—The Fraternal Order of Eagles will present its Green-Murray award for "outstanding leadership and statesmanship" to Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers at the FOE's annual convention here Aug. 3.

The award, a bronze plaque, memorializes the late William Green, president of the former AFL, and the late Philip Murray, president of the former CIO. Both were active Eagles in their lifetimes.

McDonald, an AFL-CIO vice president, succeeded Murray as USWA president in 1953.

Unions Spur Labor Day Safety Drive

The trade union movement will again spearhead a national drive to prevent the Labor Day weekend from being marred by accidental deaths and injuries.

Last year's campaign resulted in a safety record for the amount of travel which took place during the three-day holiday. But there were still 386 traffic deaths and 83 swimming and boating accidents.

Such tragedies, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared, "have no place in the celebration of labor's national holiday." He called on "every AFL-CIO affiliate" to "do its utmost" to make the 1962 Labor Day weekend safe.

AFL-CIO Vice-Pres. Joseph A. Beirne is chairman of the steering committee for the annual campaign, which is sponsored by the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council. Cooperating groups include the AFL-CIO's Occupational Health & Safety Committee, leading unions and ladies' auxiliaries.

Citations Planned

Participation of unions and union officials in the drive will be acknowledged by certificates of recognition from the National Safety Council.

Local unions may request free packets of safety campaign material and ideas from the labor department of the National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

The Labor Day packet contains a list of suggested activities, a poster, drafts of a safety talk and a news release and other safety promotion aids.

7-21-62

CWA Aides Get Taste of Liberal Arts

New Brunswick, N. J.—Nine members and trainees of the Communications Workers staff have completed an 11-week training program designed by the Rutgers Institute of Management & Labor Relations to provide a taste of liberal education for union leaders.

The program was the first portion of a six-month experiment aimed at giving the CWA staffers a long look at accepted ideas and to reinforce or revise them in an atmosphere of critical or constructive thinking.

Five Rutgers departments cooperated in teaching and in giving the students a battery of psychological and reading tests on such books as "The Hairy Ape," the plays of Ibsen, "Issues of the Sixties" and "The Human Meaning of Social Sciences."

The curriculum included trips to the New York theater, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Hayden Planetarium and the United Nations. Classroom subjects included history, effective communications, reading improvement, political science, psychology, sociology, anthropology, library service, labor arbitration, economics, labor law, art and music.

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Trade Bill 'Basic' in Fight For Freedom, Meany Says

40-Hours Bill Goes ToKennedy

The Senate has passed unanimously and sent to the President a labor-backed bill requiring the payment of overtime rates on all government-assisted construction after 8 hours in any day and after 40 hours in a week.

Passage of the Administration-supported bill plugs gaps in both the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage laws and in a series of so-called "eight-hour" laws which date back to 1892.

Under these laws, government contractors were able to work employes seven days a week—up to 56 hours—at straight-time rates. This gave the non-union contractor a significant advantage over union firms which paid standard overtime rates. While some construction work was covered in last year's amendments to the Wage-Hour Act, the limit on hours would not have fully applied until 1965.

The bill also significantly broadened the coverage of the hours law by applying it to federally-assisted construction projects in addition to direct government construction.

While the Senate acted on the hours bill, the House passed—with weakening amendments—an equal pay for women measure.

Labor had strongly supported a federal ban on a "double standard" of pay for men and women, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler had urged approval of a bill by Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N.Y.) which would prohibit lower pay on the basis of sex for persons doing "comparable" work. The Zelenko bill also would have prohibited employers from cutting the pay of higher-paid men workers in order to equalize wages.

Amendments Weaken Bill

A coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats drastically weakened the measure by adopting a business groups' proposal substituting the phrase "equal work" for "comparable work." Supporters of the original bill pointed out that this might make it possible for an employer to evade the law on the basis of insignificant differences in the work performed.

The coalition also succeeded in knocking out the bar against wage-cutting. The bill then was passed and sent to the Senate with only a few scattered votes in opposition.

The day before the House acted on the bill, Pres. Kennedy issued an executive order barring discrimination against wom-

(Continued on Page 8)

AFL-CIO Unions Top Postal Vote

By David L. Perlman

Complete returns from the first nationwide collective bargaining election ever held among federal employes have underscored a massive victory for AFL-CIO postal unions, which won exclusive rights to bargain nationally for 417,000 out of a possible 495,000 workers.

The nationwide mail ballot was the largest union representation election ever held in the United States.

Four affiliates—the Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks, Motor Vehicle Employes and Special Delivery Messengers—won national recognition by polling a majority of votes cast in their bargaining units. A fifth AFL-CIO union, the Mail Handlers, won the most votes in its unit but fell short of a majority.

Final though unofficial tallies announced by the Post Office Dept. showed a total of 382,260 votes cast—a 77 percent return of the ballots mailed to postal employes in 35,000 communities.

Carriers Lead Vote

For national and regional representation, the two categories in which the count has been completed, the Post Office announced these results:

- The Letter Carriers won bargaining rights for the nation's 164,200 city carriers. The NALC polled 121,552 of the 131,045 ballots cast by carriers and also won exclusive recognition in all 15 geographical regions of the Post Office

(Continued on Page 7)

APPRENTICESHIP STAMP design is unveiled by Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day, left, and Sen. Frank Church (D), in whose home state of Idaho nationwide impetus for the stamp was first generated more than four years ago. The 4-cent commemorative of the 25th anniversary of the National Apprenticeship Act will be issued in Washington Aug. 31 as a climax to National Apprenticeship Month. **(See story, Page 7)**

Meany Seeks 'Quarantine'

Coup in Peru Seen Blow to Freedom

The military coup d'etat in Peru is a "serious blow to the cause of democracy" and an "inherent danger to the trade union movement" of that country, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

In a telegram to Pres. Kennedy, Meany said that the AFL-CIO "unreservedly supports" the United States decision to break diplomatic relations with Peru and to cancel all Alliance for Progress projects under way and scheduled for that country.

Warning of "danger to the very lives of the Peruvian democratic trade union leaders," the federation president urged Kennedy to move through the Organization of American States to "quarantine" Peru "while it remains in the grip of military dictatorship."

"The workers of Peru who are our brothers deserve and shall have the unstinting support of the American labor movement," he added. He expressed confidence that free labor throughout the world will work "to the end that their freedom shall be guaranteed, their democratic rights restored and their constitutional government reinstated."

The army junta struck in the dead of night to depose the government in an effort to override the June 10 Peruvian elections, in which the highest number of votes for the presidency was won by Popular Revolutionary Party Candidate Victor Raul Haya de la Torre.

President Arrested

Raising a charge of fraud, the army had vainly attempted to pressure Pres. Manuel Prado y Ugarteche to declare the election void. Prado, a conservative, and the National Election Board refused to yield. The junta's answer was to ring the presidential palace with

(Continued on Page 6)

Adjustment Aid Called 'Essential'

The Kennedy Administration's trade expansion bill is a "basic weapon . . . we cannot do without" in the worldwide "struggle to preserve human freedom," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared as the Senate Finance Committee moved into apparently lengthy hearings on the House-passed measure.

Meany stressed anew, however, that labor's support of the bill is conditioned on inclusion of the trade adjustment features proposed by the Administration. These would extend various forms of federal aid to workers, industries and communities adversely affected by a rise in imports.

Noting that adjustment assistance is still considered a "controversial" question in Congress, the federation president said:

"This causes us the greatest concern. In our opinion there is no question whatever that adjustment assistance is essential to the success of trade expansion. And as we have said many times before, it is indispensable to our support of the program as a whole."

The bill would give the President broad powers to cut or eliminate tariffs in negotiation with other trading nations. It is aimed particularly at meeting competition from the booming European Common Market and preserving the six-nation area as a major market for U.S. goods.

Meany said labor endorsed the bill's objective of increasing the volume of America's foreign trade because expanded trade "will

(Continued on Page 8)

Arkansas Sets $1.50 Assessment For Broad State Labor Program

Little Rock, Ark.—A 16-point legislative "program of progress" to be financed by a per capita assessment of $1.50 a year was adopted overwhelmingly by a special convention of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO.

Designed to raise nearly $350,000 in the 1960s for political education and public relations on behalf of the state's union workers, the program was hailed by State AFL-CIO Pres. George Ellison and Sec.-Treas. J. Bill Becker as possibly the "most important single step" ever taken by the state federation.

The special convention's action made Arkansas the sixth state labor body in the South to levy an assessment earmarked for a comprehensive, long-range state political and legislative program. The first, in Louisiana, was credited with a large role in winning repeal of the state's so-called "right-to-work" law—the only one in the South to be erased from the statute books so far.

Similar programs also have been set in motion in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and—earlier this year—South Carolina.

Deputy Dir. Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education cautioned the 214 delegates from all parts of Arkansas that the program would not achieve all their objectives overnight. But with persistent effort, he said, gains would come over a period of time.

Strong support for the program also was voiced by other speakers, including COPE Area Dir. Daniel A. Powell, Pres. Steve A. Para of the Tennessee State AFL-CIO and Pres. Claude Ramsay of the Mississippi state federation.

High on the priority list under the new program is a poll tax registration drive aimed at sharply increasing the proportion of union members, relatives and friends who are qualified to vote—now estimated at about 30 percent of the potential of 283,000. Minimum objectives are to raise the qualified labor vote to between 40 and 50 percent by the 1964 primary and to 60 to 70 percent by 1956.

Among the legislative goals are:

- Repeal of Arkansas' so-called

(Continued on Page 2)

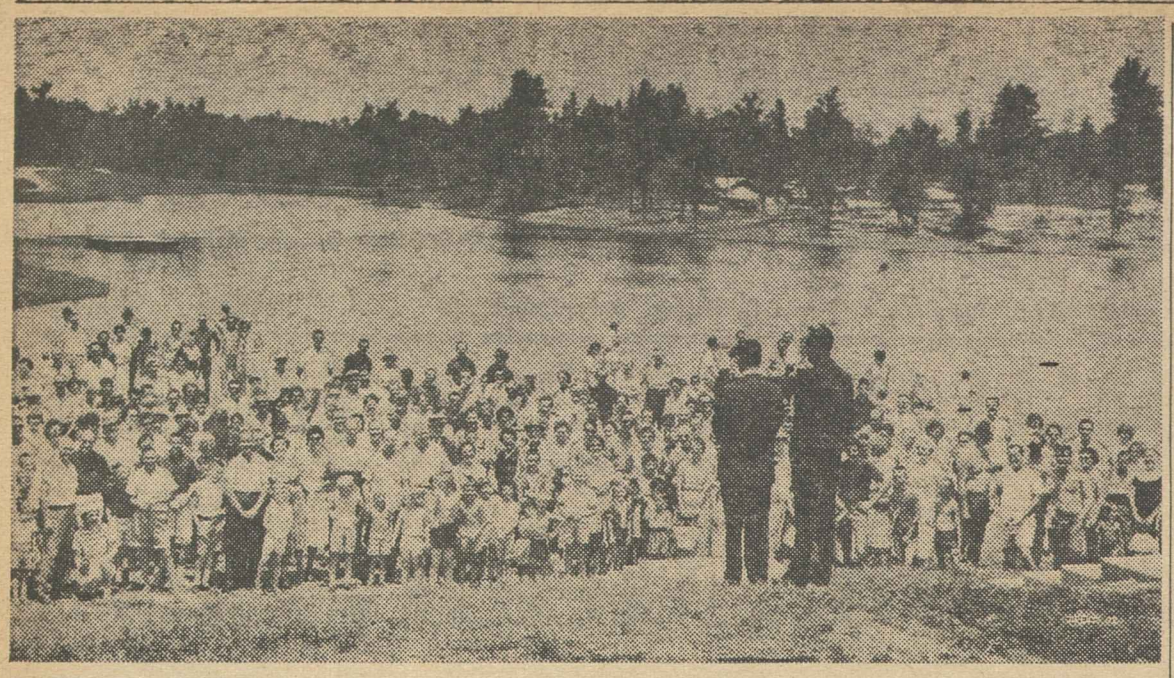
Saskatchewan Doctors End 23-Day Revolt

Saskatoon, Sask.—Saskatchewan's doctors have ended a 23-day revolt against the province's comprehensive program of prepaid medical care after winning some concessions from the government but without forcing the complete suspension of the plan they had originally demanded.

The rebellion, which since July 1 had left the province's 900,000 residents with only minimal medical services and had drawn wide condemnation, was settled in negotiations between Premier Woodrow S. Lloyd and Dr. H. D. Dalgleish, president of the Saskatchewan College of Physicians & Surgeons.

The Canadian Labor Congress branded the physicians' tactics a "mutiny" which constituted "open

(Continued on Page 7)



LAKE UNITY IS WHAT the Tobacco Workers call the 118-acre recreation area Local 176 has bought for the use of members and guests near Durham, N. C. Pictured on dedication day are some of the hundreds of those who attended. Principal speakers included AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Carey E. Haigler, Pres. W. M. Barbee of the North Carolina State AFL-CIO, Pres. T. W. Overcash of Local 176, TWIU Sec.-Treas. R. J. Petree, and other labor, civic and management officials, the latter from Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. The union has set aside 25 acres for Boy Scout use and may reserve another area for Girl Scouts.

Arbiter Makes Award to ILG:

Runaway Firm Told To Pay $108,000

New York—A runaway garment firm, Judy Bond, Inc., has been hit by an arbitrator's order to pay $108,762.14 in damages flowing from contract violations and by a National Labor Relations Board complaint charging unfair labor practices at the company's Brewton, Ala., plant.

In awarding the damages, George J. Mintzer, impartial arbiter for the blouse industry, sustained charges brought by the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers that Judy Bond had breached the union's collective agreement with blouse industry employers.

NLRB Regional Dir. John F. LeBus in New Orleans issued the board complaint against Judy Bond's Brewton Fashions division and against the United Garment Workers. The complaint charges that company officials and the UGWA coerced plant workers into joining the UGWA and intimidated them against joining the ILGWU, and that the contract between the firm and the UGWA therefore was illegal.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its April meeting, gave the ILGWU clearance to proceed with an organizing drive at the Brewton plant despite the existence of the UGWA contract. In the first application of the justification section of the new internal disputes plan, the council found that the UGWA had signed a three-year agreement with Judy Bond in the face of a request from the ILGWU not to do so because of the latter's strike against the firm.

Mintzer's award ordered Judy Bond to pay:

- Damages of $61,000 for work channeled to non-union production, "a serious violation" of the firm's obligation under the contract to make all of its products in union shops.
- Obligated contributions of $22,460.82 to the industry health and welfare fund, based on the non-union production.
- Overtime and underpayments totaling $25,301.32 to shipping clerks required to work a 40-hour week rather than the 35-hour week set forth in the contract.

In addition, Mintzer ordered the firm to make available to the union for inspection its records for the last quarter of 1961. New charges against the company will be brought if further violations are uncovered for that period, the ILGWU said.

The arbiter ruled that "while the contract is in force, a member of the association does not relieve himself of liability by resigning from the association."

Judy Bond broke away from the manufacturers' association last December, closed its New York operations, obtained a plant in Brewton and moved all production south.

At the time, the ILGWU and the employers were completing negotiations on a renewal of their agreement.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky said the union was confident that additional NLRB charges it has filed against the company would be sustained. These accuse Judy Bond of refusal to bargain by its untimely withdrawal from the employer's association, failure to notify the ILGWU or bargain with it over its intention to move its production, and attempting to avoid ILGWU contract conditions and standards.

Meanwhile, the union is continuing its strike activities at Judy Bond's Birmingham, Ala., warehouse and its organizing drive at the Brewton plant.

Arkansas Labor Votes Funds for Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

"right-to-work" law to permit "freedom of contract between employers and employes."

- Increases and improvements in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation.
- Extension of the deadline for poll tax collections to 30 days before primary and general elections to encourage greater voter participation.
- Enactment of a "little Davis-Bacon" law to assure payment of prevailing wages on public construction work.
- Improvements in the public school system, including higher teachers' salaries and reorganization of school districts.
- Legislation to outlaw professional strikebreakers and their agencies in the state.
- Revision of state tax laws to reduce the burden on low and middle income groups and require corporations and utilities to pay their fair share.
- A statewide minimum wage of at least $1 an hour and a ceiling on the workweek for workers not covered by federal standards.
- A constitutional amendment to require secret ballots in all elections.
- Repeal of such state anti-labor laws as the so-called "anti-violence act" and the railroad anti-picketing law.

Trade Group Pact Won by Cap Workers

New York—A citywide work stoppage of cap makers in 130 shops brought quick results here for Hatters Local 2 in the form of new contracts with improved wages and working conditions.

Two of the three manufacturers' groups that deal with Local 2 signed general two-year agreements within a day after 2,000 workers left their shops for a mass meeting at Cooper Union. The third was expected to sign shortly.

The general stoppage was scheduled to continue until individual shops have agreed to new terms. The union's goals include a provision that all workers shall join the union after the first six weeks of employment; wage increases, new minimums for lower-paid workers, call-in pay and other improvements.

The stoppage was the second in recent years. It was voted at a citywide rally July 19 after repeated meetings between the union and employers' groups failed to bring a settlement. The manufacturers' groups are the Empire State Cloth Hat & Cap Manufacturers Association, the National Headwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., and the Uniform Manufacturers Exchange, Inc.

Vested Rights Limited In Runaway Plant Case

Detroit—A U.S. Court of Appeals has overturned a lower court ruling holding that employes of a "runaway" Detroit plant had a vested right to jobs at the plant's new location in Tennessee.

The three-judge 6th Circuit Court in Cincinnati ruled unanimously that contract language negotiated by Auto Workers Local 80 with the Gemmer Mfg. division of the Ross Gear & Tool Co., Inc., gave no seniority and recall rights to employes in company plants located outside the city limits of Detroit.

In the contract the company recognized the union as "the exclusive representative of its employes in its plant or plants . . . located within the city limits of Detroit for the purpose of collective bargaining . . . on wages, hours and conditions of employment."

This language was "plain" and "unambiguous," the court said, and Gemmer employes acquired no seniority rights at the Tennessee plant under the 1958 union-company agreement.

Gemmer employes were laid off last fall when the gear plant was moved to a new building in Lebanon, Tenn., subsidized by that city. Five UAW members sued as individuals, acting for themselves and other employes. Their suit cited a 1961 decision by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in another "runaway plant" case involving the Glidden Co., which had closed its Durkee Famous Foods plant at Elmhurst, N. Y., and opened a new plant in Bethlehem, Pa.

The Glidden ruling was that employes at the Durkee Foods plant had vested rights, such as seniority, that continued in existence even after the plant was moved. The 6th Circuit said the Glidden ruling did not apply to Gemmer because the contract language was different—no specific geographical limitation was spelled out between Glidden and the union.

The judges added that it was not until May 9, 1961, following the decision in the Glidden case, that the union changed a request for transfer rights to a claim that such rights were legal under Glidden. This was a "new and different construction," the court said in reversing the lower court.

Woodworkers Ratify Coast Pact in Canada

Vancouver, B. C.—A master agreement giving approximately 25,000 members of the Woodworkers on Canada's West Coast wage increases of 8 cents an hour retroactive to June 15, with another 8 cents next year, has been ratified by the union's Policy Committee.

The new pact sets the minimum rate for common labor at $2 an hour this year and $2.08 cents effective June 15, 1963. Employes with 20 years or more of service received a fourth week of paid vacation, medical coverage was improved, and the check-off clause was strengthened.

H. McCartney, USWA Aide, Dies at 46

Pittsburgh—Howard McCartney, 46, Steelworkers public relations director, died July 26 at Mercy Hospital following a heart attack the previous day.

With the exception of four years of World War II service with the Army, McCartney had been active in the labor movement for his entire adult life. He joined the Steelworkers Organizing Committee, the forerunner of the USWA, at its inception in 1936. Before that he had worked with the Mine Workers Dist. 5 office in Pittsburgh.

He was managing editor of Steel Labor until his appointment in 1959 as director of public relations for USWA and formerly was a vice president of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald expressed "deep grief" over the loss of "a lifelong friend and fellow worker."

Survivors include his wife, Alma, and his three daughters.

NLRB Cites Oil Firm In Gas Station Firings

Detroit—A gasoline station operator who fired four workers for joining a union was an employe of an oil company, not an "independent contractor," and the oil company is responsible for unfair labor practices, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

In a 3-2 decision the board ordered the Site Oil Co. of Missouri and Michigan to bargain collectively if and when operations are resumed at a Site station on West Eight-Mile Road here. The station was damaged by fire recently. The board also ordered the company to reinstate the four fired employes and make them whole for lost earnings.

Three board members upheld the findings of Trial Examiner Louis Libbin—Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown. Members Boyd Leedom and Philip Ray Rodgers dissented on the ground that the "total picture" of the station operations reflects an "independent contractor" relationship. In addition, they said, the decision would have an "unsettling effect" on many long-established relationships in the industry.

The majority found that under the "right of control" test required by the law, Site was the actual employer. It owned the station and equipment which it leased subject to termination on 30 days' notice, with Site holding the right to cancel on 24 hours' notice if the station was operated contrary to terms of the lease.

Other lease provisions required that the station be open 24 hours a day, that attendants wear Site uniforms, and that the lessee refrain from selling any other oil company's products without written approval of Site. The board majority said it was satisfied that Site reserved for itself extensive control over daily operations of the station, first run by a company supervisor and then by Baron Herman as lessee.

The examiner had cited 16 service rules which Site had posted at the station.

Living Costs Reach New Peak in June

Living costs reached a record high level in June, largely because of sharp increases in fresh fruit prices, the Labor Dept.'s monthly report showed.

The Consumer Price Index at 105.3 was up one-tenth of 1 percent from the May figure—and 1.2 percent above June 1961. The June index means it now takes $10.53 to buy the same goods and services that cost $10 in the base period of 1957-59.

A companion report issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed net spendable earnings of factory workers up slightly to a new high for June. After-tax take-home pay averaged $85.91 for a worker with three dependents and $78.24 for a worker with no dependents.

NLRB Charges Filed:

Aerospace Unions Postpone Scheduled Strike for 60 Days

Los Angeles—Negotiations on contracts affecting more than 100,000 aerospace industry workers were resumed here as two unions acceded to the request of Pres. Kennedy to postpone their scheduled strike for 60 days.

Members of the Machinists and the Auto Workers, who had set July 23 as their strike deadline, voted to give holdout missile and plane makers more time to reach an acceptable agreement.

Joint bargaining teams for the two unions returned to the bargaining table as Kennedy, acting at the request of the Federal Mediation Service, appointed a three-man review board to hear the issues and make recommendations in the dispute within 60 days.

Sharply critical of the refusal of other major firms to reach a comparable agreement, the IAM and UAW filed unfair labor practice charges against three—Lockheed, Convair and North American—on the ground that they insist on negotiating separate agreements at each plant though they meet jointly to plan strategy.

It is an open secret in southern California, union spokesmen said in a statement, that "these companies are involved in a conspiracy to thwart free collective bargaining and to deny workers their rights" under the law.

The charges, filed here with the regional Labor Relations Board, charge the companies with violating specified sections of the National Labor Relations Act.

The board named by Kennedy consists of George W. Taylor of the Wharton School of Finance & Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, Charles C. Killingsworth of Michigan State University, and Ralph T. Seward of Washington, labor relations consultant. The latter two are permanent umpires under the contract between the Steelworkers and Bethlehem Steel.

The request for a strike postponement was approved by the IAM at plants of the Lockheed Aircraft Co. and the Convair Div. of the General Dynamics Corp., and by UAW locals at North American Aviation, Inc., and the Ryan Aeronautics Co., San Diego.

IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes said the unions are "deeply disappointed" by the refusal of aerospace manufacturers thus far to give their employes what other firms have given, but that work will continue without interruption.

The chief difficulty, he said, is the "pathologic hostility" of some companies to organized labor. Equal treatment with employes in comparable industries "remains our basic goal," said Hayes.

UAW Rejects Two Offers

At membership meetings the UAW locals rejected contract offers by North American and Ryan which were similar to terms proposed July 16 by Douglas Aircraft but did not contain an agency-shop clause.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said he regretted the President had been forced to intervene because labor relations in the world's "most modern industry" are "controlled by men of primitive class struggle mentality," whose resistance to policies long accepted by most American industries has "precipitated a breakdown" in collective bargaining.

Normal economic pressures are not at work on aerospace management and consequently, Woodcock said, "their representatives sit immobile . . . serene and smug in the knowledge that . . . their profits" and other income will "continue to be subsidized by the taxpayer."

The agency shop, or some stronger form of union security, has been a chief objective of the IAM and the UAW in negotiations this year for contracts covering some 400,000 industry workers. The agency shop offered by Douglas represents a compromise of the demand for a union shop requiring all employes to be union members. It requires that non-members employed at Douglas pay the equivalent of union dues as a service fee.

Douglas Workers Vote

Some 22,000 Douglas workers are balloting on the proposed new three-year contract.

The new Douglas contract, if ratified, would run to July 15, 1965, and would provide general wage increases of 17 to 25 cents, additional increases of 4 to 8 cents hourly at the Charlotte, N. C., plant, the agency shop, and other benefits.

Runaway Loses Appeal From Order to Return

St. Louis—An arbiter's finding and a court order directing a runaway firm to return to St. Louis have been upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The 8th Circuit Court refused to disturb a district court order of last year against the Selb & Blades Mfg. Co., which laid off employes in 1960 and moved its machinery and work to new plants in Arkansas and Colorado.

The latest ruling means that the company must:

- Restore the jobs here of 167 laid-off members.
- Give them back pay of about $190,000, with interest from Jan. 11, 1962.

The appeals court cited a long list of U.S. Supreme Court decisions upholding the lower court ruling against the airplane parts manufacturer. The facts were as follows:

The company negotiated a two-year contract with IAM Dist. 9 with a clause providing it would not subcontract work customarily performed by members of the bargaining unit so long as equipment and personnel were available in St. Louis. It further provided that, if subcontracting should prove necessary, every effort would be made to give the work to an IAM shop.

The contract went into effect July 1, 1960. A few months later management decided, against union protests, to move the work to new plants it had established at Rector and Walnut Ridge, Ark., and in the Denver area. A series of layoffs followed here.

The union charged the company with the contract violation and an impartial arbiter ordered Selb & Blades to rehire 167 workers and pay them back wages. When the employer refused to comply the case was taken to court where U.S. District Judge George A. Moore upheld the arbiter.

Employes at the runaway plants in Arkansas later joined the IAM and now are members of Lodge 1568 in Walnut Ridge and Lodge 1920 in Rector.

Hikes End Strike At Plastics Firm

Detroit—Members of Auto Workers Local 155 at the Detroit Plastic Molding Co., ended a seven-week strike after winning wage increases, the first paid holidays and vacations they have had, night shift premiums of 5 to 10 cents an hour, seniority rights and grievance procedure.

The one-year pact, first since employes of the Roseville, Mich., plant voted for the UAW, provides wage hikes of 8 cents an hour for 100 workers earning less than $1.50 an hour and 5 cents for 50 to 60 workers earning more than $1.50.

The union expressed its thanks to "the people of Roseville who recognized the justice of our claims," the mayor and city council majority "who refused to be stampeded into unwise action."

Pollak Takes USIA Post In Japan

Harry H. Pollak, staff representative in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, has been named labor adviser to the U.S. Information Agency in Japan.

He will direct the new union-to-union exchange program under which about 80 Japanese union leaders will come to the U.S. this fiscal year under the sponsorship of AFL-CIO unions, and leaders of the counterpart U.S. unions will go to Japan. He is serving on leave of absence from the federation.

Pollak, born in Passaic, N.J., was graduated from Rutgers University as a member of Phi Beta Kappa and received a master's degree in international relations from the University of Chicago. He joined the Dept. for Intl. Affairs of the former CIO in 1951 and has represented both the CIO and the AFL-CIO in many important projects in this country and in many other parts of the world. In April 1961, Pres. George Meany named him AFL-CIO liaison to the Peace Corps, where he has served since.

A World War II bomber crew veteran who was shot down over Germany after 30 combat missions and who received the Distinguished Flying Cross, he has lectured widely to labor, university and community bodies on international labor problems. A member of the Newspaper Guild, he has been editor of the English edition of ORIT's Facts and Figures and assistant editor of the ORIT Inter-American Labor Bulletin.

HARRY H. POLLAK

Trend to Rail Mergers Branded National Peril

The growing trend towards railroad mergers "endangers national security and threatens the public interest," the AFL-CIO has warned.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the AFL-CIO is "in full agreement" with the position taken by the Railway Labor Executives' Association for legislation which would block action on pending railroad mergers until 1964.

The federation's views were expressed in a letter to Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), sponsor of the bill and chairman of the Anti-Trust subcommittee which approved the measure the next day, with four Democrats voting for the bill and the three subcommittee Republicans opposed.

The Kefauver bill would suspend temporarily the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve mergers which reduce competition until Congress can make a thorough study of the problem. Biemiller wrote:

"We believe Congress should have full opportunity to study the inadequacies of the present law and of ICC procedures. We believe such a study by Congress should result in new legislation which will permit railroad mergers only under conditions which will adequately protect the public interest."

Engineers, PAA Agree To Settlement Formula

The Flight Engineers have agreed to cancel a strike notice against Pan American World Airways, and the union and management accepted a proposal by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg for settling their dispute over wages, working conditions and crew complement.

It was the second agreement, subject to membership approval, on a method of settling disputes between three major airlines and the engineers over the status of FEIA members in the crews of jet airliners.

Trans World Airlines and the FEIA had agreed June 21 to accept Goldberg's proposal for settling their differences.

Eastern Air Lines, whose engineers have been on strike since June 23, turned down the peace proposal on two occasions but agreed, at AFL-CIO News press time, to meet with Goldberg. Goldberg also was meeting with the FEIA and the Air Line Pilots.

The engineers had accepted the Goldberg formula for disposition of the dispute and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged Eastern management to do the same, saying "It is a sound proposal and, in the public interest, I urge Eastern Air Lines to agree also without further delay."

Goldberg said the proposals accepted by Pan American, Trans World and the Flight Engineers committee were the same as the one made to Eastern and its chapter of the FEIA. In it he recommended:

- That the parties agree to final and binding arbitration of all unresolved economic and work-rule issues. If the parties cannot agree on an arbitrator he shall be selected by them from a panel nominated by the American Arbitration Association.
- That the parties reach agreement on the crew complement issue subject to the concurrence of the Airline Pilots to the extent the latter's interests are involved.

Goldberg also proposed and the parties agreed that on the crew complement issue — the makeup of jet plane crews—the negotiators will have the assistance of the secretary and under-secretary of labor, National Mediation Board member Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., Dr. Nathan P. Feinsinger and Federal Mediator G. S. McSwan.

Any crew complement issue not resolved is to be finally settled by such procedures as these named persons shall prescribe.

Eastern Air Lines at one time indicated willingness to accept Goldberg's formula for completing negotiations but later refused and resumed token service—two flights a day between New York and Miami.

Union Support Keeps AWIU Strike Going

Sheffield, Ala.—Aluminum Workers in the ninth month of a strike against the Union Aluminum Co. here will be able to hold out longer thanks to the support of the AFL-CIO and its unions, said Pres. Donald R. Smith of AWIU Local 265.

Expressing thanks to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for financial backing and support given by the federation's Executive Council, Smith said 150 pickets are taking their turns on the picket line, 24 hours a day, even those who have found other work.

The 300 men who walked out for a first contract last Nov. 16 are down to 275 but no production work has been attempted in the closed plant by the owners, William S. King and Elton Darby. The strikers have heard reports, Smith said, that the plant may be sold.

At a negotiating session last month, the union restated its claim for modest contract terms, with wage rates above the former level of $1.15 to $1.33 an hour. The owners declined, saying they have recently failed to win new business in competitive bidding on jobs.

Said Smith: "We're still holding firm, still hoping for a break."

Some of the strikers have worked for King since 1945, when he started making aluminum windows in an old warehouse. At that time he told union representatives he would be "glad to work out a contract" as soon as his business was established. Later he fought all union efforts and fired union supporters in an AWIU organizing drive.

AWIU Pres. Eddie R. Stahl said the union has received many contributions from AFL-CIO affiliates.

Stage Employes Set Convention for Sept. 10

The Theatrical Stage Employes have scheduled their convention for the Convention Center at Las Vegas, Nev., opening Sept. 10 and running through Sept. 14.

The Need Is Now

THE HEARINGS OF the House Ways & Means Committee may decide finally whether Congress will pass a tax cut bill this year, thus providing the increased purchasing power needed to give new life to a sluggish economy.

The government's published statistics have shown a pronounced slippage in the pace of recovery from the low point of the 1960-61 recession. The Gross National Product has not increased at the rate hoped for. The unemployment figure of 5.5 percent is intolerably high for a generally affluent nation to consider acceptable. And joblessness is understated rather than overstated in this percentage, because the work force has not increased as it normally would.

The remedy for this situation is to increase purchasing power, to add to the capacity of the people to buy the goods and services the business system can turn out.

In the last two Eisenhower recessions, a tax reduction policy was rejected. The result was that in neither case was there anything that could be called complete recovery.

A properly designed reduction in taxes, specifically for low-income and middle-income families, can have a powerful effect in making the history of this recovery a different one. It would inject literally billions of dollars into the spending stream, dollars that would be immediately and continuously spent for food and clothing, for housing and services.

A sweeping reform of the tax system is scheduled for consideration next year. But the need for correcting accumulated and complex inequities should not interfere with a temporary reduction of taxes in the low-income brackets now—not six or eight months from now.

The Ways & Means Committee hearings, under Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), provide the opportunity for a realistic examination of the facts. They offer a chance to move swiftly and decisively to spur the economy forward again.

Victory in the Post Office

THE NATION'S POSTAL WORKERS have won the final round in their fight for full union recognition.

It is a fight that goes back before the turn of the century, and for years was as bitter as any struggle of industrial workers to organize.

A New York City postmaster fired 150 letter carriers whom spies had identified as the most active members of the Knights of Labor. The president of the Chicago clerk's union was dismissed on charges that he "sought through the American Federation of Labor to influence legislation for post office clerks." A "gag order" prohibited postal employes from even writing their congressmen. At this moment organized labor led the successful campaign for the Lloyd-LaFollette Act of 1912, which prohibited dismissal or demotion because of union membership and guaranteed the right of petition.

Still it was a long road between mere permissive union membership and recognition and bargaining comparable to that guaranteed by the Wagner Act to workers in private industry. That road has now been traveled.

Under an executive order issued by Pres. Kennedy, unions representing a majority of workers in any branch of the government are entitled to exclusive recognition and the right to negotiate written agreements covering matters not requiring congressional action.

In overwhelming numbers, postal workers have voted for union representation—and for the AFL-CIO unions which have effectively fought their battles over the years.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Should Be 'Heartily Ashamed':

British Doctors Hit AMA Attack On Health Plan as 'Nonsense'

The following editorial from the British Medical Journal, organ of the British Medical Society, is a direct reply to the "vulgarity and cheapness" of attacks on Great Britain's National Health Service by the American Medical Association.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION is not without critics in its own country, and we may be confident that a great many doctors in the U.S.A. deplore, as we do, the vulgarity and cheapness of its past and present attacks on the National Health Service.

We have watched with some dismay the mushroom growth of the AMA's public relations activities and the colossal sums spent by it to defeat what our American colleagues call "socialized medicine." The dismay is at the probably inherent weakness of American medical services if such a vast effort has to be expended on misrepresentation of what is happening in Britain.

Three years ago, when AMA News published some nonsense about the NHS, we suggested that if the American Medical Association wanted "to be well prepared to deal with governmental plans for introducing compulsory health insurance into the U.S.A. they would be wiser . . . to find out how far American medicine falls behind in its services to the great American public." But the AMA still prefers to distract attention from the weaknesses of American medicine by hammering away at Britain's NHS.

An AMA leaflet entitled "A Case Against Socialized Medicine" is one of its propaganda efforts against the King-Anderson bill for the medical care of the aged. It consists of some 20 or so quotations from different sources, two of them from the BMJ and three cartoons, of which by now, we hope, the AMA is heartily ashamed.

We do not recall that those who favored the introduction of the NHS buttressed their case by distorted propaganda against such abuses as American doctors themselves have admitted—fee-splitting, over-charging, unnecessary operations, sending patients to "physician-owned drug stores," and so forth. We would not suggest that such abuses, and other disquieting aspects of what is in the U.S.A. called the "doctor business," call for such a violent corrective as "socialized medicine"—a term whose exact meaning no one has yet defined.

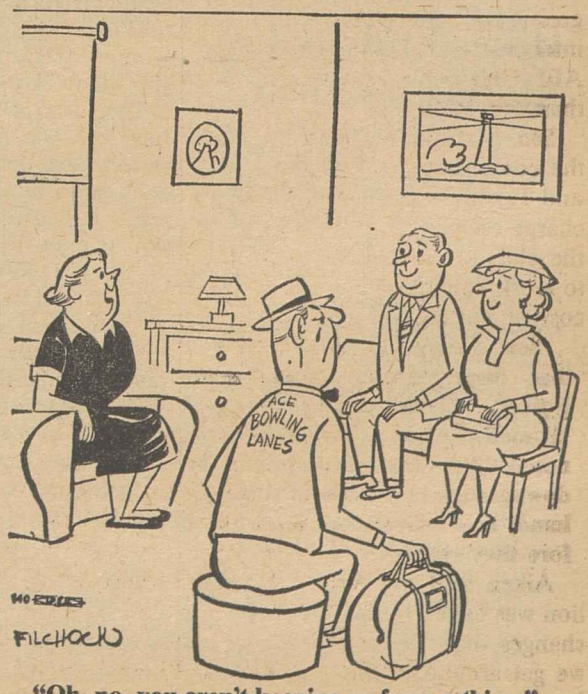
THE AMA SHOULD, however, in the interests of American medicine—and especially in the interests of the American patient—understand that they have a lot to learn from Britain and Europe about methods of providing medical services—from our successes as well as our failures.

"If the AMA have any regard for the truth," says The Times [of London] "they should put the record straight: the American people should know that far from being a failure the British service can be counted a qualified success."

The AMA, too, should not be led astray by a British characteristic—the capacity for self-criticism. Some of the most trenchant criticism of the NHS was embodied in the concluding part of the BMA Presidential Address given by Sir Arthur Porritt at Torquay in 1960. The report of his committee should be out this autumn. The BMJ too, has been outspoken—though maybe not outspoken enough—in its criticism of the NHS, for it is only exact diagnosis of illness or defect that can point the way to effective treatment.

The AMA mistakes such criticism as a total condemnation of the NHS—and the adulators of the NHS in Britain mistake such criticism as a weakening of it. Both are wrong.

The AMA will, we hope, take what we say as the expression of a journal which has many friends and readers in a great country which has made great contributions to the art and science of medicine. It is a country, too, which, in the Veterans Administration, has an advanced form of socialized medicine. So let it measure itself against itself.



"Oh, no, you aren't keeping us from a thing."

Morgan Says:

Kennedy Needs Another Telstar To Communicate with Congress

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

MAYBE PRES. KENNEDY needs another Telstar to help him communicate with Congress. At his news conference, which for the first time in history was transmitted by instantaneous TV to Europe, the President noted that the communication satellite had to be high enough so images could move long distances in both directions. He has been moving messages to Capitol Hill all during this last session of the 87th Congress and results so far indicate that he has failed to register a substantial impact. His television projection to the Old World was a breeze compared to the manner in which he has been getting through to the legislators.

Morgan

Significantly enough, the President gave every indication not only that he was fully aware of this frustrating situation but that he intended to do something about it between now and November. Some of his friendlier critics have complained that he has been too nice, that he has been trying to be all things to all men with inauspicious results and that therefore he must fight more agressively and openly for his program. The White House had already indicated that he would take an active part in the fall campaign but there seemed to be more of a cutting edge to his own remarks on politics.

Asked to comment on the 10-point drop in his popularity that Dr. Gallup had found in the Middle West, Mr. Kennedy answered the question aggressively by predicting that his stock would "probably drop some more," indicating, presumably, that he was more interested in his program than his personal popularity and was going to do battle for it. He would not say that he intended to take reprisals against Democrats who did not support him, emphasizing instead that he would back those who did.

If the President does take the issues to the country vigorously, as Harry Truman did with such unexpected results in 1948, it will indeed be a departure from the Kennedy stance toward Congress so far. His patient, respect-for-his-elders approach simply has not paid off on the Hill. Furthermore it was not characteristic of the aggressive image he had built up during the 1960 campaign or, for that matter, of his resolute stand against Khrushchev's threats.

Still it remains to be seen whether the President can reverse the odds now against him, especially in the House. His troubles stem in part from that election of 1960 when 21 Democratic congressmen lost their seats to Republicans while John F. Kennedy was winning the presidency by one of the narrowest margins in history. The President himself noted that only twice since the Civil War has a party controlling the White House increased its strength in Congress in mid-term elections. (The first instance was in 1902 and the second during the Roosevelt New Deal in 1934.)

In early spring there was bold talk of the possibility of significant Democratic gains in both houses, but that was before the White House collision with Big Steel, the ensuing bitter dialogue with business, the frightening crack in the stock market and fears of another recession. The President seemed almost wistful when he mentioned that five seats in the House could make all the difference between failure and success of his program, and he wasn't at all sure that they could be won.

THE GREAT IMPONDERABLE in this picture, of course, is the electorate itself. If the reactions the Gallup pollsters found in the Midwest could be projected as typical of the nation at large, the New Frontier would be in dire straits for sure but the Midwest is not necessarily typical of the rest of the country. Or is it? The Republican strategy seems to indicate that if it isn't, it can be made to be.

Of course the Republican hierarchy itself doesn't speak with one voice—as witness Sen. Goldwater's angry growls of disapproval over the recent action at Gen. Eisenhower's farm, to establish an All-Republican Conference and a National Republican Citizens Committee. The precise functions of these bodies are not yet clear but obviously the senator from Arizona thought they posed a threat to classic GOP conservatism—which hasn't succeeded in dominating the party nationally since the days of Herbert Hoover.

One thing is sure. Neither party contributes to the welfare of the country simply by opposing. New measures, new methods must be proposed to deal with our multiplying problems. Science is outrunning politics as the exciting shots of live TV from Europe proved on American screens. But there are factions in both parties who insist that 19th century government is good enough for the age that Telstar shines upon. They are tragically and completely wrong.

Washington Reports:

Discrimination Against Women Seen Even in Tax Rulings

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN in employment opportunities and wages, in the military, in property rights, in taxation and in other ways are being studied by the President's Commission on the Status of Women, two congressional commission members reported in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

Sen. Maurine Neuberger (D-Ore.), chairman of the commission's Committee on Social Insurance and Taxation, pointed out that a businessman can charge off golf club dues if he can show he uses the club to sell clients, while a woman who has to work cannot charge off household help or the cost of putting her children in day care centers.

Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) pointed out that discrimination extends to the Armed Forces. "There can be but one colonel in the Women's Army Corps, the commander," he noted. "At the expiration of her term, she's downgraded to lieutenant colonel. On the other hand, men officers are often promoted just before they retire."

Aiken said the Armed Services, whose attention was called to this situation, promised to make changes, but "if they don't do something before we get around to our final report, I would be in favor of taking stronger measures."

MRS. NEUBERGER SAID that women friends who have children in college have gone back to work, some as school teachers, to pay the cost of the youngsters' education, but that hiring a housekeeper and sometimes a governess for the smaller children—without the costs being deductible—often fails to make the net return worth while.

"There is probably greater discrimination against women employes in the federal government than anywhere else," Aiken asserted. "That's traditional. It didn't start with the present Administration, but I would like to see the present Administration do something about it."

In the government's three top grades, the policy grades, he said, there are only 18 or 19 women among some 1,500 appointees.

Mrs. Neuberger said that Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., had promised to "take a look at this situation," and has begun "to make some changes in it." She said no legislation may be necessary for the commission to get results in this and other fields.

Meanwhile, Pres. Kennedy had himself taken action. The President issued an executive order overruling a 1934 opinion of the attorney general and directing that federal appointments and promotions be made "without regard to sex except in unusual situations."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

JUST WHAT FORM of state legislative reapportionment will finally be shown acceptable to the United States Supreme Court under the constitution remains uncertain at present. It seems scarcely possible, however, that the pattern of state legislative change will not have some effect on the makeup of the U.S. House of Representatives—and the need for a change is almost continually made evident.

Rigid control of state legislatures by a rural and small town minority has led to gerrymandering of the districts in the U.S. House, so that a rural minority is also in control there. The desires and needs of the great majority in urban and suburban areas are diluted by under-representation. And it is this fact, added to the seniority rules, that makes possible the domination of the House by a conservative Republican-southern Democratic coalition.

The coalition's leaders are fond of saying that the committee system and seniority system cannot block passage of any bill a majority of the House genuinely desires to pass.

This is true only to a limited degree—for the Rules Committee, for example, can enforce delays that tend to take the steam out of a drive for legislation and compel compromises. It can gauge the timing of votes so that the coalition is at the peak of its strength. And the coalition has more votes than the rural minority is entitled to in a house supposed to be based on population.

* * *

STATE AND FEDERAL courts have issued decisions in regard to state reapportionment that differ widely from each other.

In Maryland an appellate court has ruled that the state senate can remain based largely on mere geographical area rather than bear a reasonable relationship to population. In Michigan the state supreme court has declared that a state senate based on geography alone is unconstitutional.

In other states the court rulings have been less sweeping, and all of them are subject to appeal.

The undoubted fact, however, is that things are happening since the landmark decision of the U.S. Supreme Court declaring that in Tennessee a federal court had authority to consider an attack on an unfairly apportioned state legislature, and to grant relief.

As the cases spread from state to state, judicial decrees are being framed to meet the Supreme Court's decision that citizens are entitled to equal protection of the laws in the voting booths. And as the binding precedents are set, the way will be open for a test in the courts of whether a rural gerrymander of the districts of the U.S. House is not itself subject to attack as a denial of equal protection of the laws.

* * *

WHAT THIS COULD MEAN is shown in the record of legislation this year.

The health care bill failed in the Senate to a considerable degree because the program had been refused committee approval for a House rollcall test. The Administration's farm bill lost by only two votes. Other measures have been blocked by one or two votes in committee or narrow margins on rollcalls.

It was perfectly clear immediately after the 1960 election that the loss of 21 northern Democratic House seats to northern Republicans, mostly from rural areas in the Midwest, would strengthen the conservative coalition in the 87th Congress.

It is equally clear that the coalition derives a good deal of its strength from the fact that city voters—who make up nearly 70 percent of our people—are denied equitable representation in the House. The court tests now going on should contribute to restoring equity, and to building a more responsive government.

TAX, MINIMUM WAGE and other special laws may be needed to end some cases of discrimination against women, Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), left, and Sen. Maurine Neuberger (D-Ore.), both members of the President's Commission on the Status of Women, asserted in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

House Told Labor Backs Purchase of UN Bonds

Soviet efforts "to sap the power and paralyze the effectiveness" of the United Nations have been cited by the AFL-CIO in a letter urging House approval of a Senate-passed bill authorizing purchase of up to $100 million of UN bonds.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said labor "enthusiastically endorses" the bond purchase bill in order to preserve the UN "as an effective working body."

He wrote Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the AFL-CIO considers a strong UN "imperative" to protect and extend "fundamental human rights." He urged the committee, which has been holding hearings on the measure, to report the bill "and to lead the House in passing it with an overwhelming majority."

Meany Sees Peru Coup As Danger to Unionism

(Continued from Page 1)

tanks and place Prado under arrest.

Denuniciation of the military's seizure of power was added by spokesmen for international free labor.

Arturo Jauregui, general secretary of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), repudiated the junta's attempt "to destroy the constitutional regime and nullify the results of the free elections" won by democratic candidates.

The effect of the seizure of power, he warned, would be to open the gate to "the unholy alliance of the Communists and ultra-conservatives" and destroy all hopes of the Peruvian people for political freedom and economic justice.

Jauregui, at present visiting the United States, is a Peruvian citizen.

A statement by Wallace J. Legge, inter-American representative of the Postal Telegraph and Telephone Intl., a trade secretariat representing free trade unions in 23 nations, charged the army junta with a clear "threat to the free democratic trade union movement."

Newsmen Protest

If the junta expects freedom of communication with the outside world, Legge said, "it must respect the freedom of association" for workers guaranteed under conventions of the Intl. Labor Organization.

The Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations protested the junta's interference with press freedom and its arrest of journalists.

Steel Union, Indiana U. Launch Labor College

Pittsburgh—The first "labor college" with full academic standing in the United States will be launched at Indiana University in September 1963 under a joint program announced by the Steelworkers and the university.

The residential labor education program at the Bloomington campus will be limited at first to one semester of study with credit toward a degree program but the ultimate goal is to offer an entirely new degree in trade union affairs.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald hailed the project as a "giant step forward in the development of trade union education" in this country.

The plan was drawn up by Dir. James Robb of USWA Dist. 30; Emery F. Bacon, head of the union's education department, and trustees of Dist. 30's education fund. The district has allocated $10,000 from the fund to help launch the project and has offered additional funds. The university has agreed to help provide professional instruction.

Four basic aims of the program are to provide opportunities for union executive development, improve the quality of union leadership, encourage individual self-development and insure advancement opportunities for able men.

For the first two years, participation will be limited chiefly to Steelworkers selected by the district office.

A "core course" of trade union studies will cover 13 hours a week, four of which will be in the humanities. Another five hours will be devoted to tutorial study under the individual guidance of a faculty member in any field offered by the university.

The Indiana project is the latest in a series of educational programs sponsored by the union almost since its founding. Currently, some 75,000 USWA members a year take non-credit residential and extension courses.

Stove Union Votes Boost In Per Capita

St. Louis—Delegates to the Stove Mounters 32nd convention voted an increase of 50 cents in monthly dues, established a building fund for the union's international headquarters here and re-elected Pres. James M. Roberts, Sec.-Treas. Edward W. Kaiser and all other officers.

In other major actions, the convention called for repeal of the Landrum-Griffin Act, supported the Kennedy Administration's proposal for social security health insurance for the aged, urged improvement in other social security benefits, and endorsed an intensified education program to promote the union label.

The 130 delegates and guests heard Commissioner John L. Holcombe of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports praise the "great bulk of organized labor" for its cooperation with the bureau. Holcombe lauded the AFL-CIO for supporting higher appropriations to finance the bureau's technical assistance to unions.

Other convention speakers included Richard T. Leonard, assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; C. H. Heasley of the Treasury Dept.'s Savings Bonds Div.; and A. E. Johnson of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

From Latin America, Caribbean:

Meany Welcomes Trainees To First Development Class

Labor in the United States recognizes that it cannot mantain a high wage economy "isolated" from conditions of workers in the rest of the world, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told 43 young trade union leaders from Latin America and the Caribbean islands, members of the first class at the new American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Meany, welcoming the group on its visit to AFL-CIO headquarters, said the "only condition" placed on the training they are receiving through the institute is that they use their knowledge and skills "to advance the interests of the workers" in their home countries.

The AFL-CIO, he emphasized, has no desire to "impose" its own structure of trade union organization on other nations which may have different problems and different economies. U.S. labor, he declared, asks only that unions in developing nations be "the property of the workers" and not "owned" by any company, government or "small political group."

Two spokesmen for the trainees—one from the Spanish-speaking goup and the other from the English-speaking section—responded to Meany's welcome with expressions of pride in having been selected for the training program and determination to share their training with their fellow workers on their return.

Meany told the group that U.S. labor's support of free trade unionism in other countries is based both on the "humanitarian" concept of the "fraternal brotherhood of workers all over the world" and the "selfish" realization that union-won conditions are threatened everywhere when workers "anywhere in the world are not free to organize."

He said the free trade union movement offers the best way of building "dynamic economies" in Latin America and the Caribbean area. Only unions, he emphasized, can create needed mass purchasing power.

"We don't believe workers get better wages because an employer decides it would be good," he commented.

In presenting the trainees to Meany, AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi predicted that members of the class will "deeply influence the future of the labor movement" in the western hemisphere.

Romualdi is executive director of the institute, which combines a three-month training program in the U.S. with a nine-month "internship" during which participants are able to devote their full time to trade union work in their home countries.

Also taking part in the program was AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, secretary-treasurer of the institute, which is a joint project of the AFL-CIO and a group of U.S. business and civic leaders. J. Peter Grace, president of W. R. Grace & Co., is president and chairman of the 24-member board of trustees. Meany is vice chairman.

Potters Convention Hits at 'Work' Laws

San Francisco—The Operative Potters took a slap at so-called "right-to-work" laws at their 68th annual convention here by unanimously canceling their previous vote to hold the next international gathering in Nevada, one of the handful of right-to-work states.

In a rush of late session business, the delegates had chosen Las Vegas as the 1963 convention city. Apprised on the next day that Nevada has a "work" law, hampering unions' activities to improve wages and conditions, the 196 delegates voted unanimously to place the choice of next year's convention city in the hands of the international executive board, with the proviso that no "right-to-work" area be picked.

In other action, the Potters urged intensified support for COPE and for major AFL-CIO legislative aims, and upheld the union's program of consolidating strength at the local level to meet the problems of ceramic industry workers. Action for labor-supported legislation plus backing of voting registration and COPE contribution campaigns was taken in acceptance of the report of Pres. E. L. Wheatley.

Wheatley reaffirmed the union's opposition to Pres. Kennedy's proposal to broaden the tariff-cutting powers of the executive branch of government. He said there is already serious competition by foreign ceramic products, with accompanying substantial reduction in employment in the domestic industry.

The AFL-CIO convention last December strongly endorsed the Kennedy program for broadening exports and imports by negotiated lower tariffs.

A major floor discussion centered on a proposed constitutional amendment to remove the executive board's authority to consolidate local unions of fewer than 100 members. The amendment failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote.

Guest speakers included Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California State AFL-CIO, Sec. George W. Johns of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Bricklayers Pres. John J. Murphy. All stressed the vital importance of labor political action.

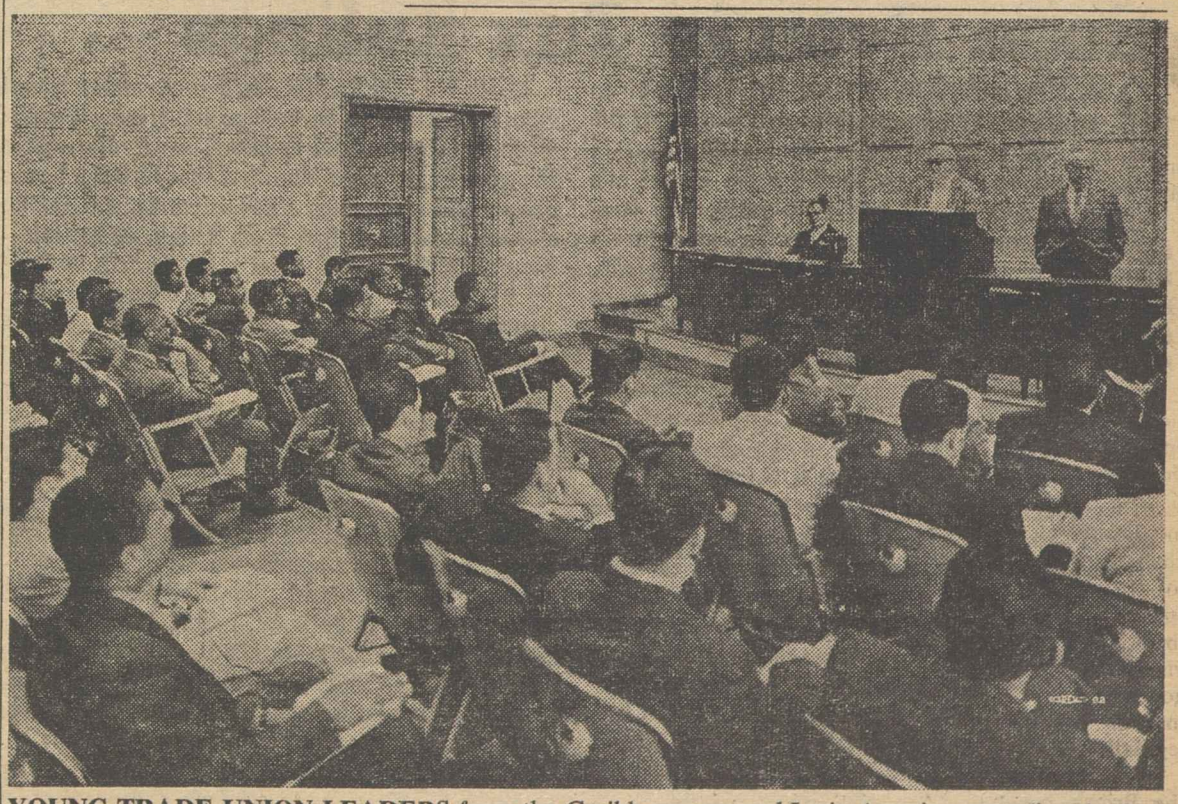
California, where labor is supporting the re-election campaign of liberal Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) against the challenge of defeated Republican-Presidential Candidate Richard M. Nixon, is a major 1962 political battleground, Pitts and Johns told the convention.

Murphy noted the recent defeat of Kennedy's compromise health care bill in the Senate and contrasted organized medicine's furious letter-writing campaign against the bill with indications that too many working people failed to take the time to write Congress in support of it.

Wayne Scott Named Woodworkers' Editor

Portland, Ore.—Wayne A. Scott, a member of the staff of the Portland Reporter, has been appointed editor of the Intl. Woodworker, semi-monthly official publication of the Woodworkers.

Scott succeeds Phil Frost in the editor's chair. He had been on the staff of the Portland Reporter since that newspaper was established in February 1960 during the strike of several unions against the Oregonian and the Oregon Journal.



YOUNG TRADE UNION LEADERS from the Caribbean area and Latin America, attending the first training course of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, are welcomed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during a visit to the AFL-CIO headquarters. Seated next to Meany is AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, secretary-treasurer of the institute's board of trustees. Standing, right, is AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi, executive director of the institute.

Courts Goad Legislatures:

City-Dwellers Gain In Redistricting

The nation's city-dwellers, almost without exception denied proportionate representation in state legislatures, have won a new series of victories stemming from the U.S. Supreme Court's decision last April on legislative reapportionment.

In fast-moving developments:

● Florida Gov. Farris Bryant (D) called a special session of the legislature for Aug. 1 after a three-judge federal panel ruled that the present apportionment was unfair to urban areas and unconstitutional.

The court, calling for action by Aug. 13, noted that Florida's five most populous counties average one representative in the House for each 106,000 people, while the five least populous counties have one representative for each 3,266 persons. It said a similar disparity exists in the State Senate.

If the state fails to act "with that dispatch which the urgency of the matter requires," the court said, then "reapportionment by judicial decree would be required."

● A federal court in Alabama rejected as inadequate two reapportionment measures recently enacted by the legislature which would not take effect until 1966. As an interim step, the court ordered key provisions of the plan to go into effect immediately but retained jurisdiction until the new legislature to be elected in November has had "an opportunity to provide for a true reapportionment." Under the interim plan, Jefferson County—the state's largest—will have 17 House members instead of seven, and Mobile County's delegation will be raised from three to eight.

● The Rhode Island Supreme Court ruled that a proposed constitutional amendment to increase the size of the House from 100 to 125 members would not meet the legislature's obligation to reapportion the House on the basis of the 1960 census. Gov. John A. Notte, Jr. (D) promptly called the legislature into special session.

● A federal court in Georgia ordered the legislature to reapportion before January or have the court do it. The decision, expected to bring a special session, declared that "unless at least one house of the Georgia legislature is reconstituted according to population by January 1963, no legally constituted legislature of the State of Georgia can thereafter be in existence."

Two other developments indicated that the U.S. Supreme Court will finally settle the dispute over whether one house of a legislature can be apportioned on a basis other than population.

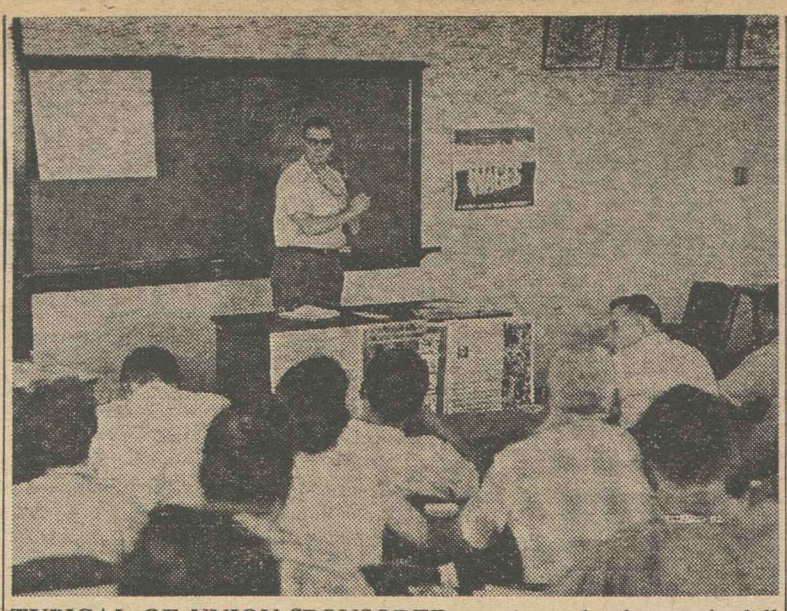
The Maryland Court of Appeals upheld, 4-3, the present rural domination of the Senate, declaring that reapportionment of the House had adequately protected constitutional rights of city-dwellers.

Three Republican state senators in Michigan petitioned for a stay of the order of the Michigan Supreme Court requiring either reapportionment of the Senate by Aug. 20 or the election of all members of the Senate at-large in November. They asked that no action be taken until their appeal has been considered by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The reapportionment situation in Wisconsin remained in a judicial tangle as a federal court master—appointed by a three-judge court to draw up a plan to reapportion both legislative and congressional districts—reported that he did not consider reapportionment necessary. He said, however, that if the judges disagree with his findings, he will submit a plan for immediate reapportionment.

Earlier, after the federal court had ordered the legislature to enact "fair and constitutional" redistricting laws, the Republican-controlled legislature had enacted two bills vetoed by Gov. Gaylord Nelson (D), who called them "a shameful partisan gerrymander."

Nelson said in his veto message that the GOP plan would have given Republican Waukesha County two aditional assemblymen for its 72,000 gain in population since 1950, but would have given no additional seats to normally Democratic Milwaukee County, which had grown 165,000 in population.



TYPICAL OF UNION-SPONSORED summer schools now in full swing throughout the nation is this discussion group on the West Virginia University campus, part of a week-long institute sponsored by the State AFL-CIO. Stanley Hostler, head of the university's Labor Education Service, is shown leading a session on the importance of social legislation to the labor movement.

Labor's Role In ARA Aired At Institute

Morgantown, W. Va.—A one-week Summer Labor Institute, held at West Virginia University here under the sponsorship of the State AFL-CIO, launched a new four-year education program keyed to the theme of Labor and the Community.

Forty-four students, representing 21 local unions and labor councils, attended courses dealing with community relations, social legislation, politics and the structure of the labor movement.

Instructors included Gus Tyler, education director of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Otto Pragan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Herbert Levine, chairman of Rutgers University's labor program, and Stanley Hostler, director of labor education at the host West Virginia University.

A special feature of the program was a discussion of the state's economy and labor's role in helping to implement the Area Redevelopment Act. Participants in the discussion included State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles Stanley, Frank Fernbach of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and experts from the university and the Area Redevelopment Administration.

A rotating series of courses is planned for the four-summer series, with special recognition accorded to students who complete all four programs.

Affiliates of AFL-CIO Triumph in Postal Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

Dept. In addition, the union won bargaining rights for special delivery messengers in three regions and polled a number of votes in ballots cast by employes in other crafts.

● The Postal Clerks won exclusive national recognition for 240,500 clerks and majorities in 14 of the 15 regions. The UFPOC received 119,663 of the 183,508 ballots cast in its unit. In the New York region, it shares a lesser degree of recognition—known as "formal" recognition—with the unaffiliated National Postal Union.

● The Motor Vehicle Employes won the right to represent the 8,900 workers in its craft, polling 3,555 out of 5,730 votes cast and winning 13 regions.

● The Special Delivery Messengers won national recognition for a unit of 4,000, tallying 1,731 of 3,090 votes and carrying 11 regions.

The only craft where no single union won a nationwide majority was among mail handlers, where the AFL-CIO affiliate led with 8,217 out of 18,906 votes cast and won exclusive recognition in four regions.

Two unaffiliated organizations, both long established in their fields, won national bargaining rights. They were the Rural Letter Carriers, which also gained regional rights in a unit of 29,000, and the Post Office Maintenance Employes, which won national rights for 17,000 workers and carried 11 regions.

Although the count of ballots marked "no union" had not been completed as the AFL-CIO News went to press, a Post Office spokesman described the number as "negligible." An earlier complete tabulation of returns from big city post offices showed only a 1 percent "no union" vote.

Letter Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty said he was "delighted at the landslide vote" his union had received and "deeply impressed by the confidence in us" by letter carriers and other postal workers who voted for the NALC. He praised Pres. Kennedy, "whose executive order [on union recognition] made the whole thing possible," and the Post Office Dept. for its conduct of the election.

Hallbeck Sees 'New Era'

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks hailed the election as "opening a new era of collective bargaining" and demonstrating "very emphatically" that postal workers favor unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

Still to be tabulated are local collective bargaining determinations for individual post offices. The rules of the unique election make it possible for one union to bargain nationally for all workers in its unit on working conditions and rules, another union to represent workers in whatever matters are determined by regional negotiations, and a third to hold limited local rights. In most cases, however, workers will be represented by the same union.

National negotiations will be completed before lower-level talks are begun, and nothing negotiated at a lower level can contradict terms of national agreements.

A further series of elections will be held early this fall for headquarters employes and workers in mail equipment shops.

Terry Hails Morgan Talk On Dental Ills

Edward P. Morgan's recent warning, on one of his AFL-CIO-sponsored ABC radio programs, that "the United States is fast becoming a nation of dental cripples," won special commendation from Dr. Luther Terry, surgeon general of the United States.

Morgan stressed "frightening" statistics about the condition of dental health and focused attention on fluoridation of water supplies as a partial solution. He said there were 700 million cavities in the country and 300 million teeth that needed to be pulled.

"The way you presented the problem and the means of control was clear, concise and very much to the point," Terry wrote Morgan.

Saskatchewan Doctors End 23-Day Rebellion

(Continued from Page 1)

and brazen defiance of constituted authority."

Lord Taylor, one of the architects of the British National Health Service who had come here as an adviser to the government, helped mediate the dispute and announced the settlement.

Lloyd agreed to call a special session of the provincial legislature to enact agreed-upon amendments to the Medical Care Insurance Act.

While exact details of the amendments were not announced, major changes grant the doctors the right to practice outside the plan and specify that patients may choose their own doctors. The latter provision already had been granted by government order, but the doctors insisted that it be written into the legislation.

Both choices are allowed under the British National Health Service, upon which the Saskatchewan plan is modeled.

If a patient chooses a doctor who insists on payment of a fee, the patient would be reimbursed by the government Medical Care Commission.

Another key modification would allow non-profit private health insurance plans to take part, serving as collection and payment agencies.

The changes were designed to meet objections of the doctors that the Medical Care Insurance Act, as drawn, would have made the government their sole source of income and that they would thus become "servants of the state and not servants of the patients."

The provincial medical care plan is financed by premiums of $12 a year for individuals and $24 a year for families, plus a part of sales taxes and a small portion of income taxes. Total payment each year will range from $40 for a family with income of $3,000 to $100 for a family with income of $7,000 annually.

For the past five years, Canada has had government-sponsored hospitalization insurance on a national basis.

Gorman Named to Israeli Tourist Board

New York—Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters has been elected to the board of directors of the Israel Tourist Industry Development Corp. (TIDC), the company's U.S. representative, the Amibec Corp., has announced.

A spokesman said Gorman was named to the board "in recognition of past assistance and interest by him and the U.S. labor movement" in Israel. TIDC is a government-sponsored agency set up to stimulate Israeli enterprises catering to tourists.

Stamp Marks Birthdate Of Apprenticeship Act

A U.S. commemorative stamp marking the 25th anniversary of the National Apprenticeship Act will be issued Aug. 31, with first-day ceremonies in Washington, D. C.

The issuance also will climax National Apprenticeship Month, designated for August by Pres. Kennedy, who cited the need for broadening the versatility and increasing the competence of skilled craftsmen "as America moves deeper into the challenging era of the space age and the expanding economy that will accompany it."

Under the Apprenticeship Act, the Labor Dept. joined organized labor and management in sponsoring training programs that have since converted millions of young workers into skilled journeymen in 375 crafts.

The 4-cent, horizontal stamp, in black on buff, depicts a gnarled hand offering a micrometer to an outstretched young hand, symbolizing the transfer of skills and the precision training of many crafts.

By using the micrometer as the focal point of the design, Artist Robert Geissman unknowingly paid tribute to a former machinist who first proposed the stamp—Warren I. Cassidy, Idaho state supervisor for the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

Collectors desiring first-day cancellations may send addressed envelopes, with remittance to cover the cost of stamps to be affixed, to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., no later than Aug. 31. An enclosure of medium weight should be placed in each envelope and the flap either turned in or sealed. Each envelope must be marked, in pencil, in the upper right corner indicating the number of stamps to be affixed (singles, pairs, blocks, etc.).

The outside envelope to the postmaster should be clearly marked "First Day Apprenticeship Stamp." Orders for first-day covers must not include requests for uncanceled stamps.

Labor Views Supported:

Hikes for Low-Paid U.S. Workers Backed

Top-ranking members of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee voiced strong agreement with an AFL-CIO statement urging substantial pay raises for lower-paid federal employes as hearings concluded on salary legislation.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller pointed out that the 14 percent increase backed by affiliated postal and federal employe unions would "give a boost to our sagging economy by raising the purchasing power of low and middle-income families."

He urged the committee "to consider not only the justice of a federal pay raise, but also the good effect such a pay raise will have on our national economy."

Committee Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) commended Biemiller for an "excellent" statement, noted that "the ordinary working man" spends virtually every cent he makes, and said he agrees more with the views expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the need for substantial raises for all grades of federal workers than with the Administration position that the greatest percentage increases should go to higher-paid groups.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) noted that "economic necessity" will "force" low-paid workers to spend their added income "at the grocery store, at the drug store, at the appliance store." He added:

"As that money turns over, it will create jobs and employment at many different levels . . . and would certainly stimulate business, trade and employment."

Biemiller declared that the AFL-CIO supports large salary increases for the higher grades of government in order "to recruit and retain high-caliber personnel for top level scientific, professional and management positions."

He emphasized, however, that "the lower-paid postal workers and the lower-grade classified workers have an equal right to fair treatment." For the average federal worker, Biemiller said, "the pay raises proposed by the Administration would be too little and too late."

As the Senate committee completed its public hearings on pay legislation and a House-passed bill to raise postage rates, the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee continued to work on a pay bill in closed session.

Under consideration were a number of proposed compromises between the original Administration proposal for staggered increases beginning next January and bills providing a greater immediate pay raise.

40-Hours Bill Passed, Sent to White House

(Continued from Page 1)

en in the federal civil service, both in appointment to government jobs and in promotions.

In other congressional developments:

- The House Rules Committee took up a $900 million public works bill which had been bottled up for nearly two months, but defered final action on the labor-backed bill for at least 10 days. House leaders had hoped to be able to bring the measure—regarded as a major stimulant to the economy—to an early vote.

Last May, the Senate passed a $750 million public works bill which contained authority for an additional $750 million to be appropriated the following year if unemployment rises. The House committee bill provides no standby authority, but authorizes a larger amount for immediate spending on needed, job-creating projects.

- The Administration won a first-round victory as Congress sent to the White House a $4.7 billion foreign aid authorization bill, but there were signs of a harder fight over actual appropriation of money. Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.), chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that will handle the spending bill, has called for a $2 billion slash.

On the authorization bill, House-Senate conferees eliminated a series of restrictive amendments opposed by the Administration. Dropped from the bill on final passage were a House restriction on purchase of United Nations bonds; a Senate ban on aid, other than surplus food, to Poland and Yugoslavia, and a Senate limit on aid to India. The conference report was adopted 56-27 by the Senate and 221-162 by the House.

- The House Ways & Means Committee has launched closed-door "exploratory hearings" on a tax cut. The committee plans to question top Administration officials and representatives of business, labor and farm groups. The attitude of Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), who has been cool towards a tax cut this year, is expected to have a major bearing on whether Pres. Kennedy decides to recommend an immediate cut in taxes.

Hearings 'Useful'

It was Mills who proposed the exploratory hearings, which Pres. Kennedy said at a news conference would be "useful." The President said he wanted to see the economic reports for July before deciding whether to ask for a tax cut.

- Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) told newsmen after a White House meeting that Congress will stay on the job "as long as necessary to pass as much of the President's program as possible."

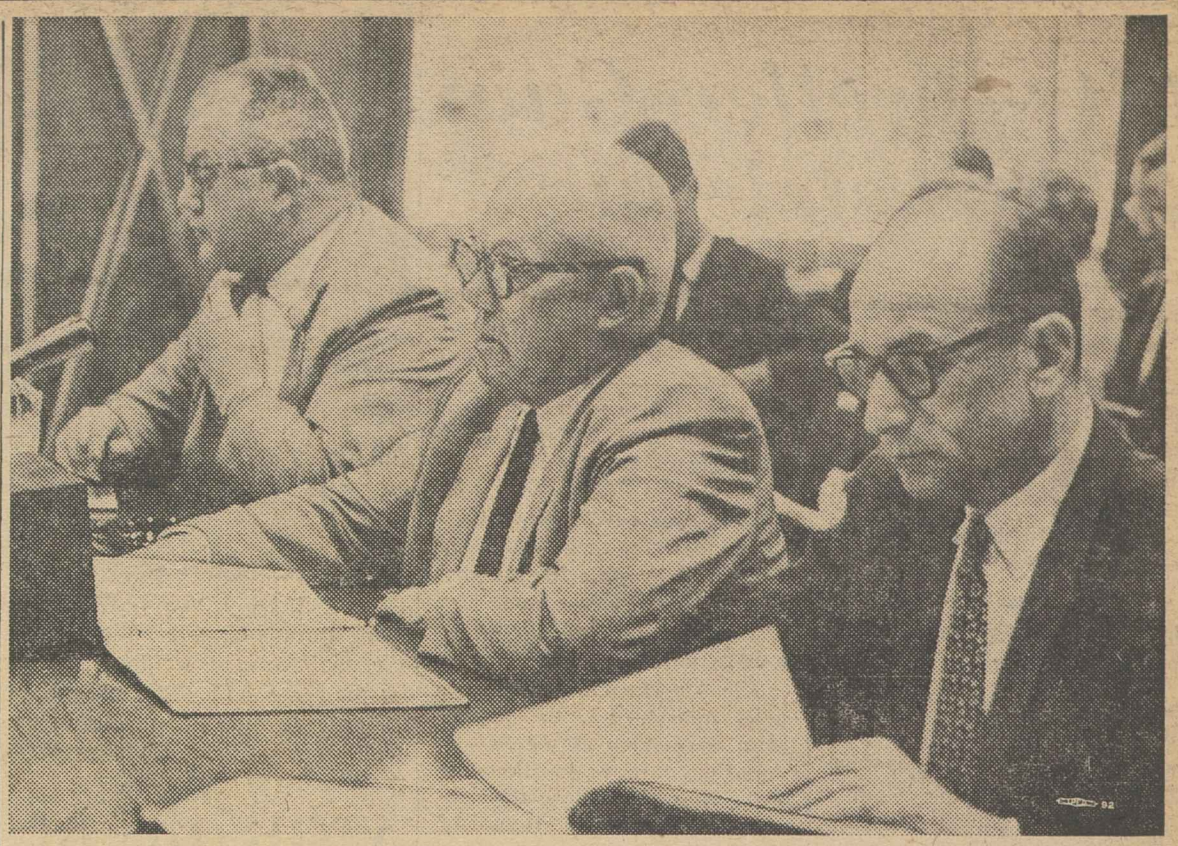
- A House Banking subcommittee unanimously approved a labor-backed bill, sponsored by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), to expand government housing assistance to elderly persons through low-interest loans and mortgage insurance.

- The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee was reported in near-agreement on a pay bill for government employes which would provide a higher raise over a shorter period than the Administration had proposed for postal and lower-grade classified workers.

Sen. Dworshak Dies; In Congress 24 Years

Sen. Henry C. Dworshak, conservative Idaho Republican and a veteran of 24 years in House and Senate, died July 23 at the age of 67. His death temporarily reduces the Senate GOP ranks to 35, although Idaho Gov. Robert E. Smylie (R) is expected to name a Republican to succeed him.

Dworshak's death means that Idaho voters will elect two senators in November. Sen. Frank Church (D) is running for re-election and both parties are scheduled to name candidates to fill out the four remaining years of Dworshak's term.



TRADE EXPANSION BILL will aid the cause of world freedom and help stimulate U.S. economic growth if its adjustment safeguards are retained, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Senate Finance Committee in urging approval of the House-passed measure. Meany was accompanied by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, left, and Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg.

Meany Tells Senate Trade Bill Is 'Basic' in Fight for Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

strengthen the unity of the free world and promote the cause of democracy" in developing countries and "will stimulate the economic growth of the United States—if the safeguards provided by the bill are retained."

His recent trip to Europe, Meany said, had made his "sense of urgency" about the bill "infinitely greater."

'. . . Tangible Barrier'

"I have been to Berlin," he said. "I have seen that 'Wall of Shame'—a wall that is not merely a symbol, but a real and tangible barrier to men who aspire to freedom.

"I am more convinced than ever that the salvation of the free world depends upon the continuation and expansion of our trade with Western Europe and with the other democracies. We must forge by free choice the economic unity the Communists impose by edict. We can do it, and—unlike the Communists—still preserve the autonomy, the independence, of each participating partner."

While the trade bill will prove beneficial to union members in this country—"if, as we believe, trade expansion will mean job expansion"—labor's support of the bill is based not on "any narrow hope of gain," but on a "reasoned, dispassionate analysis of the national interest," Meany declared.

He pointed out that adequate tariff arrangements with the Common Market are desirable in the hope of expanding our exports there and essential to hold on to the market we now have.

"Unless this country is able to negotiate favorable terms when the Common Market is fully achieved, we will lose much or all of our present export trade in that area," he said. "Almost a third of all American exports go to western Europe; and that involves a third of the 3 million American jobs that depend on exports. So the immediate issue is not 10 million television sets, some day, but 1 million jobs in the very near future."

With trade expansion will come a corresponding rise in imports, Meany acknowledged, and this will mean loss of jobs for some American workers and the contraction or collapse of some business enterprises, even though trade itself may create a far greater number of jobs elsewhere and open up many more business opportunities.

Safeguards Against Loss

"The workers, the businessmen and the communities that suffer from these losses cannot reasonably be expected to endure them, quietly and cheerfully, on the grounds that they are advancing the greatest good of the greatest number," he declared. "And it is not in the national interest that they should do so. Unemployment and loss of business are no less damaging just because they stem from a worthy undertaking."

The trade adjustment features of the bill, he observed, will soften the impact of increased imports and help the government meet its responsibilities to those affected by the national policy.

"Trade adjustment is a positive approach to the domestic problems created by foreign trade," he said. "It can make it possible for the United States to meet the vital need for trade expansion, and at the same time insure the domestic economy against crippling damage."

The special adjustment allowances proposed in the bill would give workers made jobless by a rise in imports 65 percent of average wages for up to 52 weeks, with an additional 13 weeks for those over age 60. Workers taking retraining under the measure would receive up to 78 weeks of benefits.

In addition, businesses hard-pressed by import competition would be eligible for tax relief, guaranteed loans and technical assistance in adjusting to the change. If adjustment assistance alone is not enough, the President would have the power to invoke "extraordinary relief" in the form of higher tariffs or other import restrictions—in effect, the old "escape clause" mechanism in a new form.

Many Witnesses Scheduled

The Finance Committee, headed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), has listed well over 100 witnesses on trade—a schedule which may extend the hearings for a month or more.

Meany confined his personal testimony to a summary of the AFL-CIO position and filed with the committee a comprehensive technical analysis of the bill.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald also filed a statement supporting the measure and analyzing the effect of employment costs on steel exports and imports.

On balance, McDonald said, steel from the United States "is—or, at the discretion of our producers, can be—competitive with that of foreign countries."

The USWA president said he had a special interest in the adjustment features of the measure because they were in line with suggestions he had made nearly 10 years ago as a member of the Randall Commission.

Fake Ad Solicitors Hit in New Jersey

Newark—Sec.-Treas. Charles H. Marciante of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO has warned businessmen of the state to be on guard against "phony solicitors" using the AFL-CIO's name and threatening "labor trouble" in seeking advertisements in non-existent publications.

Official publications of the federation carry no advertising and no one is authorized to solicit ads in the name of the State AFL-CIO, Marciante emphasized. Anyone who does so, he said, should be reported immediately to the police. He said that the state federation is compiling evidence for prosecution of a ring of such solicitors operating in the state.

SEG, Paramount Agree in Hawaii

Kauai, Hawaii—The Screen Extras Guild and Paramount Pictures have reached agreement on a contract providing substantial wage increases for motion picture extra players employed in the islands.

Effective July 21, the basic minimum rate is $24.26 for an eight-hour day with overtime paid in two-hour units. A novel contract feature is a "preference of employment" clause for experienced extras registered with Paramount's casting agency under which separate job preference will be given registrants on each Hawaiian Island.

Present for negotiations were SEG Pres. Jeffrey Sayre, Executive Sec. H. O'Neil Shanks and Robert W. Gilbert, counsel.

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Jobless Rate 5.3% for July; Meany Urges Tax Cut Now

TEN TRAPPIST MONKS at the Abbey of Our Lady of Guadalupe near Lafayette, Ore., are shown as they took the obligation as members of Millmen's Local 1120, a unit of the Carpenters, from Business Rep. Peter Beach (left). The monks are skillled cabinetmakers who turn out church furniture which in the future will carry the union label. **(See story, Page 3.)**

Says Spark Needed for Recovery

New York—The nation needs the economic "shot in the arm" of an immediate tax cut in the lower brackets to forestall a new recession, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in an interview on the CBS television program, At the Source.

He noted that the "upward trend" of recovery has been progressively shorter after each postwar recession and that the pickup from the 1960-61 slump is no exception.

"It's quite obvious that we're running to the end of this upward trend," Meany observed. "This looks as if it will die by October of this year, or November, and then we're liable to go into another recession."

To combat a new downturn, the AFL-CIO has advocated a tax cut that will add to purchasing power and thus stimulate consumption, the AFL-CIO president observed.

He recalled that the federation had proposed an across-the-board forgiveness of $10 a week for 10 weeks in each individual's withholding taxes whenever unemployment remains high, an approach that would pump an estimated $5 billion into the spending stream over the period.

Goes into Economy

"The lower bracket people spend whatever they get," he said. "If they get an extra $100 over a period of 10 weeks, that money will go into the economy."

Alternative approaches that labor has supported, he noted, include either an increase in the $600 personal exemption or a reduction

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Slight Dip From June Reported

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's rate of unemployment declined to 5.3 percent in July from June's 5.5 percent, the Labor Dept. has announced.

This is the lowest jobless rate since mid-1960, when the economy began its slide into the 1960-61 recession. It represents only a slight change, however, from the rate of the past five months.

The department's summary job report for July reported unemployment decreased by 450,000 to 4 million while employment remained about the same at 69.6 million.

The total labor force, which includes the armed services, totaled 76.4 million in July. This was about 500,000 above the July 1961 total.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, questioned on the failure of the labor force to grow at an expected rate of 1 to 1.2 million over the year, said "we should not rush to the conclusion" that the full reason is a lack of job opportunities.

He said the Labor Dept. is "searching for explanations" of why the work force has failed to grow at previously anticipated rates. He said a combination of clues includes earlier retirement of older workers, longer schooling for younger workers and, more recently, reduced job-holding by women 25 to 54 years of age.

Long-Term Idle Drop

The July job summary—a detailed report is due August 10—showed a decline of 100,000 in the number of long-term unemployed

(Continued on Page 8)

Alcoa, Reynolds Settle:

Aluminum Union Wins 1-Day Strike

By Eugene A. Kelly

St. Louis—A one-day strike of 16,000 Aluminum Workers for contract protection against loss of jobs because of automation brought a prompt settlement by the Aluminum Co. of America and the Reynolds Metals Co.

The two firms, the nation's largest producers of aluminum, agreed to new two-year pacts containing what the union called "satisfactory" language on job security and work rules. Both contracts may be reopened after one year.

When protracted negotiations failed to produce an agreement before the contract deadline, the union called a nationwide walkout of its members—approximately 9,000 at 10 Alcoa plants, another 7,000 at 12 Reynolds plants.

The contracts provide a savings pension plan which the AWIU said is unique in the industry. It specifies that any "spillover" from the supplemental unemployment benefits fund shall go into a vested fund from which an employe may draw savings credited to him at retirement, death or other employment severance.

In addition to standard vacations, members covered by AWIU contracts may get additional vacation time based on seniority and financed by a company payment of 3 cents an hour.

The agreements are subject to ratification in local union meetings following reports from negotiators headed by union Pres. Eddie Stahl. Also to be settled are terms of local agreements.

While the Alcoa and Reynolds agreements were being concluded, two other unions called a strike at the Reynolds sheet and plate mill in McCook, Ill. The walkout over local grievances idled 3,000 workers, including members of the Steelworkers and other unions.

The Aluminum Workers, in contract talks which began in May, sought job and income security in an industry where production and profits remained at near-record levels while operating with 10 percent fewer workers. Stahl said the union has lost 5,000 members in the last three years, mainly because of jobs lost to automation.

COPE Handbook Tells How to Win

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has issued a revised and updated edition of "How to Win," the basic COPE handbook on political action and campaign organization.

Containing about 250 pages, the handbook has major sections on registration, getting out the vote, planning meetings and rallies, selection of candidates, organizing local COPEs, conducting COPE dollar drives and analyzing the community for maximum political effectiveness.

Copies are available to union members for $1 each, and to others for $5 each, from COPE, 815 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Sub Builders Accept Pact, End Walkout

Groton, Conn.—Overwhelming majorities of all crafts in the New London Metal Trades Council have ratified a new 3-year contract settling a strike at the Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corp. here.

Across the country, some 1,500 members of the Denver Metal Trades Council continued to heed a request of Pres. Kennedy to delay a strike and maintain the status quo at the Rocky Flats, Colo., plant of the Atomic Energy Commission. Bargainers for the 14 unions involved and the Dow Chemical Co., which operates the plant for the AEC, continued intensive negotiations toward a new contract.

The Groton vote totaled 4,775 in favor of the settlement to 1,485 against. Ballots were cast by 6,260 of the more than 8,000 employes at the shipyard, where 11 nuclear submarines are under construction.

The agreement was reached with the aid of federal mediators at negotiations in Washington, where the talks had been shifted at the request of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg. The walkout began July 19; workers returned to their jobs starting with the third shift July 31.

Among the gains won by the council's bargaining team were:

- Across-the-board hourly wage increases of 7 cents effective July 1, another 7 cents effective next July 1 and 9 cents as of July 1, 1964.
- Improved seniority provisions governing layoffs and rehires.
- Full union shop.
- Improved job security and grievance procedure.
- Payment of vacation pay as a percentage of total earnings, including overtime and shift premiums, with a maximum of 120

(Continued on Page 3)

Strict Drug Controls Urged by Kennedy

Pres. Kennedy has called on Congress for "tougher" new legislation to keep "harmful or worthless drug products" off the market and protect the American people from "even more serious disasters" than the baby-deforming thalidomide.

Kennedy, at his news conference, criticized the Senate Judiciary Committee for drastically weakening a labor-backed bill sponsored by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) after a nearly two-year investigation of the prescription drug industry.

The weakened committee bill, Kennedy declared, "does not go far enough." The President referred approvingly to a minority report by Kefauver and four other Democratic senators urging the full Senate to adopt a series of strengthening amendments to the measure.

Kennedy also urged action on an Administration bill introduced in the House by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.) which parallels a number of the drug safety proposals in the Kefauver bill, but does not deal with the problem of monopoly and high prices.

In Senate testimony last December supporting the Kefauver bill, the AFL-CIO gave strong support to a provision blocking the marketing of new drugs until the Food &

(Continued on Page 3)

CANADIAN RAIL WORKERS present their case for a pay raise and job security protection for 100,000 non-operating employes before a government conciliation board in Montreal. Opening the testimony is Frank H. Hall, standing, vice president of the Railway Clerks and chairman of the joint union negotiating committee.

Rail Unions Ask Writ To Ban Rules Changes

Chicago—Five rail operating unions have asked the U.S. District Court here to enjoin the nation's railroads from unilaterally putting into effect drastic work rules changes.

If management goes ahead with its announced plans to change work rules on Aug. 16, the unions told the court, rail workers will be "forced" to strike. Federal Judge Joseph Perry scheduled a hearing for Aug. 6.

The request for an injunction charged that the threatened changes, based on recommendations made by a Presidential Railroad Commission, would violate the Railway Labor Act in several respects, including compelling arbitration of issues now subject to negotiation.

The union charged also that the railroads had not followed the procedures of the Railway Labor Act in serving notice of the rules changes.

Joining in the request for an injunction were the Locomotive Firemen, Railroad Trainmen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers and Conductors. They asked the court to issue a temporary restraining order pending a full hearing on the request for a permanent injunction. Named as defendants were the Eastern, Western and Southeastern Carriers' Conference Committees and 120 individual railroads.

The railroads announced their decision to put into effect the proposed work rules changes, including abolition of thousands of jobs, after breaking off negotiations with the unions.

Unless the railroads are restrained from changing the rulebook, the unions said, they will be "forced to resist by asking those they represent . . . to withdraw from the service" of the railroads.

Non-Ops Ask 22 Cents In Canada

Montreal—Spokesmen for 100,000 Canadian rail employes—members of shop crafts and other non-operating unions—asked wage increases averaging 22 cents over two years in testimony before a federal conciliation board here.

Vice Pres. Frank H. Hall of the Railway Clerks, who heads the 15-man joint negotiating committee of the unions, said the wage proposal would achieve and maintain "parity" with wages in durable goods industries.

This is a yardstick which the railroads sought to introduce in 1950 but have since repudiated, he charged.

The unions are also seeking a job security program geared to protecting the employment rights of workers with at least five years of service. A form of supplementary unemployment benefits would be established for workers with less than five years of seniority.

The conciliation board will make recommendations for settlement of the dispute, but its findings will not be binding on either party. The new contract would replace an agreement which expired last December.

NLRB Bars Pickets At Construction Site

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that two building trades unions in Phoenix, Ariz., violated the Taft-Hartley Act's "hot cargo" clause by picketing to halt a contractor's use of non-union subcontractors.

The Landrum-Griffin amendments of 1959 provided that unions and employers may make voluntary agreements that a prime contractor will refrain from engaging non-union subcontractors at a construction site, but, the board held, the employer may not be forced to enter such agreements.

The board's decision was unanimous.

Named in a "cease and desist" order were Carpenters Local 1089 for picketing a store built in Phoenix by the Colson & Stevens Construction Co., Inc., and Laborers Local 383 for picketing two schools built in Scottsdale, Ariz., by the same firm.

The purpose of the picketing, the board said, was to obtain the employer's signature on a master agreement which would have compelled it to cease doing business with three non-union subcontractors.

The legislative history of the Landrum-Griffin Act, the decision noted, showed that Congress did not intend to change the Taft-Hartley prohibition against boycott picketing. It cited a floor speech by then Sen. John F. Kennedy, who said that strikes and picketing to enforce "hot cargo" contracts would continue illegal.

The clause permitting voluntary agreement on non-union subcontractors "is not intended to change the law with respect to the judicial enforcement of these contracts, or with respect to the legality of a strike to obtain such contract," Kennedy said.

Damages Sought In Picket Case

St. Louis—Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board plans an effort for an NLRB order directing a union to pay $200 for a dental plate damaged in a picket line fracas last May 9, and to pay for other losses claimed by non-union men.

Rothman said a complaint will be issued here against Hod Carriers Local 916 asking payment for dental and medical expenses and eight days of time lost from work. The charge was brought by an employer, Owen Langston of Salem, Ark., who hired two work crews of 18 men each to cut a right-of-way for a power line. One crew joined the union, went on strike and tried to get the other crew to join. Langston charged a non-striker was injured in a picket-line fracas near Ellington, Mo., Rothman said.

Religion Seen Tied to Men's Human Needs

Tujunga, Calif.—Top union officials seem to have "a deeper and more sensitive religious feeling" than business leaders, Dr. Kenneth W. Watson, executive director of the Religion & Labor Council of America, said here in commenting on his first year in the post.

"I don't mean just church-going, either," he added. "I refer to the religious feeling that comes with an understanding of current domestic problems and their relation to the individual man."

He observed that harmony between the churches and the labor movement seemed strongest in the Northeast and weakest in the Deep South. This he attributed to what he called the "industrial maturity" New England has attained through decades of dealing with the problems of industrial workers.

Dr. Watson, a journeyman electrician who recently received his 25-year pin in the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was pastor of the Tujunga Community Methodist Church when he was called to the Religion & Labor Council post in July 1961.

Uncle Sam to Collect:

Price Fix Settlement Costs GE $7 Million

General Electric Co. will pay the federal government $7.47 million in an out-of-court settlement of 11 damage suits arising out of the price-fixing conspiracy in the electrical equipment industry.

GE also said it will offer settlements totaling approximately $40 million more to other customers. Some 1,600 civil anti-trust suits have been filed against GE by public and private utilities and state, local and county governments.

The settlement—by far the largest ever received by the federal government in an anti-trust case—amounts to nearly 11 percent of the price paid by the government between 1956 and 1959 for products covered by the price-fixing cases.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, who termed the arrangement "an equitable settlement," said the Justice Dept. is attempting to negotiate similar agreements with 18 other electric companies it has sued for overcharges resulting from the criminal anti-trust conspiracy.

Cordiner Calls Deal 'Fair'

GE Board Chairman Ralph J. Cordiner, who at one time insisted that purchasers "received fair value" despite the anti-trust violations, described the settlement as "reasonable and fair."

The Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers charged that GE "has been allowed to get off lightly after having persistently bilked the government and American taxpayers of millions of dollars."

The IUE expressed its "firm hope" that GE, "having been forced finally to restore at least part of its ill-gotten gains, will now revise its ethical concepts."

All but $1 million of the federal settlement will be paid to the Tennessee Valley Authority, which purchased the bulk of the electrical equipment involved in the suit.

Mum on Settlement Basis

Neither the government nor GE announced the specific basis for determining the amount of the settlement. An issue to have been resolved in the court cases was whether the federal government, although limited to collecting actual damages under the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, would have collected double damages under another law involving fraud against the government. Private purchasers and state and local governments are entitled to collect triple damages in civil anti-trust suits.

Still undetermined, also, was whether GE will be able to deduct the amount of the settlement from its taxable income as a business expense or whether it would be non-deductible as a penalty arising out of the company's convictions on criminal charges.

GE received the heaviest penalty of the 29 companies sentenced for criminal anti-trust violations in February 1961. The company was fined $437,000 in addition to fines of $54,000 levied against individual GE officials, three of whom also were sent to jail.

Meanwhile in Philadelphia, U.S. District Judge J. Cullen Ganey set an "early September" deadline for GE and the Justice Dept. to agree on a consent settlement of civil anti-trust suits brought by the government as a follow-up to the criminal cases decided last year.

GE has balked at Justice Dept. demands that the order prohibit the company from illegally fixing prices on any of its products, including items not covered by the electrical equipment industry price conspiracy. The government has said that such a sweeping order, which would make the company and its officers subject to contempt of court fines and jail sentences for future violations, is necessary because of the company's long history of anti-trust violations.

Ganey, who sentenced the company and a number of its officials in the 1960-61 case, said that if the Justice Dept. and GE couldn't reach an agreement, he would draw up a settlement himself.

2.5% Increase Negotiated at Atom Project

Albuquerque, N. M. — More than 2,500 atomic workers here have won a 2.5 percent increase under wage reopening provisions of contracts covering office and production workers of the Sandia Corp.

Members of Office Employes Local 251 will receive raises averaging $2.50 a week. For workers represented by the Atomic Projects & Production Workers Metal Trades Council, the increases will average 7.3 cents an hour. The basic terms of the contract have one more year to run.

With both bargaining groups negotiating jointly, agreement was reached before the contract deadline for the first time in 12 years of bargaining history. It was also the first time that a contract had been concluded without the need for calling on the mediation services of the Atomic Energy Commission's labor relations panel.

Meany Urges Affiliates To Back Tourism Drive

Cooperation with the U.S. Travel Service in attracting more tourists to this country from nations in other parts of the world has been urged on all affiliated national and international unions by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In a letter to union presidents, Meany pointed out that by cutting the current travel deficit of $1 billion a year—the amount spent by American tourists abroad in excess of what foreign visitors spend here—"we would not only be contributing to the easing of the gold outflow problem, but we would be providing needed employment for many of our people in the travel, entertainment, hotel and restaurant industries."

He suggested that through fraternal relationships with unions abroad, U.S. unions extend a "hearty welcome" to foreign workers and participate in the hospitality programs being developed by the Travel Service.

"Let us open our union headquarters, our places of work and even our homes to people who want to see America as it really is," he added.

Church Furniture to Carry Union Label:

Trappist Monks in Oregon Now Members of Carpenters

Lafayette, Ore.—Ten brown-robed monks lined up expectantly in a room at the Trappist Abbey of Our Lady of Guadalupe and watched with interest as a bespectacled layman pulled a modest booklet from his coat pocket.

They raised their hands—the hands of workers—and repeated after him the obligation he read that made them full-fledged dues-paying members of Millmen's Local 1120, a unit of the Carpenters.

For the monks, some of whom had not completed their five-year probationary period before taking final vows, are skilled cabinetmakers who turn out fine quality church furniture—which will carry the union label in the future — in the abbey woodworking shop. And the layman who gave them the obligation was Peter Beach, business representative of the local, who indicated he is now convinced more than ever that the angels are on the side of the unions.

The Trappists are one of the strictest orders in the Catholic Church—in fact, the formal name is the Order of Cistercians of the Strict Observance. The order was founded by Abbott de Rance at LaTrappe, France, in 1664 as an outgrowth of the Cistercians, which had been founded by St. Robert de Malesme at Citeaux, France, in 1098 and had departed over the centuries from its original dedication to literal observance of the strict rule of St. Benedict.

The members, who concentrate on doing penance and praising God, live an austere life. They subsist on bread, fruit and vegetables, using meat only when illness requires it. They sleep on thin mats of straw, rise during the night to pray together in their chapels, and observe the rule of silence.

The abbott lifted the rule of silence for the swearing-in ceremony and the new members asked a lot of questions about their union—how it is run, who makes the rules, where the money goes. Beach said that although they live apart from the world, they were well-informed.

He told them the union's finances are carefully audited at regular intervals and explained the democratic structure of the local and its urging of all members to attend meetings and ask questions.

"Our union stands for more than wages, hours and working conditions," he continued. "We—like every other group—have an obligation to society. We try to fulfill this obligation through our Community Services Committee and through active participation in the annual United Good Neighbors campaign."

"Their craftsmanship is of a quality that would satisfy the most demanding employer," he added, "but, on the serious side, all of them look happy in their chosen life of austerity."

The monks became union members for the simple reason that the monastery wanted to put the union label on its products. It bids on church furniture requirements, from the least to the most expensive.

The idea originated with Peter Bisceglia, a long-time member of Local 1120 who held the contract for installing the products of the monks' devoted skill. He thought the church equipment should carry the union label.

Bisceglia is a direct actionist. Instead of beating around the bush he simply went to the monastery and in effect "organized" the monks.

"From there it was a short step to signing an agreement with the union," Beach said, "for never, without a union contract, did the Trappists take advantage of their unique position to underbid a commercial woodworking shop paying the union scale to its employes.

"In fact, I got the distinct impression that these monks, who have chosen a life of almost stark austerity, understand the purpose of unionism and believe in its goal to improve the lot of working men and women, so that workers can hold their heads high and take their place as responsible members of society."

A WARM WELCOME was extended to Sec. of Labor Norberto Romuldez (left) of the Philippines by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when the distinguished visitor called at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington.

ILGWU States Policy On Employe Unions

New York—The three top officers of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers, in an editorial in Justice, the union's official publication, have explained the ILGWU's position opposing establishment of a union of ILGWU business agents.

The editorial, signed by Pres. David Dubinsky, Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg and First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, was titled "To Set the Record Straight: Union of Employes—Yes! Faction of Officers—No!"

It stated they were reaffirming a policy, mandated by the ILGWU's convention last May, because newspaper reports stemming from a National Labor Relations Board case had created "a false impression that the ILGWU refuses to deal with unions of its own employes."

The NLRB recently directed the counting of challenged ballots in an election sought among ILGWU staff members by the Federation of Union Representatives. The result was 115 votes for the federation, 113 against.

The Justice editorial, also scheduled to appear as an ILGWU advertisement in three metropolitan newspapers, said in part:

"The ILGWU has signed contracts with unions of its own employes: clerks, typists, stenographers, accountants, maintenance people, nurses, medical technicians, and others. Recognition of a union of office employes goes back more than four decades. To our knowledge, the ILGWU was the first trade union in America to grant recognition to such a union.

"The unions of our employes with which we deal are bona fide unions of bona fide employes. These employes are NOT members of the ILGWU; they are NOT eligible to run for elective union office; they are NOT eligible to be convention delegates and CANNOT influence the election of convention delegations; they do NOT choose the top officers of the union or make its policy. The unions of these employes are collective bargaining agencies, concerned with establishing wage and working standards for employes. Such unions are NOT a 'union within a union' seeking to make policy or seize control of the ILGWU.

"The present controversy concerning the 'union within the union' deals with an entirely different subject. It does not deal with recognizing a union of employes but with recognizing a faction of officers; namely, organizers and business agents. It is true that business agents are on the union payroll, but so is the president of the ILGWU, the secretary-treasurer, and all the other elected and appointed officials."

An offer by the ILGWU executive board a year and a half ago to recognize a union of organizers, but not business agents, was rejected, the editorial stated. It continued:

"The business agents are in a special position within the union to make union policy. They provide the leadership to the worker in the shop. To the rank and filer, the business agent is 'Mr. Union.' He is not only eligible to run for convention delegate and to run for union office, but is also in a specially favorable position to influence choice of convention delegations that elect top union officers and decide basic policy. It is obvious that if these same business agents were granted union recognition by the ILGWU they would be in a position of participating in the choice of the ILGWU officers with whom they would bargain. This is sitting on both sides of the bargaining table."

Local of 189 Members Firm in 8-Week Strike

Keyport, N. J.—A federal labor union of 189 members, solidly united in the eighth week of a strike against the ATCO Ceramics Corp. here, has asked the New Jersey State AFL-CIO and the State Building & Construction Trades Council to place the firm's ceramic tile products on the "do not patronize" list.

Members of FLU 20581 have held firm despite a strikebreaking drive after workers walked out June 9 over contract terms. It was the second strike forced by a new management in three years, union Pres. Richard Dreps declared. Before that there were 22 years of friendly relations, Dreps said.

The new management, headed by one E. Salinger, first tried to impose major changes in working conditions without consulting union officers or members, the union said. It refused any contract improvements until the last week of negotiations, when it also proposed wholesale changes.

After the walkout the firm recruited strikebreakers, got a restraining order in Monmouth County Superior Court, and filed an unfair labor practice complaint against the union. The union got the picket limit raised from 14 to 33, and filed a counter-complaint against the firm with the National Labor Relations Board.

The strikebreakers are chiefly vacationing students and casual labor, according to Samuel R. Isard of the AFL-CIO staff, in the Newark, N. J., district office.

Fourteen months ago the union filed charges with the NLRB against management and a consent agreement was reached, Isard said. The company posted bulletin board notices for 60 days agreeing not to discriminate against union members but broke the agreement afterwards, he asserted.

Local 20581 was organized and won its first contract in 1937. Its last contract expired on the day of the walkout.

GOP in Michigan Wins Delay in Redistricting

Detroit—Republican members of the State Senate have won a reprieve from a Michigan Supreme Court ruling that all senators would have to be elected at-large in November unless the legislature met an Aug. 20 reapportionment deadline.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart granted a stay of the state court order, but made it clear that he was not ruling on the merits of the case. Stewart said he thinks the full U.S. court may want to review the case in its fall session.

The effect of the stay is to permit the election of state senators in November from the present districts, under which 53 percent of the population is represented by only 29 percent of the senators. If the Michigan court's reapportionment order is upheld, it presumably would take effect in the 1964 elections.

The Michigan decision, arising out of a suit brought by State AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle, raises the "new issue" of whether the equal protection clause of the federal constitution requires apportionment of both houses of a state legislature on the basis of population, Stewart declared.

He said that point had not been decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in the Tennessee case which opened the door for court challenges of legislative apportionment.

Stewart heard the case while on vacation in New Hampshire. Any of the nine justices may grant a stay of a lower court decision until the full court can consider whether to review the case.

Strict Drug Controls Urged by Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

Drug Administration has approved them for both safety and efficacy. Under present law, a drug application automatically becomes effective after 60 days unless the FDA acts to block it.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, testifying more than six months before public disclosure of heavy pressure applied by the drug industry in an unsuccessful effort to force approval of thalidomide for sale, singled out for praise the bill's elimination of a time limit for the government to act on a drug application.

Testing Questioned

Biemiller noted that witnesses who testified before the Kefauver subcommittee had raised "a number of questions about the adequacy of testing new drugs, even for safety, before release to the general prescription market."

In their separate report on the Senate committee bill, Kefauver and Democratic Senators John A. Carroll (Colo.), Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.) and Edward V. Long (Mo.) served notice that they will introduce a floor amendment eliminating all time limits on government consideration of new drug applications. The committee bill merely raised the time limit from 60 to 180 days.

Kefauver has since announced that he will introduce another amendment which would require drug firms to submit detailed evidence of tests on animals to the government before beginning tests on human beings.

Earlier Kefauver had charged on the Senate floor that Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), and Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R-Nebr.) at a "secret meeting" had agreed on committee amendments reducing the bill to "a mere shadow" of the original.

Sub Builders Accept Pact, End Walkout

(Continued from Page 1)

working hours of vacation after 15 years of service.

- An immediate $10 increase in weekly accident and sickness benefits and $5 more effective July 1, 1964.
- Improvement in overtime provisions, including four hours recall pay in place of two.

Earlier two-year settlements reached tentatively by union and company negotiators had been rejected twice by the membership before the strike.

Following the Washington talks, Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), raised charges that a former president of one of the locals, who had been ousted from both union office and membership, had solicited a "payoff" to refrain from obstructing approval of the settlement. The former official denied the charges in an affidavit.

New Chance for Congress

IT SAYS A GOOD DEAL about the standpattism of the coalitionists who too often dominate Congress that prospects for stronger drug control were almost nil until the newspapers began exposing the tragic and terrifying side effects of the drug thalidomide.

President Kennedy sent a message last March recommending major improvements in regulation of the drug industry. The President pointed out specifically that new drugs are placed on the market with no requirement for "advance proof" of their effectiveness or "prompt reporting of adverse reactions" the drugs produce in human beings treated as guinea pigs.

He urged new legislation authorizing the Food & Drug Administration to require drug manufacturers to substantiate claims for the efficacy and safety of powerful new drugs, and to require the industry to label its products so that physicians and the public would be clearly on notice about the danger of harmful side effects.

★ ★ ★

SENATOR KEFAUVER conducted extensive Judiciary subcommittee hearings in regard to the pricing policies, the patent system and the lack of strict controls under which the pharmaceutical industry has operated. The AFL-CIO testified in favor of stronger regulation; so did many consumer groups; so did spokesmen for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

But Kefauver's subcommittee bill was watered down by the full Senate Judiciary Committee and the measure now pending, as the President said, is punctured with gaps and loopholes. It would not even authorize the Food & Drug Administration to compel the withdrawal from the market of a new drug that has been shown to present an "immediate hazard to public health."

★ ★ ★

BY A FORTUNATE ACCIDENT, thalidomide was not widely prescribed in this country for use by pregnant women. It was distributed only on an experimental basis, with reports on the experience being sent back to the drug houses. When full reports from Germany and Great Britain reached public health, manufacturing and medical circles here, a massive effort was launched to call back all supplies and to warn physicians, nurses and hospitals of the dangerous side effects.

The fact remains that commercial sales would have begun had it not been for the alertness and stubbornness of a Food & Drug physician, Dr. Frances Kelsey, who had read earlier reports from Britain, and who steadfastly resisted pressure to give clearance for the drug.

It can be conceded that no one in the drug industry intends to poison human beings or promote the sale of a drug that deforms or kills unborn babies. The point is that the industry has resisted, with all its power, stricter regulation. It is not now required by law—and it doesn't want to be required by law—to satisfy impartial public health officials that a new drug is both effective and safe, and to report the facts promptly if harmful side effects are discovered.

A bill sponsored by Rep. Harris of Arkansas bears Administration backing, and the President specifically called attention to Kefauver's criticisms of the watered-down Senate Judiciary Committee bill. Congress should not be in such a hurry to quit and go campaigning that it cannot take time for a stronger drug-regulation bill while the thalidomide story is still leaping from the headlines.

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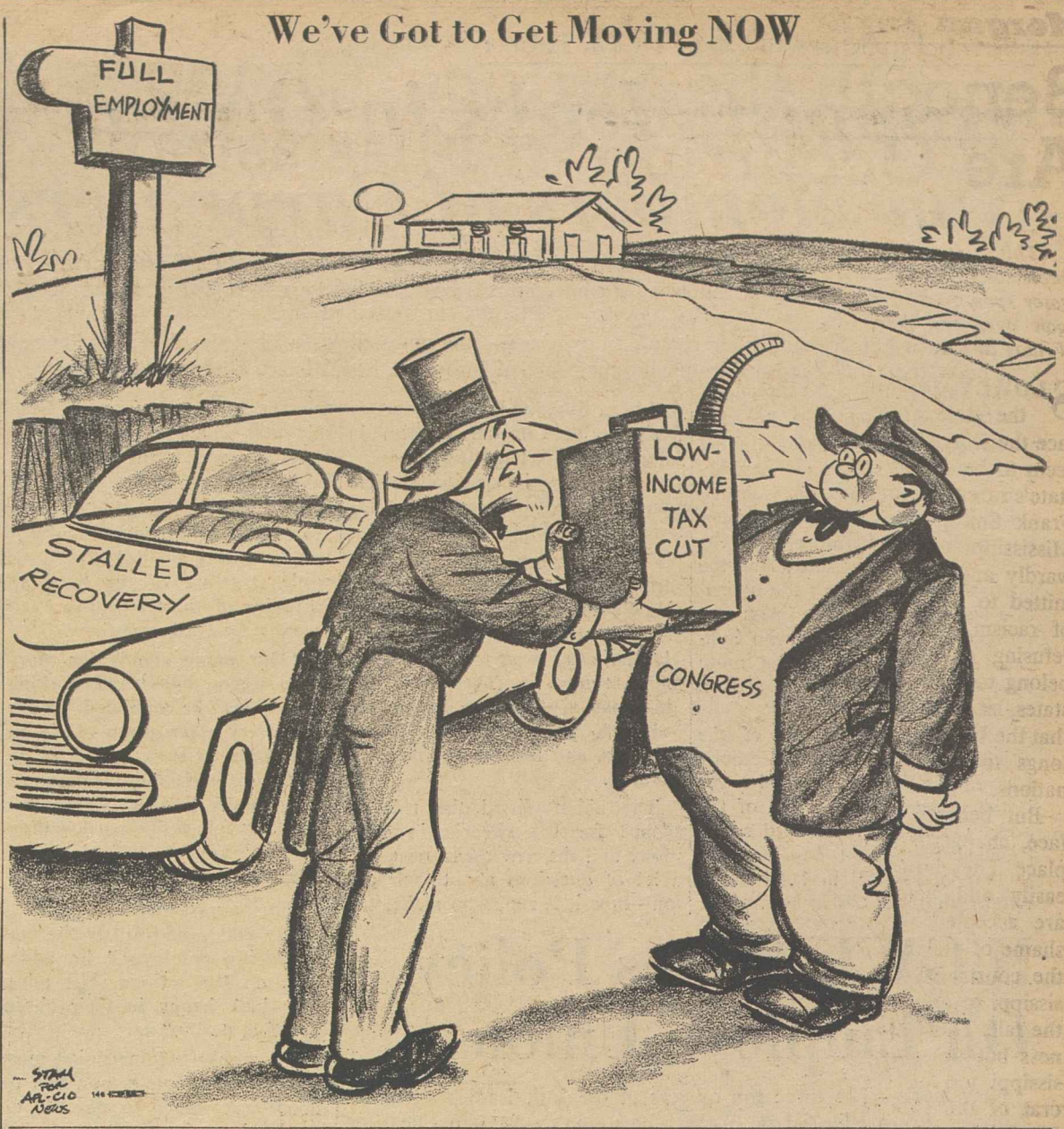
We've Got to Get Moving NOW



Political Turmoil Seethes:

Saskatchewan's Medicare Plan Finally Off to a Belated Start

REGINA, SASK.—With settlement of the physicians' revolt against the new Saskatchewan Medicare program, North America's first universal government-sponsored medical insurance plan is now going into operation.

For $12 a year (or $24 per family), every resident of this prairie province in midwestern Canada has a chance to be completely covered against doctors' bills.

The plan complements both the 15-year-old hospital plan, which picks up the tab for all hospital bills, and the free cancer treatment program which has been in operation for many years.

Yet to come under the prepaid principle are dentists' bills, drugs and optometric bills. It is expected that many of these items will be covered by private plans until the Medicare Act can be extended.

The fact that one battle is over should not be interpreted, however, as a sign that the war is ended.

The plan became a reality only after a 23-day boycott of the Medical Care Insurance Act by most of the province's 900 doctors. The doctors refused, during the three-week period, to give more than emergency treatment to their patients.

Under this pressure the New Democratic Party government of Premier Woodrow Lloyd agreed to a number of modifications in the plan. The amendments do not affect the basic principle of Medicare—universal coverage at low cost—but they do add two new features:

- The private non-profit plans set up by physicians as a deterrent to government-sponsored medical care will have an administrative role in the new scheme.
- The opportunity for doctors to work "outside the plan" has been given new strength.

The latter feature may be counterbalanced by the mushrooming growth of community health centers. The "co-op clinics," organized by local citizens, are designed to give Saskatchewan residents an opportunity to choose doctors who work within the plan, i.e. receive payments directly from the Medical Care Insurance Commission. Patients who go to such doctors will never see a medical bill.

As it now stands, however, a doctor can either bill his patients, who are reimbursed partially by the commission, or bill a recognized private plan which is reimbursed by the commission.

The settlement failed to end doctor opposition to the plan. In coming months the doctors may try to pressure patients into paying the extra $8-$10 a year which private plans will charge for acting as an accounting agency. If the patient doesn't designate a private plan as his agent, he faces the prospect of paying the substantial difference between his bill and the amount he gets from the commission himself.

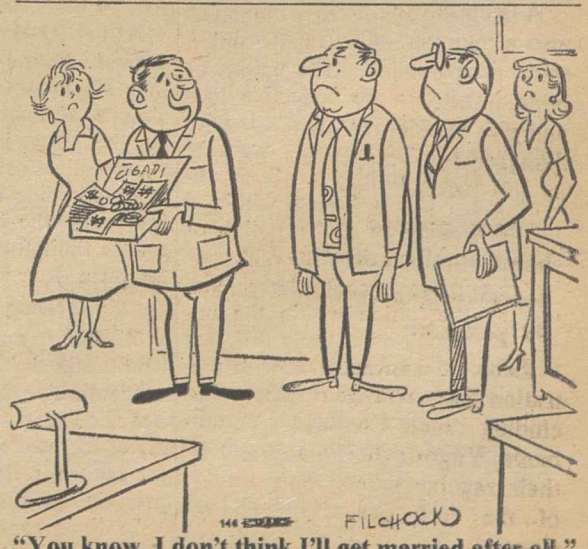
The only way a patient can avoid paying this extra is to join a private plan or to go to a doctor under contract with the commission. The College of Physicians & Surgeons (medical society) is expected to encourage doctors to stay outside the plan, and private agencies may be the only way for many residents to be assured of complete coverage.

However, the physicians at the end agreed to a clause in the settlement which gives "citizens groups" the right to provide themselves with doctors who are willing to be paid by the commission.

The commission itself can assist community health services associations in finding "direct-payment" doctors. The medical society specifically agreed not to discriminate against these doctors.

The political turmoil growing out of the dispute will focus dramatic attention on the next provincial election, due in 1964.

Old political loyalties have been upset. Some Liberal Party members, shocked at their party's sympathy for the doctors, have moved toward the New Democratic Party. Old Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) voters in the cities have been shaken from their CCF base by the doctors' campaign. The government has no help from the big newspapers and other mass media.



"You know, I don't think I'll get married after all."

Morgan Says:

Beneath the Surface, Changes Are Occurring in Mississippi

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

SLOWLY, IMPERCEPTIBLY but undeniably, the state of Mississippi is being forced to face the facts of life. At first glance this might not seem to be so. After all only recently one of the state's rare contributions to civilized politics, Rep. Frank Smith, was beaten by a Dixiecrat. And Mississippi remains outwardly and loudly committed to the dark ages of racism and reaction, refusing emotionally to belong to a union of 50 states, let alone admitting that the United States belongs to the family of nations.

Morgan

But beneath the surface, changes are taking place. They do not come easily and before they are accepted they may produce the pain and shame of violence. After 17 months of litigation, the courts have ordered the University of Mississippi to admit its first Negro undergraduate in the fall. There may be delays, there may be ugliness but desegregation will surely come to Mississippi too just as it has to that proud aristocrat of the Confederacy, the Old Dominion of Virginia.

Another Mississippi moderate, ex-Gov. J. P. Coleman, is going to run again for the governorship in 1963 and it is not likely he would make this choice if the extremist forces of massive resistance were in the ascendancy. One of the reasons they aren't is a woman, though she herself could become a casualty of their death throes.

For 26 years a native Southerner, Hazel Brannon Smith (no relation to the congressman whom she backed), has fought bigotry, backwardness and corruption as a weekly newspaper publisher in rural Mississippi, 60 miles from the state capital, Jackson. But today she is fighting for her life, professionally speaking, and in a very real sense the validity of Mississippi's social evolution, which she has done so much to push, depends in part on her survival.

Eight years ago, on the Fourth of July weekend in 1954, Holmes County Sheriff Richard F. Byrd utterly without provocation shot a Negro. In her weekly Lexington Advertiser Mrs. Smith reported the brutality, followed with an editorial branding Byrd as unfit for office in a land where the laws of America—she wrote—"are for everyone—rich and poor, strong and weak, black and white." Byrd won a $10,000 judgment for libel but in November 1955 the State Supreme Court unanimously reversed the judgment and dismissed the sheriff's suit. He died later, a discredited man.

But the Citizens Council, formed in the wake of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision, vowed vengeance and for six years the Smiths have been the targets of a campaign of intimidation and boycott. First the editor's husband, Walter Dyer Smith, was fired as administrator of the county hospital despite the unanimous pleas of the staff. Then advertisers cancelled and her job printing business dropped off. But Mrs. Smith kept publishing.

THREE YEARS AGO, however, an opposition paper, the Holmes County Herald, suddenly appeared in Lexington, owned, apparently exclusively, by Citizens Council members with State Rep. Wilburn Hooker as the principal stockholder. This year Hooker and others tried to ram a bill through the legislature to deny one of Mrs. Smith's weeklies local government printing contracts, but it was so patently punitive and Mississippi editors rose so strongly to denounce it that it died in committee.

Still the attrition goes on. The Smiths have mortgaged their home and their 500-acre farm to raise money to keep the Lexington paper going but they need more. Last winter Mississippi's Pulitzer-Prize-winning newspaperman, Hodding Carter, wrote in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that if Hazel Brannon Smith should lose her fight, "another light will have gone out in a shadowed state." (Another light did go out just the other day with the death of William Faulkner.)

But Mrs. Smith simply refuses to be extinguished. She is neither a radical nor an idealist. She is not even a crusading integrationist. She describes herself as a practical woman with a stubborn belief that "every citizen is equal under the law" and should be judged on individual merit, or lack of it, not on the color of his skin. Her views on racial issues? "To me," she says, "Negroes are people." Which speaks eloquent and courageous volumes in Mississippi.

Of Holmes County's 27,000 population 75 percent are Negroes. She has the support of many of them even though the racists are now trying to get her readers, white and black, to cancel their subscriptions.

Recently Hazel Brannon Smith received in San Antonio the latest in a long line of distinctions, the Headliner Award of Theta Sigma Phi, women's national journalistic fraternity. What an empty award it would be if the benighted but powerful forces of Holmes County were allowed to triumph over her in the end.

Washington Reports:

United Nations' Bond Purchase Seen Saving Millions for U. S.

UNITED STATES PURCHASE of $100 million in United Nations bonds, as asked by the Administration, will save the U.S. "millions of dollars a year," Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.), member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, asserted in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

A Republican, Rep. Robert R. Barry (N.Y.), also a member of the committee, declared on the same program that congressional approval of the bond issue will both cut U.S. costs for the UN and give the UN the means of "far better and abler management—it will give the UN the money to do its job better."

Barry pointed out that U.S. purchase of the bonds would reduce the U.S. share of the Congo peace-keeping operation, now 47.5 percent, to 32 percent.

Zablocki reported that the previous Administration had arranged with certain countries, including "such Communist nations as Cuba, Albania, Yugoslavia, Poland and Bulgaria, to reduce their regular assessments, in return for support of the UN peace-keeping operations in the Congo."

The arrangement, Zablocki indicated, was unwise. He said:

"Last year, the total amount of our contributions for this purpose was $11.4 million. I was deeply disturbed to learn that this policy was still continuing. So were other members of Congress. However, I have now learned that purchase of the bonds will allow the U.S. to end the existing situation."

BARRY REPORTED that 43 nations have so far bought or pledged to buy $72 million of UN bonds, including $5 million from Japan and $10 million from West Germany, "even though they are not even members of the UN."

Zablocki said that many persons who criticize the Congo operation do not realize that it has kept the Communists out of that country even though they were ready to move into the vacuum at the time it was freed by Belgium.

The main task now, he said, is to get the president of Katanga province [Moise Tshombe] to cooperate with Congo Premier Cyrille Adoula. Most of the wealth of the Congo is in Katanga, he pointed out, and the major industrial enterprise, the Union Miniere, is paying $3 million to $4.5 million a month in royalties to the Tshombe regime instead of to the central government.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THIS IS THE SEASON when tempers in Congress are likely to snap, and members who ordinarily speak to and of each other with exquisite courtesy—at least in public—are known to fling angry epithets and accusations on the sacred floors of the Senate and House. And so it has happened again. Unpleasant words have been uttered and apologies have been felt necessary, and men known for years as advocates of the same philosophy have exchanged bitter charges of betrayal.

The physical sufferings of members are not as severe as they used to be in Washington's muggy summers. The Capitol is air-conditioned and no one can claim that working conditions are tough. Besides, this summer the Atlantic Seaboard has been blessed with a long succession of wonderfully cool and sunny days that should quiet the restless spirit of gentlemen deprived of the chance to go home and start campaigning.

Still, there is something frustrating about this session, particularly, that frays the nerves of members.

There is new Democratic leadership in both the House and Senate, and the members are not quite used to the changes. The President has asked Congress to handle an enormous volume of work, and his requests have often cut squarely across the convictions of powerful committee chairmen who tend to confuse their convictions with laws of the universe.

The strategy of the committee chairmen, under such circumstances, is to proceed most ploddingly with formal hearings, and to mark up the bills with painstaking care, and to display such patience in following the dictates of conscience that the process might be called a filibuster.

This is particularly true of conservative Democratic committee chairmen who remember Mr. Kennedy as a young member of the House and a very junior member of the Senate and cannot quite grasp the idea that he is in the White House.

On many a showdown vote, the conservative coalition operated in the House by Representative Halleck of Indiana and Smith of Virginia can beat the Administration. This dumps the legislative leaders into a mood of frustration.

All in all, it is surprising that tempers have not broken more frequently with more clashes.

* * *

ON THE FILIBUSTER of a small group of liberals against the communications satellite bill, the charge was made that liberals had adopted the tactics they deplored when southern Democrats filibustered a civil rights bill. For the record, Sen. Morse of Oregon has many times made his position most explicitly clear.

He has said on the floor that he thinks the Senate rules should be changed to make a long-continued filibuster impossible. But if the Senate declined to change the rules, he served notice, he would not deprive himself of the advantage the rules specifically grant a stubborn minority.

The rules are for both sides, he said, liberals as well as conservatives, and if he couldn't get them changed he would use them.

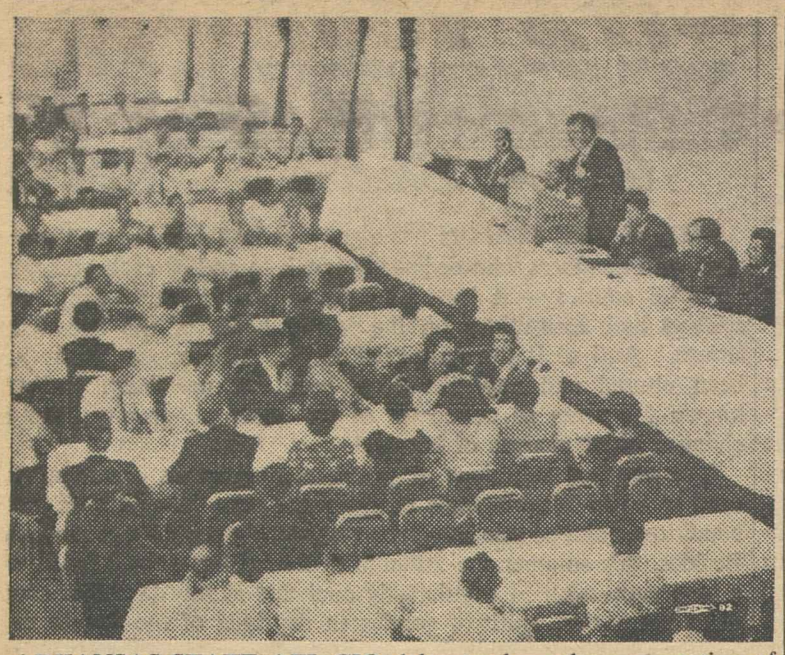
* * *

IN DENMARK Gen. Eisenhower said his "worst mistake" in office was in "not working harder" to help elect Richard M. Nixon. This is a switch from his earlier statement that he had done everything he was "asked" to do, and it raises again the curious nature of the relations that existed between the two men in the 10 years they were most closely associated.

In 1955 and 1956, he wounded the young Vice President by suggesting he step down to a Cabinet job to gain experience. He seemed almost aloof during the 1960 presidential campaign. He doesn't seem deeply entangled right now in the California campaign, where Nixon is fighting for political survival.

Not even though he must know the Republican congressional leadership is busy making sure that Nixon doesn't stick his nose into what they consider their own proper business of trying to elect a GOP House.

U.S. PURCHASE OF $100 MILLION in United Nations bonds, congressional approval of which has been asked by the Administration, will cut this country's UN costs and make the UN stronger, said two members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.), left, and Rep. Robert R. Barry (R-N. Y.), in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.



ARKANSAS STATE AFL-CIO delegates hear the presentation of resolutions and constitutional changes in connection with the "program of progress" adopted by the special convention to build labor's political and legislative strength in the state. At the rostrum is Herb Bingaman of the Auto Workers, chairman of the resolutions committee.

Business Club 'Regrets' Morgan Cancellation

Birmingham, Ala.—The Young Men's Business Club of Birmingham has officially expressed "regret" that the Edward P. Morgan news program, sponsored by the AFL-CIO, was dropped by Radio Station WBRC here, and has taken a skeptical view of the station's stated reason that a conflict with baseball programs caused the cancellation.

The business club's stand was expressed in a resolution adopted with only four dissenting votes. The action followed a talk on the issue by Pres. Barney Weeks of the Alabama State AFL-CIO. The manager of WBRC, James Bailey, was also invited but declined to appear.

In his talk, Weeks acknowledged that WBRC, unknown to the AFL-CIO, had indicated its intention to cancel the Morgan program prior to a demand for cancellation by Mayor Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham. However, he pointed out, the basic fact remained that newspapers in the area are uniformly conservative and that the "one voice of dissent" available to Birmingham citizens was being silenced.

Hanes announced the cancellation on June 22, three days after a Morgan broadcast referred to segregated facilities in the Birmingham airport. The AFL-CIO subsequently charged that an inadvertent error in Morgan's description, rectified the following night, had been used as a pretext for dropping the program.

"The decision may have been made before Mayor Hanes announced it; but that's a small matter," Weeks said. "The decision was to get rid of Morgan—to silence him in Birmingham.

What's important is that the decision was made; and by misleading and entrapping our people into an irrelevant and honest mistake, the decision may be upheld.

"If that happens, it will be a tragedy. Not for Morgan; he doesn't need us, he has 271 other stations for this program, and his position is assured. Not for the AFL-CIO; we can and do communicate with our own members in our own way. No, the tragedy will be for Birmingham, the tragedy of fear and the spineless conformity that fear creates."

This was also the view of the young businessmen, whose resolution read as follows:

"The Young Men's Business Club of Birmingham, being unalterably opposed to all forms of censorship of the news media through which facts and opinions are disseminated to the people of this area, hereby expresses its regret over the removal from the air by Station WBRC of the news commentaries of Edward P. Morgan, sponsored by the AFL-CIO.

"We are not impressed with the fact that national baseball games are now broadcast at the time formerly used to air this program since the program might have been rebroadcast at another time."

Labor-Industry School Set by Michigan State

East Lansing, Mich.—Trustees of Michigan State University have voted to establish a School of Labor & Industrial Relations to carry on programs of the Labor & Industrial Relations Center.

Establishment of the new academic school as part of the College of Social Science was the university's answer to action by the Republican-controlled legislature to kill the Labor & Industrial Relations Center by banning use of state funds for its operations.

The appropriations bill rider was sponsored by State Sen. Lynn O. Francis, a member of the John Birch Society, who headed an investigating committee which last year accused the center of being "biased" in favor of labor.

Commenting on creation of the new school, MSU Pres. John A. Hannah said the university is "not receding in any manner" from its position that the former Labor & Industrial Relations Center "was well advised and appropriate."

Don Stevens, education director of the State AFL-CIO and an elected member of the university's board of trustees, said advisory committees representing labor and management will make recommendations for programs for the school, including the possibility of on-campus courses, programs and degrees as well as off-campus education activities previously conducted by the center.

Signed by Kennedy:

New Welfare Reform Law Puts Stress on Rehabilitation

The broad welfare reform bill signed into law by Pres. Kennedy is "generally a good program" which for the first time stresses rehabilitation and encourages self-support of the needy, Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security commented.

"It emphasizes prevention of relief needs instead of curing after the fact," Cruikshank observed. He had testified in support of the Administration's welfare proposals during Congressional hearings on the bill, which underwent a series of modifications before final passage.

As enacted, the bill adds about $300 million a year to the federal government's share of state expenditures for welfare.

This is about $100 million more than the President had requested. By spending more now, the government hopes to save later if the bill accomplishes its purpose of helping the able needy get off the relief rolls and into self-supporting employment.

In signing the bill, Kennedy said "it makes possible the most far-reaching revision of our public welfare program since it was enacted in 1935 [and] marks a turning point in this nation's efforts to cope realistically and helpfully with these pressing problems."

Legislative Intent Emphasized

The President added, however, that "it would truly be a miscarriage of justice and a frustration of legislative intent if these new federal funds merely replaced existing state funds, and those for whom the increase was intended were denied the full benefit."

Chief provisions of the new law include:

- An increase from the present 50 percent to 75 percent in the federal share of state payments for preventive or rehabilitative services. This is designed to enable states and communities to increase staffs of qualified case workers, reduce case loads and improve counseling of needy individuals and families.

- **A 5-year extension of aid to dependent children of the unemployed, with broadened coverage to include assistance to a second unemployed parent to encourage families to stay together.**

- Annual increases to bring federal payments for child welfare services from the present $25 million to $50 million a year starting in 1969. Part of the increase—$5 million in fiscal 1963 and $10 million a year thereafter—is earmarked for establishment of child day care centers to enable able-bodied mothers now on relief to go to work.

- A boost in the federal share of the costs of training welfare personnel from 50 percent to 75 percent.

- **An increase of about $4 a month in the federal share of payments to the aged, blind and disabled needy, bringing the maximum to $70 a month per individual. (This provision was added to the Administration program by Congress and accounts for nearly all of the costs in excess of the President's requests.)**

- Encouragement of old-age assistance recipients to help contribute to their own support by permitting them to keep up to $30 a month of earnings without deductions from their assistance checks.

- Authority for states to make child-assistance payments in up to 5 percent of such cases to interested relatives or other persons if the parents fail to manage the funds properly.

- Simplification of administration by permitting states to combine the four adult welfare programs—old-age assistance, medical assistance to the aged, aid to the blind and aid to the disabled—and receive a single lump sum payment from the federal government for its share.

- Authority for states to set up community work projects or on-the-job training for unemployed parents or relatives of children receiving ADC grants. Safeguards against misuse of this provision were strengthened by the House Ways & Means Committee after the AFL-CIO urged it to "make more certain that a state could not use these work projects and federal funds to finance normal community functions."

Extension of the aid-to-dependent-children program, which had expired June 30, brought a resumption of federal ADC payments to the 22 states taking part. Nine of these had continued the aid with their own funds beyond June 30 and will be reimbursed by the federal government.

NMU Sailors On Lakes Get Pension Gains

New York—Some 2,800 Great Lakes seamen represented by the National Maritime Union have won parity in pension and welfare benefits with NMU members serving on deep sea vessels. The new agreement was reached with 12 companies operating passenger vessels, freighters, and tankers on the lakes.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran described the pact, which runs to June 15, 1965, as an "historic gain."

Among its major improvements are:

- An increase in the normal monthly retirement benefit from $100 to $125.

- Doubling of dependents' hospitalization benefits to $16 a day for up to 70 days, plus up to $300 for surgery and $320 for incidental hospital expenses.

- Maintenance of parity should deep sea benefits be increased.

- Full pension benefits upon retirement for total permanent disability at any age, rather than after age 65.

- Application of all service—deep sea and lakes—in establishing eligibility for retirement.

The plan provides for normal retirement with full benefits at age 65 after 20 years or more of service and for early retirement with reduced benefits as early as age 60 and after at least 15 years of service.

Railroad Yardmasters Back Pay Raise Drive

Chicago—Delegates to the Railroad Yardmasters convention here voted solid support to their union's drive for a general pay raise, improved medical and life insurance benefits and correction of "wage inequities."

Some 200 delegates from 100 leading railroads attended the union's 28th convention and the concurrent sessions of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

A management spokesman, Gen. Counsel Joseph H. Hays of the Association of Western Railroads, told the delegates that complaints that business "lacks confidence" in Pres. Kennedy don't express the views of the railroads.

"Whatever may be the case as to others," he said, "there are certain important segments of business, including the railroads, whose confidence in the Administration shows an increase instead of a decline."

A. E. Lyon, labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board, told the union that it can be "rightfully proud" of its role in helping to bring about and improve the Railroad Retirement Act. He reported that during the last fiscal year, more than 1.3 million persons received a total of almost $1.25 billion in benefits under it.

Delegates also voted strong endorsement of a legislative and collective bargaining program proposed by Pres. Milton G. Schoch which included improvements in railroad retirement and unemployment insurance programs, protection of craft lines against an "increasing tendency by some railroads to disregard our rights," union shop agreements with all railroads, and strong opposition to so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Schoch, who has headed the union since 1943, was re-elected to a new four-year term and W. A. Snyder, who had been general chairman on the Union Pacific Railroad, was chosen as secretary-treasurer. Snyder succeeds J. S. Meyers, who ran unsuccessfully for the presidency.

Hotel Pact Rejected in Referendum

New York—With only a few dissenting votes out of 22,720 in a citywide referendum, hotel workers have rejected employers' terms for a three-year contract extension and instructed their union's Hotel Trades Council to secure basic contract improvements.

Council Pres. Jay Rubin said the membership vote was a warning to the employers to bargain in good faith.

"It places upon them the responsibility for any change in the good relationship" that has existed for years, he declared.

The council has asked hotel and motor hotel managements for substantial wage increases, extension of the 35-hour week to all workers who get no tips, and payment by employers of their share of the social security tax on a weekly base of no less than $70 for tip-earning workers.

Rubin said the turnout of voters was among the largest in the union's history, with many workers going to the polls during vacation periods and on their days off.

During negotiations which began last March, the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc., offered annual increases over a three-year period of $1 a week for those receiving tips and $1.50, $2 and $2.50 for various categories of non-tip workers.

AFTRA Initiating Talks:

Contract Pay Sought For Telstar Players

New York—The Television & Radio Artists, representing 26,000 performers on the nation's TV and radio stations, have moved to protect the rights of performers who will appear on worldwide programs as a result of Telstar satellite relays.

Donald F. Conaway, executive secretary of AFTRA, announced that the union has taken the first step in initiating discussions with performers' unions in European countries to discuss compensation for performers appearing on international television.

"This action is a result of authorization of the delegates to our 25th annual convention, which met in Miami Beach in July," Conaway said. "We know that Telstar is a great challenge, but we cannot realistically deal with the problems or set an international rate for performers until many problems are settled."

Conaway said he had started the ball rolling by sending a letter to Gen. Sec. Gerald Croasdell of British Actors' Equity, asking him to set up a meeting of the American and European performers' unions. It was his hope, Conaway said, that unions in all 18 countries linked by Eurovision, Europe's TV network, would be represented.

Another action taken by the convention would provide for a reduction in certain transcription fees so as "to stimulate employment in radio" and "encourage broadcasters to be creative in programming." This self-imposed reduction would cut back on fees to performers for repeat broadcasts of non-commercial broadcasts four minutes or less in length.

The convention also authorized setting up committees from AFTRA and the Screen Actors Guild to study rates for syndicated programs so as to eradicate disparities. SAG has jurisdiction over filmed television while AFTRA represents performers appearing on live or tape-recorded television productions.

The convention elected Art Gilmore to his second term as president. Vicki Vola, Arwin Schweig, David Schnabel, Clarence Leisure, Hal Newell, Jack Chase and Travis Johnson were named vice presidents. Jud Conlon was elected recording secretary, and Ray Heatherton was chosen treasurer.

SOME OF THE $10,000 WORTH of free food and household necessities distributed by Local 8-74, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, to striking members at the Kobuta, Pa., plant of the Koppers Co. is being carried away by Charles Emler, at right. Checking him off the list are Dominic Caruso (left) and Financial Sec. Ambrose Stedina of the local. More than 600 members of the local have been on strike for a new contract since May 1.

TWUA Council Urges Cotton Pricing Study

New York—The executive council of the Textile Workers Union of America has called on Pres. Kennedy to name a public committee to reconcile the interests of all parties associated with the growing, conversion and manufacture of cotton.

In a companion measure, the council proposed that the federal government adopt an equalization fee as a first step in correcting the inequality in raw cotton costs by reducing the support price for cotton over the next three years to the world price level. U.S. manufacturers, under the subsidy program to growers, now pay 8.5 cents a pound above the world price.

The council at a meeting here said the public committee it proposed would "assure a solution which would protect the farmer's income, lower the price of cotton, increase the competitiveness of cotton textile producers and reduce the cost of federal protection programs for the taxpayer and the consumer."

The future of the American cotton textile industry, the resolution said, is "basically dependent" upon the restoration of an economic domestic price for raw cotton. A reconciliation of the different interests, it added, is necessary to assure a solution of present difficulties.

At its closing session the council adopted a resolution calling on the AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its coming meeting in Chicago, to start a nationwide campaign for a shorter workweek by law without any cut in weekly pay. With nearly 6.5 million Americans "not sharing in the benefits of full-time employment," the council noted, "TWUA is convinced that the genuine remedy lies in a shorter workweek without any reduction in weekly wages."

In other resolutions the union's council urged the AFL-CIO to discard as a goal the "watered-down" Anderson-King bill to provide health care for the elderly under Social Security and return to the original Forand bill, and called for government reinsurance of private pension plans to protect workers against loss of earned benefits through liquidations, bankruptcies or plant relocations.

IUE Absolved In Suit Over Loss of Job

Jefferson City, Tenn.—A Tennessee jury has absolved the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and its Local 748 here of liability in a $200,000 damage suit brought by a former member who lost his job during a strike.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey, chief witness for the union, said the jury's "not guilty" verdict repudiated the charge that the union had "fraudulently" induced workers at the Jefferson City Cabinet Co., a subsidiary of the Magnavox Co., to strike.

Carey testified that the local had not informed the international of its intention to strike, as is required by the union's constitution, but that the IUE nevertheless gave substantial assistance to the strikers in accordance with its policy.

The suit was brought by Johnny Ray Patterson, a former member of the local executive board who was one of 1,000 strikers sent dismissal notices by the company after they walked out last February in a dispute over unprocessed grievances. The IUE has since obtained a federal court order directing the firm to arbitrate the grievances, but the company has appealed.

At the trial of Patterson's suit in Jefferson County Circuit Court at Dandridge, IUE attorneys maintained that the plaintiff as a union member was in effect suing himself. The "union," they argued, was in fact "the membership."

Ohio Labor Approves Political Education Plan

Columbus—A new political education program, with emphasis on statewide coordination and planning, has been approved by unanimous vote of the Ohio AFL-CIO executive board.

The program provides for the naming of a political education coordinator in each congressional district by representatives of area labor groups and international unions, with responsibility for carrying out activities in the district in cooperation with central bodies, local unions and the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

In approving the program the executive board:

- Urged that all international unions make the services of full-time staff representatives available to the district coordinators.
- Gave the responsibility for direction and coordination of the program to the state headquarters office of the Ohio AFL-CIO.

State Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope announced that Edward W. Bodi, assistant to Regional Dir. Charles Ballard of the Auto Workers in Toledo, has been named to the state AFL-CIO staff to coordinate activities under the new program.

At a meeting following the executive board action, the program won the unanimous approval of key union representatives from around Ohio. Union officials who attended the meeting here included Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold of the Rubber Workers, UAW Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser and Vice Pres. Albert Vottero of the Flint Glass Workers.

Speakers at both meetings stressed the point that the success of the new program will depend on the cooperation of every AFL-CIO union.

"This campaign year is a crucial one," said Cope. "The representatives we elect to office this year will determine the fate of progressive legislation next year."

Segal to Attend Education Meet

Ben D. Segal, education director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, will be the U.S. delegate at the biennial conference of the Intl. Federation of Workers Education Associations at Dusseldorf, Germany, Aug. 22-25.

Segal will represent the American Labor Education Service, the U.S. affiliate. In addition, he will serve as fraternal delegate from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and from the Intl. Metalworkers Federation.

Segal, who also is president of Teachers Local 189, composed of worker education teachers in U.S. and Canadian unions and universities, will represent the IUE at the annual central committee meeting of the IMF in Oslo, Norway, Aug. 7 to 10. He will go to England for an international student seminar, sponsored by the British and American Friends Service Committees, at which he will be a consultant and lecturer.

Douglas Plans To Run in B. C. For Commons

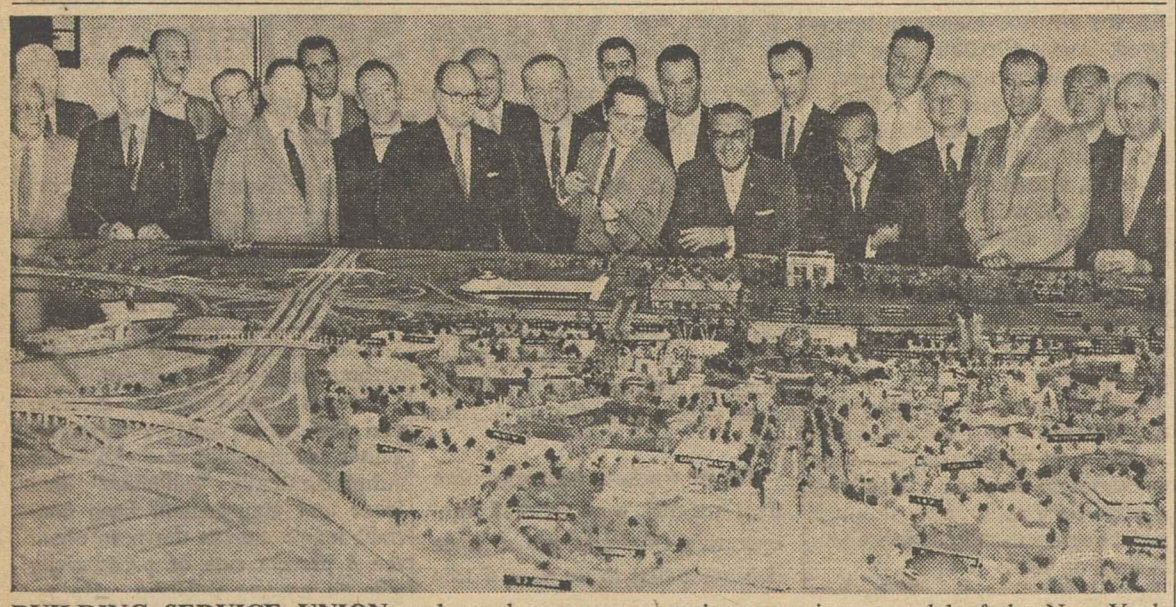
Ottawa, Ont.—National Leader Thomas C. Douglas of the New Democratic Party will run for Parliament from the Burnaby-Coquitlam riding near Vancouver, B. C.

The seat is being vacated by Ernest Regier, NDP member who was re-elected by more than 9,000 votes in the June 18 general election, to permit Douglas to make a second try for Parliament. Regier was first elected as a member of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in 1953 and was re-elected in 1957 and 1958. Douglas, who had resigned as premier of Saskatchewan to accept NDP leadership, was defeated when he ran for Parliament in the general election.

Stanley Knowles, formerly executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, and M. J. Coldwell, as spokesman for the NDP, conferred with Prime Minister John Diefenbaker here on the possibility of an early by-election. No announcement was made.

A by-election in the Stormont, Ont., riding which was fiercely contested by Diefenbaker's Conservatives, the Liberals and the Social Credit movement, resulted in a 65-vote victory for Lucien Lamoureaux, one of the Liberal leadership who formerly represented the district.

The election boosted the Liberals strength in Parliament to an even 100 votes, leaving the Conservatives with 116, Social Credit 30 and NDP 19, including the seat vacated by Regier.



BUILDING SERVICE UNION and employer representatives examine a model of the New York World's Fair after joining in giving Fair Pres. Robert Moses a joint "no strike, no lockout" pledge covering both the construction and operation of the fair. BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan was accompanied by top officers of his union's five New York City locals and by representatives of the major contractors servicing the fair at the meeting with Moses. Similar union-management pledges were given earlier by the construction industry and the city and state building trades councils.

Unions Ask Exemption:

Postage Hike Fought For Labor Papers

The proposed doubling of second-class postage rates, if applied to union publications, would "raise havoc" with the primary means of communication within the labor movement, the AFL-CIO has advised the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

Such an increase, furthermore, would have "little effect" on the postal deficit, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified.

He recalled that the federation's convention last December had registered its "firm objection" to higher postal rates for labor papers and other non-profit publications. The rate revision bill passed by the House last January would exempt such publications from the increase.

A former labor editor himself, Biemiller emphasized that the AFL-CIO was addressing its testimony solely to the effect on labor papers of the proposed second-class hike.

"We would, of course, deplore a postal rate that imposed a crippling burden on commercial newspapers and magazines," he observed, "but we do not feel qualified to suggest where the line should be drawn betwen public service and unwarranted subsidy.

'Clear-Cut Case'

"However, we feel there is a clear-cut case against a rate increase for trade union publications —not to give our journals an advantage over the commercial press, since no competition is involved, but because labor publications are essentially different in purpose, function and financial status."

Biemiller noted that the 500 periodicals published by AFL-CIO affiliates in the United States range from professionally-edited journals with national circulation to mimeographed leaflets distributed at plant gates or in union halls.

All of them, he said, have one characteristic in common: "They bring to the union members who receive them an accounting of union affairs that they could not adequately obtain in any other way."

He reminded the committee that most unions use their papers and magazines as vehicles to carry out legal and constitutional obligations, such as publication of full and regular financial reports to the membership, election notices and other information.

Not in Public Interest

"It is evident, then, that trade union newspapers perform a unique, desirable and necessary function. A postal rate increase that would seriously interfere with that function would not be in the public interest."

Biemiller pointed out that with the exception of area publications, most labor papers carry no advertising and are dependent on union funds for their existence.

He cited a survey by the Intl. Labor Press Association of its member AFL-CIO publications which showed that the typical labor paper now devotes 5 to 6 percent of its total budget to second-class postage.

'Unduly High'

Doubling the rate would mean a cost of better than 10 percent, which "seems unduly high to us," he observed.

The increase would "at best" add only $1.25 million to postal revenues, Biemiller said, but would have a "severe impact" on unions and their publications. More than half the organizations supplying figures to the ILPA had operating deficits in their last fiscal year, he pointed out.

The added burden of a postage rate increase would force some of them to cut back on the frequency of their publication and others to suspend publication altogether, he said, concluding:

"In view of the facts, we feel that an increase in the second-class postage on our publications is not justified . . . would have little effect on the postal deficit, but on the other hand would raise an undesirable obstacle in the path of communications between unions and their members."

Apprentice Bureau Picks Minority Aides

Three industrial training advisers have been named to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training to work with unions and employers in promoting the acceptance of members of minority groups for apprenticeship training and in jobs requiring skill and knowledge.

They are former AFL-CIO Field Rep. Cicero Scott of Cleveland, a Tuskegee Institute graduate who will work in the bureau's office; Mrs. Amy Terry of New York, a social worker who will work in the New York office, and Charles R. Jaymes of San Francisco, a member of the Typographical Union who will work in the San Francisco office.

EXECUTIVE SESSION inquiry of House Ways & Means Committee into the state of the economy heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany present views of organized labor. Shown just before the closed hearing are Meany (second from left) and Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (center) with three AFL-CIO department heads: Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (left) and Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank and Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg (right).

Economy Needs Tax Cut Now To Avoid New Dip, Meany Says

(Continued from Page 1)

in the 20 percent tax levied on the first taxable-income bracket.

Meany said, in response to questions from CBS Correspondents Bill Leonard, Paul Niven and Roger Mudd that if Congress fails to take action to solve the problem of long-term unemployment before it adjourns, "we will undoubtedly inaugurate a campaign for a shorter workweek."

Replying to a suggestion that a cutback in the workweek standard from 40 hours to 35 would be "inflationary," Meany said a false fear of inflation had led the country into its current economic difficulties.

"I thought the real trouble is that the country has been figuring on inflation and we're in an economic problem because inflation didn't come," he declared.

"I'm not worried about the bugaboo of inflation. We have a high-wage, high-price economy here in this country. This is our record for 60 years, and if we don't have a live economy, we don't have a dynamic economy."

Wrapped up in the unemployment problem, Meany agreed, is the question of automation.

"We have always taken the position that we will accept any progressive change; we have always accepted new machinery; we accept automation," he declared. "But we would like to see automation serve as a boon to mankind, as a blessing of some kind, rather than serve to put people completely out of jobs."

Citing the examples of the auto and steel industries where permanent cutbacks in employment have accompanied sharp rises in production, the AFL-CIO president observed that automation had reached the stage where it should be the concern "of all the people."

He called on businessmen to accept the principle that industry itself, as well as the individual worker and his union, should be properly concerned with "the adverse economic consequences that come from automation."

Later, Meany presented the AFL-CIO's views on the state of the economy at a closed-door hearing of the House Ways & Means Committee.

In other areas, Meany made these points on the television interview:

- "Honest differences of opinion" with the Kennedy Administration over the best methods of fighting the recession indicate no lessening of support for the Administration's programs.
- It is the Labor Dept.'s job to intervene in emergency strike situations, but government "should not come to the bargaining table" except in the role of conciliator.
- Disputes between AFL-CIO affiliates have been reduced "tremendously" since the merger, particularly under the new procedures for handling internal disputes adopted at the federation's convention last December.
- Racketeers in unions and the "constant headlining" of McClellan Senate Committee exposures have cost the labor movement "a good deal of its standing with the American people . . . and frankly we can see the results of this in labor board elections."

"I don't think we get the credit that we should get for the fact we tried to do something about the racketeers," Meany declared. "We kicked them out."

8-4-62

Jobless Rate Drops to 5.3%, Low for Year

(Continued from Page 1)

to a total of 900,000. This is the first time since 1960 that the total of long-term jobless—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—dropped below 1 million.

Of the 900,000 long-term unemployed, some 600,000 have been jobless for six months or longer, a total unchanged over the month.

The key jobless rate of 5.3 percent for July, adjusted for seasonal influences, means 53 of every 1,000 persons in the work force are looking for work and cannot find it.

A year ago the jobless rate was 6.9 percent; in July 1960 it was 5.5 percent. The low for July since World War II was 2.7 percent in 1953.

Counted among the employed in July, the report said were 2.7 million non-farm workers on part-time for economic reasons. This was the same total as in June, although a slight decline usually occurs about this time of year.

In breaking down the civilian employment total of 69.6 million, the report showed non-farm jobs rising seasonally by 250,000 to 63.5 million in July or 1.5 million higher than a year ago. Farm employment fell as expected, by about 200,000 to 6.1 million.

Boggs, Long Victorious In Louisiana Primary

A determined drive by self-styled "conservatives" and segregationists was turned back by Louisiana voters when Rep. Hale Boggs, House Democratic whip, won renomination in the Democratic primary and Sen. Earl Long also was renominated easily.

Boggs, who is third-ranking in the Kennedy Administration's House leadership, polled about 64 percent of the vote against three rivals who accused him of being too close to liberal national Democratic policies. Long won renomination by a 4-1 majority over a retired Army lieutenant colonel.

The primary results, Boggs said, represented a "momentous victory over the hate and fear mongers of the John Birch Society" and a defeat of those who "imputed ill" to the President.

In Arkansas, Democratic Gov. Orval E. Faubus won renomination for an unprecedented fifth term by winning more than half the primary votes against five challengers. Nearly complete unofficial returns gave Faubus 204,000 votes against 82,000 for Rep. Dale Alford and 81,000 for former Gov. Sid McMath.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, scored a 2-1 victory over Winston Chandler, a conservative businessman who accused Fulbright of ignoring local problems.

The civil rights issue, which flared into worldwide prominence in 1957 when Faubus used the National Guard to delay court-ordered desegregation of Little Rock's Central High School, played no significant part in the primary this year.

1962 Wage Settlements Held 'Non-Inflationary'

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, in two midyear progress reports on labor issues, described wage gains bargained so far this year as "clearly non-inflationary" and said he was "very gratified at the low level of strike activity."

On wage developments, Goldberg told reporters that major collective bargaining contracts during the first six months of 1962 affected 2 million workers and resulted in an average wage hike of 3.2 percent.

Of all workers affected, more than one-fifth were railroad non-operating employes whose wage rise amounted to an annual rate of less than 3 percent.

Goldberg said about the same proportion were in basic steel, aluminum or related industries, where contracts provided no change in wage scales the first contract year but did increase fringe benefits by amounts estimated at 10 to 11 cents an hour or about 2.5 percent.

He was asked if the wage increase and the fringe benefits taken together as total labor cost violate the Administration's "guideline" that labor and management keep contract improvements down to about the 3 percent rate of productivity gain to prevent inflation. He replied the fringe benefit amount was concentrated in steel and would not materially affect the overall figure.

On strike activity, Goldberg characterized the year and a half of the Kennedy administration as "one of achievement."

Public Works Cleared for House Vote

AFL-CIO News

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NLRB 'Free Speech' Shift Outlaws Employer Threats

Works Bill Okayed For House

A job-creating $900 million public works bill moved a key step toward a House floor vote as the Rules Committee cleared the measure, 8-6, after a two-month holdup.

With an immediate tax cut still strongly opposed in Congress, stepped-up public works spending was pushed as a means of stimulating the economy and denting high unemployment. The House Public Works Committee estimated that the program would create 150,000 new jobs, concentrated in areas of heaviest unemployment.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to all members of Congress, urged approval of the bill without "crippling amendments."

Top Priority

Labor, he said, gives "top priority to this legislation to attack continued high unemployment and to build urgently needed public works."

A sharp fight over the measure loomed in the House, where Administration leaders have listed it as a "must" bill and House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck denounced it as "a political slush fund" and a "blank check" for the President. The bill is expected to reach the House floor later this month.

The bill authorizes $300 million for direct federal projects

(Continued on Page 8)

Pay, Reinstatement Ordered for 209

Hartford, Conn.—The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the Jacobs Mfg. Co. to reinstate with lost pay 209 Auto Workers who struck Sept. 16, 1960, and whom the company refused to rehire when the strike was called off June 18, 1961.

UAW Local 379 struck when a new company official tried to rewrite contract provisions in effect for 20 years. A three-man board panel directed management to lay off 150 strikebreakers, if necessary, to find jobs for the strikers; to put any who remain unhired on a preferential hiring list; and to bargain with the UAW on new contract terms.

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN trade union leaders, here as the first group for training under the American Institute for Free Labor Development program, are presented to Pres. Kennedy by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in White House Rose Garden. Kennedy welcomed the group, reminding the students that no country could have a free society today "without a free trade union movement." **(See story, Page 7.)**

Health Care Foe Beaten In Primary

A leading opponent of the Anderson-King health care bill, Rep. James B. Frazier, Jr., was knocked out of office in the Tennessee Democratic primary by Wilkes T. Thrasher, Jr., on the straightout issue of health care under the social security system.

Another veteran Democratic opponent of the Anderson-King bill, Rep. J. Carlton Loser, trailed Richard Fulton, his opponent, by 143 votes in the 5th District (Nashville) but the final result awaited tabulation of 296 challenged absentee ballots from a single city ward.

Thrasher, who had the backing of senior citizens' groups and labor, beat Frazier by a narrow 271-vote margin in the 3rd District (Chattanooga), and his victory was certified by the election commissioners.

The result was hailed as particularly significant by James M. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, because of Frazier's membership on the powerful House Ways & Means Committee. Frazier had helped block action on the Anderson-King bill.

McDevitt said Thrasher's triumph was a sign that health care "will be a major issue throughout this campaign." The COPE director praised the effectiveness of

(Continued on Page 8)

NAM vs. Standard & Poor's:

Sligh Issues 'Reply' To Meany on Profits

By John M. Barry

A new economic document released by Charles R. Sligh, Jr., executive vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, reiterates the NAM argument that "more profits" and fewer "burdens" are needed by industry if the economy is going to underwrite full employment.

The analysis was billed as the NAM's answer to a challenge from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to show how more profits would create more jobs.

In presenting the NAM paper at a news conference, Sligh pointblank rejected the AFL-CIO's position that total cash flow—including depreciation reserves as well as so-called net profits—is the true indicator of a corporation's "worth," not profits alone, and that cash flow has been steadily rising.

Sligh ridiculed this argument as coming from a source "obviously not connected with business" and declared that depreciation has nothing to do with profits, but is "a cost of doing business."

In so saying, he put the NAM squarely in opposition to a leading firm "connected with business," the widely-known investment advisory service, Standard & Poor's Corp., which 10 days earlier had taken full-page newspaper advertisements advising investors to look to cash flow as the "key" to a company's "real earnings."

The Standard & Poor's ad urged investors to be "very careful" in examining earnings reports, not to look merely at reported profits but to determine the cash flow as well.

"Cash flow is another way of

(Continued on Page 8)

Five-Year Precedent Set Aside

By Eugene A. Kelly

A five-year-old precedent under which employers have been given wide latitude in assailing unions verbally, under the so-called "free speech" clause of the Taft-Hartley Act, has been set aside by the National Labor Relations Board.

The effect is to serve notice that employer language which in the context of an organizing campaign involves threats or coercion will no longer be considered protected by the "free speech" provision.

Four members of the board, in a unanimous decision specifically overturning the National Furniture Mfg. Co. rule of Oct. 16, 1957, ordered the NLRB regional director to open and count eight challenged ballots previously impounded after an election among employes at Dal-Tex Optical Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.

In the event the union—the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—is not shown to have received a majority of votes cast in the election of last Sept. 22, the election must be set aside, the board ruled, and a new election held.

The Sept. 22 election was the second held at the plant. Previously the NLRB had set aside a first election on the ground that the employer used threats and promises of benefit if the IUE was defeated. The same employer was found guilty, after two later hearings, of discharging and demoting certain employes for giving tes-

(Continued on Page 2)

Operating Unions Set Strike To Save Rules

By David L. Perlman

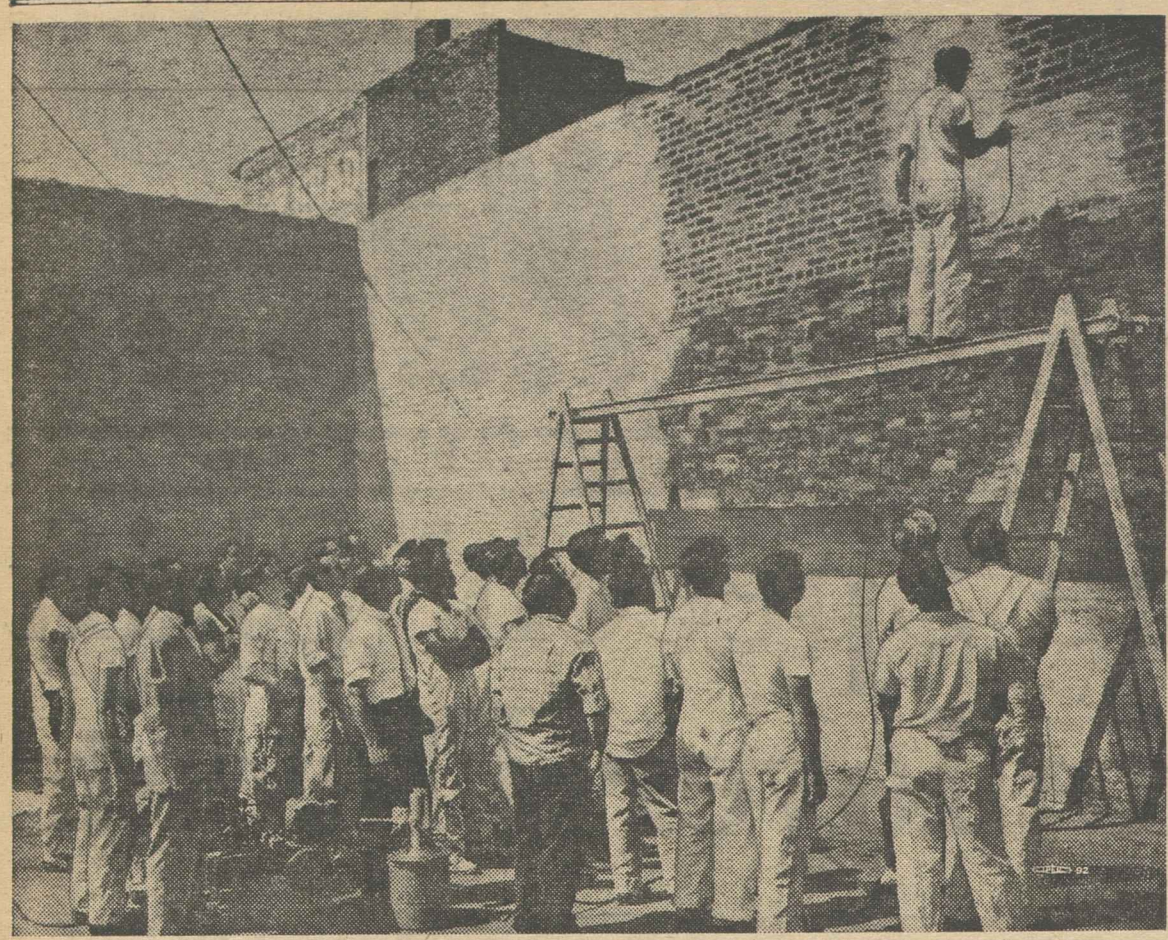
Two hundred thousand rail operating workers have been alerted by their unions to prepare for a nationwide strike to prevent the elimination of more than 60,000 jobs on Aug. 16 and the scrapping of work and safety rules negotiated over more than half a century of collective bargaining.

"The day the railroads place these (work rules changes) into effect, there will be a strike," Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen told newsmen.

Before the showdown date, however, Pres. Kennedy under the Railway Labor Act can appoint an emergency board and freeze the dispute for at least 60 days.

An unexpected switch in tactics by railroad management in a federal courtroom in Chicago set in motion the latest in a chain of events which began more than three years ago when the railroads launched a massive advertising and publicity campaign in an effort to pin a "featherbedding" label on rail workers.

(Continued on Page 3)



APPRENTICE PAINTERS learning their trade at Washburne Trade School, Chicago, under a program sponsored jointly with the Painters Union and the Painters Joint Apprentice Committee, received concentrated instruction in spray techniques at the DeVilbiss factory branch in that city. Here Tony Stranges, DeVilbiss spray school instructor, demonstrates airless spraying.

Tax Cut Seen Needed:

Economic Slowdown Blamed on Congress

Responsibility for the nation's economic lag rests largely with Congress, not the Kennedy Administration, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a radio-television interview with Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.).

Meany suggested that Congress had failed to implement the programs offered by the Kennedy Administration to stimulate the economy and reduce high unemployment.

"I think the President has made certain proposals that would have an effect on the economy, but I don't think he has secured the cooperation of Congress," the federation president declared on Keating's weekly program, broadcast by 26 New York State stations.

He cited specifically the large-scale public works program proposed by Kennedy and backed by the AFL-CIO, which so far "we have been unable to get through Congress."

Meany said he was not expressing a partisan view or trying to tag either party with responsibility, but declared that with "more cooperation from Congress on the President's plan, I think we'd be in a better position."

He insisted, too, that the economy still needs the "temporary shot in the arm" of a tax cut, despite a slight drop in unemployment figures in July.

"We still have hundreds of thousands of people who are permanently unemployed due to the fact that the industries in which they work no longer provide employment—not this year, next year or any time in the foreseeable future," Meany declared.

Mediation Supported

On the question of increasing federal activities in the field of labor-management relations, he said the government's efforts to mediate and conciliate disputes are "all to the good."

He expressed firm opposition, however, to government intervention "to the point where they might be dictating terms or indicating a proper solution from the viewpoint of the public."

"In other words, this idea that the Administration is charged with asserting the public interest in these things, I don't agree with that," Meany declared.

Nor is compulsory arbitration an acceptable solution even in critical industries, he asserted, adding:

"If a business venture is of such paramount interest to the country as a whole and to all of the people in the country that we are going to deny the workers in that particular venture the right to strike—which all other workers have—then I think we ought to eliminate any idea of private profit. I think these things then should be government-owned and these people should be civil service the same as any other government employes."

Meany reaffirmed labor's support of the Administration's trade expansion bill, but stressed again that such support would be withdrawn if Congress knocks out the adjustment features designed to help workers and businesses adversely affected by a rise in imports.

Cites Facets of Problem

He acknowledged that some unions with "particular problems" have reservations about the bill, but said that over-all the AFL-CIO takes the position that "America has got to trade with the rest of the free world."

"This has a political facet to it entirely apart from the economic facet," Meany observed. "We've got to trade with the Common Market . . . If a particular group is going to be hurt by the competition of foreign trade, it's not going to serve our purpose as the leader of the free world to set up tariff barriers which would bring retaliatory action on the part of our friends . . .

"We've got to minimize the effects of this both on the employe and on the employer and, if necessary, on the community by the different devices that are now in the trade adjustment provisions."

5-Year-Old 'Free Speech' Rule Repudiated in NLRB Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

timony before the board, and then for discharging other employes before the second election.

After the second balloting, the union asserted that the employer made electioneering speeches containing threats and offers of benefits. In its decision the board cited these statements by the employer:

- He demanded openly whether employes wanted to "gamble all these things"—existing benefits—on results of a union victory.
- He said that if required by the law to bargain with the union, he would do so "on a cold-blooded business basis" with the result that employes "may come out with a lot less than you have now."
- He referred to the probability of a strike and said "I will go right along running this business and replace the strikers."

Danger to Workers Cited

Even a cursory reading of the employer's speeches, the board wrote, "demonstrates that they were couched in language calculated to convey to the employes the danger and futility of their designating the union."

They contained a "clear-cut, readily understandable threat" that he would bargain "from scratch" as though no economic benefits had previously been given, and the employes would suffer economic loss and reprisal if they voted for the union, the board held.

Further, it said, employer references to replacement of strikers and loss of their benefits created a fear even greater because they occurred after management engaged in a series of unfair labor practices including, most recently, the discharge of three workers for "acting contrary to the employer's wishes."

Intermingled with the above threats, the NLRB said, were statements in which the employer "clearly conveyed the idea" that naming the union would be futile and the employer "would not sign a contract even if required to engage in bargaining."

When the company spokesman said he would not change his wage policy, he was "announcing a predetermination not to bargain" on wages, the board said. It summed up the legal position as follows:

"Prior cases involving objections to elections have held, although not uniformly, that statements similar to those herein to the effect that the employer would not bargain were merely an expression of the employer's 'legal position' . . .

"We find no logic or sound reason" for such a holding, the board said.

Ruling that such so-called employer "free speech" is conduct interfering with the exercise of a "free and untrammeled choice" in a representation election, the NLRB specifically overruled the National Furniture Mfg. Co. precedent and similar cases stemming from it.

In future cases, the board said, it will set aside an election where it finds that the employer's conduct has resulted in "substantial interference with the election regardless of the form in which the statement was made."

In the Dal-Tex case, the board found the employer's conduct "generated an atmosphere of fear of economic loss and complete hostility to the union which destroyed the laboratory conditions in which the board must hold its elections and prevented the employes' expression of a free choice."

The opinion was signed by NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown. Member Boyd Leedom, concurring, said he agreed with the majority that the election should be set aside because the employer, in effect, told his employes that he "would not bargain in good faith." He declined to pass on other issues.

Earlier Decision

In an earlier decision on the employer "speech" issue, the NLRB recently set aside an election held in April at the Clarksville, Tenn., manufacturing division of the Trane Co. The Machinists who lost by six votes charged the company issued false and misleading statements so close to the voting date that the union had no time to rebut them.

McCullough, Fanning and Brown ordered a new election on the ground that where one party indulges in "material misrepresentations on the eve of the election, which it cannot be expected that employes will be able to recognize as such," the permissive bounds of propaganda have been exceeded. Members Leedom and Philip Ray Rodgers dissented.

NLRB Backs Private Street Handbill Ban

Rochester, N. Y.—The National Labor Relations Board, reversing a trial examiner, has ruled that management of a big plant here was within its rights when it barred distribution of union organizing handbills on an access street leading to the plant and its parking lot. The street is company-owned and maintained.

Machinists Dist. 6 had charged the General Dynamics Corp. discriminated illegally by barring IAM handbills on the street while permitting the Rochester Independent Workers, an unaffiliated local which represents company employes, to distribute newspapers at the firm's Telecommunications plant here.

A trial examiner, who found the company enforced its no-distribution rule against the IAM but not against the unaffiliated union, was overruled by NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom.

They said the street from which IAM organizers were barred was clearly posted as private property, and never was dedicated as a public street. Besides, they said, the union had distributed handbills to company employes at five other plant entrances every week for about six months beginning Feb. 14, 1961.

In a dissenting opinion NLRB Member Gerald A. Brown said the company interfered with the right of employes to receive information from union representatives who were legally using the access street.

Bookbinders Charge Reynolds Metals Co.

Newark, N. J. — Unfair labor practice charges have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board by Bookbinders Local 62 against the Reynolds Metals Co., Harrison, N. J.

The union said the company had refused to bargain in good faith on a new contract for employes covered by an agreement that expired on Aug. 1 and the subcontracting of the work they had previously done.

Labor Often Hit NLRB On Free Speech Doctrine

Vigorous objections to "rewriting" of the labor law by administrative decision of the National Labor Relations Board during the Eisenhower Administration was recorded by the 1957 and 1959 conventions of the AFL-CIO. The 1957 convention specifically charged an "outrageous arrogation" of authority in interpreting the employer "free speech" rule.

Under the "pretext" of protecting employer free speech, a convention resolution said, the board allowed "anti-union statements of plainly coercive character." Those included:

- A ruling that a declaration that the company might "move the plant" was merely a prophecy, not a threat, and therefore not coercive.
- A ruling that a company statement that the firm would not recognize the union even if it won an election was merely an "expression of the employer's legal position."

"Under cover of a purported concern for 'free speech,' the labor board continues to sanction employer conduct which makes a farce of elections," the resolution said. It charged that employers were given a "free hand to brainwash captive audiences of their employes." It added:

"Employer diatribes against unions as un-Christian, un-American and Communist have the board's practical approval. Anti-Semitic and anti-Negro propaganda is widely used by employers, and here again the board will not set the elections aside.

"The present board manages to overlook the fact that what may be 'free speech' to the employer is coercion to the employe."

The fourth constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO last year pointed out that the Supreme Court had "repeatedly" reversed anti-union decisions of the Eisenhower-era board.

Strikebreakers the Issue:

Fellow Union Members Aid Potash Workers Out 11 Weeks

Carlsbad, N. M.—A strike by 700 potash workers against the Intl. Minerals & Chemical Corp. here moved into its 11th week as the company continued to operate with out-of-state strikebreakers despite a settlement reached with the area's other potash mining and refining firms.

Some 2,200 members of the Stone Workers and the Machinists, who returned to work at the five companies where settlements were reached, were acting on methods of assisting the IMCC strikers. Any aid decided on will be used to help members of all three unions at the struck plant — the Stone Workers, Operating Engineers and Boilermakers.

Meanwhile the four unions, which have bargained jointly, are pressing unfair labor practice charges against the industry bargaining committee before the National Labor Relations Board.

They charged that the companies forced the strike and prolonged it by refusing to bargain on major issues and by naming negotiators who lacked authority to commit their companies.

The unions are pressing the charges in the belief that IMCC workers would be entitled to claim their jobs back from the IMCC strikebreakers, brought into Carlsbad by the company through a nationwide recruiting campaign.

As the five other companies reached agreement on a two-year contract providing a 17-cent package of wage and fringe gains, Intl. Minerals launched in the courts what the joint union committee termed an "all-out effort to destroy organized labor in Carlsbad."

Acting on a contempt charge brought by the company, based on a sweeping injunction issued early in the strike, State Dist. Judge John R. Brand fined Stone Workers Local 177—which represents the bulk of IMCC employes—$10,000, with an additional fine of $1,000 and 30 days in jail for the local's president, Casimir Alexandre.

Eight union members, including four members of the Machinists and one from the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were sentenced to jail terms of 30 to 90 days. The IBEW has not been on strike, but its members have respected the picket lines of striking unions.

Appeal Stays Sentence

The sentences were stayed pending the union's appeal to the New Mexico Supreme Court.

The temporary injunction, made permanent by the judge at the same time he issued the contempt sentences, restrained the unions and their members from a wide range of actions, including "hindering" or "threatening" strikebreakers. It was based on what New Mexico labor has termed a "union-busting" law passed in 1959. Labor attorneys in the state said the contempt sentences were the first imposed under the legislation.

The chairman of the joint union bargaining committee, Carlin Allen, said the unions were surprised at the "severity" of the sentences "'since there has been no violence on the picket lines and our unions have consistently called upon their members to avoid trouble in the community."

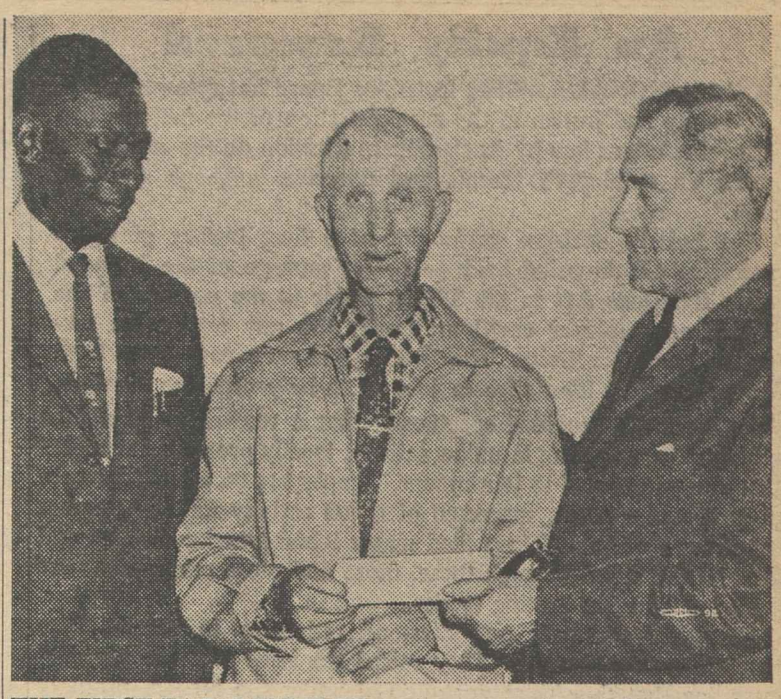
He charged that the company had pressed the charges "in the hope that black headlines and heavy fines would crush the spirit and wipe out the resources of its employes."

Settlement of the strike, with the help of a federal mediator, came as the potash firms agreed to union proposals for a severance pay plan, an industrywide health insurance program and other contract improvements, in addition to a pay increase.

Early Demands Dropped

The companies—U.S. Borax & Chemical, National Potash, Duval Sulphur & Potash, Potash Corp. of America, and Southwest Potash—earlier dropped demands which had led to the strike.

These included a sweeping so-called "management rights" clause, which the unions had said was lifted "almost verbatim" from a U.S. Chamber of Commerce handbook, and a sharp limitation on arbitration of grievances.



THE FIRST FARM WORKER in America to benefit from a union-won pension plan, Emil Schmidt of Franklinville, N. J. (center), accepts his first check from Pres. Leon B. Schachter of Meat Cutters' Local 56. At left is Jack Dickerson, chief steward of the local's farm division at Seabrook Farms, where Schmidt worked for 25 years.

Retiring Farm Worker Gets Milestone Pension

Seabrook, N. J.—Tens of thousands of workers retire every year with union-won pensions, but 66-year-old Emil Schmidt represented a milestone when he retired recently.

Schmidt was the first American farm worker to benefit from a union-negotiated pension. After 25 years of work at Seabrook Farms, he retired on a pension negotiated by Meat Cutters' Local 56.

Moved with emotion, Schmidt told a labor-management dinner honoring him and 34 cannery workers, also retiring, that he never expected field workers to receive pensions. He will receive $2 a month for every year of service or $50, plus social security benefits, under the non-contributory plan.

Schmidt, a native of Poland, started working at Seabrook in 1936. He was one of the earliest members of the union when Seabrook was finally organized.

The efforts to organize farm workers in New Jersey during the 1930s were repulsed by violence and vigilantism.

Seabrook, organized by Local 56 in 1941, is the only factory farm in the United States under a union shop contract. Local 56 bargains for 1,000 full-time farm and cannery workers and 2,000 additional seasonal workers.

Farm workers generally are only partially covered by the social security system. They were covered for the first time in 1955 but only if they met certain income tests; an amendment in 1956 knocked out some 250,000 workers, the Labor Dept. estimated, by raising the income test to $150 a year from a single employer from the earlier $100 and by requiring time-payment accounting when much farm work is on the piece-rate system.

Rail Work Rules Strike Set by Operating Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

Management, after breaking off direct negotiations with the five operating unions, announced last month that the railroads would unilaterally put into effect recommendations made by a presidential commission early this year. The unions had rejected the proposals as mere "sugar-coating" of the original management proposals.

The operating unions—Locomotive Firemen, Trainmen, Switchmen, Conductors, and Locomotive Engineers — sought a federal injunction to block the railroads from carrying out their threat. They argued that the railroads had not followed the procedures of the Railway Labor Act in serving notice of the changes and that a number of the proposed changes directly violated existing law.

As hearings got under way on the injunction request, the railroads suddenly substituted the terms of the original work rules demands of 1959. The court ruled that the union injunction suit should be dismissed because the issues raised by the unions no longer applied. A new union injunction request was pending as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Despite general expectation of appointment of an emergency board that would block a strike, the five unions set up stand-by procedures for the movement of milk, hospital and troop trains, and goods involved in missile and other defense programs.

Although railroad demands for elimination of the jobs of firemen-helpers have been the most publicized feature of the long dispute, the proposed work rules changes would affect all crafts, either through elimination of jobs or through major changes in mileage-hour rates of pay and the lengthening of distances between crew changes.

Railroad communities throughout the nation have joined with the unions in protesting that the changes would transform them into "ghost towns."

Also on the bargaining table, for more than two years, have been union counter-proposals involving overtime and shift pay and other conditions of employment long standard in other industries.

Pension Suits Filed by Retired Duluth Busmen

Duluth, Minn.—Retired members of the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes here have sued two bus companies for supplementary pension benefits bargained away by the unaffiliated Teamsters after a narrow raiding victory.

Oscar Rolla, former president of the Duluth Transit Employes Local 1128, and other retired workers also seek restoration of a hospital and medical plan and $500 group life insurance.

The pension and insurance benefits, they charge, were discontinued by the Duluth-Superior Transit Co. and the Duluth-Superior Bus Co. in recent negotiations with the Teamsters, who had edged out the Transit Employes local by a six-vote margin.

Although the pension benefits were modest—paying up to $50 a month in all—Rolla said discontinuance of the supplementary plan would reduce benefits to many retired employes by more than half that amount.

"I am astounded that the Teamsters would agree to such a proposal," Rolla declared. "I cannot believe that they are so weak they have to punish retired employes to get benefits for those still working."

Because of severe unemployment in the Duluth area, the drivers had agreed to compulsory retirement at age 65 to make room for younger employes, Rolla recalled. But they did so, he added, in the belief that the pension plan negotiated by Local 1128 would continue for life.

John M. Elliott, international president of the Motor Coach Employes, said the union had beaten back a series of attempted raids by the Teamsters and that the Duluth-Superior loss stood out as an exception. He described the subsequent barter of the retired workers' benefits as a "real tragedy."

"All of this should be a warning to trade unionists to beware of Teamster promises," Elliott declared.

Oil Workers To Ask 6.5% In Bargaining

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, preparing to start negotiations on almost 700 contracts in the oil industry, has reported that more than 75 percent of its oil units have voted to ratify a program recommended by the union's national bargaining committee.

The program calls for wage increases of 6.5 percent, with a floor of 17 cents an hour for any individual worker, either in wages or fringe benefits.

Since the last wage change was in December 1960, the union said, its 6.5 percent goal would not be inflationary under the general guidelines for non-inflationary settlements proposed by the Kennedy Administration.

Major Jobless Areas Drop from 51 to 48

The number of major job areas with substantial unemployment dropped to 48 in July, lowest total since pre-recession July 1960, the Labor Dept. has announced.

In June there were 51 areas with 6 percent or over jobless.

The monthly survey of the nation's 150 major labor market areas showed improvement in four areas since June. Over-all, the recent pace of advance was "somewhat more moderate than earlier in the year," the report said.

The three areas removed from the substantial unemployment list were Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich., Utica-Rome, N. Y., and Spokane, Wash. A fourth area—Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.—improved from the "moderate" range of 3 to 5.9 percent jobless to the 1.5 to 2.9 percent jobless group.

July's total of 48 areas with unemployment of 6 percent or over compared to 88 such areas in July a year ago and to 37 in July 1960. The low reached between the 1958 and 1961 recessions was 31 in January 1960; the all-time high was 101 in March and April of last year.

The number of smaller areas with substantial unemployment fell to 190 in July from June's 198, the report added. This list totaled 230 in July a year ago and 116 in July 1960.

A list applying the factor of duration as well as level of unemployment showed 19 "major" centers, 104 "smaller" areas and 394 "very small" areas experiencing "substantial and persistent unemployment."

The Labor Dept. also said reports from employers on hiring expectations suggested continued "moderate overall" job gains to mid-September in about 80 percent of the 150 major areas. These expected gains are centered mainly in seasonally-affected non-manufacturing activities and non-durable goods manufacturing industries.

Simkin Appoints Schlossberg Aide

Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has appointed Stephen I. Schlossberg, Washington lawyer, as his special assistant.

Schlossberg has been a partner in the law firm of Van Arkel & Kaiser and has done extensive work in labor-management relations and labor law. He will continue to serve as adjunct professor of law at Georgetown University.

His predecessor, Dr. Wayne E. Howard, will resume his post as assistant professor of industry at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance & Commerce.

An Equity Restored

THE NATIONAL LABOR Relations Board has restored a sense of equity and justice to the administration of the nation's basic industrial relations law by its significant decision on the relationship between an employer's threats and coercive language and "free speech."

The board's decision grows out of a long history of union organizing efforts going back to before passage of the National Labor Relations Act in the 1930s. Prior to the passage of the NLRA, an employer could arbitrarily fire any worker he suspected of union activity. The worker had no recourse, no legal rights to protect his desire to join or to help organize a union.

The labor act provided specifically that a worker could not be discharged for engaging in union activity, legally protecting workers' rights to organize and to join unions. Employers then shifted tactics and dismissed workers suspected of union activity for any number of spurious reasons. Unions filed unfair labor practice charges and as the NLRB sifted through these, more and more employers were caught out in union-busting tactics.

The employers, bent on bitter-end resistance to unions, then attempted a new strategy. They raised the issue of "free speech," contending that they were not allowed under the NLRA properly to state their case to their workers in opposition to unionization. This led eventually to a change, written into the Taft-Hartley amendments to the act, giving recognition to the "free speech" claim.

A few years later under the Eisenhower Administration, the NLRB began to extend the "free speech" doctrine to a number of cases where an employer openly threatened workers with loss of jobs and economic benefits if they voted pro-union in an NLRB election.

It was this precedent that the present NLRB overturned in its decision in the Dal-Tex Optical Co. case. The effect is to curb the latitude given employers in their attacks on unions under former board decisions. Employer language, which in the context of an organizing campaign involves threats or coercion, will no longer be protected by the "free speech" provision of the law, the board said.

The "free speech" decision is the latest in a number of rulings that have overturned precedents set in former years,

This restoration of justice under the law is a long stride forward toward a better climate for labor-management relations.

The Education of Sligh

INDICATIVE of the archaic economic thinking that pervades the National Association of Manufacturers is the contention of its executive vice president, Charles R. Sligh, Jr., that depreciation allowances are a "cost of doing business" and have nothing to do with profits.

To those directly concerned with investment problems, Sligh's approach to understanding profits is so much hogwash. Standard & Poor's Corp., a topflight and widely recognized investment advisory service, recently told the public bluntly in full page newspaper ads that cash flow is the "key" to a company's real earnings.

Cash flow is the amount of a company's net profits plus its depreciation reserves. Standard & Poor's advertisment commented that "cash flow is another way of saying cash earnings." It urged investors to be careful in looking at earning reports to determine the cash flow as well as the reported profits.

The NAM's Sligh could well profit from a refresher course in modern economics. Better yet, he could subscribe to Standard & Poor's and help the firm's cash flow.

AFL-CIO News

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'That's Enough of That, Buddy'

Egyptian Labor Anti-Communist:

Seeds of Free Trade Unionism Sprout Weakly Under Nasser

By Arnold Beichman

CAIRO—Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt was helped to power in March 1954 as a result of a series of strikes by several big Egyptian unions.

That, plus the indispensable support of military leaders in the Revolutionary Command Council, gave him victory and total control of Egypt's 27 million people. But for Egypt's labor movement, the reward was restraints imposed by the regime. There are no strikes in Egypt today and collective bargaining in the recognized sense of the word is non-existent.

Yet one cannot say that the Egyptian labor movement is absolutely controlled by the government or that Egypt is a totalitarian country like the Soviet Union. Within discernible limits, there was a form of collective bargaining with government the ultimate arbiter between employer and union. However, since Nasser nationalized most industry and commerce a year ago in the name of "Arab socialism," whatever collective bargaining there once might have been is now minimal.

The seeds of free trade unionism sprout, however weakly, in this unfertile soil because the union leaders are not government-created puppets though they swear by Nasser. They were union officials before the 1952 revolution toppled King Farouk from his British-braced throne.

Whether they can survive in the years ahead is the question. So far they have declined to go along with a government "suggestion" that unions extend their present functions to include policing the workers. There is still a measure of vagueness as to what this "suggestion" entails.

The question of survival arises also from Egypt's economic crisis, the country's overriding problem. Despite its military panoply, its "Arab socialism," and the supposedly magnetic quality of "Nasserism" in the rest of the Arab world, Egypt is inching along the road to economic stability.

One big reason is geography. Only 4 percent of Egypt's 386,000 square miles (Texas and New Mexico combined) is habitable — the narrow, squiggly Nile Valley and delta. The rest is desert relieved by a scattering of oases.

A second reason is the population explosion which in a decade could mean a 25 percent increase to 34 million people. Egypt's birth-rate is one of the highest in the world. Cultivatable land is limited and each year there are 600,000 new mouths to feed while the death rate declines. Industrialization is and will continue to be predictably insufficient to meet the growing job demand.

BY AND LARGE, union membership is strongly encouraged by the government which has legalized the check-off of dues. The total membership in the 65 unions which constitute the Egyptian Confederation of Labor (ECL) is 1.25 million, a five-fold increase since the revolution.

The largest union is the Textile Workers, while the best organized and probably the nearest to a "free" organization is the Oil Workers headed by Anwar Salama, who also is president of the ECL. Salama's union is a long-time affiliate of the Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers (IFPW) headed by Pres. O. A. Knight of the AFL-CIO Oil Workers. Salama will be making his fourth trip to the U.S. next month.

Communist infiltration, a problem some years ago in the Egyptian labor movement, largest and most effectively organized in the Arab world, is minimal. Even though the Soviet Union is supplying Nasser with virtually all his armaments and even though "positive neutralism" demands visits to Iron Curtain countries, Egyptian labor leaders are anti-Communist.

If anything, there is a great and friendly interest in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions (not that there is any prospect of affiliation) even though, technically, the ECL is part of the anti-ICFTU All-African Trade Union Federation. An ICFTU representative accepted an invitation to the 10th anniversary independence celebrations in Cairo last month as did a representative of the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions. It was quite apparent that the ICFTU delegate was the more warmly received.

The U.S. has made a large political commitment to Nasser on the assumption that, despite all the threats and armaments display, Egypt has no intention of starting a war either against Israel or any of the Arab countries whose rulers, particularly those in Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, dislike Nasser intensely.

There is apprehension, however, that despite a minimum wage, a 42-hour week decree, social welfare provisions and worker representation on company boards of directors, the economic crisis will force Nasser to impose even greater controls on Egyptian labor than already exist.

Morgan Says:

Protection from New Drugs—An Issue of Health vs. Profits

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THE BLOOD-CURDLING FACT is that if it had not been for the alertness and tenacity of a doctor in the U.S. Food & Drug Administration, the tragedy of the tranquilizer thalidomide might have been as serious in this country as it has been in Europe.

Morgan

Under existing law, once the required experimental data on a new drug are in and registered as favorable, if the FDA does not approve it within 60 days the manufacturer may go ahead and sell it to the public anyway. But the FDA's Dr. Frances Kelsey, to whom Pres. Kennedy paid deserved tribute, resorted to a series of technicalities to delay that deadline because she was suspicious of thalidomide's side effects. In the interim evidence emerged in Europe associating the drug with an epidemic of malformed births and it was kept off the market.

A revealing sidelight to this situation is given in a minority report to the drug industry regulation legislation reported out by the Senate Judiciary Committee after Chairman James Eastland of Mississippi, and others, had gutted it of major reforms. Between Sept. 12, 1960, the report said, when the William S. Merrell Co. first applied for approval of thalidomide, and Nov. 30, 1961, when the firm advised FDA of the birth abnormalities, Merrell contacted FDA's Bureau of Medicine 50 times "in an effort to get this drug on the American market and a number of the efforts . . . . were very vigorous." Ironically enough, the company's proposed labeling stressed the value of the drug in combating nausea in pregnancy.

It is painfully clear, as the President has just recognized, that additional legislation is needed to protect the public in the area of drugs and medicines. The FDA has been desperately undermanned for years and now Congress appears to be preparing—belatedly—to go along with a Kennedy regime request for a 25 percent increase in staff. Since there is no guarantee that the public will always have a Dr. Kelsey on its side, Sen. Kefauver's proposal that the FDA not be held to a strict time limit in approving new drugs seems reasonable.

In answer to a question, the President said regulations should be "tougher" and indicated he would like to reverse present procedure under which a pharmaceutical house may arrange with doctors for the experimental or investigational use of a new drug without federal clearance. It was precisely from such experiments that the few reported tragedies with thalidomide in this country have arisen.

AN ADDITIONAL IRONY developed at Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's committee hearings on thalidomide—the fact that German doctors had reported some side effects to this drug as early as the summer of 1960 but apparently this knowledge was not imparted to the U.S. manufacturer until more than a year later.

In addition to specific measures covering specific weaknesses it appears that a broader approach to the whole business of guarding the public interest in the drug field is necessary. In his special message to Congress on Mar. 14 recommending measures to protect the consumer, Kennedy said "it is time to give American men, women and children the same protection we have been giving hogs, sheep and cattle since 1913, under an act forbidding the marketing of worthless serums and other drugs for the treatment of these animals."

Kefauver's original bill was aimed not only at strengthening safety factors but at bringing down the high price of new drugs. This produced a great hue and cry from the industry which also strenuously objected to a requirement that all drug manufacturers be registered by the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare. On the Senate floor in June, Eastland denounced this as "dealing in socialism." This and other provisions in the bill were watered down.

Undoubtedly the Kefauver version was not a perfect bill; it may have contained inequities tending to discourage research—though this is debatable. But its basic objective was the protection of the public, not just additional regulation of the pharmaceutical industry for regulation's sake. The emphasis of the alterations engineered by Eastland was on protecting the industry. Who, one might ask, needs protection the most?

Industry research has yielded great benefits. Ninety percent of the prescription drugs sold today were unknown 20 years ago. All advances, the President observed, require some risk. But it does not seem unfair to suggest that company profits share this risk with the public's health.

Washington Reports:

'Inexpensive, Humane Program' Seen Aiding Migrant Workers

THE CONDITIONS UNDER which many migrant farm workers live are a health hazard to the consuming public as well as the workers themselves, Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

"The lack of sanitation can reflect itself in the product picked," Williams declared.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.) joined Williams in backing proposed reform legislation, pointing out that Pres. Theodore Roosevelt's Country Life Commission urged migrant labor reform as far back as 1908.

He added: "We are still just talking about the situation. Everybody remembers the Grapes of Wrath, but nobody has worried enough about what's going on in so many parts of the nation."

Williams, sponsor of 11 bills to correct abuses of migrant labor, is hopeful of action on some of them in the present Congress.

"FOR THE FIRST TIME, legislation is moving," he said. "For the first time, Executive Dept. programs are taking shape. There is a pilot program for better housing down in Texas under Administrator Robert C. Weaver of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. This year, we got migrant youngsters specifically included in a vaccination program.

"The bills that have passed the Senate are moving in the House. Four of them have been reported out of the Education Committee there. A fifth, we believe, will be reported. I think the child care program will be re-enacted by the Senate and we are working hard in the House, too, to get that accepted.

"I think the door has been opened—the door of opportunity for migrant farm families — an inexpensive, most needed humane program."

Keating, co-sponsor of a bill to require registration of crew leaders of migrant workers, said there have been "hundreds of cases of abuses."

"The workers were not paid a just wage or were hired under false pretense," he said. "Nowhere in the country is there a group more susceptible to the wiles of the unscrupulous than the migrant laborer, because of his chronic economic plight and in almost all cases, his lack of education."

One of his bills, Williams explained, would provide grants to local school districts for inclusion of the children of migrant workers in their programs. Williams also reported that girls at Douglass College in New Jersey are helping provide classes and recreation for children of migrant workers when they reach New Jersey, and said he hoped the idea would spread.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

REPORTS FROM THE TIGHT Tennessee 5th District Democratic primary revealed that challenged absentee ballots—ballots supposedly requested and cast validly by the persons in whose names they were voted—were concentrated in a single ward, the 2nd Ward in Nashville.

The Nashville Tennessean bluntly charged that fraud was employed in an effort to keep incumbent Democratic Rep. J. Carlton Loser in office. On the basis of all other returns from the district, Loser lost by a 143-vote margin to Richard Fulton. These were the facts behind the fraud charge:

In a typical Nashville ward casting a total of around 2,000 votes, the normal request was for about 75 absentee ballots by citizens who expected to be away on election day and were concerned enough to exercise their franchise.

In the 2nd Ward, however, a total of only about 1,200 votes were cast and the number of absentee ballots requested validly was an alleged 310—a wholly disproportionate number.

In the 2nd Ward, moreover, Fulton beat Loser on the voting machines by a 619-590 margin. Any sharp deviation from this pattern in the absentee ballots raises a presupposition of irregularities.

The fixing of election results by fake absentee ballots is one of the oldest tricks in the armory of the professional politician who prefers to steal an election rather than lose on honest returns. It is notoriously employed by county "courthouse rings" in small towns in the Midwest, in certain congressional districts scattered around the country. It requires merely that local experts know who is away from home, file spurious requests in the names of the absentees for ballots, and then stuff the boxes to the extent deemed necessary to avoid defeat.

The courthouse rings practicing this ancient fraud are frequently loud in denunciation of the big pluralities run up by liberal candidates in the cities, which they piously call "corrupt."

* * *

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRATIC primary results shook the complacency of those who claimed the health care issue was losing political appeal.

Rep. James B. Frazier, Jr., a seven-term veteran from Chattanooga, made his campaign directly on the importance of his rank on the key House Ways & Means Committee.

In Chattanooga it backfired because a hard-campaigning candidate, Wilkes T. Thrasher, made the case that Frazier had used his Ways & Means Committee post to block House action on the Anderson-King bill. The voters threw Frazier out.

The Fulton-Loser race was up in the air nearly a week after the election, with the challenged absentee ballots possibly deciding the issue unless the fraud charge could be made to stick under inadequately enforced state election laws. But social security health care was the major issue in Nashville, too—and Loser, who beat Fulton easily two years ago, learned that the issue was potent.

* * *

IN TWO BIG STATES the process of solidifying Republican strength for the November elections has been substantially advanced.

George Romney, who is being built up as a latter-day Wendell Willkie by some GOP hopefuls, got a firm grip on Michigan's party machinery as he rolled up a respectable primary vote total in his uncontested drive for nomination for governor. Old-line Republican officeholders who tangled with Romney were defeated.

This says little, of course, about what will happen in November, when Democratic incumbent Gov. John B. Swainson will be Romney's opponent. Michigan Republicans always think, in advance of an election, that they have liberal Democrats on the run.

A few days earlier, former Vice Pres. Nixon got a show of unity and militancy from California Republicans in support of his campaign for governor. His onetime mentor who deserted him briefly, Murray Chotiner, has pledged renewed support. Others who fought Nixon in the Republican primary have made obeisances. It will be a hard fight all the way with Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

MIGRATORY FARM WORKERS—"America's forgotten people"—will be aided by congressional legislation this year, Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.), left, and Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.), predicted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Teamster Raid Charge Heard In CWA Trial

James R. Hoffa, president of the unaffiliated Teamsters, pledged a $500,000 war chest for a raid on the Communications Workers' Western Electric installation unit, according to testimony at a CWA trial of the suspended national director of the unit.

The suspended official, Kenneth Silvers, and 21 local officers and members were charged with constitutional violations in attempting to lead 17,000 Western Electric equipment installers out of the CWA and into the Teamsters union, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements.

On the opening day of the trial, the first ever held by the union, Silvers issued a declaration that he had resigned from the CWA. He was tried in absentia when he did not appear before the trial board, composed of three CWA local members appointed by the union's 1961 convention.

Nine of the local officials named in the charges appeared. If found guilty, they are subject to fine, suspension or expulsion, with the right of appeal to the CWA executive board and then to the union's convention.

One witness, Frank Wescott, president of New Jersey Local 1090, testified that Silvers during national Western Electric negotiations last February offered him a job in the Teamsters in exchange for the membership list of his local.

Wescott also testified that Silvers said he was getting $25,000 a year from the Teamsters and that the Teamsters were giving him $500,000 for the drive.

Other testimony centered on a meeting with Teamsters Vice Pres. Harold J. Gibbons at a Chicago hotel shortly after the CWA's convention in 1962. Silvers and other defendants allegedly attended the meeting.

GRASS ROOTS TRAINING in trade unionism is being taken by Liaquat Ali Khan, standing, from Pakistan by way of Manchester University, England, in the Harrisburg, Pa., office of Retail Clerks Local 1436. His mentor is Ernest Kornfeld (seated), veteran business manager of the local.

Clerks' Local Trains Pakistani in Unionism

Harrisburg, Pa.—A dark-haired 25-year-old Pakistani, son of one of the founders of the Moslem League, is learning about the structure, administration and operations of a trade union as an employe of Retail Clerks Local 1436 here.

His name is Liaquat Ali Khan and he is taking his training during eight weeks of his vacation from Manchester University, in England, where he is a senior. He was brought to Harrisburg by the union through Cornell University in cooperation with the Intl. Economics Students Association of Great Britain.

Under the guidance of Ernest Kornfeld, business manager of the local with a long background in the labor movement, he is doing everything that a union official would be called on to do—administration, organizing, negotiating, aiding in settling grievances, attending state and local government agency hearings.

"So far as we know," said Kornfeld, "this is the only case in America where a foreign student is being trained on the job by a local union.

"We felt this would accomplish more good than merely conducting tours for foreign students of unionism. It was our idea to help labor in Pakistan by giving on-the-job training.

"Khan is a regular employe of the union, an addition to the staff."

At the conclusion of his training period here, Khan will return to his studies in England and upon their completion will go back to Pakistan, where he will help organize unions made up of the thousands of citizens who are leaving the farms for factory and office jobs.

Khan said wages in Pakistan have "improved tremendously" and in some industries are regulated by minimum wage laws as in the United States. Unions have the right to strike in many situations, he said, but "there is a labor commissioner who appoints a panel to arbitrate—impose a settlement—in serious labor disputes."

The youth's father, Dr. Omar Khan, was a noted physician in Jabalpur, India. The Moslem League he helped found spurred the formation of Pakistan and its split from India, and furnished its first government.

"My father was well known for treating penniless patients, an uncommon practice among doctors in India," he said. "His humanitarianism inspired me to do similarly—to try to help my people."

'Past Due,' Convention Told:

ITU Chief Pushes Merger Movement

Cincinnati—The movement toward merger of the two largest unions in the printing and publishing industry appeared to be picking up momentum as the Typographical Union's 104th annual convention got under way here.

ITU Pres. Elmer Brown told a press conference that "the tremendous technological evolution which during the last 25 years has almost literally turned the graphic arts and related industries upside down, has made it strongly apparent that the separation of our crafts was a serious mistake."

He referred to the fact that in the 1890's and early 1900's the five international unions which today constitute the Allied Printing Trades Association left the ITU on friendly terms to form their own organizations.

"In this age of automation, photo-composition, offset printing and all the other facets of producing the printed word, overlapping jurisdiction, with its duplication of effort in organization and in collective bargaining, is plaguing all of our crafts," Brown said.

He said the ITU is pledged to seek a merger of the printing trades unions, and that the time is "past due" for such action.

Adding impetus to the merger discussions was Pres. Anthony J. De Andrade of the Printing Pressmen, who told the convention that his organization means business and that he is ready to sit down with officers of the ITU as long as necessary to formulate merger proposals for presentation in referendums to the memberships of both unions.

Brown distributed a pamphlet titled "Unite for the Future," urging a merger of the allied printing trades and related unions and setting forth a proposed program on how it can be done. De Andrade termed the proposals "sound" and said they formed "a practical basis" for organic merger.

In his annual report to the convention Brown called on the delegates to implement the nationwide drive for the enactment of citizens' job protection laws at state and city levels to help eliminate industry hiring of professional strikebreakers. During the past two and one-half years, eight states and seven cities have enacted such legislation, he reported.

He asked that the delegates consider raising the present floor of the union's strike benefit fund from $500,000 to a more realistic figure that will enable payment of constitutional strike-and-lockout benefits to larger local unions if several were in trouble at the same time.

Meany Asks Argentine To Fight Anti-Semitism

The AFL-CIO has called upon the Argentine government to take "the most vigorous steps" to prevent the spread of anti-Semitic terrorism.

The rise of "Nazi-type outrages," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote the Argentine ambassador to the United States, Dr. Roberto T. Alemann, constitutes "far more than isolated criminal incidents" perpetrated "by Nazis who fled to the Argentine in order to escape justice long overdue in Germany."

Meany told the ambassador that the AFL-CIO views the spread of anti-Semitic violence in Argentina with "great concern."

"These outbursts constitute a very grave threat to the freedom and well-being of the entire Argentine nation," he said.

"The record of Hitler and other totalitarian movements in all countries shows that brutal anti-Semitic attacks and assaults against minority groups always constitute an initial and integral phase of the campaign by anti-democratic organizations to destroy the rights and liberties of the whole people."

As free trade unionists, Meany continued, "we are deeply distressed by these inhuman attacks" regardless of where they occur.

"Attacks against human rights and democracy are mortal blows against the very foundation of free trade unions everywhere," he went on.

"We of the AFL-CIO, therefore, strongly urge the Argentine democratic authorities to preserve the good name of their country and the freedom of their people by promptly taking the most vigorous steps for preventing the recurrence of anti-Semitic violence.

"We appeal to the free trade unions and the other democratic forces of our great sister-republic to take the lead in rallying the Argentinian people for the necessary measures to uproot every vestige of anti-Semitism as a manifestation of neo-Nazism.

"Its false dogmas are perniciously alien to the aspirations and interests of the Argentinian people.

"Its inhuman deeds are a grave danger to the progress of Argentina as a healthy and prosperous democracy, cooperating with the other freedom-loving nations of the New World for the peace, freedom and well-being of all the peoples of the Americas."

Technical Engineers Push Organizing Drive

New York—Delegates to the Technical Engineers' 35th convention here voted a major organizing drive and unanimously recommended to the membership a per capita increase to help finance it.

The raise—from $1.25 to $1.35 in per capita, with 50 cents earmarked for organizing—will be submitted to referendum this fall.

AFTE Pres. Russell M. Stephens was re-elected without opposition to a sixth two-year term, and all incumbent executive council members were re-elected.

The sudden death of Sec.-Treas. Edward J. Coughlin two days after the convention left a key vacancy which will be filled by the executive council. Coughlin's duties included directing organizing activities.

Delegates voted to write into their union's constitution—also subject to referendum—a strong nondiscrimination policy, barring any type of segregation or discrimination on the basis of race, creed or color. The action, Stephens said, was intended to reinforce the AFTE's "long-standing policy."

The convention also backed a policy of full cooperation with the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. after hearing Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis report on the department's activities and thank the AFTE and its locals for their cooperation in the annual Union-Industries Show and other projects.

Delegates, representing engineers, architects and draftsmen in both private industry and the government service, also voted strong support for a legislative program for federal employes, including enactment of an immediate pay raise.

Urging that salary adjustments be put into effect immediately—rather than over the four-year period proposed by the Kennedy Administration — Stephens told the convention that inadequate pay has made it difficult for the government to retain and recruit engineers and technicians.

"The federal employe, if he is to remain with government, cannot continue to be years behind private industry with respect to his salary," Stephens declared.

Kheel to Arbitrate Deep-Sea Pacts

New York—Theodore W. Kheel has been named to mediate a 14-month-old contract dispute between the National Maritime Union and a group of tanker operators.

Kheel, who was recently appointed permanent arbitrator under the NMU's deep-sea contracts, scheduled a meeting of union representatives and the Tanker Labor Service Committee to attempt resolution of issues left over from 1961 negotiations.

Among the remaining issues were tank-cleaning rates, time off in port for crews of fast-turnaround vessels, performance of seamen's work by licensed officers, and adequate supplies of fresh provisions.

Residential Institutes Draw 28 Unionists

The second phase of a two-year experimental program embodying a new approach to labor education is being undertaken this summer by the National Institute of Labor Education with 10-week residential institutes at Cornell University and the University of Michigan Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations.

Trade Program Endorsed By Labor, Management

The President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy has endorsed the Administration's trade expansion bill, now before the Senate.

The committee, representing labor, management and government, unanimously declared that the best way to meet the growing challenge of foreign trade competition is "to provide the President with the necessary flexible authority to bargain reciprocally and effectively for the retention and expansion of U.S. markets abroad."

A full report on America's competitive position may be ready for release at the committee's next meeting, scheduled for September, Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges said. Hodges has just assumed chairmanship of the group under a system of annual rotation with Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

Greets First Class:

Free Labor Institute Hailed by Kennedy

Pres. Kennedy urged 43 young labor leaders from Latin America and the Caribbean area to apply the trade union techniques they are studying here to better the lives of their union members and spur the social progress of their countries.

"Those of us who believe in freedom put the greatest hope in you; a strong trade union movement is essential to the maintenance of freedom," the President told the first class being conducted by the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Speaking to the group in the White House Rose Garden, Kennedy congratulated the AFL-CIO and American business for initiating and supporting the institute and expressed the hope that continuing exchanges between U.S. labor and that of other countries would lead to "a great union of free trade unions in this hemisphere expanding throughout so much of the undeveloped world."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany introduced the class to the President and to Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, with the prediction that the institute and its work would help to advance the Alliance for Progress.

Following the formal presentation, the President mingled with the group in the garden, greeting each class member individually.

Basic Principles Cited

In his welcome, he noted that while not all of U.S. labor's experience was appropriate for other countries, certain basic principles could be transferred.

"You cannot maintain a free society today, in my opinion, unless you have a free trade union movement," Kennedy declared, "and the trade union movement is effective not only because it is a means of securing a fair share of national productivity for the men and women who labor but it is also the means of supporting a broad program of social progress."

He cited the AFL-CIO's support of minimum wage laws and health care for the aged as examples of labor's concern for the welfare of all people.

"Because the labor movement in this country has looked beyond its immediate responsibilities to its members and to its responsibilities to society as a whole, I think it has fulfilled a great role in our country," the President said. "I hope that you will fill the same role."

Goldberg told the class that the success of the institute program depended to a great extent on their work following graduation.

Responding for the group of young labor leaders, Eric Lloyd Harris of Jamaica read a letter from the class expressing appreciation for the invitation to the White House and gratification for the establishment of the institute.

"Although we are students from the islands scattered in the Caribbean and several countries in Central and South America," the letter said, "we have already developed a common bond and understanding with each other which will enable us to work much closer together for the advancement of democratic trade unions in our countries."

The response concluded with the hope that the institute would "blossom into a great university for defense of freedom and humanity."

PRESIDENTIAL PLANE brought the official U.S. delegates to Jamaica's independence celebration, Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and William C. Doherty, right, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Letter Carriers. Accompanying them were Mrs. Johnson, left, and Margaret Frances Doherty, daughter of the AFL-CIO official.

Brewers Win Assured Pay In Canada

Toronto, Ont.—Some 3,100 members of the Brewery Workers won a guaranteed wage plan, full company-paid medical and hospital coverage for pensioners, and wage increases partly retroactive to Jan. 1 in a settlement with five major breweries that beat a strike deadline by a matter of hours.

Thomas Rusch, international director of organization, assisted in the settlement. Covered are employes of Canadian Breweries, Labatt's, Molson's, Breweries Warehousing and Canadian Brewery Transport.

The guaranteed wage plan yields $55 a week for married employes in the first year of the three-year contract, $56 the second and $57 the third, with single persons receiving $10 less. The benefit is in addition to any unemployment compensation to which the worker may be entitled and will be paid even if he is not eligible for jobless insurance.

In addition to health insurance coverage for pensioners, the union won for working members an increase in sick pay from $45 to $60 a week.

The wage increases average 30 cents an hour over the three years and range from 22 to 31 cents with the first installment retroactive. Mechanics get the 31 cents, while drivers get an increase of 10 cents per 100 miles in road allowance.

Doherty, Romualdi Help Jamaica Mark Liberty

Kingston, Jamaica—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty and Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi carried the congratulations of the United States government and the AFL-CIO to the Western Hemisphere's newest nation as Jamaica celebrated its independence.

Doherty and Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson were the two official U.S. delegates as this island of 1.6 million people ended 307 years as a British possession and became an independent member of the Commonwealth.

Romualdi participated in the independence celebration as an invited guest of the Jamaican government and as personal representative of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who had visited Jamaica to meet key political and labor leaders earlier this year.

Both spoke, along with Johnson, at a series of rallies, special ceremonies and meetings climaxed by the lowering of the Union Jack and the dramatic raising of Jamaica's new gold, green and black flag.

Wire service accounts of the independence ceremonies reported that Doherty was enthusiastically cheered when he linked Jamaica's multi-racial development and its slogan of "out of many—one people" to the history and principles of the U.S. trade union movement and the unity of workers regardless of nationality or color.

Romualdi, bringing greetings from Meany, told Jamaicans that the AFL-CIO is firmly committed to a policy that the new nation should be permitted the same unrestricted immigration policy which the United States presently accords to all free Western Hemisphere nations.

He said Jamaica's policy of sharing premium prices for sugar with the workers in the sugar fields fully justified the U.S. policy of paying a "fair price" for sugar. And he told the gatherings that the AFL-CIO will continue to work for improved conditions for farm workers, including those brought in from Jamaica and other West Indies islands.

In addition to the public ceremonies, both Doherty and Romualdi held a number of meetings with union and political leaders.

Peru's Labor Officials Praise U. S. Policies

Peru's democratic labor leaders have credited the "prompt, forceful intervention" of Pres. Kennedy, supported by the AFL-CIO and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), with forestalling possible reprisals against trade unionists following the recent military coup in that country.

Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO Inter-American representative who has just returned from Peru, reported union leaders there are convinced that had it not been for Kennedy's firm stand, the junta which seized control of the country following the recent elections "might have been tempted to engage in repressive measures."

Because the leaders of the coup quickly issued pledges to guarantee political and trade union freedom, however, the Confederation of Peruvian Workers (CTP) now feels that representative government can be re-established through another round of elections next June, provided democratic forces on the American continents keep up a watchful pressure, Romualdi reported.

He cited a telegram to ORIT from CTP Sec.-Gen. Arturo Sabroso Montoya thanking the free labor movement for its solidarity and stating:

"The situation is moderating, political headquarters have been returned, free circulation of newspapers is assured, and most important, the military junta offered guarantees to the trade unions."

Romualdi, with ORIT Assistant Sec.-Gen. Morris Paladino, had undertaken a mission to Peru to determine what assistance could be given the CTP, which appeared to be in danger as a result of its call for a general strike a few days after the junta took over.

While there, Romualdi conferred with trade unionists, government and political leaders, and officials of the U.S. government and U.S. corporations doing business in Peru.

The general strike failed, Romualdi reported, when some CTP affiliates withheld support for various reasons and a number of other unions, led largely by Communists, pledged their support to the junta in an effort to sabotage the general strike, capture control of the labor movement and displace the APRA Party, to which the CTP was closely tied.

He added, however, that the junta, after using the Communists and the anti-APRA unions to help defeat the strike, then squashed their attempt to assault and capture the headquarters of the CTP and its affiliates.

So far, Romualdi said, the junta has lived up to its guarantees and "by the time I left Lima, there was no doubt that the Communists were not going to get its support for their plan to take over the CTP."

"Whether the junta acted for fear of unfavorable international repercussions or under pressure by anti-Communist forces in its midst, or out of genuine anti-Communist conviction, only time will tell," he observed.

E. J. Coughlin Of AFTE Dead at 64

New York—Sec.-Treas. Edward J. Coughlin of the Technical Engineers died here Aug. 5 of a heart attack two days after he had won re-election at his union's convention. He was 64.

AFL-CIO Pres. Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler wired their "deep regret" at the labor movement's loss of "the leadership and wise counsel" of Coughlin.

A graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a degree in architectural engineering, Coughlin had been president of AFTE Local 105 in Boston before his election as international vice president of AFTE in 1951.

He came to AFTE headquarters in 1953 as assistant to Pres. Russell M. Stephens. When the union established a separate office of secretary-treasurer at its 1960 convention, Coughlin was elected to the new post.

Coughlin is survived by his wife, Mildred, a son and a daughter.

Pseudo 'Labor' Paper Brings ILPA Warning

The Intl. Labor Press Association has issued a broadscale warning that the Trade Union News, New York "sucker" sheet, has embarked on a nationwide Labor Day campaign to exploit unions in an advertising sales campaign.

The ILPA, the trade body of editors of publications of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, warned that the Trade Union News is a private commercial operation that has no connection with the legitimate labor movement.

"The people who operate it are in many cases former employes of the Trade Union Courier, which was successfully prosecuted by the Federal Trade Commission for falsely posing as a labor paper, misrepresentation in other respects, etc.," the ILPA Reporter said in its August issue.

"Any employer who takes an ad in this publication, thinking he is buying space in a labor journal, is a sucker. Any union officer who so much as gives this outfit the time of day is damaging the good name of the labor movement."

The ILPA reproduced a form letter, soliciting ads and editorial contributions, sent to Pres. Arthur Rosenstock of the Newspaper Guild. Similar letters have been sent to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Pres. Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The form letter "congratulates" Rosenstock for having been chosen "by unanimous vote of our executive board" as the man who "has done the most for Labor, for your Craft, in your area of Washington, D. C." The "Washington, D. C.," was typed. ANG headquarters are in Washington, but Rosenstock's home and job are in New York.

The form letter asked Rosenstock to be a "guest writer" in its Labor Day issue. After claiming that the publication reaches "approximately 12,000 Unions throughout the U.S.A. and Canada, and is known as the Nations Leading Labor Newspaper," the form letter concludes:

"P.S. A greeting on Labor Day from your Union would also enhance it position in the Labor Movement. Space rates enclosed. Less 25%."

Measure a 'Must':

Works Bill Cleared For Vote in House

(Continued from Page 1)

which have been previously authorized by Congress and $600 million for matching federal grants for local and state public works — with a provision that states and municipalities must increase their own public works budgets in order to obtain the federal grants. This, the House committee said, would double the amount of consumer purchasing power pumped into the economy.

Projects would be earmarked for areas of heavy unemployment, with one-third of the spending channeled into depressed rural areas.

A Senate bill, passed in May by a 44-32 vote, authorized an immediate $750 million public works spending program and provided an additional $750 million in stand-by authorization to be used after June 30, 1963, if unemployment should rise 1 percent within nine months.

The original Administration request was for a $600 million immediate program, with $2 billion in stand-by authority available if economic indicators warned of a new recession. The stand-by request, however, ran into strong congressional opposition and the principle was retained in the Senate bill by only a one-vote margin.

In other developments, amid growing talk of adjournment by mid-September:

● After a meeting of Democratic congressional leaders with Pres. Kennedy, Assistant Senate Majority Leader Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) said pending bills on the Administration's priority list included trade expansion, tax revision, farm legislation, foreign aid appropriations, communications satellite, drug control, UN bond purchase, mass transit, youth employment, mass immunization, postal rates and government pay, in addition to the public works measure.

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) said the schedule was "highly optimistic and unrealistic."

● The House Ways & Means Committee prepared to wind up a closed-door inquiry into the condition of the economy amid indications that its key members had not modified their opposition to an immediate tax cut.

Still pending in the Ways & Means Committee is an Administration bill, strongly backed by the AFL-CIO, to revive and extend for another year extension of temporary unemployment benefits for persons who have exhausted their state benefits and are still unemployed.

● The Senate passed and sent to the President a bill to provide irrigation of the Arkansas River valley of eastern Colorado by diverting water from the Fryingpan River of western Colorado. The $170 million Fryingpan-Arkansas project had been on the congressional agenda for a decade and had passed the Senate in three previous congresses.

● The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee voted 18-3 approval of a labor-backed, two-stage pay raise for government workers which provided larger and quicker increases for lower-paid employes than the Administration sought. Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day warned that he would recommend a veto if the bill goes through in present form.

● The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a compromise bill to authorize the United States to purchase United Nations bonds up to the amount actually purchased by other nations, with a provision that the bond money could not be used to reduce the UN debts of other member nations. A bond purchase bill has already passed the Senate.

● The Senate Judiciary Committee took a new look at the watered-down drug control bill it had previously approved in the wake of public concern over the baby-deforming thalidomide and made several improvements requested by Pres. Kennedy. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and other members of the Anti-Trust subcommittee that had recommended a much stronger bill have said they will offer additional strengthening amendments on the Senate floor.

LABOR DAY MOVIE for television, "Land of Promise," has been updated for this year, with new narration by Ralph Bellamy, distinguished actor who is president of Actors' Equity. Shown above is AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany preparing for his role under the watchful eye of technicians and camera crew. Check your local listings on Labor Day for the showing in your area.

Sligh's 'Reply' to Meany Bucks Standard & Poor's on Cash Flow

(Continued from Page 1)

saying cash earnings," the ad said. "Cash flow consists of depreciation plus net earnings."

The ad cited U.S. Commerce Dept. data showing that while net corporate profits had risen from $20.5 billion in 1948 to $23.3 billion in 1961, depreciation allowances over the same period went up from $6.2 billion to $24 billion, with a resulting rise in total cash earnings from $26.7 billion in 1948 to $47.3 billion last year.

Standard & Poor's went on to draw examples showing how a company, through the tax benefits flowing from accelerated depreciation, could actually increase its total cash earnings even while its books showed a drop in net profits.

The NAM paper grew out of a challenge issued by Meany at the White House Conference on Economic Affairs last May.

The AFL-CIO president called on Sligh to make the NAM's position "crystal clear" on how "additional profits will be used to make jobs."

NAM Challenged

"I challenge the NAM to tell us how much profit they need—business needs—and how this profit is going to be translated into jobs," not into "fatter salaries for some of the high executives," not through stock option plans "into this business of legalized larceny that is practiced by some of these companies," Meany said.

The AFL-CIO told reporters that Sligh's memorandum "was not at all responsive" to Meany's questions and that the federation president would answer Sligh in detail. Meany's answer will be released in Chicago during the meeting there of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, scheduled to open Aug. 13.

At his news conference, Sligh repeated his views expressed at the White House Conference, asserting that "it is business activity undertaken in the expectation of profit which creates jobs" and arguing that "increasing labor costs" and high taxes had put industry in a "profit squeeze" that destroys incentive for business expansion.

The NAM analysis argued that "the most effective way to expand employment opportunities is to create and maintain a climate which will encourage the profit-seeking activities of individuals and business managers."

NAM Position Restated

Proposals for creating such a climate and harnessing "the full power of the profit motive" consisted of positions long held by the NAM:

● Cut tax rates—a whole lot in the upper brackets and by a small percentage for low income groups.

● Eliminate government regulation of business beyond preventing "fraud, coercion or monopoly abuse." Sligh said it was "wrong" for the National Labor Relations Board to reverse rulings "that have stood for many years."

● Ban industrywide collective bargaining.

● Halt "the drain on the Treasury" through "frugal spending practices" by the government.

Sligh argued that wage costs had outpaced productivity gains over the past 15 years, thereby cutting into profits and gradually reducing them as a percentage of total national production.

The NAM statement dismissed the AFL-CIO's view that through cash flow industry had more than enough capital for its replacement and expansion needs. This position, the statement said, "overlooks the fact that even the corporation with heavy 'cash flow' from depreciation allowances may be in a poor profit position."

The analysis argued further that not all corporations had good cash flow positions and that cash flow was not always used to expand production facilities.

"Only when there is a greater prospect of profitability and capital enhancement through investment in equipment and economic expansion will it (cash flow) be devoted to these purposes," it said.

Unused Plant 'Antiquated'

Asked if the great amount of unused production capacity in the country did not indicate the need to stimulate consumer demand through greater purchasing power, Sligh replied that much of the unused capacity was "antiquated" and would have been replaced long ago but for the lack of adequate profits and depreciation allowances.

How, then, he was asked, did he explain the continuing rise in cash flow?

Sligh said he "had to go back to his earlier" declaration that industry is caught in a "profit squeeze."

8-11-62

Tennessee Primary Voters Reject House Opponent of Health Care Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

labor in both the Nashville and Chattanooga districts as evidence of "what can be done if people work at it and fight the battle on the issues."

Fulton's supporters in the Nashville district charged that an attempt was being made to rob him of victory over Loser by gross fraud in regard to absentee ballots.

Pointing out that the number of absentee ballots returned in the 2nd Ward was "extraordinarily high" in proportion to the total vote, State AFL-CIO Treas. Charles M. Houk said that Fulton had beaten Loser 619 to 590 on the ward's voting machines. Reversal of this trend in allegedly valid absentee ballots would be suspicious on its face, he observed.

Houk said that health care was "the single issue" in the Fulton-Loser battle. Labor worked hard in both Chattanooga and Nashville districts, he said, with direct mail and telephone reminders to all union members on registration and actual voting.

Local doctors, backed by a heavy influx of contributions from the American Medical Association's national political arm, did their best to save Frazier and Loser, observers said. Physicians enclosed anti-Anderson-King literature in their bills, members reported, and many doctors were active at the polls on election day.

In other state primaries, Democratic Gov. John B. Swainson of Michigan was renominated without opposition and will face Republican George Romney, automobile manufacturer, in November.

Romney's total vote of nearly 450,000 outstripped Swainson's by nearly 130,000, and Republican officials interpreted this as a good omen for the election. Romney backers defeated two conservative GOP state senators and one veteran conservative in the House in the Republican primary. Incumbent members of Congress in both Democratic and Republican primaries won renomination.

In Missouri, conservatives failed in attempts to oust Rep. Richard H. Ichord in the Democratic primary and Rep. Thomas B. Curtis in the Republican contest. Sen. Edward V. Long was renominated by Democrats and will face Republican Crosby Kemper, an insurance executive.

Rep. Walter McVey was locked in a close fight with challenger Joe Skubitz for Republican nomination in Kansas. Other incumbents won nomination without trouble.

Hancock Agents Get $6.25 Package

Six thousand agents of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. will receive a wage and fringe benefit package valued at $6.25 a week under a new two-year contract negotiated by the Insurance Workers.

The nationwide contract increases the special expense allowance of Hancock agents, improves the hospitalization and medical insurance provided, and enables agents to continue to receive renewal commissions for up to four

The post-retirement commissions, in addition to the regular pension, will substantially increase the income of retirees, according to IWIU Sec.-Treas. William A. Gillen.

Another new contract feature, Gillen said, provides for the payment of renewal commissions for monthly debit ordinary policies.

Council Presses Campaign Against Job Lag, Recession

AFL-CIO News

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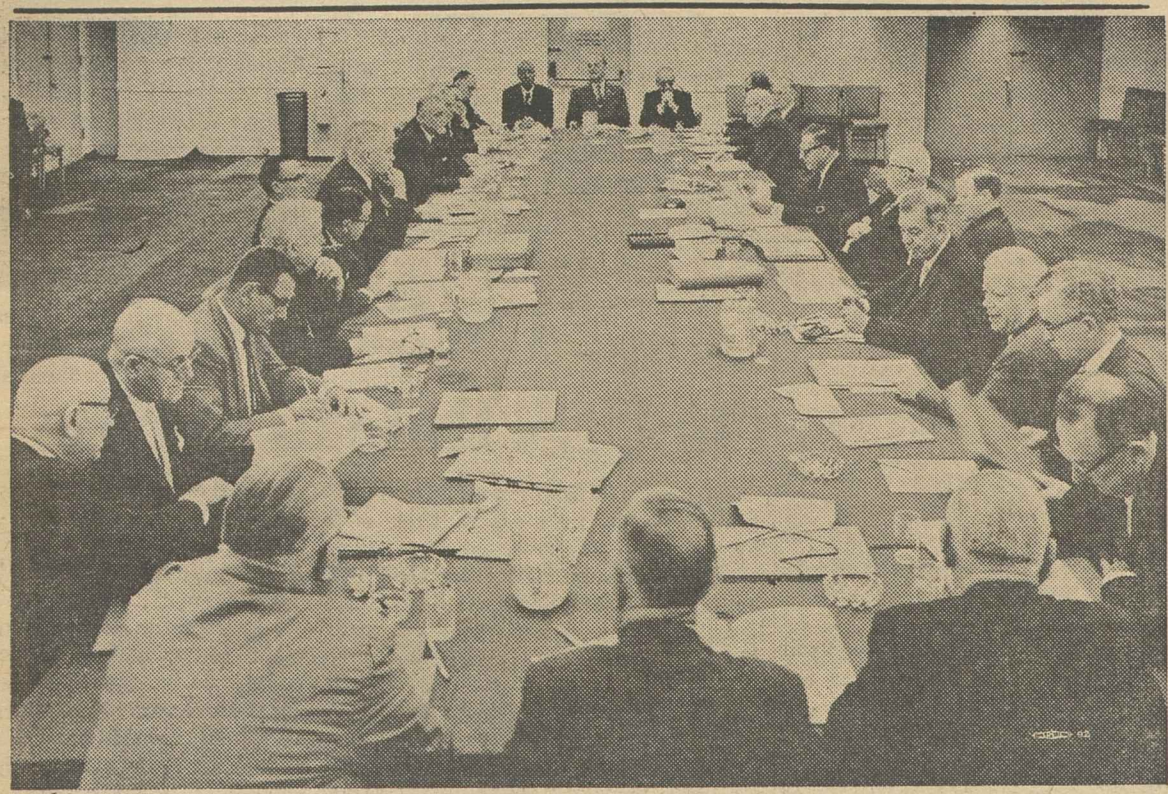


EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS, shown here at Chicago meeting, set stage for major AFL-CIO campaign to spread employment through a shorter workweek. The council called for both legislation and collective bargaining to bring about a 35-hour week.

Council Warns of 'Stagnation':

Two-Front Drive Launched In Fight for Shorter Workweek

Chicago—American labor has launched a massive two-front drive for a shorter workweek to spread employment and pull the nation out of "economic stagnation."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted to mobilize the federation's resources for a campaign to amend the federal Wage-Hour Act to require employers to pay double time after 35 hours a week. The purpose of the heavy penalty pay, the council emphasized, is to "discourage evasion" of the share-the-work purpose of the legislation.

In a parallel move, AFL-CIO affiliates will make a "greatly intensified" effort to negotiate a reduction in hours without a cut in take-home pay at the bargaining table.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will head a special Executive Council committee, backed up by a task force of specialists, to press the drive to enlist congressional and public support for a reduced workweek. Named to the council committee were Vice Presidents George M. Harrison, O. A. Knight, Lee W. Minton and Jacob S. Potofsky.

The task force, which will include economists, legislative representatives, public relations specialists and other experts, will also be "instantly available to all affiliated unions" to assist in collective bargaining.

"Fifty-seven months of intolerable unemployment make this campaign mandatory," the council said.

American workers "have been patient" through recurrent recessions and the AFL-CIO has supported and "still supports" other steps to spur employment, the statement continued.

"But these other steps have not been taken . . . the economy is again faltering," the council emphasized. "Hanging over the horizon, as ominous as an atomic cloud, is the automation yet to come—the substitution of electronic machines for human effort, which is barely at the threshold of its development."

Labor does not contend, the Executive Council made clear, that a 40-hour workweek is "an undue burden." The AFL-CIO "would welcome a full 40 hours of employment for every worker who wants a job."

"But we are completely convinced by the record of the past

(Continued on Page 5)

Federal Court Balks Firings by Railroads

By David L. Perlman

Chicago—Rail operating unions won a major victory here as the U.S. Court of Appeals refused to dissolve a lower court's order banning railroads from going ahead with plans to fire tens of thousands of workers and scrap long-established work rules.

The court said it would hear arguments on the merits at a later date—but meanwhile the temporary restraining order will remain in effect. The decision came just 12 hours before the work rule changes were to have become effective. Earlier, union spokesmen had said there would be a nationwide strike on the day the railroads scrapped the rules book.

The restraining order which the railroads sought vainly to dissolve was issued by U.S. Dist. Judge Joseph S. Perry, who earlier had turned down a request by the unions for an injunction against the rules changes. However Perry, emphasizing that some 65,000 jobs which the carriers want to abolish are involved, stayed the railroads from acting until a higher court could rule on the unions' appeal from his decision.

In reply to the railroads' complaints that the delay would cost them money, the judge declared:

"When I must decide between the losses of jobs to men and the loss of money to the railroads, I must decide in favor of the jobs and men."

The unions — the Locomotive

(Continued on Page 11)

Spurs Legislative, Political Program

By Saul Miller

Chicago—High and persistent unemployment and the possible threat of a fifth postwar recession were pinpointed as the major targets of a legislative, economic and political program at the summer meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here.

To lead the campaign the council shaped a new weapon—a two-level drive for a shorter workweek without reduction in take-home pay on both the legislative and collective bargaining fronts. **(Story this page.)**

Teamed up with the campaign to reduce hours will be a continuing drive to secure passage of the AFL-CIO's legislative program to ease unemployment and revive the lagging economy and an intensified registration and get-out-the-vote program to help elect liberal and progressive candidates in November.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stressed at press conferences that the 35-hour workweek campaign is designed specifically to cure the problem of chronic unemployment in face of failure of Congress to act on a wide range of remedial measures.

He said he hoped Pres. Kennedy was correct in his analysis of the economy, holding that a quick tax cut is not needed, but he indicated the AFL-CIO did not share the President's optimism on the economic outlook nor the Administration's views that now is not the time to press for a shorter workweek.

The federation president commented that a reading of economic indicators, especially the persistent high rate of unemployment, pointed to the possibility of an economic downturn this winter.

He made the point that if the President's programs as presented to Congress had been enacted the economic situation would be "much less depressing at the present time."

Registration Drive Stressed

The council strongly reaffirmed its intensive registration drive approved earlier this year and heard reports indicating progress in many areas but that more work must be done to offset historical off-year apathy that in the past has worked against the election of liberal candidates.

Particular attention will be paid now to registration in Pennsylvania, Ohio and California where deadlines on qualifying voters are nearing.

The council's statement triggering the campaign for a 35-hour workweek topped a series of actions in which the federation:

- Reaffirmed its belief that an immediate tax cut is needed to bolster the economy and regretted Kennedy's decision to wait until next year. **(Story page 2.)**
- Called for extension of temporary unemployment compensation until Apr. 1, 1963, to aid nearly a million workers who will have exhausted their jobless benefits, and provide a "much needed stimulus" to the economy. The present TUC act expired six weeks ago and no new claims have been permitted since Apr. 1. Since that time 560,000 persons have exhausted their benefits and it is estimated that between now and Apr. 1, 1963, the figure will be approximately 950,000.
- Urged quick House passage of the pending public works bill as a measure to help stimulate purchasing power.
- Called for restoration of key sections in the House-passed tax measure that have been killed in the Senate Finance Committee or defeat of the bill.
- Asked government ownership with private operation of the communications satellite program. **(Story page 3.)**

(Continued on Page 3)

Council Backs Kennedy On U. S. Role in Berlin

Chicago—There can be "no just or peaceful settlement of any phase of the German problem" so long as the zones of Berlin are divided by the Soviet "Wall of Shame," the AFL-CIO Executive Council has warned.

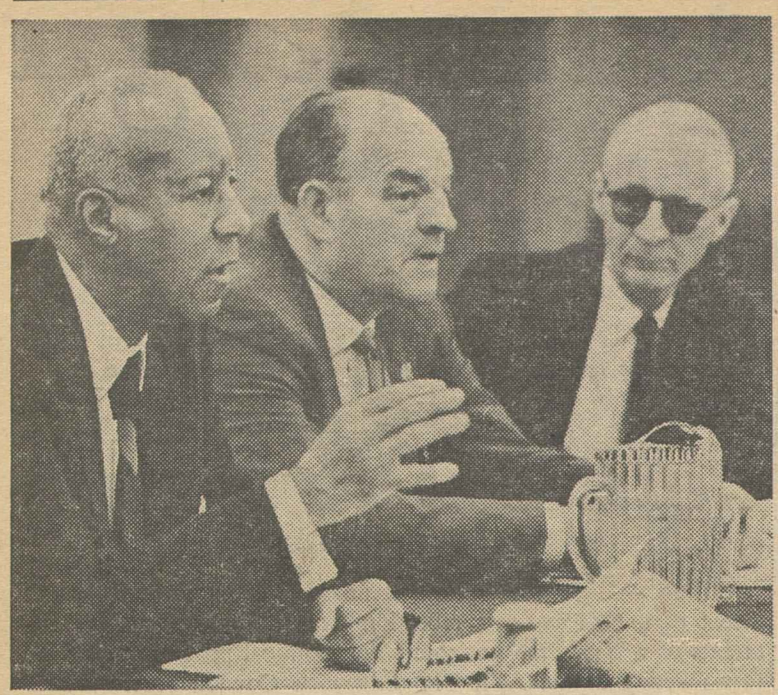
Terming construction of the wall the "most serious act of Communist aggression" since the Soviets crushed the Hungarian revolt in 1956, the council said in an anniversary statement that existence of the barrier brings home the acuteness of "the worldwide threat to human dignity, freedom and peace."

The statement, approved by the council here, praised efforts of the Kennedy Administration to "end or at least to ease" tensions arising from the Soviet push in Berlin, but pointed out that in 10 months of negotiations the Kremlin's only interest has been to exploit the Soviet objective "of squeezing the western democracies out."

The council applauded Pres. Kennedy's "unequivocal pledge" to maintain the "military presence" of Allied forces in Berlin, with free access for forces and the German civilian population.

Kennedy also was backed in his "determination and preparation" to support the freedom of West Ber-

(Continued on Page 2)



VICE PRES. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH makes a point during AFL-CIO Executive Council session. Shown also are Vice Presidents Joseph Curran and O. A. Knight, right.

Needed 'to Bolster the Economy':

Council Reaffirms Position On Need for Tax Relief Now

Chicago—The AFL-CIO has reaffirmed its belief that a temporary tax cut "is needed now to bolster the economy" and expressed its "regret" that Pres. Kennedy has chosen to wait until 1963.

The Executive Council, in a series of economic statements, said it hoped the President is right in his analysis that the nation is not entering a recession, adding that if the economy does not respond as he expects "we will urge" him to call Congress back into special session "to take immediate steps" to prevent a recession.

While differing with the President's analysis, the council stressed that "we appreciate the problems confronting him" and that "we understand his reasoning."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters the federation was "disappointed" that the President put off the tax cut and that the AFL-CIO does not think the situation is as optimistic as he painted it.

"We hope he's right," he added.

Meany commented in reply to a query that in terms of electing a Congress that will produce legislation to strengthen the economy, the President's tax cut speech doesn't change the political situation. If the Kennedy program as presented to Congress had been enacted, he said, the situation would be "much less depressing than at the present time."

The council statement declared the economic recovery that "commenced so hopefully only 18 months ago has lost most of its steam." Not only is a tax cut needed now, it said, but "it will be needed even more a few months from now."

In other statements, the council:

● Termed the tax bill currently before the Senate Finance Committee a "shocking document" that jettisons the "most constructive efforts" of the House Ways & Means Committee and the House itself. Unless the Senate committee bill is amended in the Senate to restore the House-approved withholding of taxes on dividends and interest, adequate steps to end the "tax-induced export of American capital and American jobs" and reasonable restraints on "expense-account racketeering," the council declared, "we regretfully see no other alternative at present than to urge the Senate to defeat the bill."

● Called on the House for quick passage of the public works bill reported out by the House Rules Committee to provide a lift to the sagging economy. It termed the bill "a modest but constructive step."

● Predicted in an analysis of the present state of the economy that the "number of jobless will rise toward 6 percent or more this winter" and urged—in addition to an immediate tax cut, passage of the public works bill and a decent tax measure—a temporary extension of unemployment compensation for the long-term unemployed, passage of a youth employment opportunities bill and federal aid to higher education.

The council urged the Federal Reserve Board to "take steps to reverse the upward drift of long-term interest rates in order to encourage the expansion of economic activities."

In its statement on an immediate tax cut, the council dealt also with overall structural tax reform scheduled by the Administration for 1963, endorsing the President's program for across-the-board tax cuts for all brackets and plugging of accumulated loopholes.

Permanent reform, the council stressed, "must be of a kind that makes our tax system more equitable, helps stimulate economic growth and yet involves no greater revenue loss than the nation can reasonably afford. There must be no rate reduction without tax reform. . ."

'Unremitting' Effort Urged for Health Care

Chicago—The labor movement has set out to prove that public sentiment overwhelmingly favors health care for the aged through social security by an "unremitting" effort to elect congressional candidates who support the program.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on "all affiliated organizations at every level" to secure "unequivocal commitments" and to exert every effort to insure the election of candidates supporting the legislation.

The Senate vote that killed the health care bill did not remove the problem of 17 million elderly Americans without adequate protection against the high costs of illness, the council declared.

Though the defeat was a "deep disappointment," it said, there has been progress since 1957 when labor first launched the drive to extend social security protection into the area of medical costs. While there was slim support then for the program, today "there are few who deny that some sort of action is needed." If the issue is clearly drawn in November, the council added, "we have no doubt . . . the American people will give overwhelming endorsement to the social security approach."

It warned that there are two major barriers:

● The fog of confusion generated by opponents of the program who have attacked it as "radical" and "socialized medicine" and as "inadequate." Explaining the truth about the social security proposal is a "primary need," the council declared.

● Lavish advertising campaigns attempting to manufacture public opinion against the program and create doubt in the minds of legislators who favor it. The federation's job is to prove that public sentiment is truly and overwhelmingly behind the measure, said the council.

The Senate on July 17 killed any prospects for the legislation in 1962 by a 52 to 48 vote when it tabled the Anderson-Javits amendments to a new public welfare bill. The House Ways & Means Committee has bottled up similar legislation, preventing it from going to a vote on the House floor.

Pres. Kennedy, after the Senate vote, termed health care for the aged the No. 1 domestic issue in the November elections and pledged to campaign throughout the country on the program.

Labor Backs Kennedy On U. S. Role in Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

lin's people and their ties with the West German Republic.

There should be no further UN consideration, it declared, until the Kremlin allows the carrying out of the inquiry.

The "heating-up" of the Berlin issue, the council said, might well be designed "to hide the many serious economic difficulties" besetting the Soviet dictatorship.

It urged Kennedy to "take all necessary measures" to cement the unity of the western powers in the North American Treaty Organization and to meet the new Soviet threat with determination and defense forces "adequately equipped with the most modern nuclear and conventional weapons."

The council expressed the "warmest greetings" of American labor to the people of West Berlin and pledged full support in maintaining their freedom and well-being.

Allies' Responsibility

It is now clear, the council declared, that "no fruitful purpose can be served by negotiating over Berlin as an isolated question, separated from the German problem as a whole."

The responsibility of the Allies, the statement continued, is to "insist that the USSR abide by" the Potsdam agreement and the Geneva agreement of 1955, to the effect "that the settlement of the German question and the reunification of Germany by means of free elections shall be carried out in conformity with the national interests of the German people and the interests of European security."

"Free elections should be held throughout Germany," the council said, "to establish an all-German government with which a peace treaty could then be signed."

The statement warned that the Soviet Union's maneuvers to protect "its very shaky East German satellite" involved basically an effort to "wipe out all Four Power authority" on Germany, and might include a future proposal for United Nations "consideration" of the question.

The UN has had standing for 11 years, the council pointed out, a resolution for a commission to visit East Germany and East Berlin "for the purpose of examining the feasibility of holding free elections throughout Germany."

Meany Says Berlin Wall Symbolizes 'Total Bankruptcy' of Red System

The Soviet-dictated wall in Berlin—an "ugly monument to the total bankruptcy" of the Communist system—"can never end the magnetic pull and attraction of freedom," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message over the Columbia Broadcasting System's national radio network Aug. 13, first anniversary of the wall's existence.

Meany, responding to a pledge by West Berlin's Mayor Willy Brandt that the people of his city "will never resign" themselves to "wrong and injustice," declared that "the wall must come down" before there can be a just and peaceful settlement of the problems of divided Germany.

The AFL-CIO president spoke as part of a national observance of the anniversary on all radio networks. The program began at noon with the tolling of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia in response to Berlin's Freedom Bell and included messages that evening from Meany, Atty.-Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and Gen. Lucius D. Clay, former military governor of the U. S. Zone in Germany and more recently Pres. Kennedy's personal representative in Berlin.

Brandt stressed the "grief of divided families" during the year and the "mourning for the dead who died on the Wall of Shame." Berlin's people had learned from "bitter experience," he said, that "the struggle for peace on the basis of freedom and right is indivisible."

Said Kennedy in a message over the American Broadcasting Co. network: "The world recognizes the desperate meaning" of the wall's existence—the "first wall in the history of mankind" that a political system has had to build "to keep its own people in." Between West Berlin and Americans, he declared, "there is a common devotion to freedom and a common courage to maintain it."

Clay, who commanded U.S. forces in Germany when former Pres. Truman broke the Soviet Berlin blockade with the airlift, pointed out that the Communists had "miscalculated" when they hoped the wall would "create panic" and leave West Berlin "an empty shell."

Speaking over the National Broadcasting Co. and Mutual networks, Clay said: "The people of West Berlin renewed their determination to keep their citadel of freedom behind the Iron Curtain . . . The countries of western Europe came closer together to join with us to defend the city. We know that as long as West Berlin remains free so will freedom survive in Europe."

Refugees in Palestine Get 'Food for Peace'

The U.S. Food for Peace program will provide 95,000 tons of floor to help feed 1 million Palestine refugees in Jordan, the Gaza Strip, Lebanon and Syria. The program will be administered by the United Nations Relief & Works Agency (UNRWA).

Use of surplus products, under the Food for Peace program, has enabled the United States to reduce its cash contribution to the UNRWA.

Affiliates Set Record In Election Victories

Chicago — AFL-CIO unions won bargaining rights for more workers in the 12 months ending June 30, 1962, than in any of the past seven years, Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston told the Executive Council.

Based on preliminary figures available as of Aug. 9, AFL-CIO affiliates also won more elections than at any time since the merger of the AFL and CIO, and its election percentage was the highest in the past three years.

Livingston reported AFL-CIO unions participated in 4,934 elections and won 2,692 involving bargaining rights for 186,439 workers.

Investigation Ordered into Hotel Pact

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has instructed Federation Pres. George Meany to investigate an agreement between the Hotel & Restaurant Workers and the Teamsters in Puerto Rico to determine if it is in violation of AFL-CIO policies.

The council action came on a case brought before it under the internal disputes plan in which the Seafarers asked permission to organize hotel workers on the island because of the agreement signed by Hotel Workers' Pres. Ed S. Miller and Teamsters' Pres. James R. Hoffa dealing with the operation of a Hotel Workers local and joint organizing campaigns.

The council voted to lay aside the case temporarily and instructed Meany to investigate the "alliance." He told reporters that on the face of it, the agreement is "in contravention of the policies of the AFL-CIO." He will report back to the next council meeting.

The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements and violations of the federation's ethical practices codes. Agreements by AFL-CIO affiliates with the Teamsters on the national level are barred by federation policy.

Sees Recession Threat:

Council Spurs Drive To Combat Job Lag

(Continued from Page 1)

● Called on all unions to launch a drive to assure wide popular support at the polls in November for health care for the aged through social security. **(Story page 2.)**

● Urged passage of a pay bill for postal and classified federal workers that would offer more money to lower grades than the Administration bill. **(Story page 5.)**

In the international field, the council marked one year of the Berlin "Wall of Shame," declaring that the anniversary brings home the "brutal nature of communism" and the Soviet threat to world peace. It commended the U.S. government for its position and repeated its belief that the solution in Berlin is tied to the entire German problem. (Story page 1.)

On internal matters the council:

● Heard a report on the successful operations of the federation's seven-month-old internal disputes plan, with only 10 cases of violation of the federation's constitution found in 100 cases filed under the plan. **(Story page 3.)**

● Instructed Meany to investigate an "alliance" between the Hotel & Restaurant Workers and the Teamsters in Puerto Rico to determine whether the agreement is in violation of AFL-CIO policies. **(Story page 2.)**

● Laid aside without discussion until the next meeting of the Executive Council the questions of filling an existing vacancy on the council and appointments to the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

● Accused a special House Labor subcommittee, headed by Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.), of "political blackmail" and a "vendetta" against the Ladies' Garment Workers, and pledged full support for the ILGWU in resisting a smear "in the guise of a congressional investigation." **(Story and text of council statement, page 4.)**

● Voted $100,000 a year for the American Institute for Free Labor Development set up to train Latin American and Caribbean trade union leaders. **(Story page 4.)**

● Heard a report by Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston that in the 12 months ended last June 30 AFL-CIO unions won bargaining rights for more workers than in any comparable period for seven years. **(Story page 2.)**

● Approved requests from the Stove Mounters and the Auto Workers for name changes without affecting the jurisdiction of the unions. The stove union will now be known as the Stove, Furnace and Allied Appliance Workers of North America. The UAW has replaced the word "aircraft" in its name with the word "Aerospace."

● Set the next meeting of the Executive Council to start Nov. 12 in Washington, D. C., and scheduled a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board for Nov. 14.

REPORTERS COVERING Executive Council meeting in Chicago question AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at news conference following a session of the council.

U. S. Ownership, Private Operation Urged for Space Communications

Chicago—The space communications bill that has been the subject of intensive Senate debate for the past few weeks would write into law a "mistaken national policy" and should be defeated unless drastically amended, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council called for a bill that would provide government ownership and control of the communications satellite program, "but with private operation," to achieve the needed flexibility and assure maximum progress in this vital field.

It urged also that the National Aeronautics & Space Administration contract with private companies to operate the program under cost plus fixed fee arrangements in the public interest, similar to the operation of programs by the Atomic Energy Commission. This policy would be of particular benefit to labor, the council said, "in maintaining its established collective bargaining arrangement with management in the communications industry."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communication Workers, who has supported the Administration-backed bill setting up a private corporation to operate the space communications program, was recorded in opposition to the council statement.

The Senate on Aug. 14 voted to limit debate on the bill by invoking its cloture rule for the first time in more than 35 years. The vote was 63-27, three more than the necessary two-thirds of those present and voting.

Liberal Democrats Split

The sharp debate over whether the government should retain control of the worldwide satellite communications system split the ranks of liberal Democrats.

Senate Democratic leaders, supporting the Administration bill setting up a private corporation, needed almost solid Republican support to limit debate. Twenty-nine Democrats and 34 Republicans voted for cloture, while 25 Democrats and two Republicans opposed the motion.

Under the Administration bill, up to 50 percent of the stock in the new corporation could be purchased by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which owns the Telstar satellite. The balance of the stock would be available for public purchase. The 15-member board of directors would include six representatives of AT&T and any other private firms involved, six elected by private stockholders and three members appointed by the President.

The council statement noted that the government has invested almost $25 billion in over-all rocket and space programs, making it "impossible at this time to consider turning over the program to private business."

"About $500 million has gone into the space communications satellite programs," it said.

"Future programs will find the government the largest user, the leader in research and development and the furnisher and owner of launching crews and facilities."

These considerations, the council maintained, are the basis for urging defeat of the House-passed bill "unless its monopolistic features are removed by drastic amendment."

The council declared the advantages to the national interest of continued government ownership and control are "numerous," providing competition in research, quicker and more flexible programming and removing the threat of having foreign policy decisions "interfered with by a private consortium."

The objective of national policy in this area, it said, is utilization of all the knowledge of private and government resources.

Council, Goldberg Meet In Policy Discussions

Chicago—Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg termed relations between the Administration and the labor movement "excellent" and said both have the common objective of returning the nation to a full employment economy.

The AFL-CIO's "genuine concern" with unemployment, he told reporters after an hour-long meeting with the federation's Executive Council, has led it to propose a shorter workweek, whereas the Administration believes that congressional action on the President's legislative program would help solve high and persistent unemployment without the need to reduce hours of work.

The labor secretary said he had a "very cordial meeting" with the council and a "frank and candid" exchange of views. He said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed his views on the good relationships between the federation and the White House, noting that Meany also said the relationship does not mean that the labor movement owns the Administration or that the Administration owns the labor movement. Goldberg added:

"I subscribe to that statement 100 percent. This is how it should be in a democracy."

Common Objective

On the state of the economy, Goldberg said the AFL-CIO and the White House see "eye-to-eye" on unemployment—that it is too high and has existed for too long.

Both have a common objective of a full employment economy, he said, but the Administration believes the President's program is the best way to reach that objective, while the labor movement holds that in the absence of that program's adoption the shorter workweek is necessary.

He said in reply to a query that the Administration has not changed its point of view in opposing a reduction in the workweek, maintaining that a cut in hours worked should not be effected until full employment is restored.

In his press conference Goldberg also covered these points:

● The AFL-CIO is "very important" to the Alliance for Progress program and the Labor Advisory Committee set up under the program has "worked most effectively."

● He predicted that before Congress adjourns it will adopt a "substantial part" of the President's program and that with the actions of the first session a "creditable record will be achieved."

● The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity will not countenance any dilution of the executive order creating it and though it is encouraging voluntary cooperation, enforcement will continue. There have been some reports that the committee would rely only on a voluntary approach.

● The federal program of recognition to unions of federal workers is "turning out to be a very great success" and will result in a better government service. The government is currently preparing codes, he said, with which these unions will have to comply to assure recognition. The codes will deal with corruption, communism and democratic procedures.

● The labor movement's cooperation with the Missile Sites Commission has been "excellent" and the number of man-days lost at missile sites because of stoppages has been "insignificant."

● Collective bargaining settlements in the past year have been "sensible and moderate" and within the range of the incease in national productivity. These "constructive" settlements, said Goldberg, have contributed to price stability.

Internal Disputes Plan Progress Reported

Chicago—Of the 100 cases filed under the AFL-CIO internal disputes plan in its first seven months of existence, only 10 cases of violation of the constitution were recorded and only one of the 131 affiliates is currently in noncompliance with decisions under the plan.

These figures highlighted a report by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Executive Council which revealed that 54 of the 100 cases filed in the period ending July 31, 1962, have been resolved through mediation and by mutual agreement without the necessity of a hearing or a determination by impartial Umpire David L. Cole.

Mediation is still in progress in 13 additional cases, Meany reported, "and there is every reason to believe that a number of these will be settled voluntarily."

The impartial umpire set up under the plan adopted at the 1961 AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach for handling a wide range of internal disputes between unions made determination in 14 cases and submitted four fact-finding reports to the council on "justification" cases. An additional 15 cases are now pending before the umpire or awaiting a determination.

Of the umpire's 14 determinations, violations of Art. XXI of the federation constitution which sets out the internal disputes plan were found in 10 cases. In the others the umpire found the action involved did not violate the constitution.

The Executive Council subcommittee set up to hear appeals from the umpire's decisions received seven appeals and denied five. One was withdrawn and another is pending.

Five complaints of noncompliance with determinations of the umpire were received, three arising from cases originating under the old no-raid procedure prior to adoption of the disputes plan.

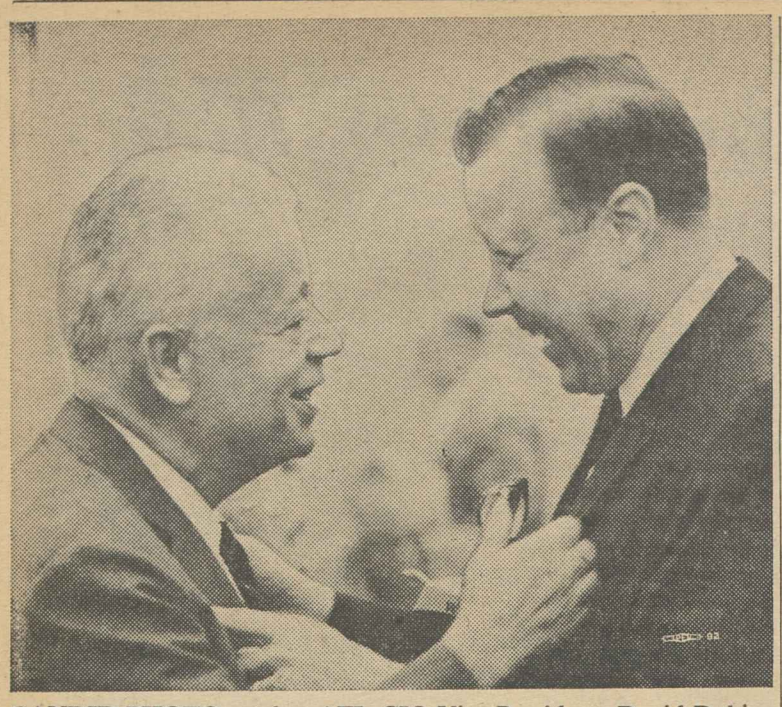
Compliance was achieved in two of the five cases. Of the three where the subcommittee found unions in noncompliance, sanctions set up under the plan were imposed. In the case of one union, the Bookbinders, the noncompliance has been remedied and sanctions removed. Two of the noncompliance cases involved the Stonecutters, against whom sanctions remain currently in effect.

Gruening Wins Alaska Primary

Anchorage—Sen. Ernest Gruening scored a runaway victory for renomination in the Democratic primary here. One of the state's first two senators, he will be challenged in November by Republican Theodore Stephens, who served the last two years of the Eisenhower Administration as a top adviser to Interior Sec. Fred Seaton.

Gruening beat Robert L. Veach, an Anchorage school teacher, 14,500 to 2,400 on the basis of nearly complete returns. Stephens defeated his nearest GOP opponent, Frank Cook, 9,350 to 3,500.

Also renominated were two other Democratic incumbents, Gov. William Egan and Rep. Ralph Rivers. Egan will meet Republican Mike Stepovich, whom he beat two years ago, in November. Rivers is challenged by GOP nominee Lowell Thomas, Jr., son of the radio feature and travel reporter.



CANDID PHOTO catches AFL-CIO Vice Presidents David Dubinsky and Walter P. Reuther during a break in the Executive Council sessions.

'Political Vendetta' Laid to House Probe

Chicago—A special House Labor subcommittee has launched a "political vendetta" against the Ladies' Garment Workers "in the guise of an investigation" of alleged discriminatory and other improper practices, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has charged.

Accusing the subcommittee, which is headed by Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.), of "political blackjacking," Federation Pres. George Meany in a press conference here pointed out that a resolution authorizing the so-called inquiry had itself assumed the union's guilt.

The resolution, Meany observed, ordered an investigation of "the extent" to which the union had engaged in discriminatory and otherwise improper acts—not whether or not it had done so.

Spelling out what he meant by the phrase "political blackjacking," Meany observed that "some of the subcommittee members" did not receive the endorsement of New York's Liberal Party, with which the ILGWU has close ties.

A council statement backing the ILGWU declared that the union "bears one of the most respected and honored names in the trade union movement" and has "well and truly earned" this honor and respect.

It would "never fear a fair investigation," the council declared, and "we do not intend to stand idly by" while an affiliate is "smeared for political purposes" by "anyone in any political party at any level."

The resolution authorizing the Zelenko operation listed a series of categories of alleged misdeeds and law violations laid to the garment union and directed the inquiry to discover "the extent" to which it "engaged" in the practices.

The list included collective bargaining abuses alleged to be aimed at preventing garment industry wages from rising to levels of other industries, racial discrimination, improper practices in hiring arrangements in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act, offenses against the Bill of Rights, charitable and political contributions and the handling of welfare funds in violation of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The council statement said that the language of the subcommittee resolution was "a conclusion false, uncalled-for, despicable," an affront to the "basic concept of American justice."

Puerto Rico Hearings Set on Pay Floors

Industry committees representing workers, employers and the public will begin hearings Sept. 26 in Puerto Rico to determine if minimum wages should be increased in several industries.

One committee will consider rates in the sugar manufacturing and alcoholic beverage industry. A second will make recommendations for construction, business service, motion picture and miscellaneous industry. Current legal minimums in both areas range from 70 cents to $1.09 an hour.

Answer to Sligh:

Meany Sees 'Hoax' in NAM's Cry of Business Profits Squeeze

The National Association of Manufacturers slogan alleging a so-called "profit squeeze" on American business is "pretty much of a hoax," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has charged.

A recent NAM economic analysis attempting to show some kind of relationship between higher profits and jobs for the jobless "is no answer at all," Meany said in a letter to the NAM's executive vice president, Charles R. Sligh, Jr.

The federation president pointed out to Sligh that the NAM analysis had been prepared as a reply to Meany's question on "how much profit business actually requires in order to create the 1.35 million new jobs America needs yearly" for population growth and "the additional 200,000 jobs a year" needed for workers "permanently displaced by automation."

The NAM document released by Sligh, Meany said, "speaks of many things" but unfortunately neither informs me nor the American people" how higher profits for business "will, in fact, be translated into jobs for the American people."

Instead, he noted, the analysis "blandly concedes" that "no one can say how much profit business needs to grow and provide more job opportunities."

While demanding "an unlimited profit rise with no guarantee of job growth at all," the NAM nevertheless inveighs against so-called "unearned wage increases insisted upon by unions," his letter said.

The NAM economic analysis grew out of a challenge issued by Meany at the White House Conference on Economic Affairs last May. The AFL-CIO president called on Sligh to make the NAM's position "crystal clear" on how "additional profits will be used to make jobs."

In a point-by-point reply to the NAM's document claiming a "profit squeeze," Meany wrote Sligh:

- Only a "statistical sleight-of-hand" allows the NAM to claim that corporation profits have been "squeezed."

In fact, corporation profits and dividend rates for the first quarter of 1962 were at "all-time highs," and preliminary reports show that in the second quarter "profits did even better."

- The earning reports understate the facts compared with figures prior to 1954, because a change in the tax laws then has allowed liberalized depreciation and research costs to be written off.

The bookkeeping rules now are "being changed once again" through depreciation revisions, Meany pointed out, and he cited an advertisement by the highly respected investment advisory service, Standard & Poor's Corp., declaring: "Revised depreciation rules will cause some companies to show lower reported net earnings but they will in fact be much richer in cash and have better dividend coverage."

- The understated profit rate—that is, dollars earned on capital investment—is less for the last five years than the "13.8 percent rate of booming" postwar years, Meany acknowledged. But in the last five years, he pointed out, the economy has been "near stagnation," millions of workers have been jobless or underemployed, and "about 15 percent of our existing productive facilities" are idle.

An underemployed worker on a part-time job "suffers a wage squeeze," his letter to Sligh remarked.

"Surely steel companies that operate barely at 50 percent of capacity can't reasonably demand the profit they would earn if operating at 90 percent," he added.

Meany bluntly conceded the NAM statement that "only prospect of profitability" and growth of capital can attract the investment of funds. But he pointed out that "sustained investment growth based on profit expectations cannot be achieved in a vacuum."

It is the prospect of expanding sales that allows prospects of expanded profits, his letter said.

The major source of sales, he said, is "60 million American families" which have a consumer demand responsible for "70 percent of the value of all goods and services."

Another major source is "purchases of goods and services" by the government, which at the same time provides out of taxes the highways, housing, schools and other public works on which business must depend for operations.

Appealing to Sligh for continuation of an "exchange of views" between the NAM and the AFL-CIO, Meany declared that to prevent a fifth postwar recession and create the basis for long-run sustained job and business growth, "enlightened public and private actions are now needed."

"The government role must now be a major one," he said. Public works expansion is "imperative," he wrote, and a tax cut that "quickly and substantially stimulates consumer sales is essential."

The NAM's influence in the past has been thrown against "almost every measure the American labor movement has espoused in the interests of working people and of the nation," he continued, but "ironically" what has been achieved despite NAM opposition "has profoundly aided business sales and helped to sustain high profit levels."

"It may still be difficult to reach common ground on large issues," he concluded, but "let us now seek common understandings on smaller ones at least."

Alliance Group Reviews Free Labor Institute

Chicago—The Labor Advisory Committee of the Alliance for Progress met with top Administration officials here to review the program of the labor-business sponsored American Institute for Free Trade Union Development.

Meeting with the unionists, headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, were Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, Assistant Sec. George L-P Weaver, Kenneth Kelley, special assistant to the Agency for International Development Director Fowler Hamilton, and Erwin Trager, assistant to Teodoro Moscoso, head of the Alliance for Progress.

Meany, reporting on the meeting, said there was a broad survey of the first session of the institute, attended by 43 students from Latin American and Caribbean countries. He said the "institute is the connecting link between the U.S. and free trade unionists of Latin America."

The students will complete their three-month course Sept. 13, but their scholarships will carry them for nine additional months in their home countries where they will work for free trade unionism.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted an additional $100,000 for the institute, which comes out of the federation's Special Purpose Fund.

In discussing finances, Meany said that 23 percent of the AFL-CIO budget is currently being spent in international affairs, reaching almost $3 million a year.

In Washington, D. C., the Agency for Intl. Development announced a $210,000 Alliance for Progress grant to help establish a social projects department in the institute. An earlier grant of $250,000 was used in setting up seminars and establishing training centers for Latin American labor leaders.

The latest grant agreement was signed by Moscoso and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, head of the Communications Workers, as secretary-treasurer of the institute. Also present were Serafino Romualdi, executive director; William C. Doherty, Jr., head of the social projects department of the institute, and Assistant Labor Sec. George L-P Weaver.

Text of AFL-CIO Statement Supporting ILGWU

Text of statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council supporting the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union:

The Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, bears one of the most respected and honored names in the trade union movement.

It has well and truly earned this respect and these honors. Under the leadership of Pres. David Dubinsky and his colleagues, the ILGWU has transformed an industry from sweatshops to decency within a single generation.

Today the character of this organization is under an unfair, unwarranted, political attack.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Education & Labor of the House of Representatives has launched a political vendetta against the ILGWU in the guise of a congressional investigation.

The very wording of the resolution by the subcommittee launching this attack demonstrates that the committee has already prejudged the outcome of its investigations.

The basic concept of American justice—that the accused stands innocent until proven guilty—has been viciously flouted by this subcommittee. The language of the resolution is more than an indictment; it is a conclusion: false, uncalled-for, despicable.

A mere recitation of only a few of the pioneering, praiseworthy successes of the ILGWU demonstrates this fact.

This is a union that has pioneered in ending discrimination and in providing employment for men and women of all races, creeds, and colors with full equality in wage rates.

This is a union that has made the democratic process its very lifeblood.

This is a union whose bookkeeping facilities, whose methods of honest and complete reporting to its members, whose standards of ethics have made its name synonymous with trade union morality.

This is a union that has withstood the attacks of Communists and racketeers, despite beatings by extortionists and hoodlums.

This is a union that has brought sunlight and decent homes, health and a measure of security, education and happiness into the lives of thousands who once were forced to live in a crowded, miserable industrial jungle.

This Executive Council of the AFL-CIO hereby extends to the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union its wholehearted support. We know the ILGWU would never fear a fair investigation. Its record is impeccable.

But we insist that neither this union nor any other unions of the AFL-CIO should ever be forced to endure political blackmail and to undergo a loaded investigation. We do not intend to stand idly by while our unions are smeared for political purposes by anyone in any political party at any level.

We hereby authorize the president of the AFL-CIO to do anything necessary to aid and support the ILGWU in this crucial moment in its history.

Text of AFL-CIO Statement on Shorter Hours

Following is the text of the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement announcing a legislative and collective bargaining drive to reduce the workweek to spread employment:

For 57 consecutive months, the unemployment rate has exceeded 5 percent. This is a statistic of suffering America and most especially her workers can no longer tolerate.

Workers have been patient through a succession of recessions, each of which has started from a higher plateau of unemployment than the last. We have explored every hopeful avenue, used all of our efforts at persuasion at the legislative and executive levels, acceded to advice and counsel to wait the better times that were certain to come.

Our urgings and demands for a wide range of remedial measures have been to no avail. Meanwhile, over this long period the general economic level has at no time reached the position at which full employment was even approachable. There is no reason to expect that position to be reached in the foreseeable future.

At this moment in history, the economy is again faltering. The promised upward movement of a year ago has lost its headway. There is every reason to believe the 1962 "recovery" has passed its peak, a peak so low that it barely registered on the one economic barometer most important to workers—the measurement of unemployment.

True unemployment is clearly much higher than the government statistics report. These statistics fail to measure partial unemployment (Americans working less than a full workweek through no fault of their own) and they fail to account for those hundreds of thousands who want and need jobs and who are not itemized by the government because they are not job hunting on a specific day for jobs they know do not exist. And hanging over the horizon, as ominous as an atomic cloud, is the automation yet to come—the substitution of electronic machines for human effort, which is barely at the threshold of its development.

The American labor movement has never feared progress; we do not today. But we are determined that the benefits of progress should flow in equitable fashion to all segments of our society—not just a privileged few.

Clearly the nation can brook no further delay. The time has come for a basic change in the fundamental terms of employment in the United States. One certain answer to the problem is to spread the work by reducing the hours each worker devotes to his job, measured either by the week or the year, while maintaining his total earnings. A shorter work period without a reduction in take home pay is the answer America needs, an answer that is more urgent since alternative solutions have been shelved.

We intend to achieve that goal.

We have not argued, nor do we argue today, that a 40-hour week is in the main an undue burden. We have repeatedly said we would welcome a full 40 hours of employment for every worker. That's what we want—a full-time job for every worker who wants a job. But we are completely convinced by the record of the past and the unmistakable shape of the future that this objective is no longer a practical possibility, even on a short-term basis, at today's 40-hour workweek, because the present political alignments have blocked effective actions that would achieve that end.

As we undertake this new campaign, we are conscious that many do not now agree with us. For reasons perhaps just as sincere as those that motivate us, they believe there are other steps that will achieve a full employment economy. These are steps we have supported, and we still support them. We would be happy to give them a chance to create full employment on a 40-hour basis now. But these other steps have not been taken; employment progress has not been achieved. And we owe our first duty to the workers of America and to their families. They are the prime victims; it is they we intend shall finally have some relief.

We believe our fellow citizens have a right to know that we intend to achieve this goal both through legislation and collective bargaining. Obviously the economy would not be benefited to the extent we believe necessary, if our shorter-hours goal were achieved only for organized workers. Therefore, we intend to proceed simultanously along two paths—to win both a statutory shorter workweek and a contractual shorter workweek.

Already many of our unions have reduced the work-year by winning longer paid vacations and more paid holidays and a number have appreciably reduced the workweek below the federal maximum. These efforts must be and will be greatly intensified.

To pass these gains on to other workers not in our unions, we intend to achieve changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide penalty pay of double time for all hours worked over 35, to discourage evasion of our aim of a shorter workweek.

In order to implement this campaign and carry it to a successful conclusion, the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopts the following program:

1. A special committee of the Executive Council is hereby created, headed by the president of the AFL-CO and including four vice presidents to be designated by him. This committee is assigned the task of directing the drive for a shorter statutory workweek and rallying behind this campaign the full resources of all affiliated unions and the widest possible public support. As a first responsibility, this committee is instructed to draft amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act that will achieve the objectives set forth in this statement, insure the introduction of these amendments in the next session of Congress and to press vigorously for their enactment.

2. The president of the AFL-CIO is instructed to establish in the national headquarters a task force with this campaign as their prime assignment. He will assign to this task force such economists, lawyers, statisticians, legislative representatives, public relations specialists, educators and other headquarters personnel as may be necessary. This task force is to be instantly available to all affiliated unions to aid, assist, advise and counsel in collective bargaining in this area. In addition, this task force will be assigned to the special committee named above to aid in the legislative campaign.

3. Every state and local central body of the AFL-CIO is hereby instructed to give full and unstinting support to this effort and cooperate fully with the committee established above.

This is, as we have said, a matter of great urgency; yet, as realists, we know the battle will be long and hard and that victory will not be achieved easily. Historically, the great struggles to reduce the working hours of Americans have been long and hard-fought. Even in recent years, far less significant changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act have come only after bitter, drawn-out battles.

But the difficulties do not and cannot weaken our determination to succeed. This is an effort that is inseparably linked to the future of America. Our country cannot afford economic stagnation. It cannot long afford the unemployment it now suffers; and the unemployment that is sure to come, without this fundamental remedy, would be a world-wide disaster.

A floundering giant cannot give the free world the material or moral leadership which is America's inescapable obligation. We in the United States must, at this moment in history, recognize that our ability to utilize our own abundance, to mobilize our material and human resources to the fullest, is not simply desirable, but is paramount to the survival of human liberty.

Fifty-seven months of intolerable unemployment make this campaign mandatory; our country's well-being makes full employment a necessity.

Council Backs Rights Drive In Albany, Ga.

Chicago—The AFL-CIO called on the government "to make our constitutional guarantees meaningful" in Albany, Ga.

The federation's Executive Council said that the government should do "more than it has done" to guarantee basic freedoms in the Georgia city.

"We unconditionally and unequivocally support those who seek equality. The American trade union movement has always supported that fundamental position; we have not retreated one inch from that stand. We will never retreat," the council declared.

The federation saluted "the men and women who have gone to jail in Albany, Ga., rather than compromise their principles. They are the true spirit of America; they are our hope of a nation ultimately free of discrimination and segregation."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the national position against discrimination must be asserted in the southern city. He declared that local officials there were "flouting the will of the nation."

Broader U.S. Wage Increases Backed

Chicago—Ample pay increases for all postal and classified federal workers were called for here by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Without specifying any particular bill, the council urged that the pay measure that emerges "offer more money to the lower levels" than would be provided by the Administration's program and that the increases become effective before Jan. 1, 1963.

URW's Bergmann Joins ILO Staff

Akron, O. — Ralph H. Bergmann has resigned as research director of the Rubber Workers to join the staff of the Intl. Labor Organization as deputy chief of its Industrial Works Div., with headquarters in Geneva.

Bergmann joined the URW staff 11 years ago and became research director in 1957. A native of Brooklyn, he was graduated from Cornell University in 1943 and after service with the Army during World War II, continued his education and won a Ph.D. in industrial economics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1950.

Council Launches Two-Front Drive To Spread Jobs by Cut in Workweek

(Continued from Page 1)

and the unmistakable shape of the future that this objective is no longer a practical possibility," the council added.

The statement acknowledged the sincerity of Administration opposition to a shorter workweek—expressed in statements and speeches by Pres. Kennedy and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg. But noting that "present political alignments" have blocked "effective" measures to create jobs, it added:

"We owe our first duty to the workers of America and to their families. They are the prime victims; it is they we intend shall finally have some relief."

Collective bargaining progress to spread employment, the council noted, has taken and will continue to take several forms, including longer paid vacations and more paid holidays in addition to a reduction in the basic workweek.

Fight 'Long and Hard'

The shorter workweek drive, the council acknowledged, "will be long and hard-fought" as have been "the great struggles" of the past to reduce the hours of work. But the effort, the council said, "is inseparably linked to the future of America."

Meany told newsmen that the AFL-CIO does not consider a shorter workweek inflationary, that it is not a substitute for a tax cut and that the basic aim of the campaign is to achieve full employment in the United States.

The Executive Council's action carried forward a warning sounded by the AFL-CIO convention in December 1961 that "heavy unemployment will persist and grow even more disastrously" unless "major steps" are taken to stimulate "rapid growth in employment opportunities."

If economic growth is slow, the convention declared, "standard working hours should be cut at a rapid rate" to spread employment. With a more vigorous pickup, the change in hours could be more gradual, the convention resolution stated.

Action by the Executive Council to set in motion a full-scale nationwide campaign was foreshadowed by a number of union conventions during the past year which called for cuts in the workweek as unemployment remained persistently high and the industrial recovery rate tapered off.

In May, at the Clothing Workers' convention, Meany served notice that the AFL-CIO would launch its drive for a 35-hour week unless the nation's economy picks up "right soon."

Later, at the Garment Workers' convention, the AFL-CIO president told reporters that he would present a shorter workweek proposal to the Executive Council at its August meeting. A cut in hours with no reduction in pay, he declared, "would have a tremendous impact" on the high unemployment rate.

Ohio AFL-CIO Aide Named State Adviser

Columbus — Sec.-Treas. Elmer Cope of the Ohio AFL-CIO has been named a member of the State Advisory Council on Unemployment Compensation for a term ending July 28, 1967.

The council recommends changes in the jobless benefit law to the governor and the legislature. Cope, who was appointed by Gov. Michael DiSalle, succeeds Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., who resigned.

Danger Signals

THE RECOVERY FROM the last recession is beginning to sputter and may soon run its course. The human tragedy and economic waste of unemployment will become worse in the coming months unless an all-out government effort is started to counter the economy's downward drift.

The present economic weakness comes on top of brief and incomplete recoveries from the three previous slumps of the past nine years. One recession has followed fast upon another and the upturns have been getting weaker and shorter in duration.

Unemployment has moved up after each slump in steady succession and its level now is greater than at the start of any previous postwar economic decline. The unemployment rate has been 5 percent or more for the past 57 consecutive months, except in February 1960.

The pick-up from the most recent recession has been the weakest and briefest of all postwar upturns. The rises in production and employment have been less than before and the decline in unemployment has been smaller.

Unemployment has declined only 1.1 million or 22.9 percent in the 17 months from February 1961 to July 1962, according to government reports. But this weak improvement is even worse than the bare official reports indicate. In those 17 months, the civilian labor force declined slightly, although past population trends indicate that it should have grown by more than a million.

Part of this large missing group can be explained by the increase of about 350,000 in the size of the armed forces. Another small part of the missing group can probably be accounted for by the earlier retirement of men. But that still leaves hidden unemployment of a half-million or more—people who were not in the labor force in July, because job opportunities were not available.

In contrast, unemployment had fallen 23.9 percent in the 17 months after the low-point of the 1958 recession, even though there had been an increase of temporary layoffs as a result of the steel strike. During similar periods of upturn, unemployment dropped 29.7 percent and 54.9 percent, following the 1954 and 1949 recessions.

Last January the Administration estimated that unemployment would decline to a 5 percent rate by the end of this year—based on the expectation that total national production would reach $570 billion for the year as a whole. By mid-year, national output was at an annual rate of $13 billion below the Administration's expectations, clearly indicating the possibility of attaining a 5 percent rate of unemployment to be exceedingly remote. Continuation of recent economic trends will send the unemployment rate up to 6 percent or more by the end of the year.

As long ago as the start of 1962—only a year after the upturn started—a slowdown in the advance of production and sales became apparent. By May and June, signs of weakness were accumulating. Now, most major indicators of future activities are declining—danger signals that another recession may be in the making if effective counter measures are not taken.

We hope Pres. Kennedy is right in his optimism that there is "every reason for confidence" that another recession is not imminent. It is still our judgment that he should have asked for a tax cut now. The size and amount of a tax cut that will be needed a few months from now may well be much more costly.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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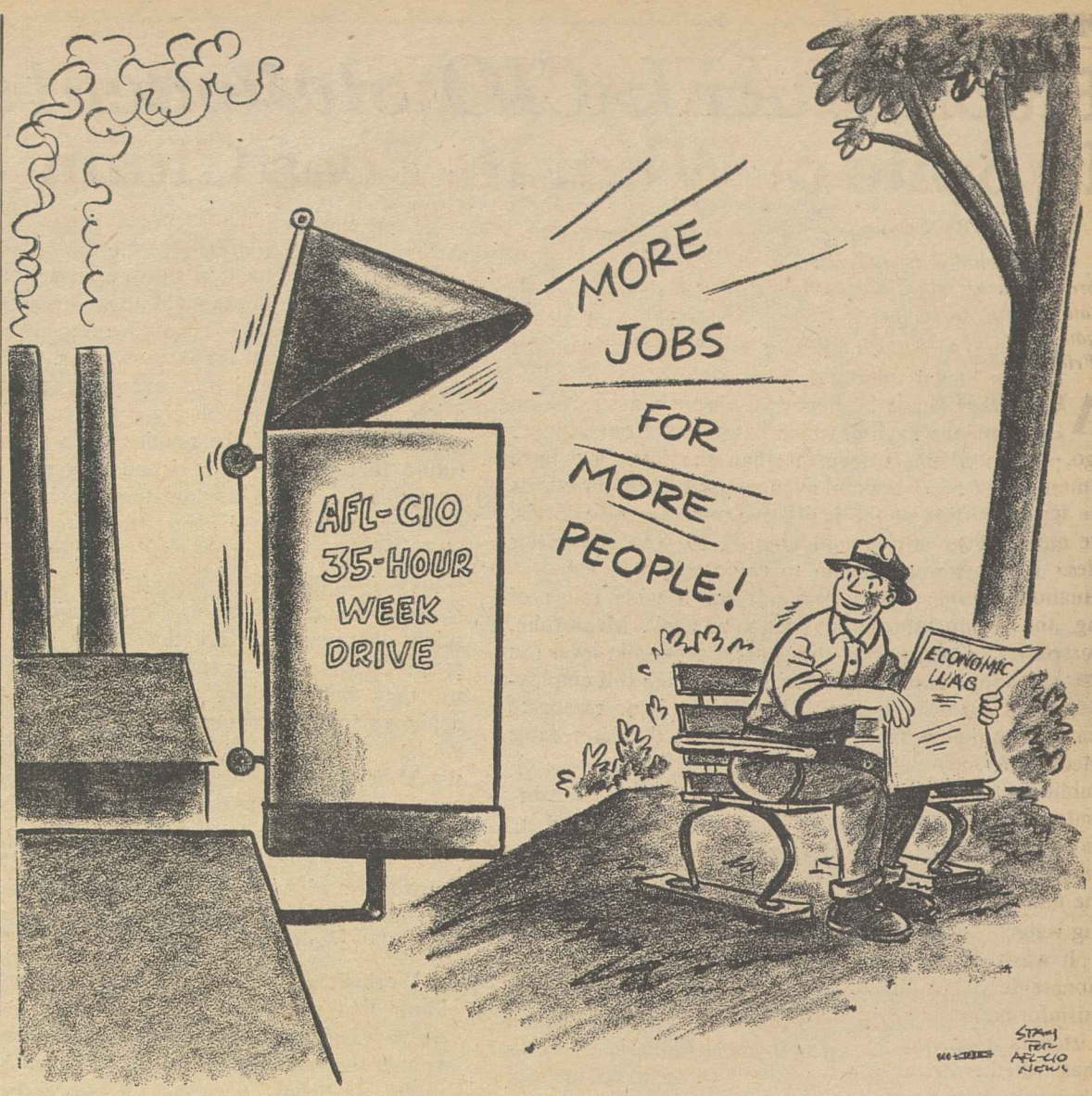

New Book Concludes:

Course of Events Seen Making U. S., UN Partners for Peace

FAR FROM REACHING its twilight period, "the United Nations, if it were not already in existence, would have to be created in the interests of the human race."

This quotation from a new study released by the Public Affairs Institutes in Washington, The U.S. and the UN—Partners For Peace, sums up the conviction of the author, Alexander Uhl, that in the UN we have the best instrument for achieving international peace and a better and more meaningful life for the citizens of the world.

"No matter how passionately attached we are to our own country and the magnificent progress it has achieved during the past two centuries," he says, "the historic fact is that for the first time in our history we are truly living in a world community which we, ourselves, perhaps have done more to create than any other power."

This study is being released at a time when vocal and powerful opponents of the UN are demanding that the United States get out of the international organization. The list of accomplishments of the UN recounted by the author provides, however, a convincing argument that it would be perilous for ourselves and the free world to take such a step.

For some 30 years Uhl was a foreign editor and correspondent. He witnessed personally the breakdown of the old League of Nations; Hitler's assumption of power in Germany and his early aggressions; the flouting of the league by Italy, Japan and the Soviet Union and the conquest of Republican Spain by Franco. In 1945 he covered the founding of the UN in San Francisco. Seven years later he helped to bring about a better understanding of the organization, at a time it was under bitter attack, when he wrote The Assault On the UN for the institute. Currently he is editor of Press Associates, Inc., a labor news service.

In the last two years, he notes, there has been a rise in demands that we get out of the UN, but these criticisms remain confined to "conservative groups in both parties, coming especially from those reactionary groups that appear to have lost faith in both parties and to be seeking an American version of an authoritarian state oriented to the right."

The evidence supports the belief that the responsible leadership of both parties, in organized labor and the public, overwhelmingly supports our membership in the UN.

The U.S. has no alternative, the author feels, but to work within the UN, even with its radically changed membership, to achieve our national and international objectives.

"If the United States is to exercise the kind of effective and peaceful world leadership that every American must hope it will," Uhl says, "it will have to face forward rather than to seek maintenance of a status quo that will not stay put."

HE FEELS WE CAN PROFIT much from the failures of the League of Nations in our work to make the UN a more effective instrument.

"The league," he writes, "came to an end partly because of the lack of an organizational structure that would give it sufficient power and authority, but mostly it had come to an end because the world's great powers were unwilling to accept edicts that went contrary to their own national interests, real or imaginary.

"They were unwilling to grant enough authority or power to an international body that would enable it to intervene decisively in a peace-threatening situation. On the basis of the observable facts, the world's great nations, with no exceptions, played sorry roles in the steadily deteriorating events that led up to World War II. The result was the disaster of World War II."

Much of the study is concerned with a dispassionate examination of the UN and whether it has been more effective than the League of Nations.

"On the whole," says the author, "the UN's record after 17 years would seem marked by fruitful accomplishments in many areas of international life. It has shown, far better than the League of Nations was ever able to show, that the safeguarding of world peace can be achieved despite limited wars such as we have had in Korea and Viet Nam."

The writer notes the role of the organization in the Congo crisis, in the intervention in the dispute between Israel and the Arab states, the halting of fighting in Kashmir, and the Suez crisis. He feels the many agencies of the UN are working soundly in "war-preventative" areas and illustrate the "scope of the activities that are being conducted by the UN in the interest of world peace and stability."

The U.S. and the UN—Partners For Peace may be obtained from Public Affairs Institute, 312 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington 3, D. C., at $1 each.

Morgan Says:

Fluoridation of Water Works In Spite of What Its Foes Claim

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

A REPORTER, HOPEFULLY, is always learning something. I was shocked, a few weeks ago, to learn of the deplorable condition of American teeth. The U.S. Public Health Service furnished statistics to support the charge that we are rapidly becoming a nation of dental cripples. I reported on this situation on July 12, adding the comment, endorsed by leading dentists, physicians, the American Dental Association, the American Medical Association and public health experts here and abroad, that one obvious, easy, proved and inexpensive remedy was the fluoridation of drinking water.

Morgan

It was then I learned something else: the passionate fervor, stubborn potency and staggering misinformation of the anti-fluoridation lobby. Listeners from coast to coast wrote to inform me that, whether or not I had holes in my teeth, I obviously had holes in my head.

Fluoride is a deadly cumulative poison, wrote a health food merchant of Portland, Ore. Fluoridation is "a pretty serious step away from democracy," warned a man from Saugerties, N. Y. A dentist of Red Bluff, Calif., declared "fluoridation of drinking water is one of the most insidious 'rackets' to date." The "aluminum trust," he charged, is behind the idea as a method to dispose of aluminum by-products. Implying a conspiracy against the critics of fluoridation by scheming bureaucrats, a lady in Sherman Oaks, Calif., wrote that "as long as minority opinions can be silenced, they will remain unheard and minority opinions."

The opinions of the anti-fluoridationists are not unheard. Though seldom clear, they have come through loud enough to defeat fluoridation in community after community. They are given some credit for blocking it in New York City. The U.S. government, the University of Michigan, other public and private institutions and individuals have spent large sums of money and incalculable man-hours in examining their claims and have found them, almost without exception, to be baseless or grossly misleading.

We pretend to be the best informed country in the world. But one of the ironic paradoxes of the age is that despite the availability of facts to disprove the charges against fluoridation, the public is so ignorant of them that the opposition has succeeded in bringing almost to a complete standstill the expansion of this method as an aid to dental hygiene.

This is not to say that fluoridation is faultless, that it is the answer to every dental problem or that every hamlet in the land needs it. Undoubtedly exaggerated claims have been made for it. Very likely public health officials have been inept and/or impatient on occasion in trying to meet a community's resistance to the process. But if one accepts the case of the opposition, then one must believe that the most responsible spokesmen of the medical and dental professions and the leading public health experts of the country are either idiots or criminals or both. This is just a little too sweeping to make sense.

FLUORIDE IN WATER can cause mottling of teeth. But this happens where water naturally contains too much fluoride. It does not happen in city water systems where fluoridation is controlled. Fluoride is a poison—in the same sense that sodium chloride, table salt, is poisonous if taken to excess. The aluminum industry has not bamboozled or corrupted health officials to provide a market for its slag. The fluoride used in water systems does not come from aluminum by-products and the quantity required is too infinitesimal to make its market important. These and other facts negating the opposition to fluoridation are available to anybody who wants them.

Some citizens who wrote me castigated the authorities for not concentrating on cleaning up the nation's diet, instead of tinkering with its water supply. As I reported on July 12, such experiments have repeatedly failed. A lady in Minneapolis furnished fresh proof of failure: some Minneapolis schools tried to withdraw "empty calorie" sweets from lunchroom counters. Students simply loaded up on candy at the corner drug store.

The luckless cause of fluoridation has received impressive support from a reliable source—the conservative British government. In a special 50-page pamphlet which the U.S. Public Health Service has just received, the British Ministry of Health reported the following conclusions from five years of detailed study in three separate areas:

1. Addition of fluoride to water supplies at a specified level (of 1 part per million) presented no technical difficulties. 2. Five years of fluoridation in the three areas brought about in each a substantial improvement in children's teeth. 3. Results so far are in line with American experience. 4. No evidence of harm from fluoridation was discerned despite continuous vigilance.

Washington Reports:

U.S. Warned Growing Shortage Of Doctors, Dentists Threatens

THE CURRENT SHORTAGE of doctors and dentists will become even more severe unless Congress soon approves the Health Professions Educational Assistance bill, Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) and Rep. Willard S. Curtin (R-Pa.) asserted in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

"Just to hold the present ratio of physicians and dentists to population, we must increase the number of new students four times as fast in the '60's as we did during the '50's," Curtin declared.

"The vice president in charge of research for the National Cancer Society told us in committee that we have scientific knowledge available that could save half the 450,000 persons in this country who develop cancer each year. The incidence of economic loss, hardship, death and extended illnesses, because of lack of enough physicians and other health personnel affects not only those who contract cancer but other diseases."

THE PROPOSED legislation would provide funds on a matching basis for new medical schools and expansion of existing schools.

There would be $45 million for grants for construction of new teaching facilities to train physicians, pharmacists, optometrists, podiatrists, nurses or public health personnel; $15 million annually for training dentists; $15 million annually for replacement or rehabilitation of existing teaching facilities. A five-year student loan program of $72.3 million also would be authorized.

Student loans provided under the bill would be repayable over a 10-year period at low interest rates, with the first payment due three years after graduation.

Up to 50 percent of a loan might be forgiven at the rate of 10 percent a year for practicing in an area of shortage, for active duty in the armed forces or for employment by a public or non-profit agency. The loans would not be made directly by the federal government but by the school.

Dingell said that hearings have shown the serious need of the student loan program.

"Not only is the duration of medical school long, but the debt accumulated by the average student carries over into his professional life," he asserted. "We are finding that as a result of this situation, the number of new entrants into the medical schools is being held down."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

AFTER DR. FRANCES KELSEY of the Food & Drug Administration got a gold medal from Pres. Kennedy for her "outstanding" federal service in barring the drug thalidomide from the American market, an enterprising New York Times reporter dug up the two-year-old testimony of her predecessor on the pressures suffered by medical officers as they seek to protect the public from harmful side effects of new drugs.

In testimony before the Kefauver Senate anti-trust subcommittee, Dr. Barbara Moulton on June 2, 1960, charged that the FDA had become in many activities "merely a service bureau" to the powerful manufacturing drug industry.

She said that drug firms often sent four or five representatives at a time to argue for approval of a new drug. The visits would continue every day or two, she testified, until the approval was given.

She told the subcommittee that the attitude of officials "from above" was that the agency should maintain "a policy of friendliness" with the drug industry (this was when she consulted a superior about what she considered harmful side effects of a new sedative).

She said she was finally transferred from the New Drug Division of the agency at the request of a drug company, after she had been told that the drug firm itself would be the best judge of the safety of a new product. Now she works at the Federal Trade Commission.

Sen. Kefauver also has entered in the Congressional Record a long memorandum listing details of telephone calls, letters and personal visits Dr. Kelsey received from the manufacturer of thalidomide during the 18 months she refused approval for general use of the baby-deforming drug.

* * *

A FEDERAL AGENCY charged with protecting public health and safety should be free of such pressures. The manufacturing drug firms should be compelled to submit to more stringent regulatory measures. And Congress itself has responsibilities.

Dr. Moulton served in the FDA when it may have reflected the generally non-activist regulatory philosophy of the Eisenhower Administration—which in no way disparages the high conscientiousness and sense of public dedication of working professionals who are also civil servants.

Dr. Kelsey went through her 18 months of company pressure under a new Administration, when she was able steadfastly to insist that she did not consider the safety factor of thalidomide adequately demonstrated. In any Administration, however, it has long been a truism that a government regulatory agency may gradually be influenced heavily by the industry it is intended to regulate.

To protect an agency from that circumstance, both the Executive Dept. and Congress have a role to play. And Congress now has an opportunity to demonstrate, by new legislation tightening controls and giving wider powers to the FDA, that it wants the agency to function effectively.

* * *

THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has decided that the House-passed bill providing equal pay for women workers doing equal work with men is a menace, despite acceptance of chamber amendments on the floor. The chamber has sent a letter proclaiming its undying antagonism to "injustice and inequity" but viewing with alarm actual passage of the pay bill.

Enactment would bring "another vast federal bureaucracy" and give the Labor Dept. "vast new powers over private industry," the chamber says.

Considering the state of affairs in the House, the chamber's cry of agony might be sufficient to prevent final passage of the bill if the Senate should modify the terms of the House measure; any amendment might be sufficient to bottle it up in the House Rules Committee.

The House bill was considered by the Administration to have some language vagueness. If it is nevertheless finally judged to be reasonably effective and enforceable, Senate passage of the exact measure would send it to the White House.

THE U.S. NEEDS twice as many medical students as it has just to keep even with the present inadequate supply of physicians, Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), left, and Rep. Willard S. Curtin (R-Pa.) agreed as both urged enactment of the Health Professions Educational Assistance bill at this session of Congress. They appeared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy

Credit Unions Training Experts To Help Families Plan Spending

By Sidney Margolius

SUBSTANDARD INCOMES in comparison to present high living costs still are the major causes of family money troubles. But many families with at least average incomes get into difficulties that could be avoided by more expert knowledge.

For two years the Credit Union National Association has been working on a program of training counselors to help families plan buying and spending to make the best use of their incomes. Credit unions always have done much rescue work, but now they are seeking to provide preventive services to stop troubles before they start.

Credit union leagues in 42 American states and Canadian provinces have such counseling programs in various stages of development, according to John F. Sullivan, CUNA's family financial counseling specialist. Some large credit unions have their own family financial counselors. Others are seeking to work out centralized preventive counseling services and prorating services (debt pooling to hold off pressing creditors).

Labor unions also are conducting similar consumer-education programs through their community services committees, often by providing consumer courses for union families.

Such programs by community organizations are urgently needed, especially since a national association of privately owned finance companies announced recently that it is planning to set up its own family counseling services.

In an interview Sullivan provided some valuable observations from his experience in the credit union program. Here are his frank answers to questions about how to keep trouble away from your door:

In experiences you have observed, and those of other credit union workers, what are the chief causes of family financial difficulties?

"My observations indicate these chief causes:

"1—Lack of long-range planning for major needs such as a new car, college education, major illness, etc.

"2—Status-seeking or keeping up with the Joneses.

"3—Inability to understand the total effect on the family pocketbook of almost unlimited credit buying. Many people use credit so freely that they don't even know the total amount they owe. All they know is the amount of monthly payments, which are used up to the hilt so that when an emergency arises there are no extra funds.

"4—Among the very young and newly married, the desire to begin at the level of living it took their parents years to reach.

"5—Again among the young and newly married, a complete lack of education in how to handle money."

What do you suggest as the main corrective actions families need to take to keep out of trouble and make financial progress?

"Use credit only for major purchases or relatively inexpensive items. For every-day-type purchases, do not use anything over 30-day charge accounts. Develop a spending plan that provides savings for future fixed expenses and begin putting funds aside to pay for at least part of the future fixed expenses. Keep installment payments, aside from mortgage payments, well under 25 percent of take-home pay. Build a time table indicating when payments for various items will be completed, thus making more funds available at later dates."

Do credit-union counselors find families will stick to a budget or spending plan when they get skilled help in working one out? Or are the people in trouble repeaters?

"Our local counselors generally find families will stick to a budget when they get skilled help in working it out. But to some extent that depends on the degree of skilled help. When a counselor works with the family's motivations and gets the member to cooperate in working out the solution, the results are amazing. But when less skill is used, and the credit union does all the work and the member does nothing for himself, those in trouble tend to be repeaters. We find that simply treating the symptoms with a consolidation loan or interceding with creditors to accept smaller payments meanwhile does not solve the basic problem. Effective counseling means getting the member to help himself on a more permanent basis while the credit union works out the immediate financial problem."

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CONTRACT PROVIDING benefits totaling $6.25 a week for 6,000 agents of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. is signed at Boston. Left to right are: William O. Murdock, the company's industrial relations director; John Higgins, his assistant; Insurance Workers Sec.-Treas. William A. Gillen, who headed the negotiating committee; IWIU Vice Pres. Robert L. Ponsi and IWIU Vice Pres. Robert J. Nicholson.

'It Could Be a Wonderful World:'

Union Songs Heard On New Recording

UNIONISTS AT LABOR summer schools throughout the nation are among the thousands listening to a new record of union songs—It Could Be a Wonderful World.

The album, featuring such folk-singers as Ronnie Gilbert, Tommy Makem and the Tarriers, provides lively, melodious and foot-tapping versions of old favorites as Solidarity Forever, Roll the Union On, Which Side Are You On?, Sit Down, and We Shall Not Be Moved.

Other songs in the album include the title song, It Could Be a Wonderful World, Joe Hill, No Irish Need Apply, The UAW-CIO, Union Maid, All Together, The Mill Was Made of Marble, Song of the Guaranteed Wage, Too Old to Work and Automation. The album was produced by the Auto Workers Educational Dept. and Joel O'Brien Productions, Inc.

Words of all the songs are printed on the album's double jacket, with historical notes by Harry Fleischman, director of the National Labor Service.

"We Shall Not Be Moved" started as a miners' song of victory over a thwarted eviction attempt. During a 1931 strike of West Virginia miners, 106 families were evicted from company-owned homes. The League for Industrial Democracy was conducting educational programs for the union, and Mrs. Ethel Clyde, a philanthropist who had given the LID money for the educational work, was shocked at the sight of miners and their children sleeping in an open field without even tents. She put up money for rent so that they could get back into their homes. That night a choir of Negro union members started to sing new verses to an old hymn. They started out with:

"They're movin' out our furniture but we shall not be moved.

"The people of New York have decided—we shall not be moved.

"Just like a tree that's planted by the water, we shall not be moved."

Another song, "No Irish Need Apply," stems from the time of the potato famine of 1845-47 when thousands of Irishmen fled their starving country. In America, signs were soon posted "No Irish Need Apply," and this song was written to express the resentment of Irish workers.

While America has long signified opportunity to millions of poverty-stricken immigrants who were recruited to fill the insatiable maws of a growing economic system, when a depression came immigrants found themselves low men on the totem pole. Their color, nationality and religion were used to bar them from jobs.

The barrier of discrimination has been used in this country at various times against Irish, Jews, Poles, Chinese, Italians and many others. In recent years, those hardest hit have been Negroes and Latin Americans. The militancy expressed in this song is matched by the determination and struggle of the young people in the sit-ins and civil rights movements today.

Copies of the album, It Could Be a Wonderful World, are available at $2 each from the Auto Workers Educational Dept., 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Maybe Daisies Wouldn't Tell, But Who Likes Singing Weeds?

By Jane Goodsell

THE 20-FOOT flower bed in our back yard is a beautifully-tended mass of blooms. All spring long, I had nursed it tenderly, fertilizing and spraying, tying drooping stems to stakes and pinching back buds to encourage bushy growth.

Until this spring I had been a negative, lackadaisical sort of gardener. But then, never before had I grown plants which responded so magnificently. This year my blooms prospered and, just as the gardening manuals promised, I was rewarded with strong, vigorous growth and an abundance of blooms.

For the first time in my life, I felt qualified to enter into discussions about gardening. I spoke authoritatively about mulching and transplanting, and I developed strong opinions about which fertilizers were best.

It was a new experience for me—and terribly exciting. Each morning after breakfast, I rushed outside to see what new miracles nature had accomplished during the night. And I was nearly always rewarded by the sight of new green shoots springing from the ground.

And now I have learned that my carefully staked, tenderly nurtured, methodically fertilized plants did not spring from the daisy seeds I planted last year. My daisies are not daisies. They are weeds.

I WAS GIVEN this information by a friend who took me aside and broke the news in a hushed, funeral whisper. She said, as though she were informing me of a terrible disaster, "I hate to be the one to tell you, but there's something you ought to know . . ."

Okay, so I KNOW it! And just between you and me, I don't care! Not the slightest bit. I refuse to stop loving those plants simply because they've turned out to be weeds.

Never before have I had plants that burst from the ground with such a positive, chin-up attitude. Never before have I grown anything that prospered so abundantly, and bloomed and multiplied in such profusion. Why, I couldn't be so disloyal as to turn my back on those plants simply because other people call them nasty names. And, what's more, I think they're pretty. Now that their buds have opened, they are a mass of tiny, delicate lavender flowers.

They are an ideal ground covering, and I heartily recommend them.

Would anybody like a cutting to transplant?

Group Medical Practice To Be Studied for U. S.

The Group Health Association of America will undertake a major study for the government aimed at providing detailed information about patients in prepaid group medical practice plans, the treatment they receive, and their future medical needs.

A $62,300 grant by the U.S. Public Health Service will finance the first year of the study. The over-all goal, the Public Health Service said, is to improve out-of-hospital health services, particularly for the chronically ill and the aged.

GHAA is a national non-profit organization composed of group medical service plans in various communities, including a number sponsored or supported by unions.

Income, Retail Sales Up:

Factory Workweek Dips Sharply in July

By Robert B. Cooney

The Labor Dept.'s job report for July has revealed a greater-than-expected drop in the average factory workweek—the third straight monthly decline—and a continued high level of workers on part-time involuntarily.

These two factors are among the leading indicators relied on to assess the nation's economic health. Other indicators released by the Commerce Dept. were more favorable; they showed an advance in retail sales and a slight rise in total personal income.

The average factory workweek fell by 18 minutes to 40.4 hours in July, according to the Labor Dept.'s detailed report on the job picture. The workweek normally declines by 12 minutes this time of year.

Although the workweek has been edging downward since April, after seasonal adjustments, it was the longest for July since 1950, the report noted. It also said:

"There were 2.7 million non-farm workers on short workweeks because of economic reasons, virtually unchanged from June. The economic part-time group, discounting seasonal changes, has been edging upward irregularly since the beginning of the year."

The Labor Dept.'s summary job report issued Aug. 1 had shown a decline in unemployment of 450,000 to a total of 4 million. The key seasonally adjusted jobless rate dipped to 5.3 percent from June's 5.5 percent; the rate has hung at about 5.5 percent for the past six months.

Teen-Agers Get Jobs

The detailed report said the jobless decline in July "was concentrated almost entirely among teen-agers who found jobs in non-farm activities."

Seymour L. Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower chief, said the report indicated there was "certainly no deterioration" in the national economic picture. But, he continued, there also was no upward economic push which would make a dent in high-level unemployment.

Wolfbein pointed out the steel industry exerted a "drag" on employment and work hours again in July.

He noted it suffered a job decline of 41,300 last month to a total of 1.1 million—a larger drop than was experienced by any other industry and the third straight monthly decline in steel. The average workweek in steel also plummeted by 1 hour, 42 minutes in July, a larger-than-expected drop.

Some experts offered the view that steel was slumping because users still were working off stockpiles built up in anticipation of a steel strike which did not occur. Wolfbein observed that the industry also was feeling the impact on jobs of automation and other changes.

Labor Dept. figures show steel has regained only 54,000 jobs of the 193,000 lost during the 1960-61 recession. Total non-farm employment, in contrast, has regained all of its loss plus 1 million.

The auto industry has gained back all its recession loss of 187,000 jobs plus an additional 51,000, after adjustment for seasonal influences.

Employed at July Record

The July report registered a record for the month of 69.6 million employed; the total, however, was practically unchanged from June.

The total labor force, which includes the armed services, stood at 76.4 million in July, about a half-million higher than a year earlier.

The labor force, said the report, "continues to be below expectations of over-the-year labor force growth."

Older men, women in the 45 to 54 age group and teenage boys all showed year-to-year declines in labor force participation rates, it added.

The labor force is expected to grow by 1 to 1.2 million a year.

The Commerce Dept. reported a 2 percent advance in retail sales between June and July, pushing the total to $19.5 billion from June's $19.1 billion; this is still shy of April's record $19.6 billion.

Personal income edged up to an annual rate of $442 billion in July, about $1.3 billion higher than in June and a record high. Most of the gain was recorded in wages and salaries; manufacturing payrolls declined by $200 million on an annual rate, chiefly because of the slump in steel.

Stanley Sincavage, ABC Co-Founder

Philadelphia — Vice Pres. Stanley Sincavage of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, one of the ABC's founders, died here of a heart attack after collapsing following an address to members of Local 6 in connection with a contract proposal.

Born 50 years ago in Poland, he lived in West Wyoming, Pa., and had been in the baking industry since 1928. He helped organize Wilkes-Barre Local 321 of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers in 1936, served as president and business agent and was made an international representative in 1946.

He joined the Committee to Preserve the Integrity of the B&C Intl. Union in 1957, helped organize the ABC and was elected a vice president at the founding convention in 1958.

Surviving are his widow, Nell, a son and a daughter.

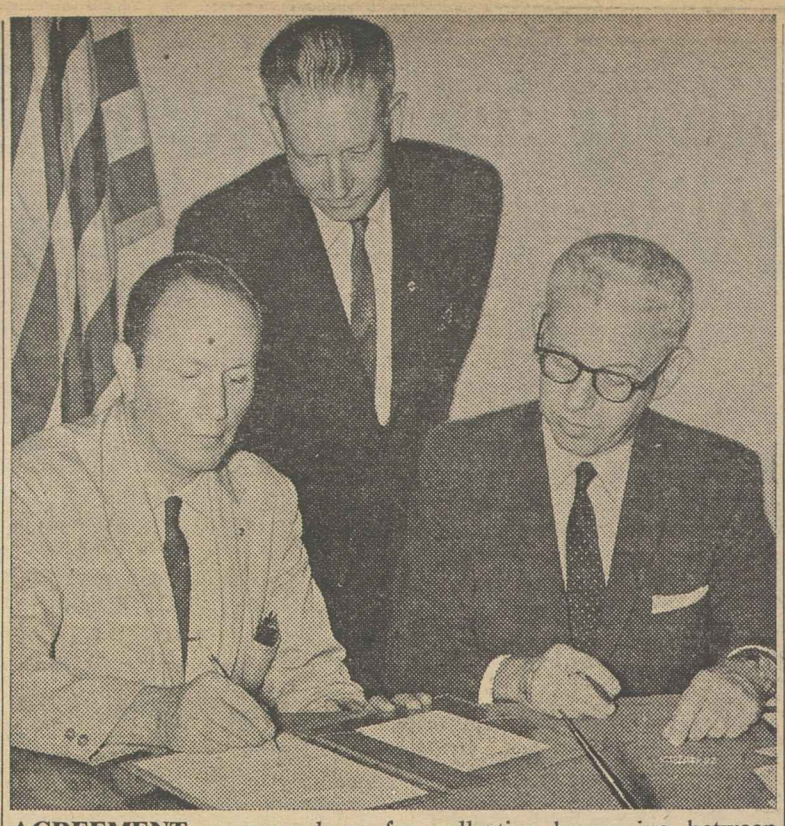
Pilots Open New Parleys With Southern

Memphis—Southern Airways has returned to the bargaining table here and preliminary negotiations with the Air Line Pilots have been conducted in what was described as a "hopeful" atmosphere.

The air line, whose pilots have been on strike since June 5, 1960, has complied with a Civil Aeronautics Board order requiring it to bargain with the union or risk revocation of its operating certificate.

The union reported that C.N. Sayen, its former president, represented it when talks were resumed. Under discussion were the terms of a back-to-work agreement and the proper seniority placement of more than 30 non-striking pilots who are, under the CAB order, entitled to keep their jobs.

An ALPA official said Southern has petitioned the board for clarification of the status of the strike-breaking pilots and that negotiations probably will be resumed later.



AGREEMENT on procedures for collective bargaining between the Labor Dept. and Local 12 of the Government Employes is signed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and John Thurber, left, president of the AFGE local. Standing is Adrian Roberts, past president of the local.

Goldberg, AFGE Local Agree on Bargaining

The Labor Dept. and a union of its employes have agreed on ground rules for collective bargaining—with an assist from an outside mediator.

The agreement paves the way for exclusive recognition of the Government Employes' Labor Dept. local when the union presents authorization cards signed by a majority of the more than 4,000 eligible employes in the Washington area.

When Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and officers of the AFGE local found themselves deadlocked over the composition of the bargaining unit and the definition of supervisors, they called in New York University Prof. Sterling D. Spero, an authority on public administration and unionism in the government service.

Spero's advisory opinion paved the way for an agreement which both sides hailed and which Goldberg—a mediator of some standing himself—commended to other government agencies as a demonstration of the value of third party participation.

All employes of the department except executives, high level supervisors, personnel officials and a small group of printing and reproduction service employes were declared eligible for the bargaining unit. Professional employes will be included in the same unit if a majority of them sign authorization cards. Supervisors may, if they wish, obtain recognition as a separate unit.

Goldberg noted that over the years the AFGE and the department have conferred and reached agreements on a wide range of issues including working conditions, promotion policies and grievances. The union, he remarked, "even without having been designated by a majority of employes, has in effect been their representative."

At the signing ceremony, Goldberg observed with a laugh that he was signing a union agreement for the first time as a representative of management. He termed the pact "a very sensible" step which should lead to better government through improved employe-management relations.

Pres. John Thurber of the AFGE unit said the union will launch a major drive for authorization cards and predicted that the Labor Dept. will become the first large agency, except for the Post Office, to enter formal collective bargaining relations with its employes.

Postal workers earlier voted overwhelmingly in a nationwide referendum for exclusive union representation under the collective bargaining policy instituted by Pres. Kennedy.

Compensation Benefits Rise In 6 States

Nine states made "modest" improvements in their workmen's compensation laws in this year's legislative sessions, the Dept. of Labor has reported.

The gains dealt mainly with increased cash benefits for injured workers and their families, the department's Bureau of Labor Standards said.

Benefit increases ranging from $2 to $8 a week were enacted in six states. Maximum weekly benefits were raised in New York and Virginia for all types of disability and death; in Maryland for total disability and death; in Kentucky and New Jersey for all types of disability; and in Rhode Island for specified injuries, the report said.

Maximum weekly payments for "temporary total" disability—the most frequent type of disability—advanced to $55 in New York, $48 in Maryland, $45 in New Jersey, $38 in Kentucky, and $37 in Virginia. Massachusetts and Rhode Island extended the time periods over which benefits for specified injuries are to be paid, and Alaska made provision for increased burial allowances.

Mississippi extended its workmen's compensation law to cover disability or death due to exposure to ionizing radiation, the Labor Dept. noted.

Four Freedoms, Inc., Gets Housing Loan

Four Freedoms, Inc., a union-sponsored project to provide housing for the elderly, has received a $3.691 million loan from the Community Facilities Administration to build a seven-story, 307-unit apartment in Seattle. The loan is the largest ever given by the government for a project providing housing for the elderly.

Labor Asks Poll Tax End In Virginia

Norfolk, Va.—The Virginia State AFL-CIO, meeting here in its seventh annual convention, called for repeal of the state poll tax, enactment of compulsory school attendance laws and opposition to the closing of public schools for any purpose.

Acting on recommendations by its Civil Rights Committee, the convention asked the incoming executive board to consider the establishment of a permanent Committee on Human Rights, endorsed fair programs for the training of workers, called for the elimination of voting restrictions tending to discriminate against workers, and urged strengthening of voting rights.

In resolutions passed by the 448 delegates in three days of sessions the convention urged the legislature to improve unemployment compensation laws and to repeal the "blank paper" registration law.

The delegates authorized the appointment of a full-time women's activities director, and approved reports by Pres. Harold B. Boyd, Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow and COPE Dir. Julian F. Carper.

For the second successive year the convention was held at the Golden Triangle Motor Hotel where all delegates had equal access to housing, restaurant and recreation facilities.

Speakers included Pres. A. L. Redfearn of the Norfolk Union Labor Council, temporary chairman; Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.); Boyd E. Payton, Upper South director of the Textile Workers Union of America; Dir. John Livingston of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, and Pres. John M. Elliott of the Motor Coach Employes.

TWU Dispute On Airline Sent to Board

By executive order Pres. Kennedy invoked the Railway Labor Act to delay for 60 days a Transport Workers strike against Pan American World Airways following a federal court's refusal of Pan Am's request for a temporary injunction forbidding the walkout.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill and Sec.-Treas. Matthew Guinan promptly announced the union would follow the legal procedures calling for continued work while an emergency board recommends settlement terms.

TWU members have worked at Pan Am since a former contract expired last May 31. U.S. District Judge John F. Dooling issued a temporary restrainer Aug. 1 to delay a walkout, but he turned down the airline's request to replace the restraining order with an injunction.

"Pan American has not exerted every reasonable effort to make an agreement," Dooling ruled. He held that the airline had made only limited proposals and invoked mediation procedures before completing direct negotiations. Pan Am officials said they would appeal his decision.

Labor-Management Advisers Name Aide

Jack Stieber, who has been director of Michigan State University's School of Labor & Industrial Relations, has been named executive secetary of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

The appointment of Stieber, an economist with wide experience in labor-management relations, was announced by Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, chairman of the tripartite committee.

NEW PRESIDENT of AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., Bowen A. Gritta, is sworn in by Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes at meeting of department's executive board in Chicago. Gritta, who had been the department's secretary-treasurer, was elected to succeed James A. Brownlow, who retired recently.

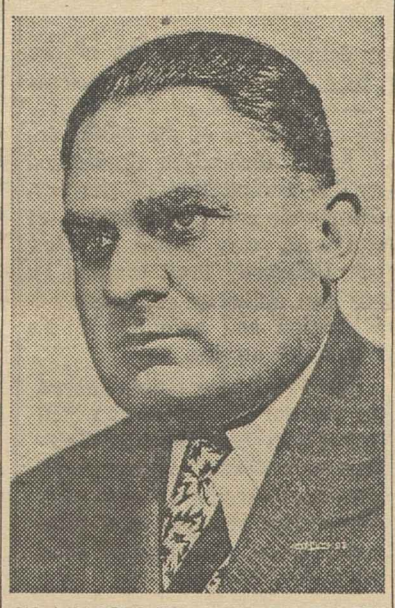
Gritta Named President By Metal Trades Dept.

Chicago—Bowen A. Gritta was elected president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. at a meeting of its executive board here. He succeeds James Brownlow, who retired recently. Gritta had served 12 years as the department's secretary-treasurer.

To succeed Gritta in the latter position, the executive board elected Clayton W. Bilderback, who has been general organizer in the Northwest for the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters since 1946.

Gritta, 56, joined the Sheet Metal Workers in 1926 in Galveston, Tex. He became business agent of Local 144 in 1927 and president of the Galveston Central Labor Union in 1935. At the same time, he served as business agent for the local Metal Trades and Building Trades Councils. In 1949, he was appointed general representative for the Metal Trades Dept. and a year later was elected secretary-treasurer of the department with headquarters in Washington.

Bilderback, also 56, after two years at Kansas State Teachers College joined Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 668 in Boulder City, Nev., in 1936. Two years later he moved to Redding, Calif., and was elected business representative of Local 662. As general organizer for the union, he has specialized in metal trades organizing and bargaining activities on the West Coast.



CLAYTON W. BILDERBACK

Texas AFL-CIO Votes Dues for COPE Fund

San Antonio—The sixth annual convention of the Texas State AFL-CIO has approved a per capita tax increase of 5 cents with 3 cents earmarked specifically for political education.

The additional 2-cent increase will be split evenly between the general fund and the state AFL-CIO's public relations and education fund.

The increase went into effect Aug. 1. The first in Texas since the 1958 merger of the former State Federation of Labor and the former Industrial Union Council, it brings the monthly per capita payment to a total of 13 cents.

The increase won unanimous voice vote approval from delegates at the convention here. Pres. Hank Brown and Sec.-Treas. Roy Evans said the political education levy will go into a "locked" account to be known as the COPE Citizenship Fund, to be spent only on recommendation of a five-man COPE administrative committee and with state executive board approval.

They said most of the funds will be held for use in 1964 elections and will not replace voluntary COPE dollar drives.

The 1-cent allocation to the state federation's general fund raises that fund's share of per caps to 9 cents. The 1-cent levy for public relations and education replaces a voluntary 2-cent levy collected last year.

The convention heard key addresses by Brown, Evans and Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and elected these new vice presidents: L. V. Means, San Antonio; Dave Keeler, Mesquite; O. C. Yancey, Jr., Ft. Worth; Frank Parker, Big Spring; E. R. Jacobson, Jr., Austin; Billy Fielding, Grand Prairie; Jean B. Savoy, Pasadena; Robert N. Brown, Odessa, and L. Tom Fox, Houston.

Meat Cutters Boycott Big Canadian Tannery

Toronto, Ont.—The Meat Cutters have called for worldwide boycott of leather products made by A. R. Clarke, Ltd., Canada's largest tannery and a long-time citadel of anti-unionism.

The firm resisted efforts at unionization for 25 years until the Meat Cutters were certified in May 1960. Unable to obtain a first contract in two years of bargaining, some 450 members of Local 125 walked out at the end of June. The company is operating on a reduced scale, hiring newly-arrived residents as strikebreakers, the union said.

Rousing of Race Hate Banned:

NLRB Outlaws Propaganda To 'Inflame' Bias in Elections

The National Labor Relations Board, declaring it "does not intend to tolerate" election propaganda whose only purpose is to "inflame the racial feelings" of employes, has voted 4-0 to set aside an election lost by a union at two Georgia clothing plants.

Enunciating a policy which will be followed in the future, the NLRB drew a sharp distinction between "permissible" references to a union's racial policies and those which "calculatedly" influence race prejudice. It applied that policy to two elections held on the same day—July 21, 1961—and to objections filed by two losing unions.

Upholding the charge of the Clothing Workers that management of the Sewell Mfg. Co. had prevented a free election by inflaming race prejudice, the NLRB ordered a new representation election within 30 days at Sewell plants in Bremen and Temple, Ga., because of "segregationist" propaganda not germane to the election or the union involved.

At the same time the board found no reason for setting aside an election at the Allen Morrison Sign Co., Lynchburg, Va., where the Textile Workers Union of America lost by a 91-68 margin and charged the defeat was due to management's use of the race issue. Here the board ruled the employer had stayed reasonably close to the truth and that his propaganda was "permissible."

Voting in the Sewell case were Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members Boyd Leedom, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown. The Allen-Morrison decision was signed by McCulloch, Fanning, Leedom and Philip Ray Rodgers.

Convention Action

The AFL-CIO, in its three most recent conventions, urged the NLRB to stop permitting employers to use race-hate propaganda to defeat union organizing campaigns. The 1961 convention denounced the use of "venomous" race-hate propaganda and urged the board to review every case where "false assertions and epithets are used" to arouse race hatred and to "preclude the holding of a fair election."

In the Sewell case, where a new election was ordered, the propaganda of the employer included a reprint of the June 4, 1957, issue of the Jackson, Miss., Daily News, with a four-column picture of Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers dancing with an African woman, the wife of a Nigerian diplomat, at a Geneva meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization. Under the picture was a news story headed "Race Mixing Is an Issue as Vickers Workers Ballot."

The racial propaganda of the Sewell firm, the board decided, "exceeded permissible limits and so inflamed and tainted the atmosphere in which the election was held that a reasoned choice of a bargaining representative was an impossibility." The union lost the election, 985-331.

The board disagreed with the acting regional director at Atlanta who ruled that company propaganda did not justify setting aside the election because of a previous NLRB ruling in a case involving the Sharnay Hosiery Mills, Inc., where employer statements were held to be "temperate and factually correct."

Some Propaganda Tolerated

Saying they were faced in the Sewell case with a claim that by a deliberate sustained appeal to racial prejudice the employer created conditions which "made impossible a reasoned choice of a bargaining representative," the four NLRB members said:

"There are propaganda appeals . . . which we do not approve or condone, but which we tolerate, leaving the proper weighing of such appeals to the good sense and judgment of the electorate.

"But the appeals made to racial prejudice in this case are different. The board does not intend to tolerate as 'electoral propaganda' appeals or arguments which can have no purpose except to inflame the racial feeling of voters."

In the Allen-Morrison Sign election, however, the board ruled that the employer's statements about the TWUA's position on segregation and on union contributions to civil rights groups were "temperate in tone, germane and correct factually."

The board said its policy will be, therefore, that so long as a party to an election limits itself to the truth and does not try to inflame racial feelings by "irrelevant, inflammatory appeals," it will not set aside an election on the ground that race questions were raised.

However, it said, "the burden will be on the party making use of a racial message" to prove that it was truthful and to the point, and where there is doubt that this is so, the doubt will be resolved against that party.

Examiner Rules Against ILGWU

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled that the Ladies' Garment Workers committed unfair labor practices in interrogating employes coercively and otherwise discouraging participation in a union formed by staff members, the Federation of Union Representatives.

The trial examiner, George A. Downing, ruled against FOUR in rejecting a charge that two staff members had been illegally discharged for FOUR activities.

The ILGWU previously had pointed out that it had long bargained with and had contracts with unions of its employes who were not ILGWU members. It said in a policy statement, reaffirming a convention mandate, that it would not bargain with a union of ILGWU business agents, a "faction of officers" constituting "a union within a union".

The union had 20 days to file exceptions to Downing's intermediate report to the five-member NLRB.

Typos Vote Changes In Dues Structure

Cincinnati—Delegates to the Typographical Union's 104th convention have approved sweeping changes in the dues structure, overhauling the per capita tax system and increasing the floor of the strike benefit fund from $500,000 to $5 million.

The constitutional amendments will go to a referendum of the membership Oct. 10. If approved they will become effective Jan. 1 with changes in the bylaws and general laws adopted by the convention.

The convention was the first to endorse dues revision during the administration of ITU Pres. Elmer Brown, now in his third two-year term.

The proposition providing for a change in per capita tax would put it on a percentage basis, as are all other ITU assessments, instead of the present flat rate of $1 per member per month. The new rate would be 1.5 percent of the average full-time weekly wage rate of the membership, as determined annually by the ITU secretary-treasurer and published in the Typographical Journal, the union's official publication.

The considerable increase in the strike benefit fund floor would enable the ITU to pay strike and lockout benefits to its larger locals. Such benefits are 60 percent of the local scale for married members or those with dependents and 40 percent for those without dependents.

In several resolutions, the convention:

- Commended Public Printer James L. Harrison for "improving the morale" of employes of the Government Printing Office and his willingness to negotiate "fair wages."
- Opposed the taxing of union pensions.
- Urged stepped-up activity in the campaign for enactment of anti-strikebreaker laws at state and municipal levels.
- Urged support of the Portland Reporter, daily tabloid newspaper which began publication as a result of the Portland newspaper strike.
- Commended Histadrut, the Israeli labor movement, "for helping create a labor-minded, democratic state in the Middle East."
- Approved the Celler committee investigation of newspaper monopolies.

One of the surprise highlights of the convention was the Honolulu local's bid for the 1964 ITU convention. Since no other city competed, the sessions will be held in the nation's 50th state.

Kermit Eby Dies, Former CIO Staffer

Chicago—Kermit Eby, director of research and education for the former CIO from 1942 until 1948, died of cancer in Billings Hospital here after a long illness. He was 58.

Born near Wakarusa, Ind., he was an ordained minister of the Church of the Brethren whose interest in teaching led him into the executive secretaryship of Chicago Local 1 of the Teachers from 1937 to 1942. Previously he had taught in elementary and high schools in Indiana and Michigan and had been pastor of Baugo Brethren Church, Wakarusa. He was graduated from Manchester (Ind.) College in 1937.

After leaving the CIO he joined the faculty of the University of Chicago and was professor of social sciences at the time of his death. He also wrote widely and delivered a series of annual Religion Emphasis Week lectures at colleges.

Survivors are his widow, Rethe L., two sons, a daughter, his parents and four grandchildren. Funeral services were in Baugo, with burial in nearby Olive Center Church Cemetery.

By AFL-CIO Economists:

Budget Reform Held Key Growth Factor

Federal budget reform, long urged by leading economists, would be "a powerful instrument" for economic growth, according to an analysis by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in the August issue of the American Federationist.

The analysis in the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine points up the value of a federal capital budget to separate the ordinary operating expenses of government from those expenditures and investments which add to the assets of the government or which will yield benefits in future years.

Under the present budget, described as "an archaic document of limited usefulness," this distinction is not made.

"As a practical matter," the article notes, "the failure to distinguish between investments and current outlays acts as a brake on the kind of fiscal and economic policies that are necessary to achieve a maximum impact of federal programs upon the economy."

Although the distinctions between the two types of budgets are necessarily complex to the layman, the concept of a capital budget is far from new, the article observes, pointing out that many large corporations, state governments and foreign countries use this method of keeping accounts.

Back in 1949, it notes, the first Hoover Commission recommended establishment of a capital budget. And Pres. Kennedy, in his budget message earlier this year, emphasized the "importance" of recognizing that the federal budget "includes substantial expenditures for loans, public works and other durable assets and capital items which will yield benefits in future years."

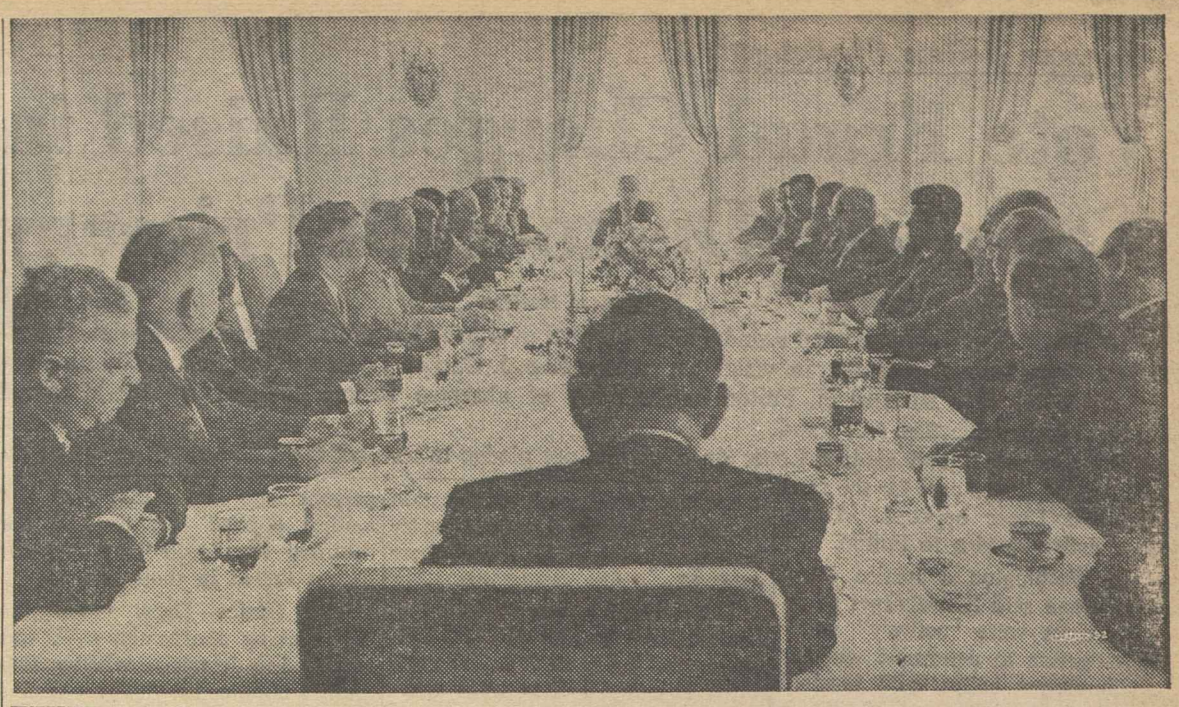
The President added, also, that expenditures for education and research add "to the nation's level of knowledge and skill and thereby increase the capacity to produce a larger national output in future years."

Urging that "the first long step" be taken toward budget reform, the article proposes establishment of a presidential commission "to study the problem and make findings and recommendations within a year."

The commission's report would then set the stage for implementing legislation, "accompanied by a full range of public hearings in appropriate committees of Congress."

A capital budget would not resolve differences over what kind of fiscal, economic or tax policies are required under given circumstances, AFL-CIO economists point out, but it would make it easier to analyze the economy and "provide the necessary information" on which economic decisions can be made.

The present budgetary system, the article declares, "overstates the amount of money that must be raised by taxes as well as generating pressures for new forms of federal taxation, mostly of the regressive type."



WHITE HOUSE LUNCHEON found the AFL-CIO Executive Council breaking bread with Pres. Kennedy in the state dining room. The President is at right center, with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on his right and Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg across the table.

Democrats in Congress Pledge To Fight for Kennedy 'Job' Bills

Congressional Democratic leaders have told Pres. Kennedy that they will make every effort to pass the six bills which he said are needed to "speed up our economy" and provide "more jobs and more growth."

In his radio-television address to the nation, Kennedy asked "the help of Congress and the American people" in getting action on the measures before adjournment.

Here is the current status of the six bills:

PUBLIC WORKS: A bill authorizing $900 million for accelerated federal public works spending, including matching grants to cities and states, has been cleared for an early vote in the House. It would provide 150,000 new jobs, concentrated in areas of heavy unemployment. The Senate has already passed a public works measure, authorizing $750 million in immediate spending and another $750 million to be used if economic conditions worsen.

TEMPORARY EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: With the expiration of last year's temporary program, Kennedy noted, 100,000 persons each month exhaust their regular state benefits without finding jobs.

In a quick response to the President's public appeal for action, House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) announced that hearings will get under way Aug. 22. The bill must then clear the Rules Committee, pass the House and be acted on by the Senate.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES: "In this country today we have one million boys and girls out of school, out of work . . . The youth employment opportunities bill would give them a chance to work . . . and I think it is better than having them standing on street corners without hope," the President said.

Legislation setting up a Youth Conservation Corps, modeled after the CCC of the New Deal era, and a companion public service employment program for the cities has had Senate committee approval for more than a year and House committee endorsement since March. It has languished in the House Rules Committee since then.

TRADE EXPANSION: Kennedy scored one of his few big victories in this session of Congress when the House passed his trade expansion bill intact, including the key adjustment protection for workers and companies which might be harmed by increased imports. The bill gives the President broad powers to negotiate two-way tariff cuts with the booming European Common Market, America's biggest customer. The bill is now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee.

TAX INVESTMENT CREDIT: This proposal to cut the taxes of companies which invest in new equipment is the only item on the President's priority list not supported by the AFL-CIO. Labor considers it an unjustified windfall. The provision is included in an omnibus tax revision package which includes a number of measures aimed at closing tax loopholes and discouraging the export of jobs and capital to foreign "tax havens." The Senate Finance Committee has weakened the House-passed bill in a number of ways, including elimination of labor-backed withholding taxes on dividend and interest income.

COLLEGE AID: On paper, this bill which the President termed "the key to our economic and social advance" has progressed further than any of the other measures. It passed both the Senate and the House. But conferees have been deadlocked since early spring with no signs of agreement in sight. The Senate bill provides scholarship aid to students, which the House opposes. The House bill provides for grants and loans to private colleges, including church-supported institutions, which the Senate conferees oppose.

In addition to these measures, the President referred in his speech to a House-passed bill to raise postage rates and end a $600 million a year "deficit."

A week earlier, after a meeting with the President, Democratic congressional leaders also listed farm legislation, foreign aid appropriations, the communications satellite proposal, government employe pay raises, mass transit facilities, drug control, UN bond purchase and mass immunization bills as a part of the Administration's priority program.

Appeals Court Balks Firings by Railroads

(Continued from Page 1)

Firemen, Trainmen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Conductors—followed up their court victory with an appeal to management to return to the bargaining table. Company negotiators had broken off negotiations after the unions had refused to accept a work rules package proposed early this year by a presidential commission.

In a joint statement, the unions declared that "the public will benefit" if management uses the court-ordered delay to return to the bargaining table.

"We would welcome a resumption of negotiations, devoid of the atmosphere of pressure, so that a fair and equitable solution can be worked out," the union statement said.

In other major developments on the railroads:

- A major advertising campaign was launched by the Railway Labor Executives' Association calling for a congressional investigation of the financial structure of the railroads "to expose once and for all the 'poverty' myth."

The first full-page ad, which ran in 33 leading newspapers, charged that the railroads were using a false plea of "poverty" in an effort "to create a favorable climate for escaping regulation, for smoothing the way for monopolistic mergers and consolidations, for reducing service and eliminating jobs."

In a companion letter to members of Congress, RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty noted that U.S. railroads in 1960 had $11.4 billion in capital surplus and retained income, an increase of $4.4 billion from 1950.

- In Canada, a unanimous recommendation of a conciliation board for a wage and job security settlement involving 100,000 non-operating rail workers has been accepted in principle by both unions and management. It would provide an employer-financed job security fund, to be jointly administered. The fund could be used for such programs as severance pay, supplementary unemployment benefits, retraining and relocation of employes. In addition, union members will receive an 8-cent hourly raise over a two-year contract.

It was the first time in Canadian rail history that a conciliation board, which includes one representative each named by the unions, management and the government, had submitted a unanimous report.

- A three-year-old wage dispute between the Switchmen and 11 U.S. western and southern railroads was settled with a 5 percent retroactive increase. A 2.5 percent raise will date back to July 1, 1960, and an additional 2.5 percent to Mar. 1, 1961. Paid holiday improvements are still to be negotiated.

- A scheduled strike by the Railway Clerks against the Southern Pacific was averted as Pres. Kennedy named an emergency board to investigate the job stabilization dispute.

CORRECTION

Mrs. Amy Terry of New York, listed as a social worker in an article in the Aug. 4 issue of the AFL-CIO News on her appointment as an industrial training adviser in the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, has been instead an active member of Retail-Wholesale Dist. 65 for 21 years and has served on the district staff as organizer, employment office supervisor, chairman of the Harlem community group in the Civil Rights Dept., and in other posts.

CWA Expels 19 in Plot To Support Teamsters

Nineteen members of the Communications Workers have been expelled and two suspended following a verdict of guilty by a union trial court on charges of plotting to swing their 17,000-member Western Electric bargaining unit into the Teamsters.

The trial court, in five days of informal hearings, ruled that the expelled and suspended members had conspired to pull the bargaining unit out of CWA by stirring up mass secession movements.

Testimony was presented that the unaffiliated Teamsters—expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt leadership—was backing the secession movement with funds reported up to $500,000.

K. A. Silvers, former director of CWA's Western Electric Installation Unit, was among those ousted by the trial court, which was headed by W. Robert Hansen. Silvers declined to show up for the trial, announcing publicly that he was now working full time for the Teamsters.

Only six defendants presented their cases. Three others offered preliminary defenses or statements. All others were tried in absentia.

The CWA court was made up of laymen and union members, rather than lawyers. Prosecutor Glenn Watts, following the guilty verdict, pointed out that it had kept control of its procedures despite "very trying circumstances," including "shouting" and other disruptions.

Watts emphasized that the right of any individual to join a union of his choice was not involved, but the single issue of a conspiracy to assist and support the Teamsters in a "raid" designed to take a bargaining unit away from CWA.

The 19 expelled defendants formerly were members of five CWA locals. The two suspended defendants represent CWA Local 7290 in Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Ia. Trial of a representative of Local 9390, St. Louis, was postponed because the defendant pleaded illness.

Ten members from Local 3290, Atlanta, Ga., announced the local had seceded. Under court order, affairs of the CWA local were put in the hands of W. O. Stanley of the union staff, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne announced.

Absentee Ballots Challenged:

Vote Fraud Charges Raised in Tennessee Democratic Primary

By Willard Shelton

Nashville, Tenn.—A political scandal with national overtones has boiled up in the 5th Dist. Democratic congressional primary, in which incumbent Rep. J. Carlton Loser belatedly emerged as a challenged victor over Richard H. Fulton on the basis of absentee ballots counted amid widespread charges of irregularities and fraud.

Fulton campaigned against Loser on a straightout pledge to support Pres. Kennedy's program including the health care for the aged bill that Loser opposed. Labor gave active backing to Fulton.

In Washington a Justice Dept. spokesman said that charges of irregularities were "actively" under investigation to determine whether an improper ballot tally resulted in "dilution" of the votes of citizens cast legally.

Absentee ballots in this city's 2nd Ward, dominated by a local city councilman named Eugene ("Little Evil") Jacobs, turned a 143-vote margin for Fulton into a disputed 72-vote plurality for Loser.

Backed by affidavits gathered by the Nashville Tennessean and other sources, Fulton said he would carry a challenge to Loser's certification to the State Democratic Primary Board, scheduled to meeet here Aug. 22.

The tally of voting machines in Jacobs' 2nd Ward showed that Fulton carried it 619 to 590. The disputed absentee ballots went overwhelmingly for Loser—223 to 17.

Fulton carried Jacobs' home precinct 160 to 116 on the machines. Purportedly valid absentee ballots tallied from the precinct went to Loser 125 to 7.

In 10 days of turbulent political controversy, including public hearings of the Davidson County Primary Board that accepted the disputed absentee ballots, the Tennessean printed various affidavits from workhouse inmates and other persons who swore that they had neither applied for, marked nor returned as required by law the ballots tallied in their names.

The Justice Dept. inquiry, a high-ranking spokesman said, was launched to determine whether federally guaranteed rights were denied citizens in a federal election. U.S. Attorney Kenneth Harwell has requested a list of all election officials who worked in the 2nd Ward.

A state grand jury is scheduled to begin an investigation next month.

Mrs. Charles Houk, a member of the primary board, repeatedly charged irregularities in the absentee ballots from the 2nd Ward. She said she would file a minority report challenging the four-member majority's certification of the tally to the State Primary Board. Mrs. Houk is the wife of the Tennessee State AFL-CIO treasurer.

In one public hearing a school teacher, protesting the tally, asked what she should "tell my 7th grade pupils about good government." Respond-d State Rep. Charles Galbreath:

"I'll answer that. Tell them that right before the eyes of the city police, the county patrol and the FBI an election was stolen."

The scandal-tainted election took on national significance because of the sharpness of the health-care issue drawn between Loser and Fulton in the campaign. In another Tennessee congressional race, the 3rd (Chattanooga), the same issue played a major part in the defeat of incumbent Rep. James B. Frazier, Jr., by Wilkes T. Thrasher, Jr.

Frazier has been a member of the House Ways & Means Committee, usually considered a potent asset for an incumbent in southern states. In his case it appeared to observers to have damaged him because he was one of the conservatives who bottled up the Anderson-King health care bill.

PRES. KENNEDY SIGNS bill requiring payment of overtime rates after 40 hours a week or eight hours a day on all government-assisted construction, with the comment that it "represents progress long overdue." Previously, he noted, some contractors could work employes up to 56 hours at straight-time pay. Standing, left to right, are Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg. Also present for the White House signing ceremony were BCTD Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio and Legislative Rep. Walter Mason.

IAM Wins 3-Year Pact At Republic Aviation

Farmingdale, N. Y.—Members of Machinists Lodge 1987 have voted 5-1 to ratify a new three-year agreement providing a full union shop and other major gains for 8,800 employes of the Republic Aviation Corp. The settlement ended the possibility of a renewed walkout.

Lodge Pres. Justin Ostro said the agreement was the best in the local's history and augurs well for future harmonious union-management relations.

IAM members struck Republic Apr. 2 and returned to their jobs June 16 in compliance with a court order. Union negotiators headed by IAM Vice Pres. Matthew DeMore listed these highlights of the new pact:

- Raises averaging 6.5 cents an hour this year, 7.5 cents next Apr. 1 and 8 cents on Apr. 6, 1964, will be added to old rates averaging $2.75 an hour. The cost-of-living escalator plan was retained with earlier increases frozen into the base rates.
- Management will make a contribution of $1 million to a severance pay fund, and then pay 5 cents an hour for each hour worked. Laid-off workers will get a lump sum payment of $50 per year of service to a maximum of $500.
- Group insurance coverage for members and their families is fully company-financed, with an increase of 2 cents an hour in company contributions. Improvements include payment of the full cost of a semi-private hospital room, an increased surgical schedule, and extension of insurance coverage for 31 days while on layoff or approved leave of absence.
- A new clause provides that no employe may be compelled to work more than 45 minutes a day outside of his classification.

Other contract improvements include three weeks' paid vacation after 10 years, company reimbursement for unlimited jury service, and an improved holiday pay clause. Principal non-economic items including seniority, promotions, subcontracting and grievance handling were satisfactorily resolved, according to the IAM.

As part of the settlement, it was agreed that all strike time will be counted toward seniority and toward eligibility for fringe benefits.

The union said that when the strike began the Republic employment outlook was poor. Since then the company has won a number of new contracts and predicts no decrease in employment during the year ahead.

1,007 Credit Unions Operated by Labor

Madison, Wis.—Labor unions now operate 1,007 credit unions, or 4.98 percent of the 20,902 in existence in the United States, statistics compiled for the 1962 Credit Union Yearbook show.

Most of them function in connection with AFL-CIO unions, including 118 operated by electrical workers, 87 by auto workers and 64 by carpenters.

U.S. credit unions in 1961 gained 801,300 new members and added $606 million to savings accounts. Total membership is 12.8 million, and savings have reached more than $5.5 billion.

Unions Asked to Back Equal Job Rights Steps

Chicago—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has "strongly recommended" to federation affiliates that they join with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity in statements pressing the drive against discrimination in employment.

In a letter to all AFL-CIO unions, Meany said, "We have been advised that the President's committee will propose to each of our national and international unions that it sign, jointly with the President's committee, a statement setting forth specific steps to be taken toward the attainment of their common objective of non-discrimination."

The federation president strongly urged unions to join in these statements "to give effect to the civil rights policy and program" adopted by the AFL-CIO convention in 1961.

Pres. Kennedy's order creating the committee, Meany wrote, "marked the beginning of a vigorous drive against discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin in federal employment and in all employment under federal government contracts."

The AFL-CIO has been working closely with the committee "in the development of a concerted drive against discrimination and for the widest acceptance of fair practices," Meany said.

The civil rights program adopted by the last convention called for elimination of segregation of local union membership on the basis of race or color, contract provisions barring discrimination in hiring and promotion, non-discrimination in apprentice training programs, fullest cooperation with the President's committee, passage of a federal fair employment practices act and enactment of enforceable state laws.

The President's committee is empowered to bar government contracts to firms practicing discrimination. A number of companies have signed agreements with the committee pledging to bar discriminatory practices. The joint statements to AFL-CIO affiliates recommended by Meany would be along similar lines.

Foes of 'Work' Given Time on Signatures

Oklahoma City—Opponents of a so-called "right-to-work" proposal in Oklahoma have won an additional 60 days to challenge a petition to put a proposed constitutional amendment on the ballot after reporting that more than one-third of the signatures examined were found to be "fraudulent and false."

Oklahoma Sec. of State William N. Christian granted the extension after attorneys for citizen groups opposing "right-to-work" challenged 50,000 of 145,000 signatures and said samplings indicated that many others would be invalidated through comparison with county voter registration books.

Approximately 78,000 of the total of 213,716 signatures on the initiative petition must be invalidated in order to keep the issue off the ballot. Some 65,000 signatures have not yet been given even a preliminary examination by the challengers.

William C. Kessler, representing a group of union officials, educators, business and professional leaders and farmers who have challenged the petitions, said in a report to the secretary of state:

"There can be little doubt that fraudulent and improper signatures to this petition were not only accepted but actually encouraged by some of the circulators . . . who were paid on the basis of each signature obtained."

In a preliminary check of signatures against the voter lists in Tulsa and Mayes Counties, Kessler reported a "high percentage" of signatures by unregistered persons.

"In Mayes County, our first check showed 75 percent of the petition signers either not registered or registered improperly," Kessler reported.. "A sampling of 4,700 voters in Tulsa County reveals less than 50 percent valid signatures."

The attorney said the petition examination turned up nearly 2,000 instances where the same name appeared more than once and cases where the same name appeared four times.

Right-wing groups, sparked by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's new Committee for Voluntary Unionism, launched the petition drive in January after "right-to-work" proposals had been killed in the state legislature.

Opponents of R-T-W had originally been granted 90 days to examine and challenge the signatures. Extension of the period for an additional 60 days to Oct. 16 bolstered their hopes of keeping the proposed contitutional amendment off the November election ballot.

8-18-62

Shoe Union Settles Strike, Wins 2 Votes

The United Shoe Workers have won bargaining rights at plants in Maine and Missouri employing nearly 900 workers and have signed a new two-year contract ending an 11-week strike in New York City.

The new contract is between the union's Joint Council 13 and the Dazzle Toes Sales Corp., makers of women's slippers. The plant had been picketed by the union and the New York City Central Labor Council on behalf of employes who rebelled against an alleged "sweetheart" contract between the company and an "independent" local union.

An election won by the United Shoe Workers at the Gardiner, Me., Shoe Co. was appealed by management to the National Labor Relations Board. After hearings, the board certified the union as bargaining agent.

In another NLRB election, employes of Sport Specialty Shoemakers Co., Chaffee, Mo., voted 228 for the United Shoe Workers and 191 for no union. Negotiations on a new contract have been opened by a negotiating committee representing Local 269.

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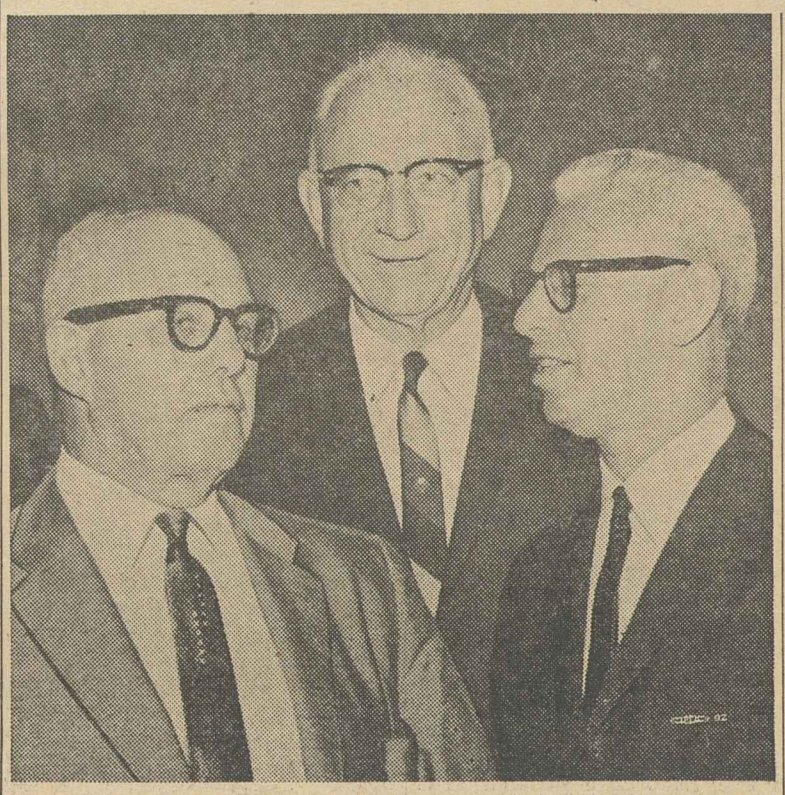
Meany Calls on U.S. to Spur New 'Surge of Progress'



25TH ANNIVERSARY of the national apprenticeship program was marked by talks from leaders of the three groups involved—labor, business and government. At the anniversary banquet, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. Frank Burrows of the Associated Contractors of America and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg cited the need for more apprentices to meet the requirements of the 1960s.

Sees Government Role Indispensable

The nation needs a new "surge of progress" to meet the "fundamental needs of our society," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared and called on the government to play its "indispensable part."

Only the federal government, Meany said, "can provide the leadership, the ground rules and, when necessary, the direct economic stimulus to reach and maintain full employment."

The labor movement deeply regrets, he added in an address marking the 25th anniversary of the national apprenticeship program, that "the business world looks upon the federal government as an enemy to be feared."

"Surely it cannot be said," he added, "that the federal government has been an enemy with respect to this apprenticeship program; nor has it been a hostile force in financing research projects or in many other fields that are useful to business."

He urged business leaders to support "those broader government actions that will help free business and free labor to build a better, more prosperous nation."

The labor movement, he stressed, believes that the "moral and legal force of the federal government should be fully applied against all forms of discrimination, in every aspect of American life. We believe it is essential for the federal government to broaden its role in public education, in health, in old-age security."

Speech Topped Observance

Meany's address topped a day-long observance of the 25th anniversary of the apprenticeship program at a silver anniversary banquet. Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and Frank Burrows, president of the Associated General Contractors of America, also joined in the tribute to the program. The session was attended by over 500 leaders in the apprenticeship and on-the-job training fields.

Noting the anniversary aspects

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Asks Drug Safety Protection

An Administration bill to give the public greater protection from harmful drug products has been backed by the AFL-CIO in House committee hearings — with the suggestion that even stronger safeguards are needed.

Appearing before the House Commerce Committee headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller pointed out that the drug issue has been "exhaustively explored" in the past and that it would be "cruel and inhuman to delay action" any longer.

He cited the nation's "incredibly narrow escape" from general distribution of the "dangerous tranquilizing drug thalidomide" and reminded the committee also of testimony before the Kefauver Senate subcommittee of "unconscionable profiteering" in the drug industry.

"Here we have an industry," he told the Harris unit, "that tried its utmost to bulldoze a dedicated government employe" into clearing a drug that the employe —Dr. Frances Kelsey of the Food & Drug Administration— suspected was dangerous.

"Here we have an industry proven to have inflated its prices beyond all bounds," he said.

Biemiller said that when a mother has a sick child, she wants to be sure of the drug she is administering, and "she should have that confidence, and it is within the power of this Congress to give her that peace of mind."

Legislation to protect the public adequately, he said, should include these safeguards:

- Greater flexibility for the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare in acting on new drug applications.
- A requirement that new drug applicants keep records and furnish reports on experience with the medication both in the investigational stage and after approval for general prescription use.
- Strengthened authority for the HEW Secretary to remove approved drugs immediately from the market if their use reveals an imminent hazard to the public health.

Provisions Held Justified

Biemiller said these provisions are "fully justified" and declared they would free the FDA from undue pressure and enable the agency to make a thorough evaluation of all evidence involving each new drug.

Though the Administration bill, sponsored by Harris, does not include controls on pricing, Biemiller said labor is "urgently concerned over the high prices of many vitally important drugs" and believes

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Adjustment Aid Vital:

Council Urges Action On Trade Expansion

By Saul Miller

Chicago—Speedy Senate action on the House-passed trade expansion bill and prompt congressional steps to bring down the high price of drugs and ensure their safety and efficacy were called for by the AFL-CIO Executive Council here.

The council urged these actions on the final day of its summer meeting and also approved other statements warning of the military threat to democracy in Latin America and giving strong endorsement to the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation in its campaign to stamp out hunger and malnutrition in underprivileged areas.

On the trade bill, the council praised the House for performing a "major public service" in passing without substantial change the President's program, especially the trade adjustment assistance section to help firms and workers adjust to import competition.

AFL-CIO Position Reaffirmed

The statement reaffirmed the AFL-CIO position that the support of American labor for the trade bill "is wholly contingent upon the inclusion of these trade adjustment provisions so that a few workers and firms will not have to bear the burden of a program undertaken in the general public interest."

Speeding the legislation to the President's desk in the form approved by the House will strengthen the U.S., assure the continued unity of the Atlantic Community and preserve the "economic might of the free world," the council declared.

The statement on drug legislation noted that the thalidomide episode has highlighted the "complex and vital" issues involved in proposals growing out of investigations by the Kefauver Anti-Trust & Monopoly subcommittee.

(Continued on Page 12)

Zelenko Hit On Probe Prejudice

New York—A House subcommittee investigation of charges of discrimination and other improprieties by the Ladies' Garment Workers got off to a rough start here, with the subcommittee's special consultant, Herbert Hill, checked by members in the presentation of his own prepared testimony.

In a stormy scene, subcommittee Chairman Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.) was bluntly accused by ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of having prejudged the issues in a television comment before the hearings on alleged "patterns of discrimination."

Zimmerman, former chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Civil Rights, angrily told Zelenko that the chairman had "found us guilty on television," had asked loaded questions and had not allowed the witness to correct mis-statements of alleged fact about the provisions of an ILGWU contract.

Zimmerman, threatened by Zelenko with a contempt-of-Congress citation, made it clear that his counter-charges were directed only at Zelenko and not at other members of the subcommittee. He reluctantly agreed, finally, to have the

(Continued on Page 12)

Nixon Challenged on 'Labor Boss' Slur

Long Beach, Calif.—Basic concepts of unionism have become a major issue in California politics.

The furor began when former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon recently denounced officials of the California State AFL-CIO as "union political bosses," saying he will "take my case over their heads directly to the union members in my person-to-person political campaign."

Nixon, the Republican nominee for governor who is seeking to unseat incumbent Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown, called Brown a "rubber stamp for everything the union officials want—right or wrong."

The uproar took place during the convention of the federation held here when Thomas L. Pitts, executive secretary-treasurer, said Nixon's remarks outside of the convention revealed his true attitudes toward organized labor.

Pitts noted that recently the Nixon for Governor Committee sent California employers letters saying it was "obvious" it would not have "access or entry to the union working man through any 'front door' approach."

The Nixon forces suggested the use of a "back door approach such

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70 Unions Back Plan For L.A. Organizing

Full cooperation of 70 national and international unions was pledged to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a two-day meeting of union presidents or their representatives in Washington on the federation's pilot organizing project under way in Los Angeles.

Target areas for the drive include workers in the hard and soft goods industries, government employes and hotel and restaurant workers.

Federation Dir. of Organization John Livingston outlined the results of a survey conducted by the unions showing approximately 750,000 unorganized workers in these fields. Five thousand cards produced by the survey give the names and locations of shops in which the unorganized workers are employed.

In his outline of the organizing plan to the union representatives, Meany pointed out that the Los Angeles area now has a population of roughly 7 million and is growing by leaps and bounds in industrial importance. He said the organizing drive was a job for the international unions and their locals in cooperation with the AFL-CIO. He said that no union in the Los Angeles area has its potential fully organized and that the unions there are extremely enthusiastic about the program.

Meany emphasized that local

(Continued on Page 3)

ORGANIZED LABOR staged a rally in City Park, Du Quoin, Ill., to demonstrate support for Packinghouse Workers Local 156 in its strike against the Du Quoin Packing Co., which started 10 months ago, and against an attempted raid by the Teamsters. Here are some of the 220 strikers showing their appreciation of the backing.

Striking UPWA Local Repels Teamster Raid

Du Quoin, Ill.—Members of Packinghouse Workers Local 156, on strike for nearly 10 months against the Du Quoin Packing Co., repulsed a raid by the unaffiliated Teamsters and defeated them 172 to 37 in an NLRB election. The company challenged seven ballots.

There was expectation that contract talks, suspended since early in June, would be resumed shortly.

Morale of the strikers was given a big lift here at a labor rally in City Park attended by nearly 1,000 people.

The rally followed a motorcade of about 150 cars carrying hundreds of union members from Illinois and nearby states. Delegations included union members from industrial and building trades unions, typographical union groups and a number of locals of the unaffiliated Mine Workers in Southern Illinois.

Most of the cars carried signs indicating support of the UPWA strike and condemning the Teamsters' raiding attempt.

Telegrams of support and encouragement were read from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Attendance was urged on locals and central bodies in the area by AFL-CIO Reg. XIV Dir. Daniel J. Healy, and Assistant Dir. Edward S. Haines spoke at the rally.

UPWA Sec.-Treas. G. R. Hathaway termed the rally "one of the most heartening demonstrations of trade union solidarity" in his experience and expressed hope it would persuade the company to end strikebreaking activities and negotiate in good faith. He noted that the wage rate is more than 70 cents an hour below the industry average and that other contract items were substandard.

UPWA Dist. 1 Dir. Charles Hayes told the rally that company representatives had approached an official of the Meat Cutters with alternative propositions for supplanting UPWA as the bargaining agent.

"This officer of a sister AFL-CIO union refused to have any part of the company's strike-breaking activities," Hayes said.

RCIA Local Makes Scholarship Grants

Buena Park, Calif.—Fourteen college scholarship grants totaling $5,000 have been awarded for the coming school year by Retail Clerks Local 324. Faculty representatives of five area colleges chose the winners

Steel Leaders Oppose Curbs On Bargaining

Chicago—Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers and Joseph L. Block, chairman of the board of Inland Steel Co., said government has the right and the responsibility to define the national interest in union-management negotiations but must not impose restrictions on the parties to collective bargaining.

"I quite agree that government shouldn't merely meddle, 'McDonald said. "But I also believe that it should be a full partner with labor and management in a cooperative effort to solve our mutual problems, sensibly and equitably, in order that our nation can go forward to economic growth."

Block declared government may not use "any means it pleases to implement its view, regardless of the absence of enabling legislation."

Free speech and a free press prevail in the economic area as they do in all others, and, of course, we must be ever vigilant to assure their preservation," he said.

Block and McDonald were principal speakers at the 4th annual labor-management executives luncheon during the Chicago Int. Trade Fair. The luncheon was sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry. Title of their discussion was the "Need for Better Cooperation Between Labor, Management and Government."

They agreed that steel labor and management have come a long way since the 116-day strike in 1959. They said procedures for cooperation written into the 1959 contract paved the way for this year's peaceful and early non-inflationary settlement.

McDonald said he was glad the Steelworkers was only an observer of the steel price-increase furor of last spring. Block said he was shocked at the use of power by the Administration, but said the government had a right to state its position.

Walsh-Healey Atomic Safety Rules Offered

Thousand of workers would receive increased protection against the hazards of radiation under a proposal by Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg to incorporate health and safety standards in Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act regulations.

The proposed regulations would prescribe limitations for employe exposure to radiation or to airborne radioactive material and require the supplying of monitoring equipment to employe. They would also require employers to maintain records of radiation exposure for all employes for whom monitoring is required and to advise employes, on request, of individual exposure.

Special provisions also were offered for the protection of male employes under 18.

The Labor Dept. called the proposals "minimum standards necessary to protect employes" who work on federal contracts involving radiation hazards. It described them as similar to Atomic Energy Commission standards.

It's Good He Didn't Use a Power Shovel

Anchorage, Alaska—It was an unfair labor practice, the National Labor Relations Board has decided, for an employer to hand Equipment Operator Gary A. Smart a shovel and to order him to dig a 20-foot ditch under two sets of railroad tracks, then to fire him when he tossed a shovelful of dirt at his foreman.

The reason that it was unfair, the board said, was because the assignment was in retaliation for Smart's action in doing his duty as financial secretary of the unaffiliated Mine Workers, Local 1239. Smart took the names of three company supervisors off the union's dues checkoff list. The supervisors feared they would lose union health and welfare benefits. The contract excluded supervisors.

The board adopted Trial Examiner C. W. Whittemore's recommendation that the Mrak Coal Company, Inc., be ordered to restore Smart to the operator's job from which he was fired last year, and to give him lost pay.

Morgan Cancellation Cited:

Labor Renews Bid For Station Probe

The AFL-CIO has renewed its demand for a Federal Communications Commission investigation of a Birmingham, Ala., radio station which it charged with "arbitrary action" in cancelling a network radio program sponsored by the labor federation.

In a letter to FCC Chairman Newton Minow, the AFL-CIO said the commission had apparently accepted the "self-serving and devious" response to its original complaint against WBRC, a station owned by the Taft Broadcasting Co. Noting that Minow had urged elevation of "the standards and balance of radio and TV programming," the AFL-CIO complaint said:

"Here is a clear case in which those standards—and certainly the balance of programming—are being debased."

The program involved is Edward P. Morgan's nightly news report over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network. The controversy began June 19 when Morgan reported on a Justice Dept. suit against the city of Birmingham to enforce desegregation of its facilities at the municipal airport. Mayor Arthur J. Hanes protested the Morgan report and a day later, although Morgan had promptly corrected a single mis-statement, the mayor announced WBRC was dropping the program.

AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack protested to the FCC on July 6, charging "Morgan's inadvertent error was seized upon as a pretext . . . to shut off one of the few remaining sources of free and critical comment available to Birmingham citizens."

The broadcasting company told the FCC the decision to cancel Morgan's program was made prior to the disputed broadcast and that the program had only been carried as an accommodation to ABC. However, Zack contended the letter did not answer the earlier complaint.

He pointed out that on Mar. 6, 1961, WBRC had requested permission to carry the Morgan newscast on a year-round basis. Because WBRC is a secondary affiliate of ABC, permission had to be secured from the network's primary Birmingham affiliate, WCRT.

"The necessary consent was obtained," the AFL-CIO letter said, "and the arrangement continued through Friday, June 22, 1962. Who was being 'accommodated'?"

The Taft company had also said it was substituting Chicago baseball games for the Morgan newscast as "part of the decision to expand and improve local program services including news." Zack observed, "How news services are 'improved' by replacing them with ball games is a question that leaves me bewildered."

The AFL-CIO also noted a resolution passed July 30 by the Young Men's Business Club of Birmingham denouncing WBRC's action.

Contract Welfare Plans Safeguard 14.5 Million

The number of workers covered by union-negotiated welfare and pension plans more than doubled between 1950 and late 1960, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

Those covered by negotiated health and insurance plans increased from about 600,000 workers in 1945, when the BLS began collecting data, to 7 million in 1950 and to 14.5 million in 1960.

Pension plan coverage during the same period, according to the BLS study, climbed from a "negligible amount" in 1945 to 5 million in 1950 and 11 million by the end of 1960.

Spurred by union negotiations in the basic steel and auto industries, health and insurance coverage increased by about 4.4 million workers between 1948 and 1950, and pension coverage rose by about 3.4 million workers, the bureau found.

By the end of 1960, health and insurance plans covered about 78 percent of all workers under collective bargaining agreements, and pension plan coverage affected 60 percent.

The bureau reported that negotiations during the 1950s not only increased the number covered but also achieved many improvements in existing benefits, broadening of the range of benefits, and gradual elimination of employe contributions.

Improvements in health and insurance plans consisted chiefly of raising benefit amounts, extending coverage to the dependents of active and retired workers, and adding new types of benefits. Pension plan improvements, besides liberalizing benefits, added provisions for early and disability retirement, for death benefits and survivors' options, and for vesting.

Other highlights of the report:

- During the entire postwar period, a majority of workers covered by negotiated welfare and pension plans were in the manufacturing industries.
- By 1960, however, workers in non-manufacturing industries made up a sizable proportion of those covered. Their share of health and insurance plan coverage had risen from 28 to 43 percent, and of pension coverage from 31 to 36 percent.
- The sharpest recent increases came in three non-manufacturing groups — contract construction, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance and services.

Health and insurance plan coverage in the construction industry rose from about 60 percent of all workers in 1954 to 75 percent in 1960. Pension plan coverage climbed from less than 15 percent to about 45 percent.

Council Defers Action on AGVA

Chicago—Action has been taken by the Variety Artists in regard to charges of improper conditions within the union and the AFL-CIO Executive Council sees no indication of a need for federation action, Pres. George Meany told reporters at a press conference here.

He noted that the AGVA national board had suspended Administrative Sec. Jackie Bright.

The union said Bright was suspended until he replies to the satisfaction of the AGVA board to allegations made before the Senate Permananent Investigations Subcommittee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.). The board said this should include, but not be limited to, the taking of a lie-detector test.

No 'Second Place':

Meany Urges All-Out Effort To Surpass Soviets in Space

Lafayette, Ind.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged an all-out American effort to surpass Soviet Russia in space, asserting that "we will not tolerate second place" in space or science because "that would mean our ultimate subjugation to dictatorship."

Meany told members and guests of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, meeting at Purdue University to present $5,250 in awards to nine winners of the union's ninth annual National Apprenticeship Contest, that the people of this country are disturbed by the ships of Soviet Russia in outer space because "we know that their space ships are aimed not only at the moon, but at us."

He told his audience that it is this "basic concern over our national security, rather than any blow to our national pride," that must shape future U.S. policy. Complimenting the union for its program designed to train workers in skills necessary for the space-atomic age, Meany said he was encouraged to find one field in which American vision and vitality are still supreme.

"The skill and productive ability of American workers" is "unmatched in Russia, or anywhere else in the world," he said. "This has been in the past, and may be once again, the key factor in preserving peace with freedom."

The Russian space ships, he continued, show that America must work harder to develop a mammoth rocket booster. This is a scientific problem, not an industrial one, he asserted, charging that those in Congress who blame the space lag on labor-management shutdowns at missile bases are "completely misleading the public."

The great need now, Meany declared, is for our government and our scientists to unite in an all-out effort to catch up, and then move ahead, in space.

Toward that goal, he said, the Plumbers and "all other unions in our free labor movement will give their highest skills and devoted service." Meany is a member, and for many years was an officer of the Plumbers.

Apprentice Winners Named

The audience at Purdue included 112 winners of contests for apprentices at the state and provincial levels, and 466 trade instructors here for refresher courses in teaching techniques.

Top prizes of $1,000 each were presented by union Pres. Peter T. Schoemann to George Illard of Local 8, Kansas City, Mo., first among plumbers' apprentices; James M. Fay of Local 475, Newark, N. J., top winner of the pipe fitters, and Frank C. Smith of Local 696, Newark, N. J., tops among sprinkler fitters.

Second place and $500 each in the three categories went to Francis Nicholson of Local 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Donald Addison of Local 394, Madison, Wis., and Patrick J. Cahill, Local 281, Chicago. Winners of $250 apiece for third place were Craig I. Carlisle, Local 33, Des Moines, Ia.; Harry Nagel, Local 420, Philadelphia, and Herman W. Devereaux, Local 669, Washington, D. C.

Meany recalled that the apprenticeship training program was proposed to him less than 10 years ago by the late Martin P. Durkin, then union president, who had just returned to office after serving briefly as Secretary of Labor in the Eisenhower cabinet. Meany said "many of us looked somewhat dubiously" at the "ambitious plan" for an educational program, but that Durkin persisted and when he died the program was carried forward with vigor by Schoemann.

The Program Wins Recognition

Today the program "has won nationwide recognition as an outstanding trade union achievement," and a great contribution to U.S. security and well-being, Meany said.

In his call to the nation for an all-out effort in space, the federation president observed that the trade union movement never has underestimated the Soviet menace, "yet we do not doubt for one minute that it can be overcome."

He said the ceremony at which he was chief speaker symbolized not only the accomplishments of the apprentice contestants, but the opportunity they have received for wider achievement in the future. He warmly praised the work done by apprentice teachers, paying tribute to the "farsightedness" of employing contractors as well as union leaders.

Safe Labor Day Drive Endorsed by Kennedy

Pres. Kennedy, in a statement supporting the trade union movement's campaign for safety on the highways over the Labor Day weekend, has urged workers to transfer the standards of the workplace into other phases of their lives.

"Americans may take satisfaction from the progress made in this country to improve safety standards for our working men and women," he said.

All 50 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia have enacted safety measures against occupational hazards, he observed, and added:

"This is an achievement that may be appropriately celebrated along with other gains on Labor Day.

"It is tragically ironic, however, that this day of the year should yield unhappiness in the form of injury and death on the streets and highways, and as a result of other holiday activities.

"What we have achieved in the workplace must also become the personal achievement of each of us. I urge all Americans to exercise care, to practice safety on the coming national holiday. For each of us, safety is a personal responsibility—to ourselves and to our families."

Labor's campaign in 1961 was climaxed by a new safety record when the number of travelers over the three-day holiday was considered. But there still were 386 traffic deaths and 83 lives lost in swimming and boating accidents.

Urges Safe Labor Day

Such tragedies, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said earlier, "have no place in the celebration of labor's national holiday."

The Labor Day safety campaign is sponsored by the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council with the cooperation of the AFL-CIO Committee on Occupational Health & Safety, and many unions. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, is chairman of the steering committee.

Potofsky Asks Yates' Election In Illinois Race

Chicago—Retired members of the Clothing Workers in Illinois were urged to work for the election of Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D) to the Senate by ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky at the first pensioners' picnic of the Chicago Joint Board.

Potofsky contrasted the records of Yates and his Republican opponent, Sen. Everett McK. Dirksen, who is seeking re-election, pointing out that the latter was a leader in the successful fight to defeat the Anderson-King health care bill,

"The bill was defeated by a flood of lies," he told some 2,000 pensioners and their guests, "plus the most gigantic lobbying efforts, sponsored by the insurance companies and the medical politicians of the American Medical Association, that I have ever seen.

"You have a big job to do right here in Illinois to make sure that the fight is not over. The senator you now have is no credit to the state of Illinois and is no friend of yours. His name is Dirksen."

In fact, Potofsky added, whenever Congress is weighing a measure favorable to workers, "you'll find your Sen. Dirksen leading the fight against it."

"This year you have a chance to bring Dirksen back to Illinois as a private citizen," he said, "and to elect a good senator in his place. His name is Sidney Yates. As a congressman he showed that we can count on him as an able representative and as a friend of the worker."

Missile Strike End Ordered By Freeman

Gordon M. Freeman, president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has directed striking IBEW members at the Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala., to return to work pending a hearing by the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission.

The commission announced that its construction subcommittee headed by John T. Dunlop will hold a hearing on the case on Aug. 27 in Washington.

Freeman, acting at the request of Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and under the authority granted him by the IBEW constitution, wired James H. Haygood, businesss manager of Local 558 at Sheffield, Ala., directing IBEW members to remain on the job pending a hearing on the "merits of the dispute."

About 150 IBEW members have refused to work at the Marshall Space Flight Center because of the employment of non-union electricians by the Baroco Electric Co. of Pensacola, Fla.

The IBEW president sent a copy of his wire to Goldberg, who is chairman of the Missile Sites Labor Commission, "urgently" requesting that hearings be scheduled at the "earliest possible date."

U. S. Labor's Cause Called Dedication to Humanity

American unions rededicate themselves on Labor Day 1962 to the "cause of humanity . . . the cause that makes life worth living today and assures all mankind of a tomorrow free from the perils of poverty, dictatorship and war," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in an international Labor Day message.

The message, prepared for beaming around the globe by the U.S. Information Agency, declared that "free American labor wants no captive nations in Europe or in Africa, in Asia or anywhere else."

Meany said American labor works for freedom, for better working conditions and expanding democracy at home and to help free trade unions and workers abroad "to resist and defeat tyranny in every form and to build healthy and prosperous democracies."

The Wall of Shame in Berlin, he said, is a symbol everyone can understand—the symbol of the "concentration camp state." The people of East Berlin and East Germany are behind the wall for "the crime of wanting freedom and being willing to fight for it."

Meany Calls on U. S. For 'Surge of Progress'

(Continued from Page 1)

of the banquet, Meany commented that the initiation of the national apprenticeship program was "one of the last great social gains in that era of sweeping social progress that we enjoyed a generation ago." He added:

"I would be even happier if there were other new enlightened programs that were now approaching their 15th anniversary, or their 10th or their 5th, or even their first. Unfortunately, we do not have any such milestones in sight. For a whole generation we have, in effect, been marking time. I say we ought to start moving again; and it is in that spirit that I take part in this celebration."

Meany stressed the need for more apprentices, declaring that the nation is not training "as many young men as we should" and that not enough young persons are taking advantage of the program.

He cited the action in California by unions, employers and the state to promote the apprenticeship program and to launch a frontal attack on possible discrimination.

Job Lag Major Obstacle

But the "most important single reason why we are not training enough apprentices," he said, is the "lack of a full employment economy."

To solve the apprenticeship problem the nation must solve the unemployment problem, he said, adding:

"We have to create the kind of economy that genuinely offers equal opportunity for all. We must build up the confidence of all Americans, of all ages, of all backgrounds, that a job will always be available for every able and willing worker."

Much has been done in the last 25 years to strengthen and improve apprentice training, he said, "but without stamping out racial discrimination or achieving full employment."

"And so this will continue to be a patch-work effort, always doomed to fall short of its goals unless the basic national problems are met," he commented.

The apprentice program, he emphasized, has built a "close and harmonious relationship" among business, labor and government.

"I look forward to the day," he went on, "when all three partners in this undertaking can build on this partnership and widen it until it meets all of the fundamental needs of our society."

AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. William F. Schnitzler chaired the morning session of the anniversary meeting, which was devoted to presentation of honors and awards to individuals and groups who made contributions to the apprentice program during its first 25 years.

Goldberg in his speech said the economy of the U.S. is so productive that "no country" can match its accomplishments with ours. The key to this production, he said, is that "we are a free people." "Skilled workers," he declared, "are indispensable to the progress, prosperity and security" of the nation.

70 Unions To Cooperate In L. A. Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

committees representing the various internationals would have to decide which union would be given the task of organizing a certain plant or shop and then everyone would pitch in and help that union where necessary.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter Reuther, chairman of the Executive Council Subcommittee on Organizing, told the representatives that "the prospects for organizing are the most favorable in years and every union can grow. We must have the cooperation of the internationals instead of competition and they must assign manpower and funds to assure success of the drive."

Meany Hits Press On Sudden Silence

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told an audience at the national apprenticeship anniversary program he found it "amazing" that the country's leading newspapers failed to report that the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee recently had voted unanimously to support the Kennedy trade expansion program.

Saying that the bill is a "matter of tremendous importance" to the free world, Meany noted that "the very newspapers that criticize both labor and management for not getting along ignored this important news."

"Here we cooperated 100 percent," Meany said in a digression from his prepared text, "yet no major metropolitan newspaper printed a single line."

UNION STAFF MEMBERS get practice in writing job descriptions at the fifth Union Industrial Engineering Institute sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the University of Wisconsin. Shown above are students questioning a stationary engineer about his job at the university. Later they evaluated the job according to various systems used in industry and learned the limitations of the job evaluation process.

Industrial Engineering Institute Attendance Greatest in History

Madison, Wis.—The largest attendance in the five-year history of the Union Industrial Engineering Institutes marked the 1962 summer sessions on the University of Wisconsin campus here.

Fifty-five full-time representatives and staff members from 17 international unions and central bodies attended sessions in time study and wage incentives, job evaluation, and synthetic work measurement systems.

Emphasis of the two-week on-campus courses was to give students a working knowledge of recent developments in industrial engineering, and the collective bargaining measures needed to protect workers against misuse of new work measurement techniques.

The subject matter of the institutes reflected the expressed interest of union representatives active in bargaining and grievance handling, according to institute sponsors, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

Union awareness of the impact of current industrial engineering practices on established union working conditions was heightened by a policy resolution adopted last December by the fourth convention of the AFL-CIO. The convention called on all affiliates to:

- Use every available means to make all union members aware of this threat.
- Join in the fight to stop the spread of "abusive and arbitrary applications" of questionable engineering techniques.
- Attempt to influence industrial engineers to channel their efforts to basic human work problems, to research in job design and the adjusting of the work place to the worker.
- Take full advantage of schools such as the institutes to train as many union representatives as possible in effectively representing workers faced with threatening management techniques.

In letters to affiliates last spring, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler reminded union officers of the convention action and the opportunity to train staff members at very little cost. The AFL-CIO, he said, was "pleased to be able to provide this service to its affiliates."

The students came from the Auto Workers, Boilermakers, Brick & Clay Workers, Chemical Workers, Communications Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Glass & Ceramic Workers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Flint Glass Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Meat Cutters, Molders, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Steelworkers, Woodworkers and the Wisconsin AFL-CIO.

The institutes were directed by Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, and Norris Tibbets of the School for Workers. Other instructors were George Hagglund of the School for Workers; Charles Hall, industrial engineer, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Richard Humphreys, education director, AIW; Research Dir. William O. Kuhl, Boilermakers; Research Dir. David Lasser, IUE; Fred Simon, engineering representative, UAW Agricultural Implement Dept.; Don Wasserman, economist, the Machinists.

CLC Proposes Aid for Victims of Automation

Ottawa, Ont.—A broad program to protect workers adversely affected by automation, tied in with full employment and a planned, long-term expansion of the public sector of the economy, was adopted by the executive council of the Canadian Labor Congress at a meeting here.

In a policy statement, the CLC proposed that affiliates help impress on federal, provincial and local governments the need for grants-in-aid, loans, scholarships and other financing to provide training for displaced workers.

In addition it suggested programs of sound basic education so workers can more readily adapt themselves to changing skill requirements, and relocation allowances to workers forced to move their families.

The proposed long-term expansion of the public sector of the economy would include urban redevelopment, slum clearance, housing, construction of roads and schools, and the conservation of natural resources.

The executive council also acted on a series of resolutions referred to it by the recent CLC convention in Vancouver. Among those approved were recommendations for:

- Abolition of capital punishment.
- Tightening of human rights legislation and creation of a citizens' advisory committee on the Canadian Fair Employment Practices Act.
- Exchange of trade union delegations "with those countries where trade unions function independently from their respective governments and employers."

Labor Foe Of Castro Gets 30 Years

David Salvador, Cuban labor leader who was an early confidante of Fidel Castro but split with the dictator over communism, has been sentenced to 30 years in prison for alleged crimes against the totalitarian regime, according to word received by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels.

He had been held without trial since his arrest by Castro police on Nov. 5, 1960—two years after he had been seized by police of the previous Batista dictatorship.

An early member of the Cuban Communist Party, Salvador bolted it in 1946, became an intellectual leader of the Sugar Workers Federation and ultimately was chosen general secretary of the 600,000-member union.

When Castro assumed power on Jan. 1, 1959, he freed Salvador from the prison in which Batista had confined him and made him secretary-general of the revolutionary Confederation of Cuban Workers (CTC). Differences with Castro's Communist associates developed almost immediately and mounted until Salvador quit the CTC post in March 1960 in protest against Red domination. His arrest came a few months later.

Tidewater Strikers Vote to Join NMU

New York—Three hundred employes of the Tidewater Oil Co. voted to affiliate with the National Maritime Union and will receive a charter as Local 341 of the NMU's United Marine Div.

'Misrepresentation' Charged:

Unions Hit Railroads For 'Falsehood' in Ad

Railroad labor unions have accused the rail industry of "ridiculous falsehood" and "gross misrepresentation" in an advertisement designed to "mislead the public in the current dispute with its employes over work rules."

The Railway Labor Executives' Association, representing 24 rail unions, termed the advertisement a "new low in misrepresentation."

The advertisement said that the recent court decisions upholding the argument of the rail unions that the carriers cannot unilaterally impose new work rules and conditions is a "setback for the shipping and traveling public which now pays the railroad unions nearly $600 million each year for work not needed or not performed."

RLEA Executive Sec. Donald S. Beattie termed the statement "a ridiculous falsehood" because "not one penny of money is paid to railroad unions by shippers or the traveling public."

"The rail unions are financed by their members' dues payments, which come from earned wages and are freely voted by democratic action," he said.

The advertisement implies, he continued, that if the unions acceded to rail management demands and accepted "unsafe, substandard working conditions," the public would save $600 million a year.

"This too is a gross misrepresentation," he charged, "since the railroads have never proposed to reduce their rates to the shipping public by an amount equal to that they allege they would 'save' by work rules changes.

"The fact is that instead of being used for rate reductions, this money would go only to swell the already generally most satisfactory earnings of the bankers, insurance companies and other railroad financial interests who control the railroads through ownership of their stocks and bonds."

Beattie also renewed the RLEA request for "an extensive, thorough investigation" by Congress "to expose once and for all the myth of railroad 'poverty' and the motivations of the monopolistic financial forces in control of the industry."

Five OSU Students Get William Green Awards

Columbus, O.—Selection of five Ohio State University students to receive William Green memorial scholarships and fellowships for the 1961-62 school year has been announced by an OSU election committee.

The committee, headed by Prof.-Emeritus Alma Herbst of the university's Dept. of Economics, voted to renew the graduate fellowship of Sarvan K. Bhatia of India, the first overseas student to win a Green award. It also awarded a fellowship grant to another graduate student, Martin M. Perline, and scholarship awards of $800 each to three undergraduate students, John Duerr, Marcia K. Duncan and Mary L. Shiffer.

Prof. Herbst reported to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that one extra scholarship was awarded this year because of a small surplus in the Green memorial fund. Yearly grants are made out of income from a $100,000 trust fund established as an enduring memorial to the long-time president of the former AFL. The grants usually provide for two fellowships and two scholarships.

The committee reported as follows on this year's winners:

- Bhatia, 32, came to OSU in 1961 after getting two degrees from Punjab University, India, and after five years of work for the upper house of the Punjab legislature. A linguist, he will complete work for a doctor of philosophy degree and return to India.
- Perline, 26, born in Phoenix, Ariz., did his undergraduate work there. Interested in labor economics and trade unions, he is completing a master of arts thesis on union activities.
- Duerr, 22, came here six years ago from Romania, and has maintained an "almost perfect" college record. Majoring in history and German, he hopes to teach those subjects after taking graduate studies.
- Miss Duncan, 21, is majoring in history and hopes to get government employment abroad. She has been an outstanding student in the honors program.
- Miss Shiffer, 21, is majoring in German and has an ambition to understand and interpret other peoples to her fellow Americans.

Woll Declares NLRB Seeks to Apply Law

The "new" National Labor Relations Board has changed many of the policies adopted by the NLRB during the Eisenhower Administration because it is "honestly and diligently" trying to carry out the law and not because it is "pro-labor," AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll has declared.

Interviewed on the Mutual Broadcasting network's Labor News Conference, Woll noted that during the last two years of the Eisenhower Administration the Supreme Court reversed the NLRB in 11 of 15 cases.

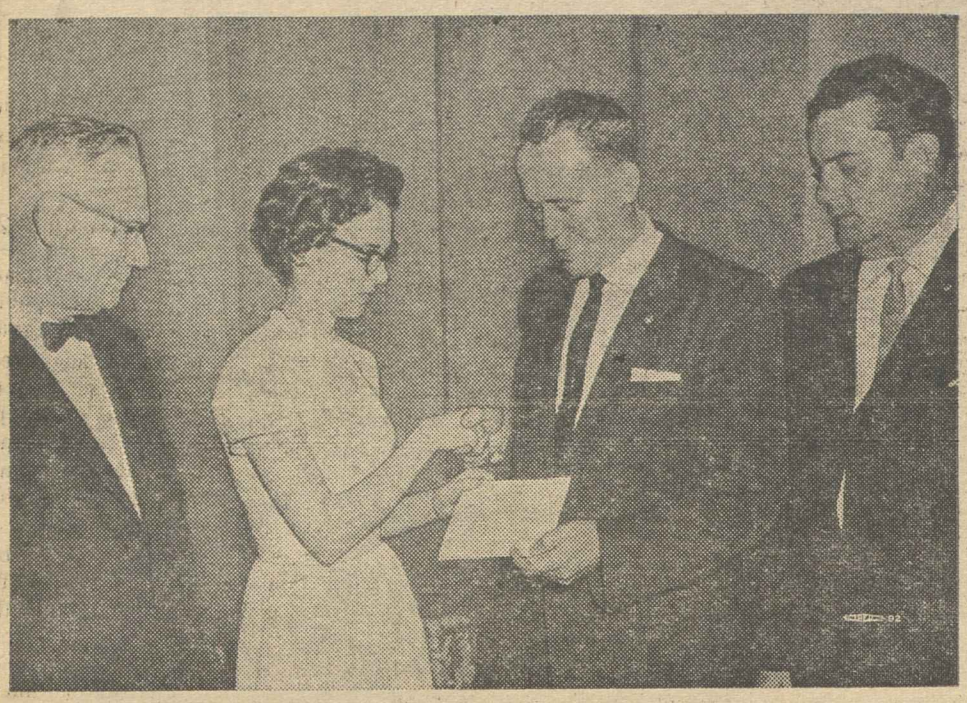
This record of reversals, he said, is "particularly astounding when you consider that the board is supposed to be expert in its field."

A "rank amateur," he commented, "could do better just on the basis of luck."

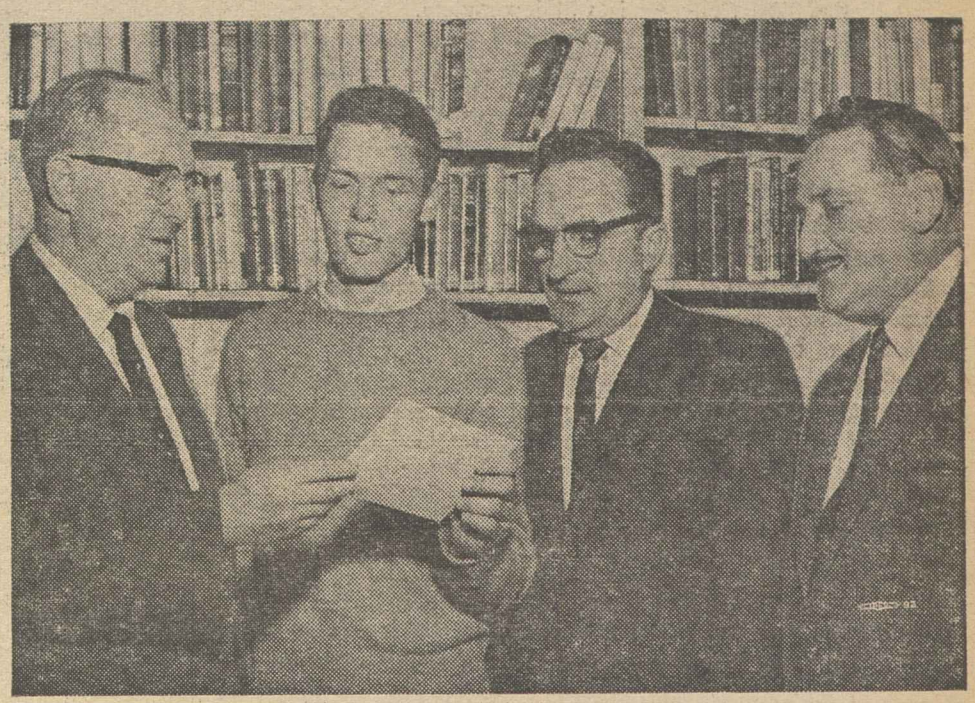
Woll pointed out that the stated national policy, under existing federal law, is to "encourage, support and advance collective bargaining." While labor does not agree with all of the decisions of the present labor board, he said, it has been "sincerely . . . trying to interpret a very complex law."

He praised the NLRB for speeding up its decision-making process and said it would be "a very serious mistake" to adopt the U.S. Chamber of Commerce proposal to shift the power to decide unfair labor practice cases to the federal courts. The courts, Woll said, are already "overburdened" with pending cases.

Scholarship Winners Receive Awards



AFL-CIO SCHOLARSHIP certificate was presented to Mary Ellen Robinson at Hickory, N. C., by (left to right) Pres. W. M. Barbee of the State AFL-CIO. AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Carey E. Haigler and State Executive Sec.-Treas. Jim W. Holder. Mary Ellen was one of six winners of a nationwide competition.



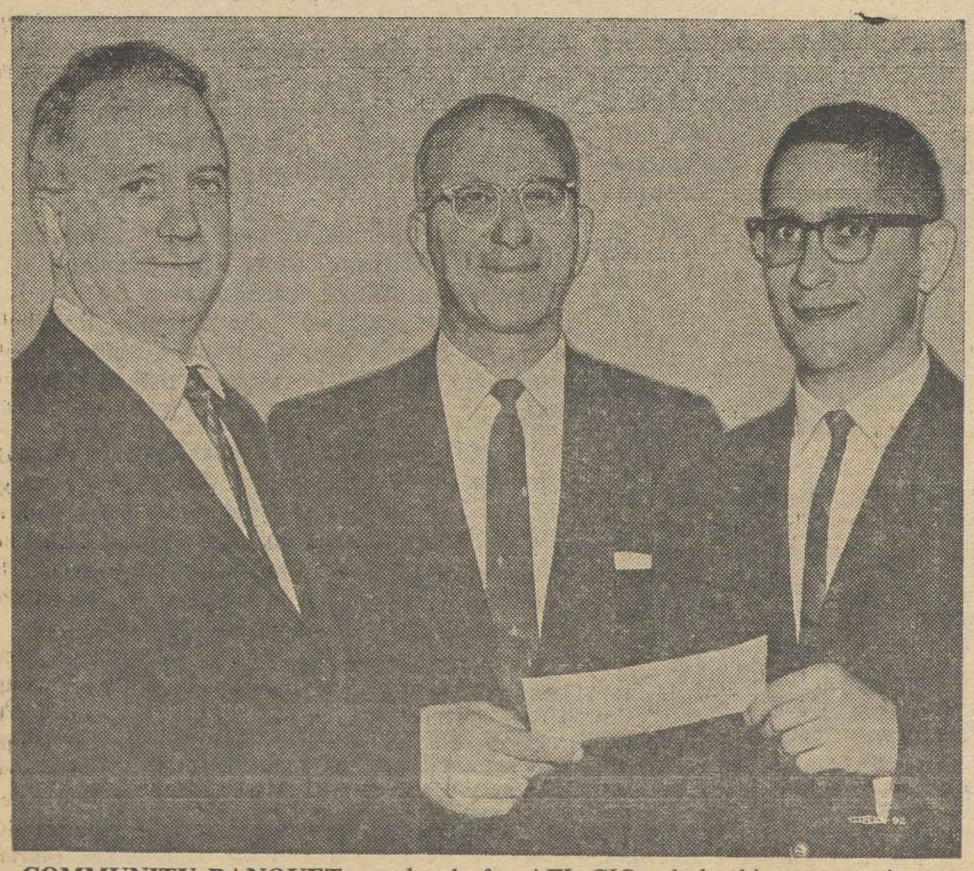
TURNING OUT TO PRESENT AFL-CIO scholarship award to Edward M. Holpruch, Jr., of Seattle were (from left) Pres. Joe Davis and Sec.-Treas. Marvin L. Williams of the State AFL-CIO and Sec. Chester W. Ramage of Kings County Labor Council.

At simple ceremonies in six communities across the country, the happy young men and women who won AFL-CIO merit scholarships received their certificates of award to the accolades of families, friends and neighbors. The AFL-CIO awards six scholarships each year, a demonstration, as Pres. George Meany has said, that the federation "looks forward to the day when all of America's young people have the opportunity to complete a college education," and as a sign of organized labor's interest in furthering education.

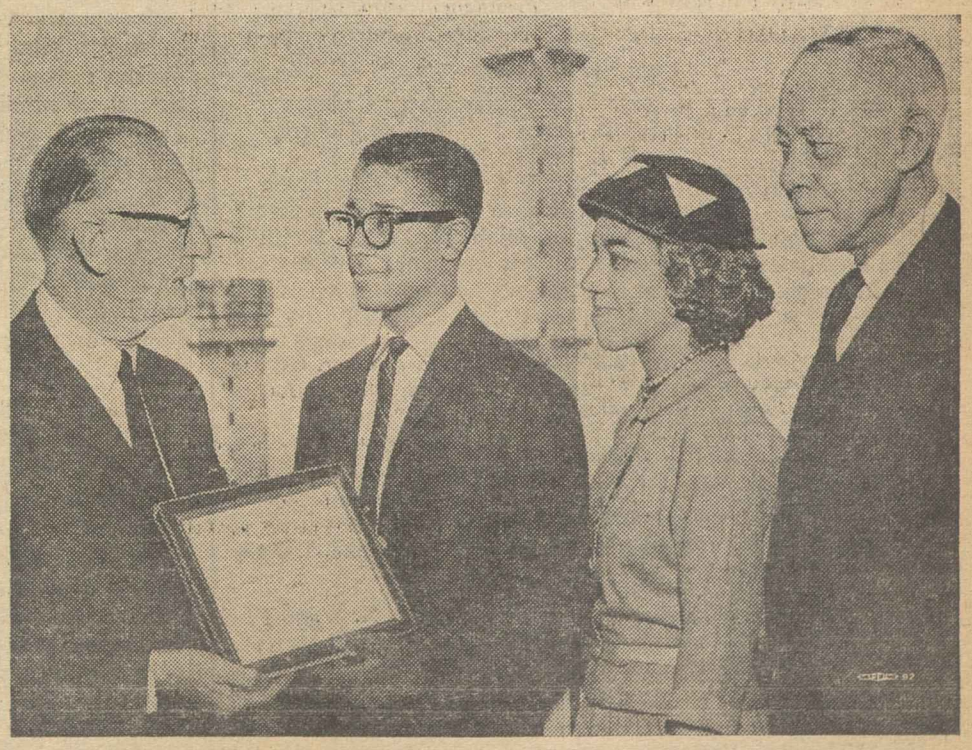
The recipients of the scholarships won their awards in nationwide competition conducted by the National Merit Scholarship Corp. The grants range up to $1,500 a year and the winners may attend any recognized college or university of their choosing. Two scholarships are given each year in each of three geographical sections of the country, and those who receive them are selected from both union and non-union families. Since the AFL-CIO's program was inaugurated in 1959, a total of 24 scholarships have been distributed.

AT A LUNCHEON in Little Rock, Scholarship Winner John D. Ferrell (left) of Walnut Ridge, Ark., received his certificate of award from State AFL-CIO Pres. George Ellison.

STUDENT COUNCIL president at University City, Mo., High School, Paul L. Meyer (second from left), turns over gavel to Harvey Lehrer after receiving AFL-CIO scholarship. Others from left are Nancy Goldring; Clement Craig, student council sponsor; Fred Sher and Steven Levitt.



COMMUNITY BANQUET was locale for AFL-CIO scholarship presentation to Richard J. Hasher (right) of Cleveland. Making the presentation were Pres. Patrick J. O'Malley (left) and Sec. Sebastian Lupica of the Cleveland AFL-CIO.



PRESENTATION OF AFL-CIO scholarship to Paul C. Jefferson, Chicago, was made by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William L. McFetridge. Looking on were the winner's mother, Mrs. Helen C. Jefferson, a member of Teachers Local 1, and grandfather, Prof. Edward M. Chandler of Roosevelt College.

The Missing Record

IN 10 WEEKS voters will be stepping into polling places across the nation to elect the 88th Congress and at this late date the record of the 87th Congress is still incomplete.

The snail-paced session—caused in large degree by the obstructionism of the southern Democratic-Republican coalition intent on killing or watering down nearly every Administration proposal—has made it more difficult for the voters properly to assess the record and the issues that will determine the outcome of the November balloting.

The record is not written in major areas such as expanded foreign trade, taxes, aid to higher education, public works, the youth opportunities bill, temporary unemployment compensation extension and a host of other matters.

In the rush to wind up its affairs and return home for the vital campaigning there is a real danger that many of these issues will be pushed aside. Many a bill has been trampled to death in the adjournment rush, especially after a long, drawn-out session, and many a bill of a damaging nature has slipped through in the confusion of going home that does not come to light for days or weeks afterwards.

There is obviously a need for a re-examination of the work schedules of Congress in light of the current session's record and pace. But given the traditional pace of a traditionally minded Congress, the greater problem is the obstructionism of the Dixiecrat coalition, the dragging out and delaying tactics until finally proponents throw up their hands and move toward the inevitable adjournment without action on their measures.

The voters deserve a decent interval of time to study the record and the issue in a congressional election year; to an extent it is being denied them this year.

More important, the voters have the right to review a congressman's or senator's record to determine his position on the major issues. Where these issues do not come to a vote because of delay and obstruction, then the cause of an informed electorate in a functioning democracy is ill-served.

Child Labor Checked

SCHOOL BELLS will be ringing out across the land in a week or so summoning millions of youngsters back from summer vacations. It's pretty well taken for granted these days that they will all show up, with varying degrees of enthusiasm, to renew their pursuit of knowledge.

Not so many years back this assumption would not have held water. There were untold numbers of children in elementary and secondary schools who worked year 'round in the mills and factories. Child labor was an accepted fact of life, with youngsters working 12 and 14 hours a day for a pittance to help their families eke out an existence.

The American trade union movement was in the forefront of the struggle to wipe out the ugly stains of child labor and the other evils that lingered in the industrial system in the early years of this century. Joining with other groups and organizations, labor helped substantially to remove this blot from the American scene.

This is part of the history of the American labor movement, part of its record of achievement in the public interest.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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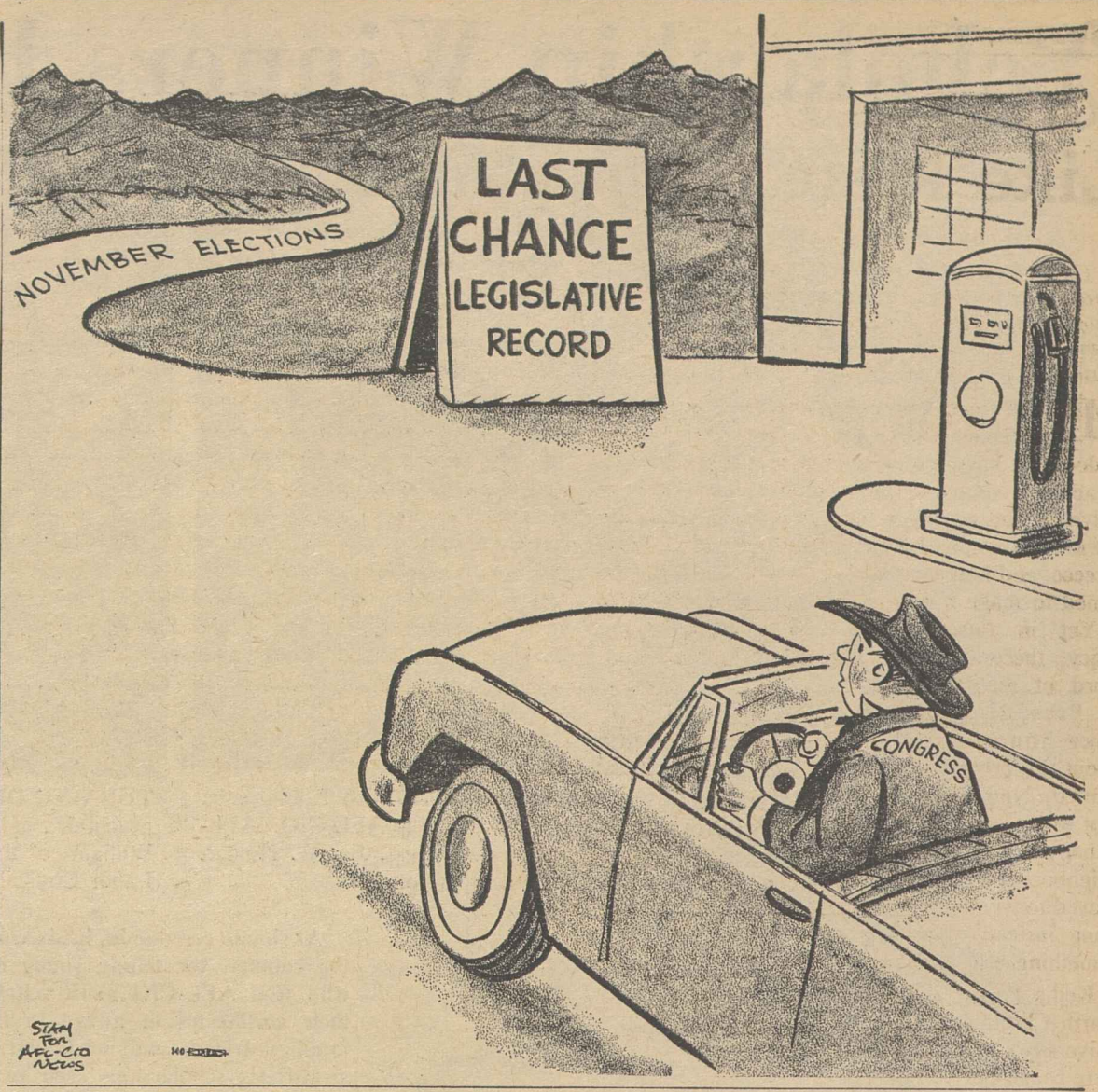

New Confederation Formed:

Lebanese Unions Stay Free, Plan New Organizing Drive

By Arnold Beichman

BEIRUT, LEBANON—In most of the Arab world, still struggling to enter the 20th Century, democratic freedoms are hardly visible. Military rule, authoritarianism, monarchical feudalism and religious bigotry abound. Only Lebanon seems to be neutral amidst the inter-Arab passions which make a mockery of the phrase "Arab unity."

Lebanon's press is relatively free, certainly the freest in the Arab world and the most numerous for a population of 1.6 million. There is no religious discrimination against Christian or Moslem and the small Jewish population seems untouched by Arab-Israeli conflicts.

Two of the labor federations—there are five in all, including a small Communist group which controls nine out of the 80 unions—are affiliates of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and refuse to apologize to anybody for the affiliation. The pro-Communist group belongs to the Soviet-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

For all labor, the right to collective bargaining is untouched by government hand and the right to strike exists in full measure. However, there is a move underway to limit the duration of strikes to a maximum of 15 days. Legislation is being proposed which would institute a system of compulsory arbitration after mediation efforts have broken down. Between mediation and arbitration, there would be 15 days during which strikes or lockouts would be legal, thereafter illegal.

Yet despite the free atmosphere in which unions live, membership is low, barely 30,000 in an urban work force estimated at 150,000 and in a total work force, including agricultural workers, of 260,000. One reason is that there are a large number of self-employed Lebanese and many family owned enterprises which reduce the potential.

One result of the low membership is lack of sufficient union income. Here the government enters by supplying an annual subsidy of about $17,000, which is openly distributed to the federations and some of the independent unions. The money goes to pay office and administrative expenses. It is agreed by all observers here that despite the subsidy the unions couldn't be more free of government control.

Hussein Ali Hussein, Moslem president of the Labor League, one of the five federations, and head of the Bakers Union (he recalled that on his visit to the U.S. in 1956, he had met a former Bakery Workers leader, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler) said, subsidy or no subsidy, there had been strikes against "the government" by public utility and transportation workers; the post office, telegraph and telephone workers, and workers in the government-monopoly tobacco industry.

The other labor federations include: the United Unions, which like the Labor League is an ICFTU affiliate; the Federation of Independent Trade Unions and the Federation of Unions of North Lebanon, which are anti-Communist but not ICFTU affiliates, and the pro-Communist Federation of Labor Unions. The Labor League, the United Unions and the Federation of Unions of North Lebanon have recently formed the Lebanese Confederation of Labor, which while permitting autonomy to its component federations, will act as a national spokesman.

Head of the United Unions is Gabriel Khoury, a Christian Arab, who is president of the new confederation as well as president of the Bank Employes Union. Both Hussein and Khoury are staunchly anti-Communist.

IT MAY SEEM AWKWARD to refer to religious affiliation in discussing labor leadership. However, Lebanon is a rather unusual country in this part of the Arab world because the Christian part of the Lebanese population is about half of the total population—or so it is believed. By government design, there hasn't been an official census for 30 years. The unwritten law is that the country is half-Christian and half-Moslem and everything else.

As far as economic ideology is concerned, the union movements are believers in free enterprise. Officials shun talk of socialism even when it is called "Arab socialism," the currently favorite slogan of Egypt's Nasser. Khoury, who was a delegate to the ICFTU congress in Belin last July, said:

"Our ideology is for liberty and not the class struggle, not to dispossess the rich. We believe in working with government and capital and thereby to create a social system which will give the worker an honorable part of the national income."

Hussein put it even more succinctly: "As far as our economic philosophy is concerned, we are like the AFL-CIO in America."

In coming months, the new labor confederation will undertake a national organizing campaign and, not least, an all-out campaign against the Communists. In the anti-Communist fight, said Hussein, the ICFTU will be an important ally because "the ICFTU has done a great deal in the international field to expose the Communists and to fight their destructive ideas."

Morgan Says:

Ideas Can Generate Power, Just Like Men, Money and Missiles

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

MAYBE this story doesn't mean a thing but, incurable romantic that I am, I like to think it does. It has nothing to do with power blocs or weapons systems or even votes. It merely involves a journey of a college student from the town of Kinston, N. C., to the city of Athens, Greece, and how he happened to make it.

Morgan

Yet in this tale, I fancy, there may be a word of reassurance to ex-Pres. Hoover and other honest skeptics about the promise of the United Nations and a hint to the city fathers of Albany, Ga., about how neighborhoods can be moved to work for something instead of against something else.

Kellis Parker is a junior at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. He is one of the university's few Negro undergraduates. Things were rough his freshman year and his grades were low. But the place offered a wider horizon than he had ever known before and he buckled down to study so he could stay. Parker started a graph of his progress and pinned it to the wall of his room. It shows a steady scholastic rise. The campus joint YM-YWCA got him interested in international affairs.

He was quiet, even shy at first but he made the varsity debating team as a sophomore, the only Negro on it. He also made the university band, became active in the Carolina chapter of the Collegiate Council for the United Nations, got involved in raising funds to bring an African student to North Carolina next fall. He was the first or at least one of the first Negroes to be served a meal in the Richmond, Va., bus terminal after its restaurant had been desegregated last February. Several weeks ago at the CCUN's national meeting at Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, N. Y., Parker was elected one of a five-man American delegation to the 14th annual conference of the Intl. Student Movement for the UN in Athens.

The inevitable hitch developed. Kellis Parker needed $1,000 for the trip and he didn't have a dime. Now the plot pleasantly thickens. When he got home from Sarah Lawrence he told his eighth grade school teacher, Mrs. Vergial Webb, about his honor and his problem. Mrs. Webb went to one of Kinston's community leaders, Mrs. Sallie C. Hill, and she set in motion the "Kinstonian to Greece" project with a biracial committee. A policeman, Sgt. Harold Cogdell, was made chairman of the fund drive; Herbert Dawson of the Lane Funeral Home was named treasurer. W. S. Page, owner of radio station WELS and a member of the mayor's Human Relations Commission, was among the white people participating. The YM-YWCA in Chapel Hill lent a hand.

Contributions began to trickle in. Parker spoke on the radio and addressed the Kinston Rotary Club (all white). The Kinston Free Press covered developments. The project committee staged a benefit and the proceeds went toward Parker's trip. Donations ranging from 25 cents to $100 came in from school children, the Elks Club, a printing company, churches, grocery stores, drug stores, florists, the Kinston Shirt Co., lawyers, doctors, dentists and taxi drivers. When they added it all up, the two-week drive netted $1,262.84 with $200 more pledged.

THE DAY KELLIS left for New York a large motorcade escorted him in an open-top convertible from the Lane Funeral Home to the airport. He spent several days being briefed at headquarters of the CCUN and making UN contacts. He and the president of CCUN, Gary Marshall, a University of Texas student who enters Columbia University in September, flew off to Athens, ready and eager to discuss the conference theme: "The UN and Decolonization."

As one Kinston dispatch put it, "Kellis will be a wonderful delegate. . . . Representatives from other lands will see him also as an American Negro, as a Southerner and as a University of North Carolina student. . . . He will be speaking for the best in the Southerner and in a changing South." "Most important to everyone concerned," the account went on, "was that whites and Negroes worked together in mutual respect and a common effort. . . . Those of us who were down there"—the correspondent said —"came back with a good feeling about the town and its people."

It takes more than good feeling to solve international crises. A conference in Athens (cradle of democracy though that lovely city is) won't have any immediate effect on the Cold War. As it has been through history, power is what talks in the world arena today—manpower and money power and missile power.

Still, ideas and ideals have been known to generate power, too. If they can switch the current on in the town of Kinston, N. C., it can be done also in an unhappy, immobilized community like Albany, Ga., and eventually, with luck, among the struggling, contentious world neighborhoods that comprise the UN. At least this is the hope that free men stubbornly hold to and Kellis Parker and his friends have helped them strengthen their grip on that ideal.

Washington Reports:

Fringe Benefit Inclusion Urged In Davis-Bacon Wage Findings

IMPROVEMENT OF the Davis-Bacon Act to include fringe benefits in determining prevailing area wages is necessary in fairness to workers and contractors and to the community itself, Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.) and Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.) declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

"Under the Davis-Bacon Act, as originally conceived," Fogarty pointed out, "contractors could bid against each other on the basis of their efficiency, ability and skill—but not at the expense of human beings and their families. The Secretary of Labor has the authority to determine the prevailing wage."

Since fringe benefits are not considered, the old formula is now outmoded, he said.

Halpern declared that the basic hourly wage rate falls "far short" of reflecting the actual labor costs on a construction job.

"That's because collective agreements in the building industry cover fringe benefits such as health and welfare and retirement plans," he said. "And the fair employer who has agreed to pay such benefits is at a disadvantage figuring against some contractor, maybe from another area, who doesn't pay such benefits."

THE TWO congressmen agreed that the Bacon-Davis Act was bipartisan in its history. Halpern observed that it was enacted when Republican Pres. Herbert Hoover was in office, and that both Sen. James J. Davis and Rep. Robert Low Bacon, the sponsors, were Republicans.

"Bacon was from the same New York district that I am now privileged to represent," he said.

Fogarty pointed out that the act was improved in some ways under the Democratic Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935. He said:

"The provisions of the act have been extended in recent years to apply to a number of federal grant-in-aid programs, such as the federally-impacted school programs, Hill-Burton hospital construction programs, the federal interstate highway and airport programs, water pollution control programs and the National Housing Act."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg was quoted to affirm Administration support of the proposed inclusion of fringe benefits.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SOME 50 REPORTERS and cameramen went out to the West with Pres. Kennedy as he began his congressional campaign with a whirlwind tour of South Dakota, Colorado and California.

In South Dakota the Democrats think George McGovern, recently director of Food for Peace, has a good chance to beat Sen. Joseph Bottum (R), appointed to fill the place of the late Sen. Francis Case. In Colorado, Sen. John Carroll faces a tough fight to win re-election over an aggressive Republican challenger, Rep. Peter H. Dominick, who is only a first-termer in the House but is obviously a young man in a hurry.

The state of California is the great prize, with eight additional seats in the House gained through the 1960 census count, and with Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown challenged by former Vice Pres. Nixon.

Brown had a million-vote margin over former Sen. William F. Knowland, then Senate Republican leader, when he won his first term in 1958, but he isn't kidding himself into thinking he has a prospective million-vote margin over Nixon.

The President kept his trip non-political in every observable public way. He was welcomed by a Republican governor, Archie M. Gubbrud, in Pierre, S. D., and from other platforms Mr. Kennedy acknowledged the presence of Republican members of the House and Senate who flew in to appear with him. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel of California was transported home in a presidential plane for the damsite ceremonies where Mr. Kennedy and Gov. Brown inaugurated a Central Valley project.

* * *

TO SAY THAT THE PRESIDENT observed the amenities, however, is not to deny that he had political purposes in mind. His trip was a test run for the hot campaigns ahead, when Congress has quit at last and the candidates start begging for presidential help.

The ancient dogma is that no President can transfer popularity to a local candidate, but Mr. Kennedy may not be believing the dogma right now. On the three-day western swing, he talked water and power in states gasping for water and power, and there were no Democratic candidates who filed protests. Republican Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado felt it important to be present when the President was in Pueblo and flew out, together with the state's two Republican members of the House, by commercial plane. Allott isn't even up for election this year.

The President obviously was pleased at the crowds that greeted him, and he went into them to shake hands with men, women and children—and the broad smiles broke over their faces as they did in 1960.

The strain of two years in office does not show in his face; his smile comes as readily, he takes the jostlings with good humor, and the Secret Service guards must be driven half out of their minds as he occasionally gets himself surrounded by swarming citizens worth who knows how many votes each.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT wants some more votes in the House of Representatives, and the White House has made it clear that he doesn't intend to surrender in despair because the historical precedents say that Republican gains are likely. Mr. Kennedy is a politician who thinks he can alter precedents.

He has also allowed it to be known that he will be back in California at least once, and maybe twice, for direct campaigning in behalf of Gov. Brown. (From the former Vice President, incidentally, not a single word of utterance came during the two days Mr. Kennedy was in the state: He was reported resting at his home.)

The President got a report that in 19 western states the Democrats seemed to have a good chance to pick up 15 House seats. Back in Washington a day later, a careful Republican source said that GOP talk of regaining control of the House was nonsense—but that his own careful estimate indicated a 19 or 20-seat net gain. One of the reports obviously is wrong, but the campaign has been launched.

IMPROVEMENT of the Davis-Bacon Act is a "must" to protect the interests of workers, contractors and the community, according to Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.), left, and Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.). They were interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Back-to-School Shopping Poses Problems in Quality and Fit

By Sidney Margolius

PARENTS OFTEN are shocked by the high prices of some children's clothes, especially shoes, and often disappointed in the quality. Some stores charge almost as much for children's shirts, dresses and shoes as parents pay for their own. Careful shopping for back-to-school clothes can save you both money and subsequent drudgery.

Especially in these days of discount and other self-service retailing at low prices, you need to know how to tell durable, well-constructed garments from the poorly made ones that will wear through quickly, get baggy, soil more readily and split at seams.

In general, always examine materials for firm, close weave. In wool and wool blends also look for resiliency; in cotton knitwear, for elasticity, especially around collar and cuffs. Especially avoid T-shirts and other knit garments with thin spots that will wear through soon, or that are loosely knitted. In all garments, look at the labels for color fastness and shrinkage guarantees.

You may have seen some cotton shirts and other garments labeled "combed cotton." This is stronger and smoother than ordinary cotton. "Pima" cotton is a high grade of combed cotton.

Simplicity of style, especially in children's dresses, is another important factor in saving money and household work.

You also have to be careful of fit, since manufacturer's sizes vary. Too, sometimes children take one size in one type of garment, another in a different type. You have to be especially careful about fit in the new self-service discount department stores, where shirts and other garments often are prepackaged and cellophane-wrapped. Size is a particular problem in slim-hipped western jeans. In tee shirts, you can expect even superior ones to shrink as much as 5 percent, and poorly made ones up to 10 percent. Tee shirts especially need to be bought roomy, or even a size larger.

Better-made garments are cut roomier. You can lay one brand against another and notice differences. Skimpily cut garments put more strain on seams and materials.

Also notice how much wider the shoulder seams of well-made tee shirts are than those of cheap ones. Always look for generous seams in any children's garments, to avoid strain and for future letting out.

Seams should be flat and stitched closely, evenly and securely with strong thread. Edges preferably should be overcast to protect against raveling. Generous, overcast seams are especially vital for wash-and-wear garments made partly of synthetic fibers like dacron or nylon, since synthetic fibers are slippery and tend to slip or unravel at seams.

Look for bar-tacking, taped seams and other reinforcements at such points of strain as placket ends and under arms of dresses, pocket corners of trousers and shoulder seams of tee shirts.

Buttonholes should be closely bound so they won't tear easily with a child's rough handling.

Parents may find a saving in clothes that grow with the child. For example, the "Add-A-Cuff" slacks can be let down simply by snipping a couple of threads. So can the "Grow-A-Size" creepers for age one to two. "Gay Sprites" garments have seams that can be opened to reveal another seam, and pleats that can be let out to lengthen sleeves.

Shopping tip: after a summer of high meat prices, both beef and pork are getting cheaper. Turkey supplies are still large, making turkey an outstanding buy. This is the season to switch to medium and small eggs instead of large. The record pack of frozen orange juice is another current food bargain.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

That Wonderful Vacation Trip—From the Inside Looking Out

By Jane Goodsell

The Bold, Brave Words: "We'll get the car all packed up the night before and be ready to roll first thing in the morning. If we get off at six, we should cross the state line by lunchtime."

The Moment of Truth: "For the luvva Pete, how many times do I have to tell you? We can't get another thing in this car, and that includes your eyelash curler! Now, let's get going! D'you realize it's already 11:45 and we're still — Great Scott, I forgot to turn off the water!"

* * *

The Bold, Brave Words: "Now dear, you just keep your mind on your driving, and I'll keep the road map on my lap so I can give you directions."

The Moment of Truth: "You and your fine talk about watching the road map! Why, any two-year-old would have noticed that we should have turned off there, 50 miles back. You don't even know how to **fold** a road map, much less **read** one!"

* * *

The Bold, Brave Words: "The trip will be a wonderful educational experience for the children. Visiting historical landmarks will give them a real sense of our cultural heritage."

The Moment of Truth: "Just imagine, a decisive battle was fought on this very ground we're standing on! Junior, look at what it says on that little bronze plaque over there. Junior? Junior! Where has that boy disappeared to? Oh for heaven's sake, he's fiddling with the gun machine again. Junior, you come back here this minute and look at this . . ."

* * *

The Bold, Brave Words: "Now that the children are older, we won't have to stop every few minutes. . . ."

The Moment of Truth: "Well, you'll just have to wait, that's all! Why didn't you think about that five minutes ago, back at the filling station?"

* * *

The Bold, Brave Words: "Boy, it'll be good to get away from that madhouse at the office. I'm not even going to think about it for two whole weeks!"

The Moment of Truth: "Hello, Charlie? Yeah, yeah, I'm in Disneyland. Say, I've been wondering if you remembered to get out those requisition slips. You did? Well, that's fine. Yeah, I was just wondering."

* * *

The Bold, Brave Words: "A family vacation will give us a chance to cement our relationship with the children, and get to know one another as a family."

The Moment of Truth: "If there's one more fight about who gets to sit next to the window, I'm going to turn this car around and drive straight back home. Now SHUT UP!"

* * *

The Bold, Brave Words: "Only 20 miles to go, and we'll be home. No matter how good a vacation you have, there's no place else like it. It'll be great to sleep in our own beds again."

The Moment of Truth: "Well, here we are, safe and—good grief! Look at that porch! The milkman must have delivered three quarts every day since we left! And the yard looks simply awful! Why, the boy who was supposed to mow didn't do a thing! Gee, the house sure is hot and dusty. . . ."

When you buy Union Label products and spend where you see the Union Shop Card and Service Button

UNION LABEL WEEK

SEPTEMBER 3-9, 1962

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO
815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

PRINTED ON UNION MADE PAPER

Meany, Schnitzler Support Label Week

Union Label Week, which begins on Labor Day, has been hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler as a reminder of the importance of "buying union."

"Support of union-made, union label products" is "high on the list of fundamentals" of trade unionism, Meany declared in an endorsement of the annual observance sponsored by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. He added:

"Union Label Week serves to remind us, each year, that the best way to buy is to look for the union label, shop card or service button. These are symbols of fair wages and working conditions; and they are symbols of quality products and services as well."

Schnitzler declared that "the wholehearted and determined support of union-made goods and unionized services" contributes to "the well-being of union members, the prosperity of the country and the growth of the labor movement."

He noted that purchases of union goods and use of union establishments help provide job security for workers employed there.

"Since union wages are higher than others, this also helps to maintain the consumer purchasing power that keeps the economy going," he said, "and by demonstrating that union organization is good for business, we help to promote the union cause among unorganized workers and their employers.

"Let us all use our strength in the marketplace with the same vigor we show at the bargaining table and in the legislative halls. Let's buy union—not only during Union Label Week, but all the time."

"Automation has some disadvantages. I don't even have jobs for my relatives."

A Recurrent Issue:

Campaign for 35-Hour Week Rooted in American History

Organized labor's campaign for a 35-hour week with no cut in earnings is a revival of a recurrent bargaining and legislative issue that has featured the American economy since the Revolution, according to an analysis in the current AFL-CIO American Federationist.

At one time the demand was for a 10-hour day. That won, the cry was for the 8-hour day, the 40-hour week.

In nearly four decades ending in the mid-1930s, the generally prevailing workweek was slashed from 60 hours to 40 hours, a rate of roughly 5 hours a decade, says the article prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. Now, it continues, "nearly 30 years have passed with no further general reduction in the workweek."

The Dept. of Research analysis makes these points:

- Full-time workweeks shorter than 40 hours are more common than is generally realized, with an estimated 10 to 15 percent of wage and salaried non-agricultural workers affected. Most of them work either 35 or 37.5 hours.
- The opposition of employers to shorter hours is traditional and consistent.

"Their attitudes have not been a guide either to the ecenomic or social desirability or to the practicability of hours reduction," the article declares. "The unqualified opposition typical in the last century and early part of this one has shifted in more recent years, however, to more sophisticated arguments that reduction may be sound—but only at some unspecified future period."

- In the past shorter hours have been won through the two avenues the AL-CIO Executive Council has just voted to utilize—collective bargaining and government action. The role of bargaining is generally recognized; the government has acted through legislation, as with the Wage-Hour Act, by developing cuts in hours in specific areas, as for women and minors, and by encouraging shorter hours as it did during World War I and the depression. In a few specific areas, employers have acted unilaterally.
- Past cuts in the workweek have come for the most part "in spurts and in large amounts rather than gradually." About 15 of the 20 hours cut from the standard workweek this century came over short periods of time, notably during World War I and the early 1930s.
- The timing and amount of reduction have not always been economy-wide, as "broad industry variations have persisted."
- The pattern of reduction also has varied—from hours (10 to 9 to 8) in the early 1900s, through days per week (Saturday, first from a full day to a half-day, then eliminated completely), now back to hours per day (especially to a new standard of 7 hours).

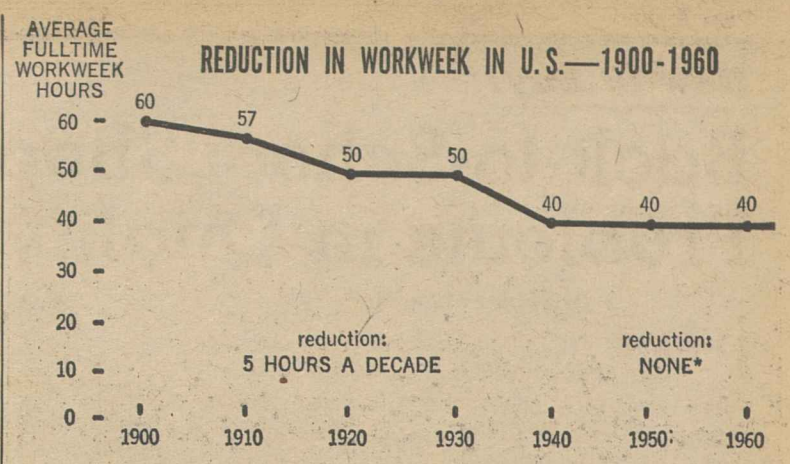
In addition, the analysis points out, in the last 20 years there have been reductions in hours in the form of paid vacations and more holidays. Their present levels average over the work year somewhat less than 2.5 hours a week.

There has been a change in the reasoning behind shorter hours, the article points out. Moves to cut the 10-hour day were based on social factors, with economic factors usually a secondary consideration. The demand for the 5-day week, however, was based on economic reasons, "to help maintain and stimulate employment." The desire for greater job security is similarly behind labor's current demand for a shorter week.

"The relative significance of a cut in weekly hours as against an increase in vacations and holidays as a means of reducing worktime," says the analysis, "can be seen in perspective by a direct comparison: if all present vacation and holiday time were doubled, the increase would not quite equal the reduction in annual work time achieved by a workweek cut from 40 to 37.5 hours.

"Another point to remember is that the historical reduction in the workweek has not been at the expense of additional real income for workers, but rather has developed together with rising real income.

"Occasional arguments of the past that reduction of hours would reduce national output and prevent increases in living standards were not borne out, for continuing advances in productivity have enabled both greater output and improved standards of living."



* Reduction is equal to 1¼ hours a decade if account is taken of paid vacations and holidays.

Funds Supported For Civil Defense

The AFL-CIO has urged the Senate to vote the full amount requested by the Administration for the Office of Emergency Planning and the Defense Dept.'s Office of Civil Defense.

Legislative Rep. George D. Riley, testifying before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, urged restoration of cuts made in both programs by the House.

He warned that "civil defense today is in a stop-and-go, halting, indecisive phase" and further cutbacks could be "the end of the line for the program."

Jobs With Peace Corps Proposed for Retirees

The Peace Corps has reminded retired union members and those approaching retirement that there is no upper age limit for volunteer service with the corps and that in fact, it needs the skill and experience of "senior citizens."

The organization's Office of Public Affairs has issued a bulletin listing requirements for service. Applicants may be any age above 18. General qualifications are a skill needed by the host country, sound health, emotional stability, willingness to work with others, initiative, and a desire to serve.

Married couples are eligible if they both qualify and have no dependent children under 18, according to Dir. Jules Pagano of the professional, technical and labor division of the office.

Among the skills sought are those of foresters, farmers, plumbers, sanitary engineers, tailors, veterinarians, well drillers, carpenters, machinists, masons, auto mechanics, nurses, road builders, building trades instructors, electrical workers, welders, and teachers.

Volunteers may continue to receive the full amount of any pension they may be entitled to, but they will be expected to live overseas on the living allowance provided by the corps.

Length of service is two years, including training. Volunteers receive allowances to cover food, clothing, housing, medical care and incidentals. At the end of their service they get a termination payment of $1,800 at the rate of $75 per month of service.

Intensive training is provided in the U.S. and host countries. Some assignments require foreign language ability, Pagano said, but most corps workers need not know a foreign language before volunteering. Language instruction is included in the training, along with studies in the history and culture of the host country.

Candidates are asked to fill out a Peace Corps Volunteer questionnaire, available from any post office, congressman or senator, or from the Peace Corps, Washington 25, D. C.

The corps reports that no volunteer is required to do any physical conditioning exercise against his will and that older volunteers have the same ratio of success in training as younger ones.

A partial list of countries requesting Peace Corps volunteers includes Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Ivory Coast, Iraq, Liberia, Malaya, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo and Tunisia.

Purple Prose Common in Shorter Workweek Fight

Some of the choicest balderdash in the history of industrial semantics was brewed by the emotional tycoons of another day who found anything less than a 12-hour day and a 6-day week either ungodly or unpatriotic, or both. Some examples cited in the Federationist:

Judge Elbert Gary of U.S. Steel: "The commandment says, 'Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work.' The reason it didn't say seven days is that the seventh day is a day of rest and that's enough."

George L. Markland, chairman, Philadelphia Gear Works: "The work of this country cannot be done in 40 hours a week . . . Any man demanding the 40-hour workweek should be ashamed to claim citizenship in this great country. I see in it a gradual sinking into decay."

Charles R. Sligh, president, Sligh Furniture Co.: "The industries of the U.S. and the vast accumulation of wealth here has not been made through idleness but through industry and, in my opinion, it is a very regrettable fact that one occupying the position that Henry Ford does in the industrial world should for any reason expect to benefit industrial conditions by so much idleness."

[The Sligh who talked about Ford in that fashion was the father of the current Charles R. Sligh, executive vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and he was speaking of the current Henry Ford's grandfather.]

John E. Edgerton, president at the time of the National Association of Manufacturers: "I regard the five-day week as an unworthy ideal. It would be an economic 'faux pas' imposing further penalties upon industry and undermining our social structure."

A. H. Mulliken, president, Pettibone Mulliken Co: "The dangers of the five-day workweek [are that the worker] . . . would abuse the additional time; would waste it in unnecessary pleasures, if not in vicious habits; it would mean a waste of the workman's energy; encourage a disposition to loaf; create a desire for many things that would be not only unnecessary, but burdensome as to purchase and payment and involve men in debt. It would also create among their families a desire for luxuries and to use the additional holiday for display and injurious amusement."

Nixon Slur Against 'Labor Bosses' Becomes California Campaign Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

as will be provided by groups of company volunteer campaign workers in company offices and industrial plants." Employers were asked to seek one or more employes to form special Nixon committees.

Gov. Brown, in the keynote address to the convention, referred to this so-called "back door" approach, and told the nearly 2,000 delegates representing 1.4 million AFL-CIO members:

"Nixon is afraid to come to you openly and honestly to ask for your support."

And, Brown said, Nixon not only "refuses to acknowledge Earl Warren as a former governor of this state, but he specifically ignores opportunities to defend the present Chief Justice against the slanders of the John Birch Society."

"Nixon pledges himself to reform labor . . . but if there is need for reform it is in Nixon's thinking that labor and management are natural enemies," Brown said.

"Nixon hasn't been told that labor in California, far from being a special interest, operates consistently in the public interest," Brown declared, adding:

"Earl Warren knew it. Former Republican Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (who withdrew from a primary race against Nixon) knew it. And now we will defeat Nixon because we have ideas and ideals and he has nothing to peddle but his own political ambition."

Says Nixon Invited

Pitts said Nixon's attempt to split union members from their elected leaders is a parroting of "the phraseology of every anti-union employer in history."

"The ridiculous charge that 'union political bosses have dropped an iron curtain' around union members is typical of the line taken by all ignorant employers who try to discredit the union's leadership in an effort to breed dissension and distrust," Pitts said.

Most decetiful of all, Pitts added, is the fact that Nixon was invited to state his views before the state Council of Political Education, but, while he now says he cannot get a hearing before organized labor, he did not accept the invitation after receiving both letters and phone calls requesting his appearance.

"In fact, he didn't show us the courtesy of responding at all," Pitts said, adding:

"The union 'bosses' Nixon refers to are the delegates elected by union members to attend this convention. But he is so blinded by his personal ambitions to get into the White House he refuses to recognize the democratic processes of American labor."

The convention approved policy statements and resolutions calling for a "vast expansion" of state government planning for the future, declaring:

"The orientation of government must be toward planning for growth and the assumption of social responsibility for stimulating private enterprise and unlocking human initiative.

"The word 'planning' frequently carries with it distasteful connotations . . . but the kind of planning organized labor supports is not government domination, but the application of reason and intelligence to socio-economic problems which affect all of us with equal force.

"We reject completely the philosophy of government that would confine responsible government to the sidelines and allow rampant speculation to plunder our resources and become the master planner of California's destiny.

"The threat of 'big government' lies not in bigness itself—for government is destined to grow with our exploding population—but the manner in which big government is employed to cope with the problems of our industrial society."

PRES. DANIEL CONWAY (right) of the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers, welcomes AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the union's second convention, in Washington, and pins a delegate's badge on Meany, a guest speaker.

Door to Merger Still Open:

ABC Convention Approves Major Organizing Drive

By Eugene A. Kelly

The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, setting its sights on the organization of every worker in its industry, has voted to expand its organizing program and to continue to work for consolidation of all bakery unions by merger or absorption.

Meeting in convention in Washington, 372 delegates from 117 locals voted a 25-cent monthly per capita increase to finance an expanded organizing campaign, re-elected all top officers, and set up for the first time funds to send two members, or members' children, to college and to extend pension protection to all ABC staff members and local union employes.

The convention—the second since the union's founding—called for the five-day 35-hour workweek, with no night work and no work on Saturdays or Sundays. In so doing it concurred in the recommendation of the AFL-CIO Executive Council for a shorter workweek to spread work opportunities in the face of chronic unemployment.

The union, chartered by the AFL-CIO in 1958 after expulsion of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers on findings of corrupt domination, received the congratulations of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F Schnitzler for its success in providing union democracy and effective representation for some 80,000 of the 130,000 workers in the industry in this country.

Meany said events of the last few years "amply justified the action of the AFL-CIO" in expelling the "corrupt organization" that preceded the ABC and chartering a new union. He offered all possible help to "bring about merger under honorable conditions." without "hitting anyone over the head" to achieve consolidation and without compromising principles of "free and decent" trade unionism.

Warned on Cold War

Meany also discussed steps the AFL-CIO has taken to help keep America strong, and urged the delegates not to become discouraged over the cold war but to strengthen the economy and to keep our defenses so strong that the Soviet Union "dare not open an attack."

Speaking of those who favor cultural exchanges with Russia, Meany said "Let them hold their first meeting, if they want to see Russian culture, at the wall in Berlin" dividing West Germany from the Communist East. "This is communism," he said—"the real thing in all its brutal inhumanity."

Schnitzler told the delegates they were "living proof that when workers take the reins to clean out embezzlement and corruption" they can demonstrate that honesty pays. The real strength of labor, he said, is in the state and local union organizations.

Re-elected without opposition for four-year terms were Pres. Daniel E. Conway, Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims, Executive Vice Pres. John DeConcini and Vice Presidents Archie Goodman, Joseph G. Kane, Amos Miller and Russell B. Prince. Peter Pointak, Baltimore, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Vice Pres. Stanley Sincavage.

9 Board Members Re-elected

By secret ballot the delegates also re-elected nine present members of the general executive board and one former member, Robert E. Gregory of Richmond, Va., who replaced Anthony Guadagnino of Pittsburgh.

For the election session Conway turned the gavel over to Schnitzler as temporary chairman. Schnitzler was president of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers prior to election as secretary-treasurer of the former AFL and the AFL-CIO.

A vigorous debate at a night session preceded adoption of a resolution increasing the international union's share of membership dues from $1.25 to $1.50 a month, effective next Jan. 1. The money will be used for expanded organizing activities and for strengthening the pension fund and expanding it to cover local union staff members.

The convention authorized the executive board to increase the number of vice presidents, if necessary because of merger or absorption, and took other steps to strengthen the organization against raids on its jurisdiction.

The delegates cheered a message from Pres. Kennedy expressing his "warm feelings" for the union and his awareness of its "courage and cooperation." He said its achievements are an "inspiring example" of the results which flow from honest leadership and said he was "proud of what you are doing." The President, then a senator, was a speaker at the first ABC convention in 1958.

Other convention speakers included Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, National COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Pres. Harry Poole of the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept., and Msgr. George G. Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Wesley Reedy, assistant to Schnitzler, administered the oath of office to the elected officers.

More Protection Asked From Dangerous Drugs

(Continued from Page 1)

the proposal is seriously defective in failing to deal with this problem.

He suggested that recent new FDA regulations on the distribution of drugs be reviewed by the committee for possible additional needed authority.

Biemiller made these comments on provisions of the Harris bill:

Manufacturing Standards—The proposed broader FDA authority for establishing standards should be strengthened by a provision for licensing drug manufacturing establishments.

Factory Inspection—The FDA authority to inspect should be broad enough to allow adequate inspections, with language specific enough to stand up in court if challenged.

Efficacy Tests — New drugs should be pre-tested for efficacy in addition to meeting existing tests for safety. Over-the-counter drugs as well as prescription drugs should be covered by the law. Also, the FDA should have authority to challenge drugs now on the market for proof of efficacy.

Certification of Antibiotics—The Secretary should have power to require certification of all antibiotics.

Advertising—There should be power to enforce truth in advertising by the drug industry and prevent the "harm done by costly and misleading" advertising. The problem boils down to concealment of dangerous side effects of powerful drugs and exaggerated or unfounded claims for effectiveness of certain drugs, he said.

The AFL-CIO, Biemiller said, takes the position that doctors should receive copies of drug package inserts along with promotional material mailed to them, and the law should require that doctors be given a full statement of all relevant findings on the properties of new drugs.

He reminded the committee that labor's concern over the Food & Drug Act goes back many years. He cited as a recent example the convention resolution, approved last December, for congressional action to "bring down the high price of prescription drugs, combat misleading advertising by drug companies, and improve the safety and usefulness of drug products."

The federation Executive Council, at its recent meeting, he told the committee, congratulated Dr. Kelsey for withholding approval of the drug thalidomide. He called it a "sad commentary" that present drug laws are "so inadequate that it takes heroism to administer them properly" in behalf of the public.

UAW Aides Complete Common Market Study

Detroit—Twenty-seven officers of Auto Workers' locals and eight international staff members recently returned after a 21-day tour of four European countries devoted to studying the impact of the Common Market on employment in the United States.

They visited the Ford plant in Cologne, Germany; the Volvo auto factory in Gothenberg, Sweden; the Intl. Harvester plant at Croix, France, and the aircraft plant in Weybridge, England, where Vickers-Armstrong builds the Viscount turboprop and a new commercial jet.

In addition, they conferred with Prime Minister Tage Erlander of Sweden and Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin; toured a new planned community development, including a National Health Service clinic, at Harlow New Town in England, and visited labor colleges in all the countries.

In Berlin, where they met UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, they attended sessions of the seventh congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to which he was an AFL-CIO delegate. Reuther accompanied them on a tour along the West Berlin side of the wall the Communists built to prevent the escape of East Germans to free West Berlin.

"The primary emphasis, however, was to obtain a first-hand, working acquaintance with the industrial productivity of the countries both in and out of the Common Market," said UAW Education Dir. Carroll M. Hutton, the tour director, "and the need for international fair labor standards as advocated by the Intl. Metalworkers Federation," with which the UAW is affiliated.

Photo-Engravers See New Defense Needs

Chicago—Delegates to the 61st annual convention of the Photo-Engravers Intl. Union have taken up a heavy schedule of issues, including merger with the unaffiliated Lithographers and an increase in the defense fund.

Union Pres. Wilfrid T. Connell told the 116 delegates and 400 visitors that two of the top problems facing the union are finances and the craft's position in the graphic arts industry and the labor movement.

"The cost of organization has gone up," he said.

Lithographers Pres. Kenneth J. Brown received a warm ovation after a plea for merger of the two unions. He said the strengthened organization that would result could lead to further consolidation of graphic arts union.

The convention adopted a resolution instructing the officers to continue talks on the merger. The Lithographers have 37,000 members, the Photo-Engravers 17,000.

Connell warned the delegates that the union can no longer rely on old safeguards "to pull us through" the effects of technological advance in the graphic arts industry.

"There are only a few things we can do ourselves," he said. "We must now work with others on many problems."

Connell said changes in the printing industry "have made a great impact on our thinking."

"Everyone is conscious and disturbed by these changes," he added. "Workers in our industry share the same apprehension as workers in other fields."

He urged the delegates to analyze without emotion the union's position.

The executive council recommended, "in view of increased resistance of employers," that the defense fund be raised to a minimum of $500,000 and maximum of $1 million.

One of the resolutions before the convention calls for a five-day week of 30 hours for day workers and 28 hours for night workers, written into all contracts. Others cover proposed increased local union activity in community services, purchase of stock in the Portland, Ore., Reporter and internal union affairs.

Connell's report to the parley showed that of 111 locals, 109 now have contracts providing a workweek of less than 40 hours. Over 54 percent of the membership works a 35-hour week; 6 percent works 32.5 hours or less.

Elections, held annually by the Photo-Engravers, were scheduled to take place Aug. 25.

The Women's Auxiliary opened its 26th convention Aug. 21. The host Local 5 celebrated its 65th anniversary at a banquet Aug. 23.

Speakers included: William A. Lee of the Chicago AFL-CIO and Mayor Richard J. Daley; Samuel C. Bernstein, assistant Illinois director of labor; Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell, chaplain of the Catholic Council on Working Life; Pres. Harry F. Sphanholtz of Lithographers Local 4, and Sec. Treas. Henry L. Coco of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

School Ordered To Hire Negro

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission in a final order has found that the Connellsville Joint School Board discriminated against Mrs. Jane McPherson because of her race in failing to hire her as a teacher.

The commission ordered the school board to hire Mrs. McPherson, a Negro, as a teacher of English at a salary of not less than $4,000 a year as soon as a vacancy occurs; and to pay her $2,208 for loss of earnings during the academic year just concluded, plus whatever the commission may later determine is necessary to cover additional loss between July 1962 and the time she is hired.

It further directed the board to hire job applicants solely on their merits and without regard to race, creed or color; to advise all persons concerned with operation of the schools that it intends to comply with the State Human Relations Act, and to notify the commission of its compliance within 30 days. The commission is headed by Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO.

To Meet New Needs:

Postal Clerks' Parley Votes Dues Increase

Portland, Ore.—Dues of members of the Postal Clerks will rise from 75 cents to $1 a month on Jan. 1 as the Clerks look forward to increased expenses of collective bargaining and increased benefits to be gained under recent new union-recognition procedures authorized by the Kennedy administration for government workers.

Delegates to the union's national convention here voted the increase by more than a two-thirds majority, on the basis that previous "limited" operations have caused a $250,000 deficit in the past year, and the union must add full time regional vice presidents to carry out its program.

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck, welcoming the convention action, pointed out the union dues will still remain below the level of other AFL-CIO unions of comparable size.

The union expects to negotiate on personnel policies, grievances and other working conditions. Under the new procedures, Congress will retain control over wages and hours.

Richard J. Murphy, Assistant Postmaster General in charge of personnel, told the delegates that Post Office and union officials will meet Sept. 15 to prepare ground rules for initiation of collective bargaining.

"Fortunately," he said, "the Post Office Dept. is 85 percent organized, and we regard this as a great boon."

The Postal Clerks, with 145,000 members, have about 80 percent of those eligible. Collection of union dues during working hours is now illegal, and will be stopped Sept. 15, Murphy pointed out, but the Administration is proposing that Congress enact a dues-check-off bill and "we'll back it to the hilt."

Murphy predicted passage this year of a substantial pay increase for postal employes. He said the only argument is between the 13.9 percent boost asked by the Administration over a three-year period, and the 13.4 percent asked by the union in two years. This is the first time a President has initiated a pay increase for postal employes, Murphy said, all such measures previously having come from Congress.

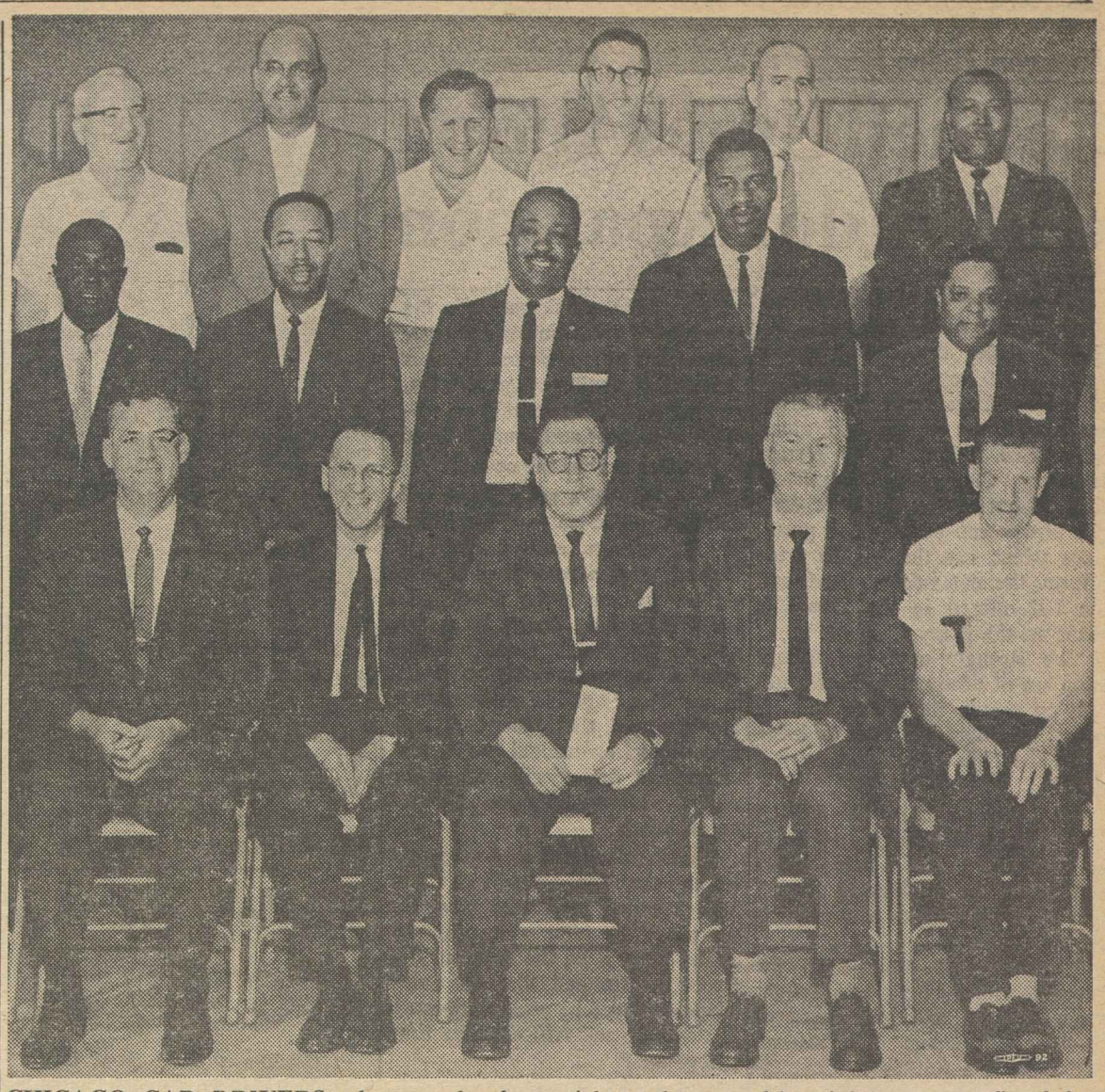
Postmaster General J. Edward Day revealed to the convention that the Department has approved a uniform for window clerks, a "Peking blue" jacket and maroon tie, with white shirt. Women clerks will have a blue fitted jacket with blue or white blouse. The size of the annual uniform allowance is subject to collective bargaining.

Frederick C. Belen, Assistant Postmaster General in charge of operations, pledged that "no policy of real consequence affecting you has been or will be placed into operation until and unless you have had a full opportunity to express your opinion regarding it."

Delegates audibly disagreed with Belen's statement that the Department's work-measurement system is helpful to workers as well as management.

Variety Artists Move To New N. Y. Office

New York—Offices of the Variety Artists have been moved to 551 Fifth Avenue, at E. 45th Street. The new telephone number is TN 7-5600.



CHICAGO CAB DRIVERS who completed an eight-week stewards' training course offered by Roosevelt University and their union, Transportation Services Local 777, affiliated with the Seafarers, pose for a picture at graduation exercises. The local withdrew last year from the unaffiliated Teamsters and joined the SIU. Graduation speakers included, front row, from the left, Tom Gould, SIU international representative; Ted Ruhig of Roosevelt U.; local Pres. Dominic Abata, and Dir. Frank McCallister of Roosevelt's labor education division. Not shown are Instructor Harry Kurshenbaum and some class members.

'Work' Forces Threaten Union Security Backers

The National Right-to-Work Committee is threatening "reprisals" against congressional candidates seeking amendment or repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows states to ban union shop agreements in labor-management contracts.

The committee's action was denounced by the National Council for Industrial Peace, headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former U.S. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, as "obstruction of national labor-management policy."

John M. Redding, director of NCIP, charged that the Right-to-Work Committee, "some of whose top members are openly allied with the John Birch Society," is "seeking by their loaded poll of Congress to influence federal legislation" but that the group has not "registered under the law regulating federal lobbying."

Redding declared that "this same group disdains state law as well," that a year ago "they failed to register as lobbyists under Maine's lobbying registration act although they were openly and flagrantly trying to influence the legislature to enact a so-called 'right-to-work' law." The legislature decisively rejected the proposed bill.

The Right-to-Work Committee has launched a campaign to determine the position of all congressional candidates on Sec. 14b of Taft-Hartley and has strongly urged support of candidates who favor retaining the section.

The section permits the states to preempt the position of the federal law on union security provisions in contracts.

The NCIP statement declared:

"Although the so-called Right-to-Work Committee declares in many of its statements that it does no lobbying, it now openly threatens every incumbent congressman with attack if he should believe that Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act should be amended or repealed."

PAYMENT OF $500 death benefit to Mrs. Alice Davis of Everett, Wash., brought to $10 million the amount the Building Service Employes has paid to members' families since 1942. Shown left to right are Sec.-Treas. Archie Carmichael of BSEIU Local 120; Mrs. Davis, widow of Ira N. Davis, and her son Ray, also a member of Local 120. The union's death gratuity system pays out $700,000 a year to aid members' families and to encourage the prompt payment of union dues. Members pay no premiums.

Teachers Union Re-elects Megel, Aims to Extend Bargaining Rights

Detroit—The Federation of Teachers, meeting in convention here, has re-elected Pres. Carl J. Megel to carry on the union's goals of expanding membership and winning collective bargaining rights for the nation's teachers.

Megel won a new two-year term as the candidate of the AFT's National Caucus, holding a 1034-to-554 margin over Myron Lieberman, candidate of the convention's Progressive Caucus. Lieberman is a member of University of Illinois Local 1055.

Megel has held the presidency for the past 10 years. He is a veteran classroom teacher with more than 25 years in Teachers' Union activities. Prior to his election in 1952 Megel was vice-president of Chicago Teachers Local 1.

The convention also elected or re-elected 16 vice presidents. They included nine running on the Megel slate, six supporters of the Lieberman caucus and one independent, John M. Fewkes, of Chicago Local 1, former AFT president and vice-president.

Other vice presidents are:

Edward A. Irwin, Sophie Jaffee, James O'Meara, Dorothy Matheny, Richard Parrish, A. James Heller, Charles W. Miller, Mary Wheeler, Rose Claffey, Ray A. Howe, William Snedecor, Betty Finnernan, Mary C. White, H. Johann Eschbach, and Frank Sullivan.

Re-elected incumbents were Irwin, Miller, Jaffee, Heller, Matheny, Claffey and Wheeler.

Bargaining Seen Urgent

In his presidential address Megel said collective bargaining will do the job that can't be accomplished by the so-called "professional negotiations" proposed by the National Education Association.

Megel predicted that collective bargaining rights for teachers, recently won in New York City, will "sweep the nation."

He defended the right of teachers to strike, pointing out that the AFT "has long maintained that collective bargaining is the avenue by which teachers can resolve their grievances and circumvent the need of a strike."

"The American labor movement has long maintained that the strike is an inherent right of all workers. I subscribe fully and completely to this declaration." Megel stressed the "soundness of our affiliation with the AFL-CIO" and pledged to maintain that affiliation.

A key resolution adopted by the convention endorsed as the union's goal "the winning of collective bargaining rights for teachers in the various school districts of the nation."

State Action Asked

The resolution called for passage of legislation in the various states "to establish procedures for such collective bargaining elections for public employes including teachers."

Other resolutions adopted by the convention call for:

- Creation of a separate U. S. Dept. of Education with cabinet status.
- Support of legislation providing medical care for the aged through social security.
- Immediate adoption by Congress of a federal aid to education program.
- Approval of AFT proposal of reciprocal agreements with other AFL-CIO unions so that individual members may transfer without initiation fee.
- Raising the status of teachers as professionals by transferring non-teaching burdens to clerical, custodial and other personnel.
- Increased faculty participation in school programming.
- Stepped-up activities aimed at organizing AFT locals among university and college faculties.

Other convention speakers backed the goal of collective bargaining for teachers.

'Fake Professionalism' Hit

Dr. Henry Herrmann, professor of humanities at Wayne State University, blasted what he called the "fake professionalism" of teachers who follow the NEA in shrinking from union identification.

"Let's get rid of the pseudo-professionalism in our thinking," he said. "I would rather that the 'prestige' professional emulate the teacher than have the teachers imitate the professions."

Edward A. Irwin, AFT vice president from Los Angeles, called collective bargaining the answer to the constant friction between teachers and their school boards.

'Hunger' Drive Backed:

Council Urges Action On Trade Expansion

(Continued from Page 1)

Additional safety measures, including wider inspection, greater enforcement powers and removal of unsafe drugs from the market are needed, the council said, along with price reform. The Senate Judiciary Committee completely stripped out of the Kefauver drug bill the patent amendment provisions which are the key to price reform, the statement stressed, and the bill offered in the House is silent on the issue.

"We strongly urge the prompt adoption of adequate measures not only to ensure the safety and efficacy of drugs but also to bring down the high price," the council said.

On Latin America, the council declared that the military takeover in Peru and the continuing intervention of the military in Argentina are serious blows to representative democracy.

It noted that protests to the Peruvian military junta had brought some reforms and guarantees of traditional freedom but warned that there is a full-blown Communist attempt to capture the democratic Peruvian labor movement The council pledged assistance in every way possible to the Peruvian Confederation of Labor.

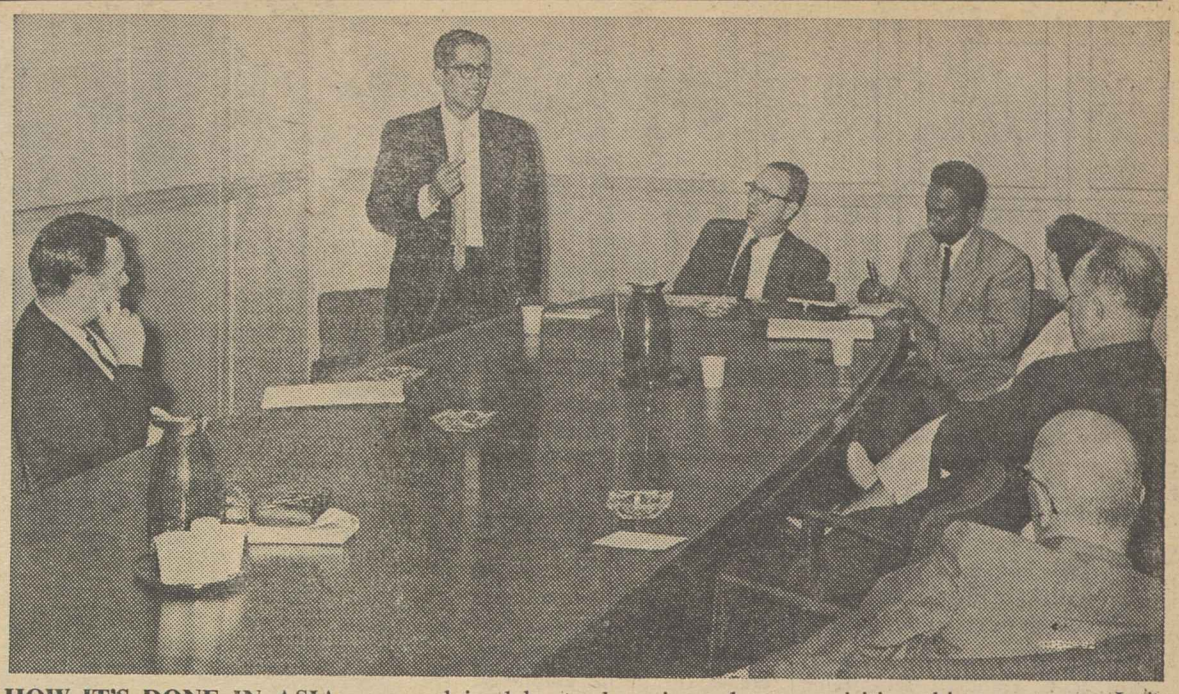
The AFL-CIO leaders called upon affiliates to give all possible support to the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, pointing out that it is the instrument of U.S. participation in the worldwide Freedom from Hunger campaign of the United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization, and that it relies entirely on voluntary support and contributions.

In other actions the council:

- Approved a report by a subcommittee of Vice Presidents Peter T. Schoemann and William C. Doherty that a resolution adopted at the 1961 convention of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. was null and void and "did irreparable damage" to certain AFL-CIO unions. The Label Dept. resolution had declared that "the only legitimate label on printed matter, circulars and periodicals . . . is the Allied Printing Trades Council union label."

The Papermakers & Paperworkers and the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers protested and the subcommittee after a hearing declared "that it be the sense of this Executive Council that all union labels displayed by organizations affiliated with the AFL-CIO be fully recognized."

- Said it would "join enthusiastically" in the celebrations next year marking the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Dept. of Labor and urged all affiliates to join in honoring the agency.
- Offered its warm congratulations and best wishes to the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training on its 25th anniversary.



HOW IT'S DONE IN ASIA was explained by trade union educators visiting this country as Intl. Labor Organization fellows, who met U.S. counterparts in AFL-CIO headquarters. Speaking is Sushil Ranjan Bhattacharya of the Asian Trade Union College in Calcutta, India, sponsored by the Intl.. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Seated from left are: Ronald A. Watts of the Newspaper Guild; AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin; Education Dir. Nandia Duraiappa of the Malayan Trades Union Congress, and Jacqueline Kienzle, Richard Deverall and Otto Pragan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Benefit Renewal Asked For 400,000 Jobless

The Kennedy Administration has called on the House Ways & Means Committee for quick action to aid the estimated 400,000 persons who will exhaust unemployment compensation benefits by the end of the year.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg told the committee "the essential point is that we provide immediately a temporary program for those workers whose unemployment benefits have run out and who cannot find jobs." He urged that the temporary program be of "sufficient duration" so that the next session of Congress will give "adequate consideration" to "permanent improvement in our unemployment compensation system."

Pres. Kennedy, in his recent television address on the state of the economy, had emphasized the need for temporary jobless aid for the 100,000 men "who want to work and can't find a job, who every month exhaust their unemployment benefits."

Goldberg told the committee that since the temporary program adopted in 1961 expired in April of this year almost 600,000 workers have used up their state benefits. He noted that long-term unemployment has been on the rise since 1958 and in July 1962 almost one million workers had been unemployed 15 weeks or longer.

Labor Day Broadcasts Set for AFL-CIO Officers

Officials of the AFL-CIO will mark Labor Day with a series of broadcasts on radio and television.

Following is the radio schedule for Monday, Sept. 3:

Pres. George Meany, CBS, 7:45 PM (EDT)
Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, ABC, 7:15 PM (EDT)
Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, NBC, 8:05 PM (EDT)
Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Mutual, 9:15 PM (EDT)

Meany will also appear on the ABC television and radio network program, "Issues and Answers," on Sunday, Sept. 2. It is scheduled for 4-4:30 PM (EDT) on television and 8:30-8:55 PM (EDT) on radio. He will be questioned by two ABC correspondents about Pres. Kennedy's record, Labor Sec. Arthur Goldberg and the Administration's wage-price policies, and the national economy in general.

An updated version of "Land of Promise," produced by the AFL-CIO, will be broadcast by television stations in a number of cities during the Labor Day weekend. In it Meany outlines labor's achievements during the past year and its goals for the year ahead. The narrator is Ralph Bellamy, distinguished actor and president of Actor's Equity.

The radio networks say their affiliates frequently tape the broadcasts and run them later. In each city listeners should check their local station listings.

Zelenko Accused of 'Prejudging' ILGWU as Investigation Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

exchange stricken from the record.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has branded the Zelenko investigation a "political vendetta." Pres. George Meany pointed out in a news conference that "some of the subcommittee members" did not receive a political endorsement from New York's Liberal Party, with which the ILGWU has close ties.

The subcommittee investigation was recently announced by House Labor Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., (D-N. Y.). The New York Post commented that Powell had turned the inquiry over to Zelenko and departed so that "if the investigation backfires Zelenko will be left holding the bag."

Dubinsky Scheduled

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky was scheduled as a witness Aug. 24.

The early hearings were punctuated by a series of events in which subcommittee members repeatedly checked Zelenko's actions.

- When the chairman made accusations involving contract terms for Local 60-60A, covering shipping clerks and packers, he read out-of-context sentences to make it appear that workers could be shifted into higher classifications without higher pay.

Subcommittee members James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and John H. Dent (D-Pa.) backed up Zimmerman's protest at the distortion by omission, and Zelenko finally read an additional contract sentence showing the truth was the opposite of what the chairman had charged.

- Zelenko's first "bombshell" charge—an allegation that Dress Industry Impartial Chairman Harry Uviller had received a personal loan of $3,500 from the ILGWU —turned into a dud involving a clerical error.

Two easily available government reports listed the transaction as what it was—a loan to the Liberal Party, of which Uviller is treasurer, with the check having been endorsed and immediately deposited by the Liberal Party.

- Zelenko attempted to tie together the fact that Local 60 is composed of white pressers with the further fact that Local 60A has never had a separate charter. Roosevelt drily commented that if Local 60A were made to take a separate charter it would establish "the opposite of desegregation." The Local 60A branch was in fact underwritten financially by Local 60 in the first successful attempt to organize its members.
- Questions to ILGWU Vice Pres. Moe Falikman, manager of Cutters Local 10, went into election procedures, the manner in which a worker becomes a cutter, the ethnic composition of the ILGWU executive board and similar matters, including the fact that ILGWU officers submit signed resignations after election.

Subcommittee member Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), went out of his way to praise the election procedures of Local 60-60A as backed up by the series of notices of nominations and elections submitted for the record.

Three witnesses—two Spanish-speaking and one Negro—charged that they had been blocked from membership in Local 10. ILGWU spokesmen noted that dates were vague and names not pinpointed.

The testimony of Hill, who is also labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was held out of the record by motion of Roosevelt pending its editing.

The 14-page full text was distributed to the press before it was submitted to the subcommittee, and when Zelenko announced he himself had not seen the statement, Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R-Pa.), bluntly responded, "Well, you should have."

Griffin also questioned the appropriateness of the Hill testimony and the witness was interrupted after his first sentence by subcommittee members. Whole portions were sliced out later as loaded with emotional diatribes and charges unsupported by facts.

Toward the end, Hill himself skipped parts of his document.

8-25-62

No Tennessee Winner; Fulton, Loser Run Again

Nashville—The 5th Congressional District absentee voting scandal here has resulted in refusal of the State Democratic Primary Board to certify incumbent Rep. J. Carlton Loser as party nominee. The board noted "serious charges" of fraud in the tally.

Loser, who was "counted in" to a disputed 72-vote victory over Richard H. Fulton by the tally of challenged absentee ballots in this city's 2nd Ward, at the last minute asked the board to withhold certification in view of the "cloud" cast on the election results.

Fulton and Loser were invited by the Primary Board to run against each other again in the November general election, with neither certified as the party's nominee.

The fraud-tainted primary here took on national significance because Fulton had campaigned as a supporter of Pres. Kennedy's domestic program, including the health-care proposal that Loser opposed. Labor gave Fulton active backing.

Fulton carried the district in the primary by a 143-vote margin on the basis of official returns, including voting machines and absentee ballots from all wards but the 2nd, thus apparently knocking Loser out of his congressional seat.

In the 2nd Ward, dominated by a city councilman named Eugene ("Little Evil") Jacobs, challenged absentee ballots turned Fulton's plurality into a 72-vote deficit, with Loser promptly claiming victory.

The Nashville Tennessean gathered and printed affidavits from workhouse inmates and other persons who swore they had neither applied for, marked nor returned as required by law the ballots tallied in Jacobs' 2nd Ward in their names.

Justice Dept. Investigates

In Washington a high-ranking Justice Dept. spokesman said charges of irregularities and fraud were "actively" under investigation.

Fulton carried Jacobs' home ward on voting machines by a 619-590 margin, but the disputed absentee ballots went overwhelmingly for Loser—223 to 17. Both the disproportionately large number of absentee ballots purportedly applied for and the disparity in the results were considered by observers here prima facie evidence of irregularities.

Mrs. Charles Houk, wife of the Tennessee State AFL-CIO treasurer and a member of the 5th District Primary Board, filed a minority report protesting the tally of the challenged ballots.

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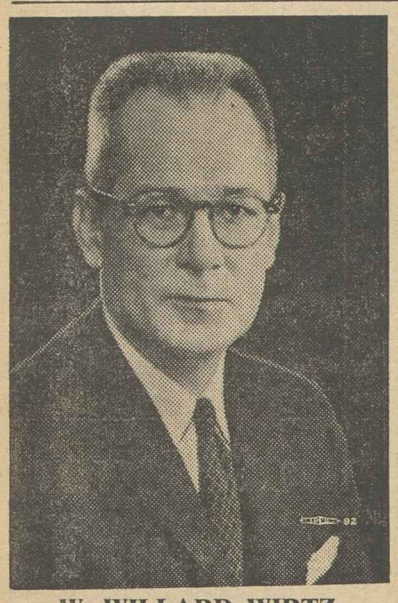
Stepped-up Public Works Program Passed by House



W. WILLARD WIRTZ
Named Secretary of Labor

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG
Named to U.S. Supreme Court

Appointments Hailed:

It's Justice Goldberg, Labor Sec. Wirtz

Arthur J. Goldberg, a leading labor lawyer for 25 years, seemed assured of speedy Senate action to change his title from Secretary of Labor to "Mr. Justice Goldberg."

Quick approval was expected also of Pres. Kennedy's nomination of W. Willard Wirtz, undersecretary of labor, to succeed Goldberg in the cabinet post.

Goldberg's nomination to be an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court by Pres. Kennedy drew wide and bipartisan approval in the Senate and from public figures and the nation's press.

Kennedy named Goldberg, who has served in the cabinet since Jan. 20, 1961, to succeed Justice Felix Frankfurter, who retired from the court after 23 years of service at age 79 because of ill health. Goldberg, 54, had served the labor movement as an attorney for many years before accepting a post with the Kennedy Administration, including duty as general counsel to the former CIO and special counsel to the AFL-CIO.

Wirtz, who has served in the Kennedy Administration since its beginning, was named less than 24 hours after the President announced the Goldberg appointment to the high court. The present 50-year-old undersecretary of labor had been a public member of important national wage and labor policy groups, an arbitrator and a law professor before joining the government as Goldberg's top aide.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the federation was "extremely pleased with the President's choice of Arthur Goldberg," and called the elevation of Wirtz to the secretaryship "a fine appointment."

Meany praised Goldberg as a "capable, able and dedicated public servant" during his term as secretary of labor.

"This is a good appointment," he

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House Unit Coalition Beats TUC

A labor-backed bill to revive the federal temporary unemployment compensation program — tagged with a "must" label by Pres. Kennedy—was rejected by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats in the House Ways & Means Committee in a sharp setback for the Administration.

The narrow margin of defeat, 13-12, kept alive the possibility that the committee might reconsider its action—a hope expressed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, who termed the bill "highly important."

The bill before the committee would have provided additional benefits, up to 13 weeks, for an estimated 850,000 unemployed who have exhausted their state unemployment benefits or who are expected to use up their state compensation during the next six months. The TUC program enacted last year expired Apr. 1, and the last benefits were paid July 1.

Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and 10 other Democrats supported the Administration

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Bill Would Put 150,000 In New Jobs

By David L. Perlman

A stepped-up public works program, aimed at creating 150,000 new jobs in areas of heavy unemployment, has won House approval in a major Administration victory. A similar bill has already passed the Senate.

The labor-backed Clark-Blatnik bill was one of the high-priority measures Pres. Kennedy had called on Congress to enact before adjournment. The House version would authorize $900 million for both federal projects and for matching grants to cities and states, with one-third earmarked to help depressed rural areas. The Senate bill calls for $750 million in immediate spending, with an equal amount authorized on a stand-by basis if unemployment increases.

In the only record vote in the House, 202 Democrats were joined by 19 Republicans in voting against sending the bill back to committee. Voting to kill it through recommittal were 148 Republicans and 44 Democrats.

The GOP defections, including nine Pennsylvania congressmen, came in the face of a closed-door Republican conference decision to oppose the bill as a party issue. The GOP had denounced it as a "political boondoggle" designed to help Democrats get elected in November.

AFL-CIO Urged Passage

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had written all members of Congress that the bill carried labor's "top priority" and was needed "to attack continued high unemployment and to build

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Meany Lashes 'Money Arrogance':

Ex-Sec. Humphrey Hit on Nickel Deal

Former Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey should be recalled by a Senate investigating subcommittee to explain "windfall profits" by his companies under a government stockpiling program, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

In a signed editorial in the September issue of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO monthly magazine, Meany accused Humphrey of "big money arrogance" before the subcommittee headed by Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.).

The investigation involved a nickel-stockpiling contract signed with an M. A. Hanna Co. subsidiary just four days before the Eisenhower Administration took office, the federation president pointed out, but was attacked by Humphrey as "a stab in the back" at the former President.

Humphrey was a top official of the Hanna company and head of its mining subsidiary before becoming Secretary of the Treasury. He retained his company stock during his government serv-

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Kennedy Hails Labor On Holiday

Pres. Kennedy called on the nation to observe Labor Day by resolving "to do better" and "achieve more" to provide jobs, health care, schools, housing and equal rights for all Americans.

The President praised the "solid tradition of achievement" of the nation's "free and strong" trade unions, and spoke of scientific progress capable "of creating a general abundance unprecedented in human history." But he emphasized his concern about:

- "The 4 million who do not have jobs, and especially about the 100,000 persons who exhaust their unemployment insurance benefits each month without finding work."
- The "prohibitive" cost of medical care for "our elderly population living on limited incomes."
- Cities "darkened with the blight of slums, threatened with traffic congestion, and endangered with paralyzing social problems."
- "The distance we still must travel" in eliminating racial discrimination.

As union members in cities throughout the nation prepared

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New R-T-W Attack on Labor Bared

All unions should be on guard against a new assault on the trade union movement by "the viciously anti-labor National Right to Work Committee," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has warned affiliates.

In a letter to national unions and state and local central bodies, Meany said the attack was in the form of an "alleged poll" which he charged was deliberately framed to elicit answers hostile to labor. In particular, he said, it purports to

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Negro Medical Group Endorses Health Care Under Social Security

Chicago—The National Medical Association, spokesman for the majority of the nation's Negro physicians, has become the first professional organization of doctors to endorse health care for the aged under social security.

In a sharp split with the American Medical Association—to which most of its members also belong—the organization's 67th convention here voted 106-71 to support the principle of social security financing of health care.

At its last previous convention, the NMA had joined the AMA in support of the 1960 Kerr-Mills Act providing limited federal grants for state programs of medical care for the needy.

This year, however, the convention declared that "having carefully re-examined the relevant facts pertaining to medical care for the elderly," it concluded that legislation providing health care under social security "is the best of the plans proposed."

The resolution had the strong backing of the NMA's new president, Dr. John A. Kenney, Jr. It was sponsored by one of the organization's most respected teachers of medicine, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard University and editor of the Journal of the NMA.

In a comment on the action, Dr. Kenneth W. Clement of Cleveland, NMA president-elect, gave these reasons for the association's support of the social security prin-

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TOP WINNERS, TOP OFFICERS: Victors in the National Apprenticeship Contest of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, conducted at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., are shown in the center (left to right)—Frank C. Smith, sprinkler fitter; James McHugh Fay, pipefitter, and George Gillard, plumber. Also shown are Pres. George Meany (left) of the AFL-CIO, a member of the union, and Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

Rises to 105.5:

Cost of Living Index At New High in July

By Robert B. Cooney

The cost of living index rose in July to a record high of 105.5, the Labor Dept. has announced, although the increase over June was only two-tenths of 1 percent.

July take-home pay and the purchasing power of factory workers fell off, according to a companion report, because of a reduced workweek and the higher cost of living.

The July CPI of 105.5 means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the base period of 1957-59 now costs $10.55.

The July reading was 1.1 percent higher than a year ago, the report said, with most of the increase since January.

The main push behind the July rise was attributed to higher average prices for key food items such as pork, fresh milk and eggs and increases for services, including medical care, movies, haircuts and beauty parlors.

The increase was moderated by lower average prices for such private transportation items as gasoline and new cars, the report added.

The report said the July CPI will bring a 1 cent an hour pay hike to these groups: some 780,000 workers in the auto and auto parts industries; 75,000 in the farm equipment industry and 65,000 in aerospace. Some 30,000 in a variety of metalworking firms also will get raises.

An additional 15,000 workers employed by trucking firms will receive 3-cent pay increases on the basis of annual or semi-annual reviews, the report said.

The July report on net spendable earnings of factory production workers said take-home pay —gross earnings minus federal income tax and social security reductions — averaged $85.53 a week for a worker with three dependents and $77.86 for a worker without dependents. This represented a fall-off of 58 cents —less than 1 percent—from the June figure. Take-home pay remained more than 3 percent above July 1961, the report added.

In terms of purchasing power—take-home pay reduced by the rise in the cost of living—the factory worker with three dependents had real earnings of $81.07 a week; the worker without dependents, $73.80. The fall-off from June was 71 cents for the former, 68 cents for the latter. Purchasing power was just over 2 percent higher than a year earlier, the report said.

Auto Workers Get Improvement Hike

Detroit — The Auto Workers have estimated that almost 500,000 UAW members will gain "annual improvement factor" wage increases of 6 to 9 cents an hour effective Sept. 3 under the terms of contracts negotiated last fall.

The contracts provide that the hourly pay of workers at Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and other plants shall rise annually by 2.5 percent of the worker's base hourly rate or 6 cents, whichever is greater. Several hundred thousand additional members in supplier plants will receive similar increases later in September.

The UAW said the improvement factor has hiked wages a total of 77 cents an hour since 1948.

Meany Hits Humphrey On Stockpiling Contract

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ice and is currently honorary chairman of the firm.

Meany noted that the government's General Accounting Office reported the Hanna subsidiary made a quick $10 million net profit on the nickel-stockpiling deal "at absolutely no risk of loss" and with a company investment of only $3.5 million.

The GAO, he said, also found that the company received a $17.9 million "windfall" on purchase of a government-financed smelter "and picked up an additional $1 million by charging off as operating expenses what were actually capital investment items."

Meany pointed out that Humphrey's response to these disclosures was to refer to the GAO reports as "bunk" and "baloney" and to tell the senators they were "confused."

Reminiscent of Past

He also dismissed the nickel-and-smelter deals "disdainfully" as involving a mere "tag end of our business" as compared with the total assets of the Hanna company and displayed a "big money arrogance reminiscent of two generations ago," the editorial charged.

Humphrey's reaction to the probe "was to wrap the name of Eisehower around him like a comfort-and-security blanket and complain that the committee was engaged in a vendetta," Meany declared.

Calling on the Senate to continue its investigation and recall Humphrey to the stand, Meany said "the former Secretary of the Treasury ought to be reminded that only a coward would seek to hide behind the Eisenhower image as he has done to date."

"If a legal conflict of interest was not involved in this deal, certainly a moral conflict of interest was," Meany stated.

"George M. Humphrey's two days before the Symington subcommittee exposed much of what was wrong with the role he played —a very powerful if not dominant role—during his years in the Eisenhower Administration.

"The Humphrey regime in the Treasury was marked by tax slashes for corporations and the affluent, while high-level unemployment became chronic and government investment for the general welfare was repressed."

CAB Backs Pilots on StruckAirline

The Civil Aeronautics Board has told Southern Airways that it cannot give "super-seniority" to strike-breaking pilots it hired at the expense of longtime employes.

The struck airline had been ordered by the CAB to bargain with the Air Line Pilots and to offer reinstatement to all striking pilots who had not been "replaced" before July 12, 1960, when agreement was reached on economic issues but not on return of the strikers.

Southern told the CAB it wanted to put ALPA members lower on the seniority list than "replacements" it had hired between June 5, 1960, when the strike started, and the July 12 date.

The CAB agreed with the union that all strikers reinstated on settlement of the dispute "are entitled to their respective places on the seniority list, ahead of all the replacement pilots retained by Southern."

It's Justice Goldberg, Sec. of Labor Wirtz

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added, "and in my opinion, Arthur Goldberg fully deserves this honor."

Declaring he has known Wirtz for many years, Meany said he is "admirably qualified to be the secretary of labor. He has the experience, background and understanding that are necessary in this difficult role."

In naming Goldberg, the President termed him "superbly qualified" as a successor to Frankfurter. Leaders of both parties on Capitol Hill expressed satisfaction with the choice.

Senate Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) predicted prompt confirmation and Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) said he had no doubt that Goldberg would be confirmed before Congress adjourns.

Goldberg, in Chicago attempting to mediate a railroad dispute at the time of the President's announcement, said in a statement that "I cannot fill the place of as eminent a jurist as Mr. Justice Frankfurter."

"I shall do my best, however, to carry on his and the court's great tradition of supporting and defending the Constitution," he added.

Wirtz served as a public member and general counsel of the National War Labor Board from 1943 to 1945 and as chairman of the National Wage Stabilization Board in 1946. He has arbitrated industrial dispute cases in the steel, electrical, chemical, rubber and farm equipment industries. From 1946 to 1954 he served as professor of law at Northwestern University. He is a former Chicago law partner of Adlai Stevenson.

Kennedy's appointment of Goldberg came on his second opportunity to name a new justice. Earlier this year he named Byron R. White to the seat vacated by Justice Charles E. Whittaker. Frankfurter had been appointed to the bench by former Pres. Roosevelt.

Goldberg's appointment may provide the critical vote in a number of cases where the court has been split 5 to 4 in recent years, with Frankfurter generally voting with the conservative side. On the basis of briefs filed with the court during his days as an attorney and his general social and economic views, Goldberg is expected to line up with the liberal group on the bench.

100th Job Project Approved by ARA

The Area Redevelopment Administration has announced its 100th financial assistance project to help bring new jobs into areas of chronic, heavy unemployment.

A $285,840 loan to Arnold Graphic Industries, Franklin, Pa., is expected to provide 250 new jobs in the community, Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges said. He reported that ARA's first 100 projects, involving $38 million in loans and grants, will result in 35,000 new jobs. The federal investment includes $28.4 million in interest-bearing loans.

Argentine Government To Punish Anti-Semites

The Argentine national government has assumed the responsibility of punishing those responsible for "shameful" outbursts of anti-Semitism, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been advised by the Argentine ambassador to the United States, Roberto T. Alemann.

The assurance was given in reply to a letter Meany wrote urging Argentina to take "the most vigorous steps" to block the spread of anti-Semitism, which he called "far more than isolated criminal incidents" by "Nazis who fled to the Argentine."

Alemann wrote that he fully shared the AFL-CIO's concern over the outbursts and pointed out that his government had repudiated them. He quoted a statement in which Minister of the Interior Carlos Adrogue noted that "the difficult moments the Republic is going through are becoming worse by the tension that has been created by groups of anti-democrats, heirs of Nazism, in one of its most degrading manifestations: anti-Semitism."

In an appeal for order, the minister warned that "excesses" would be punished. He cited the "fruitful and arduous efforts" of Jewish citizens of Argentina which, he declared, "emphasize the thoughtlessness of these attacks that harm our country and present a gravely distorted image to the world."

"As Minister of the Interior," he continued, "I want to inform all the inhabitants of our country . . . that the national government assumes the responsibility of punishing these shameful actions and I assure you that the federal police and the forces of law and order have acted and will act out of conviction and out of duty in carrying out said purposes."

The government also is cracking down, the minister concluded, "to prevent the Communists from taking advantage of these disturbances for their destructive ends."

Alemann reminded Meany that in the Western Hemisphere, Argentina is second only to the United States in proportion of Jews in its population.

"There is no discrimination against them with regard to holding high office, carrying out activities of all kinds, joining social, political groups, etc.," he added, "and exercising all their rights as citizens just like those who believe in any religious faith.

"I am forwarding your letter to the Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires and I would appreciate your sending me any complaints you receive on this matter as I shall be happy to cooperate with you in clearing up the problem."

In thanking the ambassador for "such a complete answer to the questions I raised," Meany said the AFL-CIO will continue, as it has in the past, "to watch with sympathetic interest the determination of the people of Argentina to retain democratic freedoms in a society based on social justice."

At Congressional Hearing:

Dubinsky Cites ILG Record, Lashes 'Insinuation' of Bias

New York—David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union, spread on the record an eloquent and detailed rebuttal of charges of bias and corruption leveled against the union in a three and one-half hour appearance here before a congressional subcommittee.

He lashed out sharply at "insinuations, implications and news leaks by committee staff members that affect the union's prestige and good name and, therefore, the welfare of its members," and drew assurances from subcommittee members that neither he nor the ILGWU was being accused of anything.

Dubinsky appeared before the House Labor subcommittee, headed by Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.), which is investigating charges of discrimination and corruption in the garment union, in a federal courtroom here with some 30 Negro and Spanish-speaking ILGWU officers in the audience prepared to testify on their rise from the shop to officer rank.

His appearance came a week after ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman accused Zelenko of having prejudged the issues in a television comment before the hearings on alleged "patterns of discrimination."

'Political Vendetta' Charged

The AFL-CIO Executive Council earlier branded the Zelenko investigation a "political vendetta," and Federation Pres. George Meany pointed out in a news conference that "some of the subcommittee members" did not receive a political endorsement from New York's Liberal Party, with which the ILGWU has close ties.

Dubinsky dealt with all the issues raised at earlier sessions, producing facts and figures, backgrounding the trade union philosophy involved, citing the history of the ILGWU and his own personal involvement. The highlights of his presentation included:

- It was ironic and wrong that of all the unions in the country, the ILGWU should be singled out for attack.
- The ILGWU has fought labor racketeers for years inside the union and within the labor movement as a whole. The ILGWU, he said, was largely responsible for changing labor's earlier hands-off policy on racketeering.
- The ILGWU does not discriminate against Negroes and Puerto Ricans as charged by several earlier witnesses. In fact, he said, the union seeks them out as leaders, adding: "Our members eat together, meet together, dance together, celebrate together and fight together."
- Assailed a statement by Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a paid staff member of the subcommittee. The statement was made available to the press by Hill before he testified. Soon after he started reading it, subcommittee members objected, and the committee decided to have the statement stripped of offensive material before it was placed in the record. Dubinsky called the Hill statement "untruthful, irresponsible, a gross exaggeration, unfair, imaginative and done in the spirit of revenge."
- Employers are basically the "exploiters," said Dubinsky. "They will chisel anyone. Chiselers have no race discrimination. They're for equality."

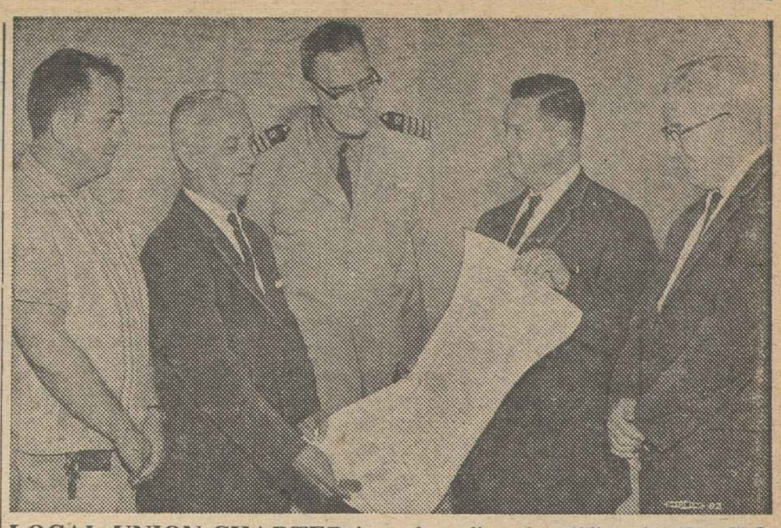
Dubinsky conceded that a point made by the subcommittee about a "blank check" resignation clause in the union's constitution should be amended to guarantee the right of appeal to officers asked to resign, and promised to investigate fully the situation in Local 102, a group of garment truck drivers, in light of charges that the local had engaged in a "sweetheart" agreement with a shipping firm.

Randolph Defends ILGWU in Probe

Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, head of the American Negro Labor Council, has written ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky disassociating himself and the council from the House Labor subcommittee investigation.

Randolph specifically repudiated a circular put out under the name of the council accusing the ILGWU of anti-Negro and anti-Puerto Rican bias.

His letter noted the "long, progressive history of the ILGWU, a notable symbol of social, free democratic trade unionism under your distinguished leadership," and added that the council is opposed "to any witch-hunt against a bona fide labor union such as the ILGWU."



LOCAL UNION CHARTER issued to directly-affiliated AFL-CIO Truckers Local 3029 is displayed in the New York Naval Shipyard by John Schreier (second from right), AFL-CIO assistant director of organization. Others shown, left to right, are Sec.-Treas. William J. Montgoris of the new local; Pres. Grover Carlsen of the shipyard Metal Trades Council; Capt. R. B. Morris, in charge of public works at the shipyard, and AFL-CIO Staff Rep. Vince Quinn.

Meany Warns Unions Of New 'Work' Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

show that most Americans are opposed to the union shop.

The principal question in the "poll" on which 1,413 persons were "interviewed," Meany said, was as follows:

"No American should be forced against his will to join a church, union or political organization."

The wonder is, Meany said, that such a statement did not yield 100 percent agreement, instead of the 93 percent claimed by the promoters.

"It goes without saying that a Presbyterian, Methodist or Baptist would not agree that he should be forced to become a Catholic and that a member of the Jewish faith would not agree he should be forced to become a Protestant, Catholic or member of the Moslem religion," Meany commented. "Wars have been fought and new nations founded on such a fundamental issue.

"Likewise the answer is a foregone conclusion when a Democrat is asked whether he believes it would be right to force him to become a Republican.

"To equate membership in a trade union with a man's religious and/or political beliefs, to inject this question into the same sentence and to surround the whole with an imputation of force, is not only dishonest but malicious as well."

Meany contrasted the "poll" findings with the demonstrable results of the 1958 elections, when so-called "right-to-work" proposals were on the ballot in six states. In only one of these contests, Kansas, did the anti-labor side prevail, by a narrow margin, he recalled; in the rest the proposals were overwhelmingly rejected.

"Since 1958, not a single state has enacted such a law despite the fact that such laws have been introduced by the 'right-to-work' mercenaries and propagandists at almost every session of every legislature," Meany continued.

However, he warned, the "poll" is already being used by Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) and others to arouse new anti-union sentiment.

"You can expect this poll . . . will appear in your area in the near future," Meany said. "These paid propagandists, who have used 42 percent of the funds they raise from the American business community just to raise more funds, plan to make wide use of this new propaganda device.

"Therefore, I urge you to be on your guard. When this stacked poll is used in your area, demand the right to be heard so that the public will learn the truth about this issue. Remember, the American people believe in fair play and when they know the facts they will turn their backs on those who use lies for political purposes."

Oil-Chemical Industry Union-Busting Charged

Denver—An oil-and-chemical industry drive to break down contract provisions on job security has forced some 7,500 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers on strike against three companies.

The strikes, at least one of which has lasted more than four months, involve Oil Workers and other union members in a dozen plants from Pennsylvania to Louisiana to the Rocky Mountain states, a union announcement declared.

The issues vary from plant to plant and often appear highly complicated, the Oil Workers said, but in general involve company efforts to weaken or eliminate long-established contract clauses affecting seniority, grievance procedures, job assignments and other guarantees of security for individual workers.

Mobil Oil Co. employes are on strike at Casper, Wyo.; Trenton and Detroit, Mich.; East Chicago, Ind.; East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Shell workers are striking the company's big refinery and chemical plant at Pasadena, Tex., and workers of other unions have walked out at Shell plants at Norso, La., and Wood River, Ill.

Strike in Colorado

About 1,200 workers are on strike at American Metals-Climax Molybdenum at Climax, Colo.

Six hundred Koppers Co. workers have been on strike for more than four months at Kobuta, Pa.

In an angry blast at the companies, Oil Workers Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer charged that workers are being treated as "no longer important."

"Some years ago these corporations took pride in the fact that layoffs were practically unheard of," he said. "They were proud of the fact that they took care of their people. But now they push men with long records of service out of the plants."

Schafer said one company negotiator told him that "we are going to move men around just as we see fit, and you can bargain for them on the rates of pay."

'Loaded' With Supervisors

But the plants now are laying off men and are loaded with supervisors, he charged.

In a telegram to Mobil management, Schafer told company Vice Pres. Paul Wollstadt that the firm "appears engaged in a union-busting campaign" bordering on violation of the National Labor Relations Act, which requires companies to bargain with the unions of their employes. He told Wollstadt that the inconsistency of local plant managers makes resolution of the deadlocks in bargaining virtually impossible.

Wollstadt replied that local managers "are bargaining and will continue to bargain on all bargainable issues," but failed to identify what he considered bargainable issues, Schafer said.

The union has been able to hammer out a satisfactory settlement at only one Mobil plant—at Ferndale, Wash.—in local negotiations.

Union Vice Pres. E. D. Swisher reported that the Koppers Co. has made no real effort to bargain at the struck Kobuta plant.

Intl. Rep. Wesley Vanover, who with Swisher has been assisting the local union in negotiations with Climax Molybdenum, said no end of that strike is in sight.

The company is trying to almost completely rewrite the contract to remove vital protections, he charged. These include reductions in the protections of the seniority system, job bidding procedures and grievance plans.

Michigan Plan OK'd On Worker Training

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg has authorized the state of Michigan to train or retrain unemployed workers under the new Manpower Development & Training Act—the first state to qualify for a statewide plan under the terms of the law.

Goldberg signed an authorization for 11 training projects covering nine occupations. Total costs and allowances for a first group of 299 persons will be $421,183 for projects in these areas:

Detroit, automatic screw machine setup men, transmission and differential repairmen and general auto body repairmen, 40 trainees each; Battle Creek, nurse's aides, 36; Alma, nurse's aides, 30; Lansing, general machine operators, 25; Muskegon, general machine operators and woodworking machine operators, 20 each; Jackson, auto mechanics, 18; Grand Rapids, inert gas welders, 15; Kalamazoo, auto painters, 15.

Those present at a signing ceremony in the Labor Dept. were Dir. Seymour L. Wolfbein of the department's office of manpower, automation and training, Gov. John B. Swainson (D), and Senators Patrick V. McNamara (D) and Philip A. Hart (D).

Under the legislation passed by Congress and signed by Pres. Kennedy last March, unemployed heads of households were given first claim on $435 million in federal retraining funds and matching state funds. The act was designed to equip a million jobless workers with new skills in a three-year program.

The law provides that if a worker is qualified for retraining in a skill for which there is a job demand, he will be eligible for up to a year of on-the-job training, or subsistence payments.

Metal Trades To Represent 11,000 in N.Y.

New York—The Brooklyn Metal Trades Council has won official exclusive bargaining representation for the approximately 11,000 New York Naval Shipyard employes in the unit for which it petitioned. Locals of 19 international unions of the AFL-CIO were involved in the petition.

The Brooklyn yard is the first naval installation to grant the exclusive representation rights made possible under Pres. Kennedy's executive order on union recognition. Recognition was spelled out in a letter to Grover C. Carlsen, council president, from Rear Adm. E. C. Holtzworth, commander of the yard.

Holtzworth's decision was based on authorization cards signed by employes on a voluntary basis without necessity of an election.

Industrial Fatalities Show Drop in Canada

Ottawa, Ont. — Fatal industrial accidents in Canada showed a sharp drop to 174 in the first quarter compared with 250 in the first three months of 1961, according to a preliminary report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

WAYS OF USING FILMS in worker education programs are being discussed above by AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. George T. Guernsey (seated) with some of the delegates to the desegregated summer school sponsored by the Florida AFL-CIO. The school was held in a Sarasota hotel bought by the Chicago White Sox to assure unsegregated facilities for all its players during spring training.

Parades, Picnics and Speeches Carry On Labor Day Tradition

(Continued from Page 1)

for rallies, parades and other traditional Labor Day events, AFL-CIO leaders and affiliated unions and departments set the tone for labor's holiday observance in a series of statements keyed to the coming elections. (See texts on pages 8 and 9.)

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany referred to Labor Day as marking "the beginning of a national political campaign" and warned:

"We cannot very well complain about the kind of Congress we have unless we help to choose our congressmen and senators."

Meany termed the record of the second session of Congress thus far "one of inaction or defeat" for measures "essential" to the nation's progress. The responsibility, he said, lies with "a reactionary coalition" which "made a mockery of the numerical majority held by the President's party."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler charged that the nation has been "too close to standing still for too long a time."

The labor movement, he said, is "determined to make improvements in this country, to get moving again; and we are determined to do it soon."

Both the federation's Industrial Union Dept. and the Building & Construction Trades Dept. emphasized labor's determination to "get out the vote" in the November elections.

BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty called on the department's affiliated councils to make voter registration "the first order of business" until the registration books are closed.

The IUD statement declared that "the 1962 congressional elections can be won in our industrial cities and towns if we turn out the vote."

Labor Day will be observed across the nation at events ranging from the World Fair at Seattle, where Meany will speak, to the Michigan State Fair, on the outskirts of Detroit, where Gov. John B. Swainson (D) and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther were to address a mammoth rally sponsored by the Wayne County AFL-CIO. It will be preceded by a parade to the fairgrounds by thousands of union members.

All four national radio networks will carry special Labor Day addresses by AFL-CIO officials on Sept. 3. Meany will be heard over the CBS network at 7:45 p. m.; Schnitzler at 9:15 p. m. over the Mutual network; Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne at 8:05 p. m. over NBC stations, and Vice Pres. George M. Harrison will speak at 7:15 p. m. over the ABC network. All times are eastern daylight, and schedules may vary in some cities. Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who had been scheduled for a radio speech, was forced to cancel his appearance because of the pressure of aerospace negotiations.

Traditional picnics and parades will be held in scores of communities, special masses and other church services have been scheduled in a number of cities, and statements and proclamations have been issued by governors, mayors and other public officials.

Labor Day marks the start of Union Label Week, with its emphasis on the importance of looking for the union label, shop card and service button. It also marks the culmination of a safety campaign sparked by the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions to "Make Labor Day a Safe Holiday."

Negro Medical Group Votes Medicare Backing

(Continued from Page 1)

ciple and its sharp break with the AMA on the issue:

"The majority of delegates," he wrote, "believed that the Kerr-Mills bill had been a colossal failure" and provided no adequate protection for Negroes "in those states which traditionally discriminate against Negroes."

Furthermore, Clement said, "the House of Delegates of the National Medical Association believed that all aged Americans should find adequate access to health care, without being demeaned by a 'pauper's oath' and other indignities."

Taking issue with the AMA's current political drive to elect "conservative candidates for all offices on the grounds that they would oppose the Kennedy medicare bill," Clement said this posed "a real threat to the Negroes' quest for equality." Many AMA-supported candidates, he noted, have opposed civil rights and equal opportunity legislation.

The NMA's split with the AMA paralleled the position taken by the American Nurses' Association, which earlier this year reaffirmed its support of social security health care despite reported pressure from the AMA to back down.

A nationwide committee of other physicians, many from university medical schools, has also been actively supporting social security health care and challenging AMA's attacks on the bill.

Labor in U.S. Hailed By Morse on Holiday

Geneva—The rising tide of newly independent countries has brought new strength to the Intl. Labor Organization as well as new responsibilities, Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse said here in a Labor Day message.

Extending ILO greetings to union members on U.S. labor's annual holiday, Morse said his staff is confident that it will be helped in the future, as in the past, by the "thoughtful support" of American labor.

Eras of change are never easy for the participants, he said in expressing appreciation for a U.S. labor movement which calls on its members to "exercise their responsibilities at home and abroad."

Goldberg on Labor Day:

'Fruitful' Economy Based on Freedom

The economic rights that American workers enjoy stand in "strong contrast" to the "controlled labor movements, controlled labor markets and the forced labor practices" of the Communist world, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg said in a Labor Day statement.

But, he cautioned, "We must do more."

The fruitful economy we enjoy, he noted, is "conducted by free decision and conditioned by free institutions." Citing the right to a "good job," the right to organize into free and democratic trade unions, the right to engage in free collective bargaining to assure economic justice, he said he believes the American achievement of individual freedom with general prosperity is "the dominant force in modern history."

He warned, however, that satisfaction with U.S. progress must be "tempered by an awareness that the economy still is short of its full potential" and Americans must ask themselves not how well they have been doing, but how they can achieve full employment and full capacity production.

It is important, he related, that the United States maintain "an economy that seeks constantly to fulfill its potential" because the hopes of other peoples in the world for freedom depend upon this nation's "capacity to grow and develop."

In the long view, ours continues to be a successful society, he went on, with continuing progress in the achievement of better education, human rights and scientific discovery, but he listed shortcomings including idleness, discrimination and "uncompleted educations," though some progress is being made.

Seven hundred communities have benefited from area redevelopment, thousands of persons are being retrained, and thousands more will benefit from the new Manpower Training & Development Act, he said.

Labor Day Salute Given by McNamara

Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara has issued a Labor Day salute to the working men and women of America expressing confidence that labor will continue to make its full contribution, as an "essential part of the team," to the nation's defense.

Referring to the "indispensable part" labor plays in providing supplies and weapons, many of "unparalleled complexity," to the defense of our country and its allies, McNamara said:

"The teamwork that has met and overcome the challenges of the past must continue . . . with even greater efforts" to meet the challenges ahead to U.S. security.

"But we must do more," said Goldberg, noting Congress has before it a "battery of full employment measures" including what he termed the vitally important Youth Employment Opportunities Act. Beyond these measures, he said, every American can help realize these goals:

- An efficient economy offering good jobs to all able to work.
- A sound currency and a competitive posture assuring the success of American products in any market.
- A labor-management relationship based on responsibility and understanding.
- A free union movement living up, in every segment, to its traditions of responsibility, democracy and integrity.
- Genuine equality in education and employment.
- Adequate medical care for the aged, soundly financed and not dependent on an "ignominious statement of poverty."

Much to Be Done, Meany Declares In New 'Land of Promise' Interview

Organized labor is proud of the role it has played in American progress and is determined to work for the "much that remains to be done," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a new interview on the AFL-CIO sponsored film, Land of Promise.

The movie, which has won wide acclaim since its original production in 1960, has been brought up to date with Ralph Bellamy, distinguished actor and president of Actors' Equity, as narrator. Showings were scheduled by TV stations in 45 major cities over the Labor Day weekend.

Meany expressed labor's pride in its record in reply to an observation by Bellamy that "labor has come a long way since Samuel Gompers, hasn't it?"

He explained that the AFL-CIO is committed to the proposition that "what is good for America is good for the labor movement."

"That's how we want to move ahead—all of us moving together toward a better way of life," he said. "We can't be satisfied with things as they are."

Then he spelled out in some detail the reasons why America must work for continued improvements:

"Here, in the richest country on earth, we still have an intolerable unemployment problem. We have not learned how to handle our material resources, our productive genius, in a way that will provide useful jobs for all. And we must.

"We have the highest wage scales in the world; yet millions of workers are still not protected by any minimum wage law. Many Americans are paid less than they need to exist.

"We have a social security system, providing pensions for most workers. But we still haven't faced up to the fact that severe illness can—and does—destroy the security that these pensions are supposed to provide. Our older citizens must have protection against that threat.

"On the surface, we have won our fight for free public education. But look below the surface—and you find bad schools, crowded classrooms, not enough teachers—and poor pay for those we have.

"We still have racial segregation and discrimination despite the inspired rulings of the Supreme Court. These evils must be stamped out—in the schools, in housing, on the job and in the unions—everywhere in America."

The country has had a "new movement forward," in the last two years, Meany noted, but "it has not gone fast enough or far enough." It must do better, he went on if "full opportunity" is to be offered the job seekers of both today and tomorrow.

"And it's not just a matter of our own people," Meany continued. "The United States, by the sure process of historical development, has become the leader of the free world. We must fulfill that obligation.

"We cannot content ourselves with looking back at old accomplishments. We must constantly work for something better.

"I know we can do it. Here in America we have the resources—human as well as material. We have the know-how. We have the hands, the hands of workers, united as Americans, working to build a brighter, better and richer future for all."

In Far-Off Places:

U. S. Labor Helps Steer World to Freedom

New Nations In Ferment Require Aid

By Alexander Uhl

WHEN AMERICA celebrated its first Labor Day in 1882, the leading figures in the American labor movement were immigrants who had come to the United States as the land of hope and promise.

Peter McGuire, who proposed observance of the day, was an Irishman, Samuel Gompers, an English Jew. The ancestors of John L. Lewis were Welsh. The parents of Eugene V. Debs were Alsatians. And there were hundreds of others.

They had come from far-off places to make their way in a free and young country. They brought with them the background of European workers who had pioneered in the building of unions against great adversity. They found in America a land of unequalled opportunity and they made great use of that opportunity in lifting the level of workers to a standard of life that has become the envy of workers everywhere.

Today the sons and grandsons of those pioneers are spreading, in their turn, the message of a free labor movement throughout the world, but above all to the underdeveloped and emerging young nations which are now groping their way into the 20th century.

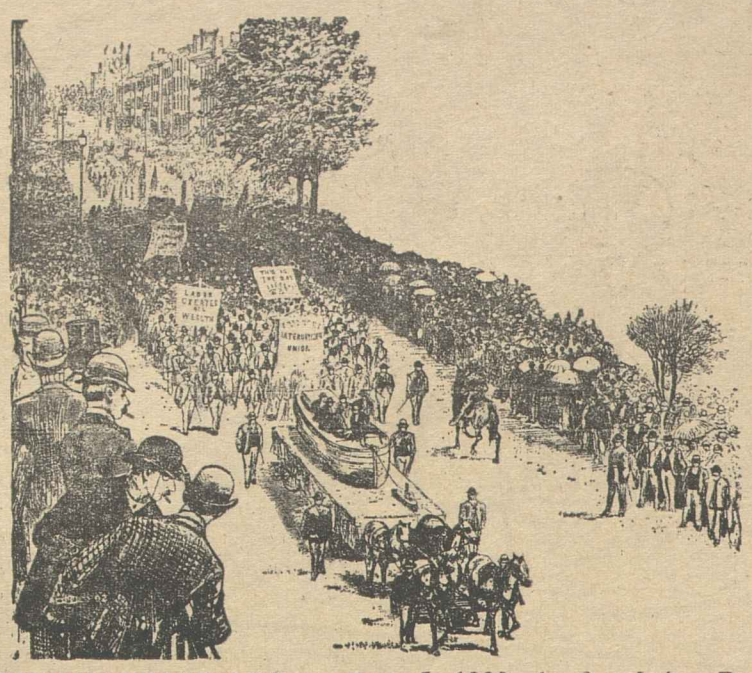
Ghana and the Congo. Tanganyika and the Cameroons. Asia, Africa, Latin America. All over the world are millions of workers who know little of democracy and even less of unionism. Men and women who are torn between the call for freedom as we know it and the authoritarian state that communism seeks to set upon them.

Many Factors Involved

Who will win them? Freedom or communism?

The answer will depend upon many factors. But not the least will be the success of the free world labor movement in teaching, training, convincing, helping the workers of the new nations to build their own free unions in defiance of Communist efforts to "brainwash" them.

Among the leaders of this great effort in behalf of freedom has been the AFL-CIO. With the other free labor movements of the world, it faces an immense task.



EIGHTY YEARS AGO, on Sept. 5, 1882, the first Labor Day parade went down—not up—Fifth Avenue in New York. This old woodcut appeared in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

Latin America, of course, is our biggest challenge. Here are millions of workers in countries which are part of our Western Hemisphere and which suddenly have become the center of great social ferment. The Cuban revolution under Fidel Castro, who has turned his back on us to embrace Communist dictatorship, is a bitter challenge to every American.

It has now become vital that not only must the Communist invasion of our hemisphere be turned back in Cuba but that other Latin American nations be "made safe for democracy." Pres. Kennedy has recognized this in launching his Alliance for Progress based on land and tax reform.

No one has spoken more clearly than he on the necessity for social and economic improvement if Latin America is to avoid being sucked into political chaos.

In this task, the role of American labor is crucial. The AFL-CIO has recognized this and has created the American Institute for Free Labor Development, whose purpose is to strengthen unions and other free institutions in Latin America.

Within recent years the entire continent of Africa has come out of the colonial stage and is now throbbing with new life and ambitions. Where once there were only a handful of independent nations in Africa there are now more than 32.

Once raw materials-producing countries in the colonial economic pattern, they want to jump overnight, if possible, into the modern industrial age. Yet their people and even their small educated classes are far from experienced in the problems and needs of 20th century industrialism or even of the responsibilities of freedom. They are, above all, naive and inexperienced in their relations with the Communist world which is seeking to propagandize them and push them into the Communist orbit.

Already communism has penetrated such areas as the Congo, where Communist supporters such as Gizenga and the late Patrice Lumumba have sought to take power. A Communist take-over in newly emerging and strategic Africa would be disastrous for the free world.

A half-century ago we looked upon Africa as a strange and romantic area fit mostly for elephant and lion hunting. That is true no longer. A Communist-dominated Africa with its millions of people would represent a tremendous setback for freedom.

Here again the AFL-CIO and other segments of American labor are working to help guide the people of this newly awakened continent into the path of free labor. Hundreds of young African workers have come to the United States under American labor auspices and are being trained in leadership and trade union history and methods. At stake is the future of an entire continent.

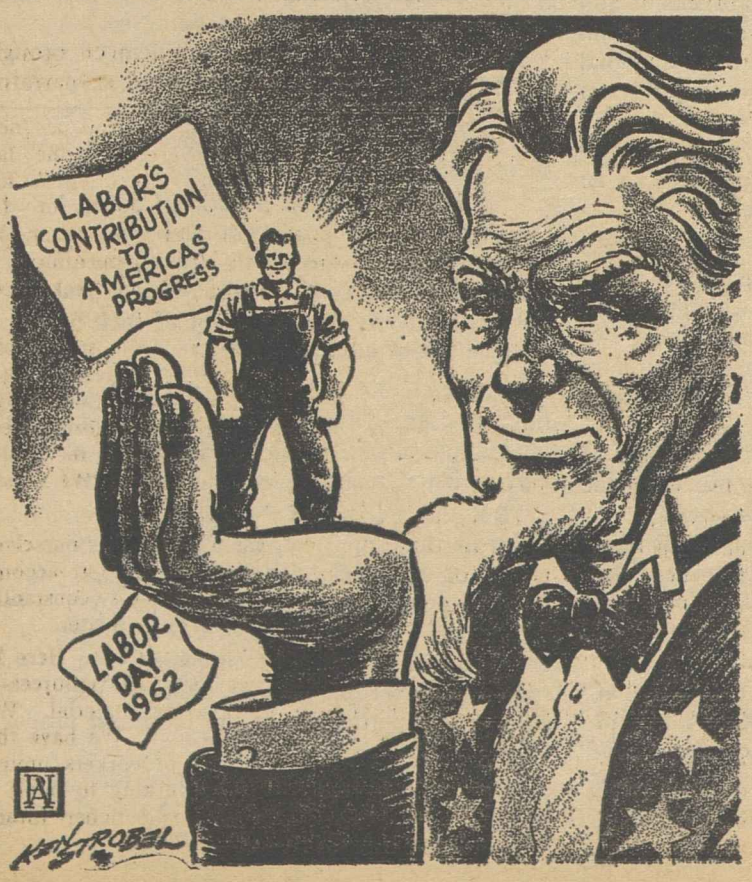
Much the same is true in portions of Asia which also are emerging from colonialism and are groping their way toward a free life of their own. Here the Communist pressure is perhaps greatest of all because of proximity of the Soviet land mass to the continent itself.

ICFTU College Backed

India, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Korea—these countries, too, have need of and seek education and training in the ways of free trade unionism. One of the most important roles that American labor has played in this training is in support of the Asian Trade Union College in Calcutta, operated by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions of which the AFL-CIO is a part.

Thus, literally, half the world today is in ferment, seeking a better life for its people. The way in which it turns will be of immense importance to every American. The United States government, under Pres. Kennedy, has recognized this. So have the leaders of organized labor, who are keenly aware of the dangers of Communist subversion and are determined to stop it.

A great deal has been accomplished already, but the task is a huge one and much remains to be done.



We've Come a Long Way, But—

1961's Basic Problems Are Still Unsolved

By Harry Conn

TRADE UNIONISTS this Labor Day 1962 will march proudly in parades with colorful banners unfurled, relax at picnics and listen to speeches. Labor Day for others will be, simply, a day of rest—a holiday, a vacation, time to spend with the family.

For all Americans Labor Day is the long weekend, the ending of summer and the opening of a new season. But the holiday is also a brief pause in the never-ending and demanding endeavors of our daily lives—a time to reflect on the past, present and the future. How far have we come?

The many Labor Day speeches, the greetings from prominent Americans in our labor papers tell us. They recall the back-breaking hours of endless toil, the brutality of working conditions, shameful exploitation, education for only the wealthy few—with limited but significant exceptions, these things are no more.

What of the present? The future?

First, what has happened to the workingman since Labor Day 1961?

Basically, the problems that were with us then remain: unemployment continues high; automation makes more inroads into jobs; the American economy moves ahead but at a sluggish pace; the drives to weaken and undermine effective unionism are thriving; roadblocks to union organization remain; progress in Washington is thwarted by a conservative coalition, and the international situation, while perhaps removed from the critical list, remains serious.

A year ago, the first session of the 87th Congress was steaming to an early post-Labor Day adjournment with these measures left unpassed: federal aid to education, medical care for the aged, "truth in lending," jobless retraining, teeth in the law for disclosures of pension and welfare plans, standards for migratory workers, civil rights, closing of tax loopholes, a cabinet-level Dept. of Urban Affairs.

Of these, the second session has passed only two—jobless retraining and pension and welfare plan disclosures.

Among the measures defeated outright were the urban affairs department, civil rights legislation and a farm bill. Some of the other measures haven't gotten to first base, while others are caught in the congressional labyrinth.

Little Change in Year

The economic picture one year ago was not unlike the situation today.

Unemployment was 6.9 percent, higher than today. The Kennedy Administration was expressing concern over the jobless picture. Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, in announcing the August figures just after last Labor Day, spoke hopefully of impending improvements in the economic situation but stressed that the Administration was seriously concerned with the lack of progress in solving the unemployment problem.

Under prodding of reporters who wanted to know what the Administration would do should there be no improvement by 1962, Goldberg said the Administration was hopeful that the steps it and Congress had taken would begin to show effect soon. But, he added, if improvement was not sufficient by January 1962, the President would support a program of federal loans and grants for public works on a state and local level.

Goldberg and the Administration have followed through on this promise but Congress has been less than responsive to the total need. Under the prodding of Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), the Senate did pass a public works bill which provides for $750 million this year for public works and an additional $750 million next year. The total is relatively small but nevertheless it is a start. The House has not acted.

Other steps have been taken by the Administration to help spur economic growth. The Area Redevelopment Administration, strongly urged by labor, has initiated projects in areas of labor surplus which will mean more than 80,000 jobs, but the chain reaction which these new industries are expected to start could mean many more.

Organized labor has been in the forefront of a demand for a tax cut—largely in the lower economic brackets—to provide essential purchasing power to get the economy moving. Other groups have been taking up the call for tax action this year and the President has decided to wait until early 1963.

Gains Scored

On the labor-management front there were new gains for the Auto Workers not too long after last Labor Day. The gains were pronounced non-inflationary by the Secretary of Labor. In 1962, a contract between Big Steel and the Steelworkers was worked out long before the expiration of the old agreement and this also was recognized as "non-inflationary."

It was after the latter contract that one of the biggest explosions was set off. Big Steel announced that it was raising the price of steel $6 per ton. Pres. Kennedy, using all the legal resources at his command, forced the big firms to back down in an unusual test of strength. Big business has never forgiven Kennedy for this action but the labor movement applauded the strong stand by the President.

One of the most encouraging single episodes on the labor-management front was the Kohler plumbing firm's finally running out of legal procedures, which forced management to resume negotiations with the Auto Workers. The dispute started in 1954 and has been one of the most bitter and widely publicized in modern labor history.

Organized labor has watched with some satisfaction the actions of the National Labor Relations Board, which has reversed many of the one-sided decisions of the old Eisenhower-appointed board. In many areas workers are getting a little better break before the NLRB.

One of the many key rulings by the Supreme Court during the year, one of the most significant was in the so-called Tennessee case. This has established a broad movement forcing state legislatures to reapportion legislative districts to give the urban voter a "fair share" vote. The impact of this ruling is expected to reach all the way to the Congress since state legislatures carve out congressional districts.

Labor Day 1962

IN 1898, SAMUEL GOMPERS defined Labor Day as marking "a new epoch in the annals of human history." The holiday, he wrote in an editorial in the American Federationist, "is devoted to no man living or dead; to no sect, sex, race or nation. It is founded upon the highest principles of humanity, is as broad in its scope as the universe."

In the 64 years since Gompers wrote, there has been a tendency to overlay the holiday dedicated to America's workers with seasonal significance—the end of the summer vacation period, the reopening of schools, the beginning of political campaigns.

Over the years the messages and speeches of public leaders and government officials have dealt more and more with the state of the economy and in passing, almost, with the problems and achievements of American workers and their trade unions.

Free trade unions in America are an integral part of the nation. Without them the decent living standards and the dignity and freedom of American workers could not have been attained. Yet, at best, trade unions are but grudgingly accepted by American business and industry. In many instances and areas of the country they are bitterly and brutally opposed.

Since the end of World War II there has been an almost unrelenting attack on unions and unionism in the form of a continuing stream of proposals for repressive and punitive legislation. A persistent propaganda permeates the nation's mass media creating a false and distorted portrait of the organizations formed by American workers collectively to advance their economic well-being and that of the nation.

And while the attacks on the nation's free trade unions continue from those who fear labor's goal of social justice for all Americans, others bemoan the "stagnation" of the trade union movement, wail over its so-called loss of "idealism" and yearn for a "militancy" associated with the years when depression-ridden, unorganized workers moved in massive numbers toward trade unionism.

★ ★ ★

ORGANIZED LABOR has never yielded its vanguard position in the battle for progress. In Congress, in the state legislatures, in the cities, it is the people's lobby, the only organized group speaking for the interests of all the people, seeking to advance broad social and economic programs that benefit all Americans.

The economic gains labor has won at the bargaining table have become the benchmark for wage and benefit patterns throughout American business and industry.

It is because the trade union movement is in the vanguard of the never-ending battle for freedom and social justice that it is under constant attack from those who cling to the power stemming from narrow self-interest, from those who place their personal gain above that of the nation.

The complex needs the nation faces in the 1960s — full employment, broad social insurance programs, protection and extension of civil rights and civil liberties, the fight to preserve peace and freedom from the Communist onslaught—are areas in which the labor movement has provided the programs and leadership looking toward solutions.

The task on this Labor Day 1962 is to rally the nation to these programs, to reaffirm this holiday as dedicated, in Gompers' words, to the "highest principles of humanity"—the goal of social and economic justice for labor, the working people of America.

AFL-CIO News

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In Labor Day Messages:

Religious Leaders Emphasize Common Responsibility for Jobs

POVERTY IS "ethically intolerable" and is no longer necessary, the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. said in a Labor Sunday message in which it called on the American community for an all-out effort to abolish grave need at home and abroad.

"This is the opportunity and responsibility God has put into our hands," the council said. "We dare not refuse or postpone our response."

It noted that the church and the labor movement, "no less than government, industry and agriculture," share a responsibility "for the underprivileged, the 'least of these' whom Christ regards as brethren." Many efforts to "alleviate, prevent and cure" poverty have been made, it continued, but the problem persists.

"We must explore such approaches as more adequate social insurance to meet the exigencies of illness, unemployment, and old age; more nearly universal coverage of workers by minimum wage laws; intensified programs of vocational guidance, training and retraining for young people and workers affected by technological change; achievement of full production with jobs for all who want them; a more satisfactory rate of economic growth; improvement of management and distribution practices; improved allocation and management of our resources through national and regional planning both public and private; re-examination of the meaning of work, leisure, and property; and a readiness to adjust our patterns of life and thought to human needs in an age of automation and abundance."

THE COOPERATION of all levels of the economy on another front—"a common effort to prevent the spiritual erosion which will inevitably ensue from increased unemployment and the creation of economic wastelands" if automation is uncontrolled—was urged by the Synagogue Council of America.

The council is the coordinating committee of Orthodox, Conservative and Reform Jews in the U.S. and is headed by Rabbi Julius Mark.

"No one will gainsay that automation is necessary for the continued economic growth of the United States, essential to continued progress in science and vital to the defense of our nation," its Labor Day message said.

"But it cannot be allowed to proliferate at the expense of human lives. Automation will indeed be a mixed blessing if it creates a reservoir of hard-core unemployed; if it renders every younger man 'too old' to work, if it dislocates whole cities. . . .

"The utilization of collective bargaining can be an effective tool in the orderly development of automation and technological progress and should be used as such. Collective bargaining has become an inviolate right of labor, not to be used as an indiscriminate weapon for industrial warfare but as a necessary method of protecting its basic needs. It must, however, recognize the basic needs of both sides—employers and workers alike—and must respond as well to the overriding common interest."

The council declared that observance of "this sacred day of labor" would be incomplete without recognition of the "continued deprivation" suffered by millions of workers because of "the color of their skin, their racial origin or the country from which they came."

A HOPE THAT labor and management will analyze the basic guidelines "of a sound wage-price-profit policy" laid down by Pope John XXIII in his recent encyclical, Christianity and Social Progress, was expressed in the Labor Day statement of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, of which Msgr. George G. Higgins is director.

"We further hope that, in doing so, they will give special attention to the problem of providing employment to the greatest number of workers and eliminating some of the grosser inequities in the distribution of national income," the statement said.

"It is little short of a national scandal that in this, the most productive and most affluent society in the history of the world, the rate of unemployment is still dangerously high and that extreme poverty is still the lot of such a large percentage of our citizens."

The economic progress of the past will continue and grow, the department asserted, "given a minimum of good sense and public spirit" on the part of labor, management and government.

"But the spirit of Labor Day," it continued, "with its traditional emphasis on the dignity and worth of the individual human being, should serve to remind us that economic progress is not an end in itself; that, in the words of Pope John's encyclical, it 'must be accompanied by a corresponding social progress so that all classes of citizens can participate in the increased productivity.'

"Now is the time for labor and management in the United States to face up to this challenge with renewed vigor and determination."

Morgan Says:

Does Talking to Reds Do Good Or Is It Just a Waste of Time?

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

SOME OF OUR FRIENDS abroad allege that the United States is not giving effective leadership to the Western Alliance because the government is deflected by a desire to lead the neutrals and the underdeveloped new nations into the western camp.

Morgan

The argument runs that this involves a lot of wasted effort on hopeless assignments like the endless disarmament and nuclear test ban conferences. According to this reasoning, we Americans are too preoccupied with our "world image" and instead of courting the good will of the uncommitted nations with exercises of dubious propaganda value (i. e., disarmament conclaves), we should tell the Soviet government, politely but firmly, that we are not interested in talking about Berlin, arms control or anything else until some Communist willingness to compromise appears.

In short, what these friendly critics are saying is that the only realistic statesman in the western camp today is France's Charles de Gaulle. The general has been maintaining for a long time that East-West conversations have produced nothing but concessions from our side, that our willingness to talk has led us to make accommodations that we wouldn't have had to make if we had avoided the conferences in the first place.

What, for example, is there to talk about on Berlin except the fact that the Soviets have broken the four-power occupation treaty by sealing off the city with the wall? What, for example, is there to talk about on disarmament or a test ban treaty while the Russians continue to reject the fundamental principle of on-site inspection? Isn't our position eroded a little more every time we enter these sessions as long as the Russians continue their intransigence?

Since December 1945, the first winter after the end of World War II, there have been no less than 71 international organization conferences on disarmament. Out of countless hundreds of individual sessions no agreement has emerged.

Now in Geneva the U.S. and the Soviet Union are blaming each other for the failure to reach an accord to cease the testing of nuclear weapons. Do we let this dreary merry-go-round continue to revolve ad infinitum or do we halt it with the candid admission that it is fooling nobody and getting nowhere?

SOME OF THOSE who are wary of what we might call the de Gaulle theory fear that if we limit the talking between East and West we invite the threat of fighting. However, if there is one thing Kremlinologists agree on it is the conviction that Khrushchev & Co. do not want war.

Is the de Gaulle posture of cool aloofness the right one or is the more flexible London-Washington line of conferring with Moscow and probing for the little openings more likely to pay off? The hindsight of history may tell but it is highly difficult to judge in the middle of events. Actually there would seem to be points of value in both approaches.

The glacial detachment of de Gaulle should be a helpful reminder that the Communists don't negotiate in any western sense of the term. They put a twist of their own on the "when-did-you-stop-beating-your-wife?" technique. They do something outrageous—such as pitching Berlin into crisis by violating a quadripartite agreement—and then draw us into a conference where we find ourselves confronted with demands for concessions if they cease doing what they had no right to do in the first place.

On the other hand it does not automatically follow that by talking with them we show softness. For example, the suggested reduction of inspection posts made by the chief U.S. negotiator, Arthur Dean, at Geneva recently was not a bundle of "concessions" as New York Gov. Rockefeller and other Republicans so hastily and cynically charged, but simply a recognition that scientific advances in detection methods made a reduction possible without damaging the effectiveness of the proposed test ban pact.

What we need to keep most clearly in mind at this juncture is that the crucial arena in our clashes with Soviet power is not Asia or Africa or Latin America but Europe. These other continents are trouble spots demanding a good deal of our attention but the first priority of importance must be given Europe.

As he has done after previous space spectaculars, Khrushchev may try to capitalize politically on the new prestige the twin triumphs of Nikolayev and Popovich have given him. But what can be more impressive to him in return than the exploits of the cosmonauts are the economic power of the Common Market and the political potential of a North Atlantic alliance working in concert? Would that all the western allies, including the U.S.A., recognized that as vividly as he does.

Washington Reports:

Goldberg Forecasts Congress Will Set 'Creditable Record'

BEFORE THIS SESSION of Congress concludes, "we will have a very creditable record of performance," Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg declared in a special Labor Day weekend program for Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

"The public works bill will put many hundreds of thousands of Americans to work," Goldberg asserted. "The Youth Employment Opportunities bill will give our young people great opportunities. The President's foreign trade bill will open new areas for foreign trade. For every billion dollar increase in exports, there will be 150,000 more jobs."

The Secretary said that although unemployment has decreased within the last 18 months [since the Kennedy Administration took office], "it has not declined enough." He pointed out that the rate of joblessness had reached nearly 7 percent in the 1960-61 recession, and was 5.3 percent when measured for July 1962. Of special concern, he said, is "creeping unemployment."

EXPERIENCE WITH the Area Redevelopment Act has shown, Goldberg asserted, that "an older worker who has some type of working experience and some type of skill is readily adaptable to retraining."

"The concept that you have to be a youngster to be trained doesn't hold up," he said.

Goldberg expressed confidence that Congress, when it reconsiders the Manpower Retraining Act in later years, will include benefits to enable a retrained jobless man to move himself and his family to another area to get a job. The proposal for transportation payments was stricken from the act this year.

The Secretary of Labor advised young people to remain in school as long as they can.

"We have almost 1 million young people who are out of school and out of work," he said. "They constitute a little more than 20 percent of our total unemployed population. They should know that young people who drop out of school before they finish grade school have less chance for work at good wages than those who finish grade school; those who quit school before they finish high school have much less chance than those who are graduated, and those who drop out before they finish college have less chance than college graduates.

"Today the future belongs to the educated, whether vocational or non-vocational."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ONLY REGRET arising from Arthur J. Goldberg's elevation to the Supreme Court is that his departure from Pres. Kennedy's Cabinet will remove an adviser of unusual talents whose counsel on a wide variety of issues has always been informed, always effectively stated, always infused with wisdom and a strong sense of humane compassion.

It is an understatement to say that the new justice-designate, who served a long career as legal adviser to labor unions and often a union negotiator, earned the respect of the business community as well. He was trusted because his inherent integrity was recognized on both sides of the bargaining table and because of the acumen with which he demonstrated that apparently wide cleavages of viewpoint could be patiently narrowed until they became negotiable.

It was his good fortune, in all posts he has filled, to see no basic conflict between the public interest and the reasonable demands of the citizens of a democracy for equity.

* * *

WHEN THE SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE held hearings on his nomination as Secretary of Labor, he could say quite honestly that he would enforce the laws—including some laws that impinge stringently on unions—with complete honesty, but that he also intended to apply them with common sense and reasonableness. He told the senators that he considered it intolerable that the new industrial revolution automation has brought upon us should be marked by the kind of callous human waste and suffering imposed by the first industrial revolution.

More than this, Mr. Goldberg's talents as a courtroom lawyer in the appellate field earned the respect of the justices who will now be his associates and brethren. His losing legal battle against former Pres. Eisenhower's use of a Taft-Hartley injunction against the striking Steelworkers in 1959 brought open admiration from members of the bench who nevertheless felt regretfully compelled to uphold the President.

In the Labor Dept. he served what he believed was the public interest—and nothing less. No one who knows him can doubt that on the Supreme Court he will serve the law and the constitution and the public interest—and nothing less.

* * *

THE CAREER of Mr. Justice Frankfurter, whose place on the court Mr. Goldberg will fill, is one of the strangest in the long history of the bench.

Feared by the business community as a "radical" when he was nominated by former Pres. Roosevelt, he quickly became the intellectual leader of the conservative wing.

Early in his service he wrote the majority opinion in a decision upholding a Pennsylvania requirement that the children of members of Jehovah's Witnesses could legally be compelled to begin each school day with a recitation of the salute to the American flag. The vote was 8 to 1, with only the late Chief Justice Harlan Stone dissenting, but the passage of only a few years brought an outright reversal. Stone's dissent was so persuasive that newly-appointed members of the court overrode Justice Frankfurter to vindicate the American principle that freedom of conscience is a precious and constitutionally protected right.

One of the last cases in which Justice Frankfurter participated was the Tennessee legislative reapportionment decision—and once again he was the loser. His lifelong principle was that legislative bodies must be given freedom by the courts to pass laws either wise or unwise, and he wrote that a judicial attempt to force state legislatures to adjust their election districts to population shifts was to enter a "political thicket." The majority felt otherwise.

Nevertheless he is powerful in forensics, learned in the law, a man of passion and a judge and teacher of profound influence. He was the second of Franklin D. Roosevelt's nominees for the bench. Of the high court that Roosevelt remade, the residuary legatees are Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas.

CONTINUED HIGH EMPLOYMENT is a matter of major concern to labor, management and government, Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg (right) asserted in a Labor Day weekend interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. He was interviewed by Harry Flannery, AFL-CIO radio coordinator.

Meany on Labor Day:

November in September: Register and Vote

TRADITIONALLY, we in the labor movement greet Labor Day with a feeling of justifiable pride. It is our own holiday, and it stands as a monument to remind us of how far we have come since it was first celebrated. It also stands as a challenge to remind us of how much remains to be done.

However, this year there are more immediate questions to discuss; for once again, Labor Day marks the beginning of a national political campaign.

It is true that this is not a presidential year. But the decision that will be made in November will have as much significance as the presidency itself.

Consider the record of the 87th Congress, which is now winding up its term.

During its first year, in 1961, the Congress turned in a constructive performance. It caught up on many items of unfinished business—legislative proposals that had been discussed for a number of years, that were obviously necessary, but which had been blocked by the previous Administration.

We won a substantial improvement in the wage-hour law. We finally gained an area redevelopment program. A meaningful housing bill was enacted. The social security system was strengthened.

But when it came to a real breakthrough—the new forward movement our country needs, and which the Kennedy Administration urged—there was a different story. Although many new steps were clearly called for, as a logical follow-up to the earlier ones, Congress called a halt. The spirit of progress that was evident in the first session was missing in the second.

No comprehensive action was taken on the continuing plague of unemployment. An extension of the social security system, to help insure our retired citizens against the costs of hospital care, was bottled up in the House and defeated in the Senate. On a whole range of other vital questions—federal aid to education, sensible revision of the farm problem, civil rights and many others—no broad, meaningful legislation has come from Capitol Hill.

THE RECORD IN 1962 to date is one of inaction or defeat for far too many measures essential to the progress and well-being of our country.

Let us clearly understand where the responsibility lies. It lies with a reactionary coalition, including members of both parties, which on questions of domestic progress nearly always commands a majority in Congress.

This coalition made a mockery of the numerical majority held by the President's party. Too many Democrats opposed the President's program; not enough Republicans broke ranks to support it.

This makes it more difficult for us to do an effective job of finding a remedy. In every congressional district, and in every one of the Senate contests, you in the home areas will have to make a judgment, not by party label, but on the issues. You will have to look at the records of the incumbents; you will have to study the pledges of the challengers. There is no other way. There is no single yardstick by which to make your judgment.

But there are some benchmarks we can use and one of them is social security insurance for the elderly, covering hospital and other institutional care.

In the Senate there was a record vote—lost by 52 to 48. Every senator who is running for re-election this year had to stand up and be counted. That makes it easy.

In the House of Representatives, no vote was taken; the bill never came out of the Ways & Means Committee. But every candidate has a duty to reveal his position, frankly and openly.

This can be tricky. Every candidate for the House will probably proclaim that he "recognizes the problem." He will truthfully say, if he is an incumbent, that he never had a chance to vote, that no bill reached the floor. But no one who aspires to sit in the Congress of the United States should be allowed to duck the key question. It's simply this:

"Are you in favor of medical insurance protection for the elderly as part of the social security system?"

This is the heart of the matter. There is no need to talk about the details of the legislation—about the amendments and the compromises that were offered in an attempt to get a bill passed. The issue is whether we will provide for the minimum health needs of our retired citizens in a fair, low-cost way as part of the social security system. A candidate who cannot answer "yes" or "no" to a direct question is too devious to deserve your support.

IT SEEMS TO ME there are two great dangers we must face and overcome in the next two months.

First is the danger of confusion. As I noted earlier, this is not the kind of election in which the record of one party can be flatly compared to the other. It is a national election cut into almost 500 pieces.

We must depend, not on party slogans, but on personal thought, personal choice based on the individual positions of the candidates.

In at least a few areas the candidates—whether they are incumbents or challengers—will add to the confusion. One or both of them will tell you something like this:

"I am really on your side, but it is not a popular position in this district, so I just won't say anything positive about it."

If you let a candidate get away with this kind of maneuver, you are wrong. And if he operates that way, he is wrong.

There is every reason to believe that the people of this country are far ahead of the newspapers, the political leaders and the other experts. There is every reason to believe that the people want the kind of new, imaginative action the President promised in 1960.

I base this opinion on the polls—not the public opinion polls, but the voter polls.

All we have had until now, of course, have been primary elections. But these elections have real significance. Let me cite just a few of the results:

IN CALIFORNIA, the reactionaries staged an intensive and well-financed primary campaign against those Republicans they considered to be too "liberal." I do not offer a definition of a "liberal" in that context. But the fact is that the extremists on the right wing were defeated.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA, Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D) routed the retiring governor, who was the choice of the reactionary coalition in the Democratic primary. Sen. Johnston is a supporter of the social security hospital program.

IN LOUISIANA, incumbents who generally supported the President easily defeated opponents who were in open opposition.

AND IN TENNESSEE, two established Democratic congressmen who had opposed the social security hospital plan were downed by challengers who made this a key point.

In short, confusion does not pay. Pussyfooting does not pay. The people want what we want. They want the program they voted for in 1960. And in 1962 they will vote for the candidate who wants it too, not just in his heart but on the record.

The second danger is indifference. And I mean indifference by union members.

As a general proposition, 75 percent or more of the well-to-do, the employers, the better-paid professional people, the executives—and their families—vote on election day.

Also as a general proposition, less than half of the working people, union or non-union—the wage-earners, the salaried workers in the lower brackets—go to the polls in any given election.

THIS IS A DISGRACE. This distorts the real will of the people; it distorts it worse than gerrymandering congressional districts. Yet the fault is ours, and ours alone.

We cannot very well complain about the kind of Congress we have unless we help to choose our congressman and senators.

If our congressman is very good at sending us government bulletins, if he gets us passes to the galleries when we come to Washington as tourists, if he calls us by name when we meet at church back home—but if he still votes wrong on every question—are we for him or against him?

These are the things that all of us have to consider. These are the things that spell the difference between a country that wants to move forward and a Congress that is holding back.

Obviously the first thing we must do is register. In most states there is still time before the November election.

In these times, a citizen who does not bother to vote is simply not a good citizen. And I say just as definitely a union member who does not is not a good union member, either. In these times, collective bargaining is not enough. In these times, what we can win in collective bargaining can be nullified to some extent by adverse legislation.

Now take the matter of pensions. Our pension plans really started to mean something when we built on a national system, a government system, that gave us a foundation. Twenty or 30 or 50 dollars a month, by itself, will not keep anyone alive. But add it to social security and you have a different picture.

What made social security? Votes. Not votes in the union meeting; votes in the polling booths on election day.

I am not suggesting that government dictation is a substitute for collective bargaining, or for union organization. That would be an unhappy day, if it ever came. And it will not come—we are dedicated to a free society, not some version of the corporate state. Yet in this era, government has an essential part to play if we are to accomplish our desired result.

We want full employment. We want better schools. We want to wipe out discrimination based upon race, creed or national origin. We want to protect our retired people from becoming charity cases if they get sick. All these aspirations, and many others, depend in some part on the federal government.

In 1960 we supported a candidate for President who said he wanted our country to start moving forward again. We agreed with that concept. The American people agreed with it. The President still wants to move forward. We are still in agreement with the President. Now we want to see some practical results and we can get those results only by electing congressmen and senators who support these objectives. And we can elect such candidates—regardless of party label—only if we are registered to vote, and actually do vote in November.

You may feel, with some reason, that I have spent very little time discussing Sept. 3, and a great deal of time discussing Nov. 6. That is true; I have not even said a word about Peter McGuire and the first Labor Day. Yet I am sure that McGuire, and those many other stalwarts of our movement in days gone by, would understand and sympathize with my objective.

Let every union member be a qualified voter and an understanding citizen, and this republic will be in good hands.

That is my message, as I wish all of you a happy holiday.

Pres. Jodoin's Message:

Full-Scale Review of Social Security Gaps Demanded by CLC

The following is extracted from the Labor Day message of Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress.

LABOR DAY IS A TIME when trade unionists naturally focus their attention on the objectives of our movement. Throughout the years, our primary objective has always been the provision of a better life for all, but the means by which improvements can be made change with the times.

It is natural that organized labor has had to concentrate much of its effort on bettering wages and working conditions, and this continues to be a basic function of our unions. At the same time we are well aware that great improvements in living standards can be obtained through social programs. Advances in the field of social legislation, for example, can bring great benefits not only to union members but to all people.

THE SOCIAL IMPROVEMENTS which we, as Canadians, enjoy today have come slowly and in the face of strong opposition. At every stage there have been forceful influences which would halt social advances or turn the tide backward. This condition exists today.

This is no time for us to slip back; this is rather a time when we must move forward. The provision of a steadily improving standard of living and a better life for all the people is the one way by which we can prove that the democratic system which we support meets the needs of the people.

We are at a stage in our history when a good deal of attention is being focused on social legislation. This is timely.

While it is natural that our attention conters largely on matters within our own country, we must not lose sight of the vital world situation. It is regrettable that another Labor Day has come without any marked easing in the severe international tensions that have now existed for so long.

We, as a labor movement, must continue to press for policies which will lead to an easing of these tensions and which will contribute to world peace. The spirit of brotherhood on which the labor movement is founded is not one which can be restricted by international borders.

At the same time we can make a great contribution to world freedom and democracy by establishing the highest possible standards here in Canada. We may be proud that labor has always been in the forefront of efforts to gain improvements for all people. We must maintain that position.

Schnitzler on Labor Day:

'We Are the Custodians of Progress for All...'

AS WE APPROACH another Labor Day, we again find ourselves—as always—with our sights set on the future.

While we celebrate the glorious past, we are even more concerned about what lies ahead. We are anxious to move forward. We are impatient with the roadblocks that stand in the way of progress. We don't want to stand still.

We have been too close to standing still for too long a time. No real progress has been made on unemployment; for while there have been fluctuations, the jobless rate has remained above an intolerable 5 percent for more than four years. Far too little has been done to meet the shortcomings of our educational system. Our retired citizens are still without social security insurance against hospital bills. And there are many similar examples of unsolved problems.

The labor movement is not happy about this record. We are determined to make improvements in this country, to get moving again; and we are determined to do it soon.

All this is against a background, we must acknowledge, of general prosperity and well-being, of generally attractive gains in wages and other conditions of employment, of general—though modest—advances toward social objectives.

So we find even our friendlier critics showing signs of dismay. They find labor calling for new advances when they feel we should be reasonably content, if not complacent. Often as not they say something like this:

"When are you fellows going to be satisfied, anyway?"

THAT'S NOT REALLY a hard question. The answer is that we in the trade union movement will never be satisfied, because we never expect to see the day when nothing more remains to be done to perfect human society on earth, or on those planets we may be visiting in years to come.

Union members are not satisfied with their wages because they reject the notion that they should be "slotted in" at a certain level, eternally bound to stay put, subject only to changes in productivity or the cost of living. If the labor movement had ever accepted this concept, at any stage in its long history, life in America would be far poorer, far shabbier, than it is today.

Union members are not satisfied with the legislative record—which, in effect, is the record of social progress—because they know how much remains to be done. The union member is not like the businessman, who may welcome or even contribute to the bankruptcy of a competitor. The union member is concerned about unemployment, even if he feels safe from it. He is concerned about discrimination against minorities, even if he is a fifth-generation American. He is concerned about the needy aged, even if he is a well-fixed unmarried orphan.

We will never be satisfied, not because we are greedy for ourselves, but because we seek the ultimate best for the society of which we are a part. We are a long way from the horizons we now envision, and if we ever reach them, new horizons, just as distant, will beckon us on.

This is the nature of our movement and, because of it, we are the custodians of progress for all the people of this land.

Text of ICFTU Greetings:

Free Trade Unions Face New Demands

ON THE OCCASION of Labor Day 1962 trade unionists from all corners of the free world united in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions send fraternal greetings to their fellow-workers in North America.

The trade unions in North America have grown powerful and through militant action have brought to the workers human dignity and the opportunity to live a full life. Yet the work of the unions does not finish or even become lighter. Some old social injustices remain and new ones arise needing the keen attention of trade unionists at all levels. We wish you well as you dedicate yourselves anew to the tasks before you.

YOUR LABOR DAY, like May Day in other democratic countries, is traditionally a time for reviewing the international position of working people.

Never has the challenge to international trade union action been greater than it is today. The living standards of the masses in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America have to be raised with the least possible delay. The way to do this is the free trade union way. Where free trade unions flourish, an evolution of social and economic structures is taking place and democracy is firmly rooted.

The ICFTU world congress just held in Berlin showed that the international is enthusiastically supported by the workers of all continents and that a climate favorable to the growth of free trade unionism exists.

The ICFTU, supported by its strong national affiliates, must take full advantage of this climate and redouble its efforts to provide organizational and educational assistance to the trade unions in the developing countries. This union-building period will last for many years yet and a large sustained effort is required.

The international trade union struggle against tyrannical regimes must be intensified. The free trade unions must continue to press their governments to stop all aid to Spain and their economic and military cooperation with it, which only serve to prolong the life of the dying Franco regime and are regarded as a betrayal of their cause by democrats inside Spain. The regime in South Africa, which has established a full police state and stamped out all vestiges of freedom, must be fought by all the means in our power. Dictatorships in Latin America must be replaced by vigorous democracies.

THE FIGHT TO REMOVE the last vestiges of traditional colonialism must go on and we shall continue to denounce Communist regimes which trample underfoot the genuine aspirations for national freedom of their peoples. The trade unions must strive to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for achieving a peaceful world order.

The ICFTU must give even closer attention to the great international economic issues of our day. Notwithstanding all the economic aid given by the strong democracies, the gap between rich nations and poor continues to grow wider. The trade unions have to point the way to a more equitable distribution of the world's wealth.

The North American trade union movements have given massive support to the ICFTU and we are confident that they will continue to be a great driving force within the international. The individual support and understanding of all North American trade unionists is needed. Together with the trade unionists of all other continents they will continue to be in the vanguard of the forces working for peace, freedom and social justice everywhere.

Building Trades Dept. Says:

Worker Registration and Voting Help Shape Policies of Nation

(The following is extracted from the Labor Day message of Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.)

ON THIS LABOR DAY 1962, our main consideration is concentrated on the future of our nation.

We know that America must go forward, utilizing its full potential of manpower and industrial capacity in order to strengthen the national economy and safeguard world peace and freedom. To achieve these objectives, we need a Congress responsive to the will of the American people, and willing to back up a constructive program. The present Congress has failed all too often in those respects.

On Nov. 6, the American people will have an opportunity to make up for past congressional shortcomings. The entire membership of the House of Representatives comes up for election, as well as 39 U. S. senators. Usually, the friends of labor have a difficult time in these off-year elections. This year should be an exception. It can be if each of us as individuals, and together as organizations, would devote some time and effort before the registration deadline to getting our members, their families and friends, registered and qualified to vote.

Statistics conclusively show that those precincts where our members live have a definite fall-off in the total vote cast in the off-year elections. As a result of this off-year apathy, we lose friends.

REGISTRATION DEADLINES are fast approaching in every locality throughout the country. I sincerely hope that our councils will make every effort to secure the highest possible registration among the members of their affiliated locals. I believe this should be the first order of business in each council until the registration books are closed in their jurisdiction.

Those persons elected to the House and Senate on Nov. 6 will take their seats in the 88th Congress and will help shape the policies of our nation for the next two years. The 88th Congress will consider much important legislation—federal aid to education, medical aid for the aged, a public works program, and many more items of great importance to all of us.

It is our right and responsibility to do all we can to insure that those who will be considering this legislation are the best. Certainly it is most important that each of our members take part in helping to make this selection. The members can only do that if they are registered, and then actually cast their ballots.

Industrial Union Dept. Says:

'The Time Has Come to Press For a Reduction of Work Time'

(The following is extracted from the Labor Day message of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.)

THE AFL-CIO INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPT. extends fraternal greetings to the working people of the free world and to their unions on this holiday of U.S. labor. To those held hostage behind the iron curtain and in other areas of totalitarian bondage, we pledge continued solidarity in the struggle to strengthen and extend freedom. To the peoples of the newly developing nations, we offer understanding and the helping hand of friendship.

On this Labor Day, the Berlin Wall still stands as the mute symbol of the tyrannical forces oppressing our world. In the western sector of the beleaguered city, a free people understandably have demonstrated their impatience with the cruel inhumanity of their oppressors. We urge discipline and patience despite provocation and assure Berlin's workers that they do not stand alone.

A year ago, Khrushchev boasted that he would outstrip us in material and cultural progress within two decades. Yet the Soviet even now faces a new crisis in agriculture which has spread to the entire bloc. The Soviet peoples face a dearth of consumer goods and even drearier diets as the price of the Kremlin's military and political ambitions. U.S. industrial labor again challenges Khrushchev to seek the peace and to agree to a workable ban on atomic testing so that there may truly be peaceful competition.

HERE AT HOME the American economy still fails to perform adequately.

The nation's productivity, in part, is being translated into unemployment. Automation, which should benefit all, is creating insecurity among working people. The way to get America moving again is to create jobs so that all willing to work can find gainful employment. The time has come to press forward for a reduction of work time.

Industrial labor has a key role to play, starting now. Every industrial worker will best serve himself, his family, his nation, and his union by registering and making certain that all eligible members of his family do likewise. All local union leaders and active unionists must do all possible to get out the vote.

The 1962 congressional elections can be won in our industrial cities and towns if we turn out the vote. We have a great opportunity to defeat the unofficial political party—the coalition—that wields the power in Congress. We must do this so that our nation may face the realities of the 1960s. Let us resolve on this Labor Day that we shall do so.

UNION LABEL WEEK proclamation is presented by the signer, Mayor James H. J. Tate (center) of Philadelphia, to Pres. Norman Blumberg (left) of Philadelphia Council, AFL-CIO, and Vincent Di Tommaso, chairman of the council's Union Label Committee. The proclamation designates Sept. 3-9 as Union Label Week in Philadelphia.

Photo Engravers Elect Chicagoan as President

Chicago—William J. Hall was elected president of the Photo Engravers at the union's 61st annual convention here.

The head of Chicago Local 5, he defeated Wilfrid T. Connell of Boston, international president for eight years, and will take office on Sept. 24.

The 116 delegates representing some 17,000 members voted to retain all other officers, who ran without opposition.

They are Vice Presidents Edward A. Nyegaard, Frank D. Smith, Daniel A. Streeter, Jr., Edmond L. LaBauve and Walter F. Risdon, and Sec.-Treas. Ben G. Schaller.

During final sessions of the week-long parley, the delegates voted tentatively to raise the defense fund to a minimum of $500,000 and maximum of $1 million. Changes in the Photo Engravers' constitution and general laws to allow the defense fund boost will be voted on in a referendum. As of June 1, the balance in the defense fund was $306,800.

Earlier in the convention, the delegates instructed the officers to continue merger talks with the unaffiliated Lithographers. They also voted to publish in pamphlet form the convention speech of Lithographers Pres. Kenneth J. Brown for distribution to all Photo Engravers locals.

The officers were instructed to submit a plan to next year's convention to allow retired members to work at the trade for a limited time at the discretion of the local union, since the Social Security Act allows retirees to earn up to $1,200 a year before losing benefits.

In other actions the delegates:

- Called on officers actively to resist restrictions on free collective bargaining. One form of curb on bargaining noted was compulsory arbitration.
- Directed the executive council to give further study to the need for creating regional councils which would benefit small locals.
- Set up a fund to aid members suffering from blood or skin infections resulting from working at the trade.
- Defeated a move to cancel reservations for next year's parley in Miami, Fla., and meet elsewhere. Delegates felt that holding its convention in the anti-union climate in Florida might help the union elements in the area.
- Urged locals to set up community services committees and called for support of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities.
- Voted to promote the sale of stock in the Portland (Ore.) Reporter.

Schaller reported that in the period since the union was founded in 1900 until May 31 the Photo Engravers paid more than $11.5 million in benefits to members, families or estates. These included strike and lockout payments, aid to members suffering from tuberculosis, burial payments and insurance and disability benefits.

WILLIAM J. HALL

5 SAG Members Fined, Suspended

Hollywood, Calif. — Five members of the Screen Actors Guild have been found guilty of unbecoming conduct for working in a picture made by a non-union producer and accepting substandard wages and working conditions. Each was fined $500 with $400 suspended conditionally, and suspended from union membership until $100 is paid.

30-Hour Week Long-Range Aim:

California Labor Charts Major Legislative Targets

Long Beach—The 4th convention of the California AFL-CIO concluded here with a call for a long-range goal to reduce the workweek to 30 hours.

The nearly 2,000 delegates, representing 1.4 million AFL-CIO members, earlier pledged their full support to the AFL-CIO Executive Council's immediate drive for a 35-hour week, to be achieved through both legislation and collective bargaining.

In the unanimously adopted resolution, the delegates said that "throughout the history of the organized labor movement one of its first objectives has been the reduction in the hours of human labor."

Because of extremely advanced technology in this present atomic age, they said, a long-range goal of 30 hours should be established.

The convention also demanded a state investigation of "increasingly unreasonable hospital and medical fees which are harming union health and welfare programs."

Voicing their "outrage" at reports that the American Medical Association and private insurance companies poured $7 million dollars into a campaign to defeat Pres. Kennedy's program for medical care to the aged under social security, they called for enactment of legislation "much stronger" than the Anderson-King proposal narrowly beaten in the Senate in the current session of Congress.

This is "incumbent upon the labor movement," they said, citing the history of the Forand and Anderson-King bills, "both of which suffered scores of modifications and compromises before they were finally killed."

"The enactment of a full program of prepaid health care for the aged under the social security system must be made a prime issue at the next session of Congress," the convention declared.

The delegates also called for an increase in the wage base for the old age and survivors' disability program from $4,800 to $10,000 a year and a boost in the employer and employe contribution rate "sufficient to finance the Social Security program."

They gave full support to a program to "harness the state and federal governments' power to borrow money inexpensively to achieve a truly mass housing market producing dwelling units at an annual rate of 2.3 million."

The convention, after a floor fight, decided to oppose a proposal on the November ballot to reapportion the state senate by giving additional seats to urban areas with larger populations.

It adopted a resolution declaring that the proposed reapportionment measure was inequitable and would not solve the problems caused by the present state senate committee system which has resulted in the defeat of numerous labor-backed proposals.

It also voted against any attempt to seek modification of California's present 8-hour day limit on labor by women workers.

Nearly 200 resolutions were adopted, but most of the interest centered on the current political fight between Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown and his Republican opponent, former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

Nixon has said he will "go over the head of the labor political bosses" and seek employer support in the plants as a device for getting worker support.

This created more antagonism against Nixon than any of his otherwise bland statements during the political campaign. The State AFL-CIO voted unanimously to endorse Brown.

Rail Service Workers Back 35-Hour Week

Chicago—The Transport Service Employes (UTSE) wound up a three-day convention here by voting support of the AFL-CIO drive for the 35-hour week and the full range of the federation's legislative, political education and civil rights programs.

Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver told 100 delegates to the union's 13th biennial convention that the American Negro had made the greatest contribution in the 20th Century to the cause of democracy.

"We have substituted law for revolution in order to bring about justice for all," said Weaver, one of the founders of the union.

He praised the delegates for providing Negro leadership for the trade union movement, and said many former UTSE officers now serve in high positions in government and labor.

The union represents about 7,000 railroad porters ("red caps") and workers in a wide variety of industries. UTSE Pres. Eugene E. Frazier said the union began expanding its organizing efforts when the railroad industry slowed down.

"We had to find new jobs for our members," he pointed out.

He called the meeting here 'an educational conference stressing the growth of our union." Part of the education program included workshops on proper filing of reports required by the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Frazier, who will be up for reelection at the 1964 convention, said the union was disappointed with the record of the 87th Congress and declared that labor has an important role in deciding who returns to Congress.

"The records show, beyond a doubt, that when working men and women, union members, go to the polls in large numbers, the liberal cause invariably prevails," he said.

Speakers included Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers; Aaron Aronin, field director of the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago; AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Daniel J. Healy; Philip Weightman, assistant director of AFL-CIO COPE; Lawrence Rogin, AFL-CIO education director; and the union's attorney, Leon Despres, a Chicago alderman.

Postal Drivers Aim At Workweek Slash

Chicago—A series of proposals aimed at improving working conditions in the postal service were drafted here at the 18th biennial convention of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes. The union, which won exclusive bargaining rights in the recent National Labor Relations Board election will ask Congress to:

- Reduce the workweek from 40 to 35 hours.
- Increase wages as provided in the House-passed Morrison bill.
- Provide overtime pay for substitute employes, those not on civil service.

The Motor Vehicle Employes also voted to set up dual locals for members who are supervisory employes. The number in various cities ranges from three to 90. The separation of rank-and-file and supervisory workers was called for in the President's Executive Order on recognition of federal employes' unions.

The union will ask the Post Office Dept. for a clothing and tool allowance for mechanics. Drivers already have a uniform allowance. The department will also be asked to give the union first consideration on all movement of mail before going to private contractors.

Speakers at the parley, including Post Office officials, concentrated on department problems.

The 114 delegates, representing 5,000 members in 160 local unions in major cities re-elected Everett Gibson as top officer, changing his title from secretary-legislative representative to president. His headquarters are in Washington.

Others chosen were Lee B. Walker, Allan Northem, Leon Hawkins, Carl Fleissner and Paul Jameson, vice presidents; Charles Muente, financial secretary; Chester Parish, treasurer, and Bernard Bennett, editor of the union magazine, "Rotor."

U.S. Judge Backs 'Hot Cargo' Clause

Newark, N. J.—A federal judge has ruled that the Carpenters District Council here has a right to strike to retain a "hot cargo" provision in a collective bargaining agreement with the Associated Contractors of Essex County.

U.S. Dist. Judge R. J. Wortendyke refused to enjoin a strike that began when the contractors refused to sign a renewal contract permitting employes to "individually refuse to work on a job site" where non-union conditions exist.

Sharply differing with previous rulings of the National Labor Relations Board, the court ruled that a strike to secure the inclusion of a lawful clause in a contract "is no more an unfair practice" than would be the use of similar action to obtain a higher wage rate.

Green Memorial Set for Coshocton

Coshocton, O. — Tribute will be paid to the late William Green, president of the former AFL at the time of his death, on Sept. 2 in the First Baptist Church here, which he attended.

On behalf of the AFL-CIO, Regional Dir. Jesse Gallagher will place a wreath on the grave at brief graveside services. George P. Delaney, special assistant to the Secretary of Labor, will be the principal speaker.

Wage Hike Also Goal:

Fire Fighters Act To Cut Workweek

San Antonio, Tex.—A shorter workweek and improved wage scales for professional firemen were set as goals at the 26th convention of the Fire Fighters here and for the members of this union a "shorter" week means anything close to the national pattern of 40 hours a week.

Only a relatively few fire departments now work such a schedule. The usual pattern, it was reported, is between 60 and 72 hours a week, with a small number of groups required to put in 84 hours.

Efforts will also be made to bring fire fighters' wages more in line with those of other skilled trades. Several resolutions called for closer relationships with state and local central labor bodies to gain added trade union support in wage negotiations with municipal officials.

Fire Fighters Give RocketFuelWarning

San Antonio — A Safety Committee report to the Fire Fighters convention here laid heavy stress on what it termed the danger to public safety from the transportation of rocket fuels without adequate warning identification.

The toxicity of rocket fuels when ignited is in the range of one part to 1 million, the committee warned, and inhalation can bring agonizing death within three minutes.

Pres. William D. Buck, a retired St. Louis fire captain, won re-election, defeating Martin E. Pierce of Boston 290 to 132. John C. Kabachus was re-elected secretary-treasurer without opposition. Two new vice presidents were elected, Robert E. Tighe of Detroit and Eric Simmons of Victoria, B.C. Thirteen other vice presidents were re-elected. San Diego was chosen as the 1964 convention city.

A rollcall vote established an increase of 10 cents a month per capita tax to support present services, to initiate a new public relations program, and to expand some other services. The increase will become effective in September 1963, and will raise the per capita to 50 cents per month per member.

A message to the convention from Pres. Kennedy declared the courage of fire fighters "in the face of great danger to their personal safety merits the profound gratitude of all Americans."

"The inherent hazards of their profession pose a serious problem for society," he said. "The rate of disabling injuries for fire fighters is about three times as high as it is in our manufacturing industries. We must all do better than we have been doing to provide for the safety of our fire fighters, especially through the prevention of fires before they actually start."

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg also sent a message of greetings to the 109,000-member union, which has more than 90 percent of its jurisdiction organized.

NEW UNIFORMS for some 30,000 clerks who meet the public in post offices were revealed by Postmaster-Gen. J. Edward Day when he addressed the Postal Clerks' convention in Portland, Ore. Shown modeling the uniform—blue jackets for women, blue jackets and maroon ties for men—are Bonnie G. Del Vecchio and George King, both of Washington.

Postal Clerks to Fight 'Work Measurement'

Portland, Ore.—The "paramount issue" for the Postal Clerks in the months ahead will be elimination of speed-up practices in post offices, the union's convention declared.

Adopting a 14-point legislative program, delegates sharply criticized the post office "work measurement system" as simply a "speed-up."

Pres. E. C. (Roy) Hallbeck, who was re-elected to a two-year term without opposition, said the worst feature of the work measurement system is that it makes a conscientious worker look bad, while a "faker" can misrepresent facts and get an excellent rating.

The Postal Clerks, one of the unions of federal employes officially recognized under an executive order recently issued by Pres. Kennedy, are authorized to negotiate on personnel practices and working conditions. Congress retains control of salaries and hours, and the union like others made up of federal employes is forbidden to strike.

This was the union's first convention since merger of three organizations of postal clerks two years ago. Hallbeck said the "most heartening aspect" of the convention was the unanimity among "former strange bedfellows," despite their varying traditions.

He said the Postal Clerks face a major problem in training union representatives in collective bargaining procedures, because few of the members have experience in the field.

Other goals in the priority program include legislation to liberalize the Hatch Act, which regulates political activity by government workers; make union recognition a matter of law, instead of executive order; provide for voluntary retirement after 30 years of service with full annuity; provide a 35-hour workweek.

Delegates voted 512-399 at the closing session to change the constitution to provide for referendum election of national officers, instead of at the convention, but the change failed of approval because a two-thirds vote was needed.

The national per capita tax was increased from 75 cents to $1 per month.

National officers unopposed for election, in addition to Hallbeck, were John F. O'Connor, legislative director; Donald E. Dunn, executive vice president, and Owen H. Schoon, new secretary-treasurer.

N. J. Labor Lays Plans for $1.25 Minimum

Newark—The New Jersey State AFL-CIO will renew its fight for a $1.25 hourly state minimum wage law when the assembly returns from recess in November, Pres. Vincent J. Murphy has announced.

Thousands of the state's workers are being "exploited," Murphy said, because of the lack of a state wage floor. Many workers are trying to support their families on "unbelievably low" incomes, he said.

The state federation will urge passage of Assembly Bill 508, currently awaiting action by the Republican-controlled Senate Labor Committee. Originally the bill called for a $1.37 minimum wage which was reduced to $1.25 when it was passed by the House in May. The measure provides time and a half pay for work over 40 hours in a week.

A state AFL-CIO survey has shown that a single woman, living with other members of her family, needs to earn at least $1.37 hourly to maintain a minimum standard of living, without frills or luxuries.

Murphy said the average family needs far more than $1.37 an hour for its support but "many unconscionable employers ignore this" and continue to pay "disgracefully" low rates. The low-paid workers for the most part are not union members.

The Senate should act as soon as possible, Murphy said, adding:

"How anyone can expect a worker to live in today's economy on $40 or less a week—which is what thousands are earning—is beyond understanding."

Action Urged On County Colleges

Newark, N. J.—Pres. Vincent J. Murphy of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO has urged freeholders in the state's 21 counties to take immediate action to establish two-year county colleges and to get them into operation, ready to receive students in the next year or two.

Under a law adopted this year, counties may establish the junior colleges by action of freeholders unless a referendum is petitioned for by a percentage of registered voters.

Bakers President Hails Organizing Assistance

Organizing assistance from the AFL-CIO has been a major help in the development and growth of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, Pres. Daniel E. Conway told delegates to the union's second constitutional convention in Washington, D. C.

Conway introduced AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston, who addressed the convention as a "friend" who had worked from the beginning with ABC leaders to build the newly-chartered union after the AFL-CIO had expelled the Bakery & Confectionery Workers in December 1957 because of corrupt domination.

Livingston told the delegates that organizing the unorganized is the "life blood of the labor movement" and that labor cannot make progress unless it pays equal attention to effective bargaining, beneficial legislation and exercising the right to vote.

Since the merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955, Livingston said, more than 1.5 million new members have been brought into the labor movement and an equal number have dropped out because of automation and other technological changes.

Over all, he said, 18 million workers are union members but some 27 or 28 million are not—8 million in government service, 5.5 million in the service trades, more than 5.5 million in retail and wholesale, and the balance in industrial and "white collar" fields.

These are the areas where labor will work, said Livingston, who predicted that "regardless of what you read and hear, I think we are headed for a more solidified labor movement" than ever before. Just ahead, he said, is a pilot organizing project among 750,000 unorganized workers in Los Angeles, for whom a major campaign is planned.

Virginia Labor Hits Teamsters On CWA Raid

Richmond, Va. — The Virginia State AFL-CIO has been praised by Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne for a convention resolution condemning an effort by the unaffiliated Teamsters to raid a CWA unit.

In a letter of appreciation to Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow of the state body, Beirne expressed "deepest gratitude" for the resolution. The Virginia State AFL-CIO, he said, is the first state council to take such action.

The resolution pointed out that on July 19 last, Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa sent a letter advising his union heads that Kenneth Silvers, former national director of CWA's installation unit, was "heading up a full-scale campaign" to organize telephone installers into the truckers' union.

A CWA trial court expelled Silvers and 18 other CWA members, and suspended two other members. All were tried on charges of a plot to switch 17,000 Western Electric installer unit members into the Teamsters, a union ousted by the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt leadership. Silvers failed to defend himself and announced publicly that he was working full time for the Teamsters.

3 Unions Sue Rail Group For Libel

New York—Three rail operating unions have filed a $1.5 million libel suit against the Association of American Railroads, based on advertisements leveling "featherbedding" charges against the unions.

The Railroad Trainmen, the Firemen & Enginemen and the Locomotive Engineers said the decision to sue in State Supreme Court here was reached after the railroad association refused a retraction.

In another development related to the work rules dispute on the railroads, a U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago agreed to an industry request to speed up hearings on a union request for an injunction against the companies. The railroads have been restrained from unilaterally imposing drastic work rules changes until the appellate court rules on the issue.

Wage-Hour Amendments Mark First Anniversary

Labor Day 1962 marks the first anniversary of the effective date of a major domestic achievement of the Kennedy Administration—the 1961 amendments to the federal wage-hour law benefiting more than 27 million of the lowest-paid U.S. workers.

The amendments, representing the greatest advance since enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938, brought gains scheduled over a five-year period.

The time-table for those previously covered by the law follows this schedule:

- Sept. 3, 1961, the minimum was raised from $1 an hour to $1.15 for 23.9 million workers.
- Sept. 3, 1963, the minimum goes from $1.15 to $1.25.

For 3.6 million newly covered workers:

- Sept. 3, 1961, a minimum was established at $1 an hour straight time, no overtime.
- Sept. 3, 1963, no increase in minimum pay, but overtime must be paid at time and a half after 44 hours in a week.
- Sept. 3, 1964, $1.15 an hour and overtime after 42 hours.
- Sept. 3, 1965, $1.25 an hour and overtime after 40 hours in one week.

The newly protected workers, who must wait until next year for the beginning of stepped-up improvements, include 2.2 million retail and service employes, 1 million construction workers, 100,000 seamen, 93,000 transit workers, 86,000 in service stations, 33,000 in fish processing plants and 30,000 telephone operators.

AFL-CIO Sounds Warning:

Industrial Security Bill Called Threat to Constitutional Rights

The AFL-CIO has called for defeat of a bill to give congressional sanction to an "industrial security" program, warning that passage would cause "serious damage to basic constitutional rights.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote all members of the House urging them "most strongly" to vote against HR 11363. He stressed that the bill would permit the secretary of defense "to deny basic constitutional liberties of American citizens; namely, the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and the right to appeal to the courts from adverse decisions" by the secretary.

The bill's history goes back to 1959, when the U.S. Supreme Court held the government's industrial security program invalid in an 8-to-1 decision. The court majority held that without statutory authority for such a program, denial of confrontation and cross-examination of government witnesses was illegal.

Former Pres. Eisenhower issued an executive order restoring the program with some changes to meet the court's decision, but did not apply the confrontation and cross-examination principles to all cases.

The present bill is an attempt to give the executive order congressional sanction to make further legal challenges more difficult.

Biemiller declared that "the AFL-CIO does not yield to any group in its support of all necessary measures to protect the national security and resist Communist aggression and subversion."

"In doing so, however, we feel it is of the utmost importance that we do not ourselves become like the forces and institutions we are trying to defeat," he said. "Respect for constitutional safeguards is at the heart of the American way of life."

He pointed out that the bill is scheduled to come before the House under a procedure calling for suspension of the rules which requires a two-thirds vote, and that debate under this approach would be limited to 20 minutes to each side.

"This new attempt to secure House approval of HR 11363," he wrote, "without hearings and under truncated legislative procedures is the fourth time passage under such procedures has been attempted."

The measure has been on the consent calendar three times this year but in each case objection was voiced to consideration without debate. Biemiller commented:

"The procedures thus far followed for securing affirmative House action on this measure are hardly such as to inspire public confidence in the bill."

Biemiller pointed out that although the bill purports to deal with procedures to protect classified information in industrial plants, it would apply also to any "educational, or research organization, institution, enterprise, or other legal entity located in the United States, whether or not operated for profit."

Citing the Supreme Court decision invalidating the previous program, Biemiller wrote:

"We ask the members of the House to be no less zealous than the Supreme Court in protecting the rights of confrontation and cross-examination against the serious damage to which they would be subjected by the passage of HR 11363."

JAMAICA WAS WELCOMED into the community of nations by representatives of many countries and groups. Among them, from right, were AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi, representing the AFL-CIO, and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty, an official U.S. delegate. At the microphone is Jamaican Premier Alexander Bustamente and in center, partly behind him, is Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, also an official U.S. delegate.

Public Works Plan Wins House Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

urgently needed public works."

While the House acted on public works, the Senate was in the midst of a heated floor debate over the emasculated tax-revision bill reported out by its Finance Committee.

With the Administration hoping that some holes cut into the already-compromised House-passed tax bill might be plugged in conference, the committee bill, floor-managed by Sen.. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.), appeared to be surviving major challenges.

Withholding Plan Rejected

An attempt to retain the House-passed withholding tax on dividend and interest income was rejected 66-20 in favor of a proposal requiring the reporting of dividend and interest payments, but not withholding.

By a 54-39 vote, the Senate loosened the House bill's restrictions on tax-deductions for lavish business entertainment expenses. On one Administration-supported provision which labor has opposed—to provide tax credits for business expenditures for new machinery and equipment—liberal forces lost a fight for deletion, even though they had the support of Sen. Harry F. Byrd, conservative chairman of the Finance Committee. The vote was 52-30.

A key vote, to tighten up a committee-emasculated provision dealing with taxation of foreign-earned income, was pending as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Before the Senate took up the bill, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg charged in a network radio interview that the Finance Committee had "wrecked . . . the whole tax reform bill."

In other major congressional developments:

- The Senate unanimously passed the Kefauver drug safety bill, which had been hastily patched up by the Judiciary Committee in the wake of public concern over the nation's narrow escape from the baby-deforming thalidomide drug. The committee restored key safeguards which it had previously stripped from the bill.

- New life was unexpectedly breathed into a labor and Administration supported plan to allow private and public utility groups to utilize waste steam from the atomic plutonium reactor at Hanford, Wash., to generate needed electricity for the Northwest. The House had previously voted against the proposal. However, the Senate voted to put it back in the Atomic Energy Commission authorization bill. A motion to instruct House conferees to hold firm against the Senate version was defeated, 246-148.

- A hot House fight over foreign aid spending was put off until Sept. 19, with the Administration seeking to mobilize strength against a slashing cut in appropriations sought by Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.), chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee which handles the bill.

At his Aug. 29 news conference, Kennedy took up the cudgels for his foreign aid proposals and warned that it would be "the height of folly" to appropriate $50 billion for defense and then let "very vital countries pass into the Communist bloc." He appealed for bipartisan support "because this is in the vital interests of the United States."

- The House gave final congressional approval to a constitutional amendment outlawing the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal—but not state or local—elections. To become a part of the Constitution, it must be ratified by 38 states within seven years.

- The controversial communications satellite bill, establishing a private profit-making corporation subject to government regulation for U.S. participation in a global satellite system, was sent to the White House, after the House voted 371-10 to accept minor changes made by the Senate.

AMVETS' Award Goes to Meany

New York—The 18th annual AMVETS convention has voted its Americanism Award to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for contributions to the "strengthening of American democracy."

The award cited Meany for "his realization of the importance of labor-management relations; his abhorrance of corruption within the labor movement; for his outstanding efforts in furthering the role of an intrinsic segment of a free and democratic society."

Previous recipients include former Presidents Truman and Hoover and Bernard Baruch.

House Coalition Checks New Jobless Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

bill. They were Reps. Cecil R. King (Calif.), Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.), Hale Boggs (La.), Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.), Frank M. Karsten (Mo.), William J. Green, Jr., (Pa.), John C. Watts (Ky.), Al Ullman (Ore.), James A. Burke (Mass.), and Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.). One of the 10 Republican members, Rep. Howard W. Baker (Tenn.), also voted for the measure.

Voting to kill the bill were Republicans Noah M. Mason (Ill.), John W. Byrnes (Wis.), Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), Victor A. Knox (Mich.), James B. Utt (Calif.), Jackson E. Betts (O.), Bruce Alger (Tex.), Steven B. Derounian (N.Y.) and Herman T. Schneebeli (Pa.).

Democrats voting against it were Representatives A. Sydney Herlong, Jr. (Fla.), Clark W. Thompson (Tex.), James B. Frazier, Jr. (Tenn.), and Burr P. Harrison (Va.).

Earlier the AFL-CIO had told the committee the legislation was needed to meet the "urgent needs" of jobless workers and to provide "a much needed stimulus to a sluggish economy."

'Hunger Can't Wait'

Permanent reform of the unemployment compensation program is called for, but "hunger can't wait" until the next session of Congress, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank declared. Cruikshank and Leonard Lesser, social security director of the Industrial Union Dept., presented labor's views in a joint statement to the committee.

Opposition to the bill came from employer organizations and a handful of state officials, mainly from the South, who protested that part of the payroll taxes paid by employers in their states would go to provide benefits for workers in hard-hit industrial states, where unemployment is highest.

Endorsing the nationwide method of financing the extended benefits, Cruikshank warned that if the program depended on state-by-state financing, "those states fearing higher costs and tax rates as compared to those of neighboring and competing states would refrain from entering the program."

Telegraphers Strike To Win Job Security

Chicago—The Railroad Telegraphers climaxed almost five years of unsuccessful efforts to negotiate a job stabilization agreement by striking the Chicago & North Western Railway, one of the major western carriers.

The union, with approximately 1,000 members on the C&NW, walked out after all negotiations and mediation attempts had failed to induce management to agree to a job security arrangement.

The ORT said Ben W. Heineman, C&NW board chairman, had "resisted persistently" and fought the issue through the courts with a claim that job security was non-bargainable. Meanwhile, it asserted, Heineman "pushed one of the most extreme job-slaughter programs" in the country.

The telegraphers previously had announced an Aug. 2 strike but postponed action at the urging of Pres. Kennedy and Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg. The latter flew to Chicago to help seek a settlement of the dispute but released both union and management from a commitment to continue negotiations as of 4 p. m., on Aug. 29.

Goldberg, however, continued efforts to get an agreement. He returned to Washington only after Pres. Kennedy announced his appointment to the Supreme Court and the strike had started.

The railway, which serves nine midwestern and plains states, sent furlough notices to 16,000 employes. ORT picket lines were observed by other unions and traffic came to a halt. The last train into the line's terminal here was the Northwood Fishermen's Special, from Green Bay, Wis.

The dispute dates back to December 1957. At first management refused to bargain at all on the subject, according to ORT officials. Union members voted almost unanimously for strike authorization in July 1958, but the C&NW tied the issue up in the courts until the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in April 1960 that job security is a legally bargainable issue under the Railway Labor Act.

Later the ORT negotiated what it called a "trail-blazing" job security pact on the Southern Pacific but the C&NW rejected it. In April 1962 a Presidential Emergency Board was appointed. It issued advisory recommendations and negotiations were resumed, without an agreement.

After Goldberg withdrew, he offered the "full services of the government" to Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board, who also had tried to help settle the dispute.

Meanwhile a Special Emergency Board, named by Kennedy to get the facts in an ORT dispute with the New York Central Railroad, reported to the President that job abolition by management had imposed hardships on employes and recommended a series of protective devices, including advance notice to laid-off workers and allowances for employes whose jobs are abolished. Appointment of the board deferred a strike set for June 12.

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Unemployment in August Shows Jump to 5.8 Percent

Riddled Tax Bill Passed By Senate

The battered remnants of the Kennedy Administration's tax-revision program are on the way to a House-Senate conference committee after the Senate beat down amendments to restore key sections eliminated from the House-approved bill and passed the measure as rewritten by the Senate Finance Committee.

The roll-call vote on final passage was 59 to 24, with 40 Democrats and 19 Republicans voting for the measure and 14 Democrats and 10 Republicans lined up against it.

In addition, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Senate was nearing final action on a separate bill, already cleared by the House, to let self-employed persons claim tax deductions to create their own private pension plans. The bill, sponsored by Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.), was barely kept out of the tax-revision measure after Senate Democratic Floor Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) promised an immediate separate vote on the proposal.

With Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.) handling the Finance Committee tax-revision bill, the Senate defeated these major amendments offered in last-minute efforts to bring the bill closer to the original Administration proposals:

- An amendment by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) to tighten up taxation on foreign earnings of U.S.

(Continued on Page 8)

Agency Shop Ban Rejected by Court

Los Angeles—An effort to block an agency shop agreement at the Douglas Aircraft plant failed when U. S. District Judge W. M. Byrne turned down a request of three non-union employes for a temporary restraining order.

The judge set Oct. 22 for further arguments in the case.

The National "Right-to-Work" Committee has been campaigning here and elsewhere against the agency shop and ads have been placed in newspapers urging workers to oppose union-security clauses at Douglas and other aerospace firms.

In Washington, in efforts to renew aerospace negotiations, a Presidential Review Board headed by Dr. George W. Taylor called four managements and two unions, the Machinists and Auto Workers, back to the bargaining table.

AT LETTER CARRIERS convention in Denver, Pres. William C. Doherty, right, receives gift of ancient U.S. mailsack from Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day. Sack bears the legend "Mailman U. S. A." **(Story on Page 3.)**

Labor's Day at Seattle Fair:

5 Million Jobs Seen In 35-Hour Week

Seattle, Wash.—The dramatic contrast between two universally recognized symbols of today's world—the Space Needle and the "Wall of Shame" in Berlin—was underscored by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in an address to a Labor Day throng at the Seattle World's Fair.

Speaking also on the state of the domestic economy, Meany said the AFL-CIO will fight for the 35-hour week "not because American workers are lazy, but because it would create 5 million more jobs in private industry when it is fully applied."

"We are going to bargain with our employers for the shorter workweek without reduction in pay because pay cuts would shrink purchasing power and eventually hurt employers as much as the workers," he added.

Meany hailed the Space Needle as "a towering monument to the aspirations of humanity for a better life."

"It embodies," he said, "the hopes of all decent people for a peaceful world which can be explored in the years to come for new discoveries that will make life more secure and more rewarding for mankind."

The Berlin Wall, on the other hand, is a symbol of "the cruelty of dictatorship," he declared.

"It stands for the basic brutality of the Communist conspiracy, its utter disregard for human life and values. It crystalizes for all the world to see the bitter mockery of Communist pretensions to peaceful aims and progressive views. It identifies the Communist world as a prison, where people are walled in for life and from which they can escape only if they dare risk being shot down by machine guns in cold blood."

The AFL-CIO president spoke at the Plaza of States, heart of the fairgrounds, as the flags of the U. S. and its 50 states flew in brilliant sunlight. Aided by Gov. Albert D. Rossellini (D) and the state's senior U.S. senator, Warren Magnuson (D), Meany raised the AFL-CIO organization flag on the 52nd flagpole.

The governor later read a proc-

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Increase Sharpest In Last 20 Months

By Saul Miller

The year-long level of persistent, high unemployment continued in August as the jobless rate jumped to 5.8 percent, the sharpest rise in 20 months.

The Labor Dept. reported that an anticipated 450,000 drop in unemployment showed up in mid-August as about 86,000, and instead of a decrease of about 700,000 in the labor force, there was an increase of 113,000.

Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, the department's manpower expert, told reporters that the monthly job report indicated a continuation of the same conditions that have prevailed throughout the year—a sustained upturn in employment without a resulting "impact on the unemployment side."

Total employment, which normally drops in August, moved to a new record high of 69.7 million persons, another upset of seasonal predictions for the month.

Wolfbein said it was difficult fully to determine the meaning of the figures until the more detailed job report became available the following week. He said, however, that the reversal of normal expectations did not foreshadow a recession.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate moved from 5.3 percent in July to 5.8 in August. The movement from June to July had been downward from 5.5 to 5.3 percent.

Long-Term Idle Up

The rate for the first eight months of the year has averaged out at about 5.5 percent and most labor economists have felt this figure was more indicative of the actual situation—persistently high unemployment since January.

Unemployment in August dipped numerically from 4 million to about 3.9 million, but the number of

(Continued on Page 3)

Freedom Seen Based On Unions

Blackpool, England — Normal diplomatic channels "simply cannot carry all the messages needed to build world freedom and world peace," Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers told the annual meeting of the British Trades Union Congress here.

"We of the trade unions of the world — and most specifically I mean of the free world—must establish our own contacts, our own lines of communication, our own bonds of brotherhood and solidarity, if the fellowship of man is to reign supreme," he declared.

Fraternal Delegates

Knight, an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers, and Pres. John H. Elliott of the Street & Electric Railway Employes were AFL-CIO fraternal delegates to the TUC congress.

Knight drew upon experience in his own union, the AFL-CIO and the IFPW in appealing for international labor cooperation to help both struggling newly-freed nations and their labor movements to develop along democratic lines.

(Continued on Page 8)

Army, Navy and Labor Dept. Grant Recognition to AFL-CIO Affiliates

The Army, the Navy and the Labor Dept. have granted exclusive collective bargaining recognition to AFL-CIO affiliates in the latest of a series of representation agreements under Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order on union recognition for federal employes.

The Labor Dept. local of the Government Employes won exclusive recognition for the department's 4,000 employes in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area on the basis of signed authorization cards. A majority of professional employes, who had the right under the order to be excluded from the bargaining unit or set up a unit of their own, also chose AFGE representation and will be included in the same unit. Managerial and designated supervisory officials are excluded.

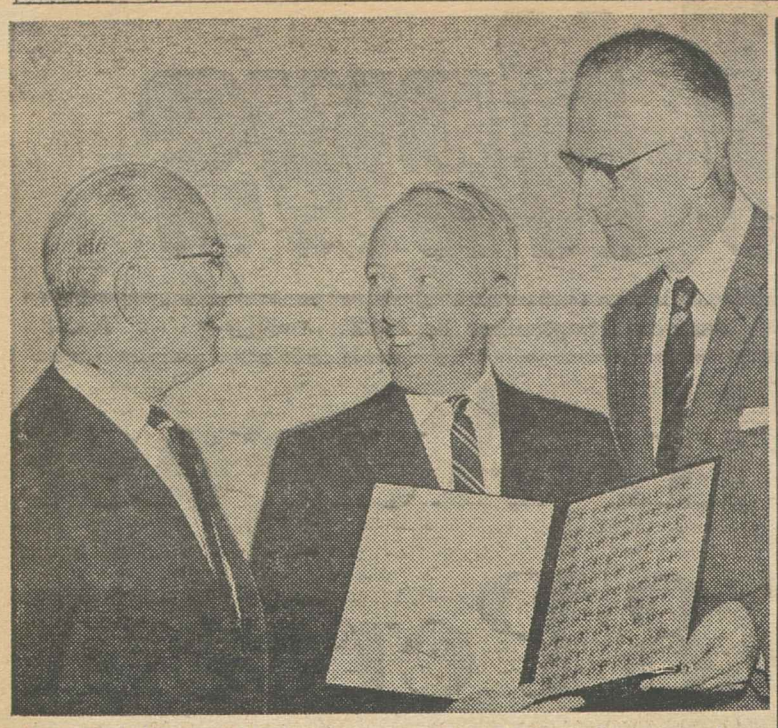
Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, in a letter written just prior to his nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court, congratulated the AFGE local on its selection as bargaining agent and praised "the spirit of cooperation and mutual respect and trust that has characterized our negotiations leading to this recognition."

In another major development, Machinists Local 830 scored a decisive victory in a collective bargaining election among some 1,700 employes of the U.S. Naval Ordnance plant at Louisville, Ky.

In the first major representation election ever held at a government industrial establishment, employes cast 988 votes for the IAM and 399 for no union.

Pres. William H. Ryan of Machinists Dist. 44, the IAM's nationwide organization of government employes, said the election was held because the Navy unit had declined to accept the union's card count as a basis for recognition. The outcome, he noted, was that more em-

(Continued on Page 3)



ALBUMS OF STAMPS commemorating 25th anniversary of national apprentice training program were presented by Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day, center, to Pres. C. J. Haggerty, left, of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Executive Dir. William E. Dunn, Associated General Contractors of America, and others at a Washington ceremony.

Apprenticeship Act Anniversary Marked

Free business and free labor, working together rather than apart, can do a better job than in the past in building a "stronger and more prosperous" land, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said at a ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the National Apprenticeship Act.

Haggerty was one of several speakers representing government, management and labor at Washington ceremonies marking the issuance by the Post Office Dept. of a commemorative stamp climaxing National Apprenticeship Month.

Haggerty expressed pleasure at the cooperation of workers, employers and the Dept. of Labor in government-sponsored apprentice training programs and said that, with further help from all parties, it should be possible to "broaden the base of cooperation" not only during national emergencies but also in the regular course of peacetime pursuits.

The mistaken idea that labor and management are natural enemies "has been pretty thoroughly dispelled by the emergence of the real enemy — totalitarian dictatorship," he said. "There is no profit to be derived from conflict and strife but only bitterness and division," he added.

One of the most frequent complaints heard about apprentices, Haggerty observed, is that "there are not enough of them." He offered the example of his home state, California, as a place where "unions and employers are cooperating fully with the state government in a sound and progressive program."

Broad Expansion Sought

The program, he said, is "intelligently directed because it seeks the expansion of the entire apprenticeship base, with emphasis on those industries and firms which up to now have not borne their fair share of the load."

The program includes a campaign in schools and communities to make children and parents aware of apprenticeship opportunities and here, he said, unions and management are "working together with a great degree of harmony."

The 4-cent apprenticeship stamps went on sale after Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day had sent an album to Pres. Kennedy and presented albums to Haggerty and others including Executive Dir. William E. Dunn of the Associated General Contractors, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg through Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant secretary, and Dir. Edward E. Goshen of the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

Mrs. Peterson pointed out that in 25 years of apprentice training, certificates have been awarded to some 500,000 workers, and that, in addition, "literally millions of workers in 375 crafts have benefited from on-the-job training programs." There are now 160,000 apprentices in registered programs and 200,000 in unregistered classes but many more are needed—at least 250,000 qualified candidates for registration a year, she said.

Dunn promised that management would step up its training efforts and said the record of the skilled workers of America on the current missile program "is a shining example" of the ability of the government, labor and management to work together.

IBEW Given Awards for Training Role

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has received an award from the Labor Dept.'s Apprenticeship Bureau for outstanding service in the apprenticeship field.

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman said the union also takes pride in the award of certificates to "Bill" Damon, the IBEW's first national apprenticeship director, and posthumous awards to the late IBEW Pres. D. W. Tracy and the late Marion H. Hedges, former research director. At one time Tracy was assistant secretary of labor responsible for the training program.

The certificates, signed by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg, cite the "achievements of American craftsmen and apprentices."

They were produced by members of two Washington, D. C., union locals, working at their own request and on their own time without pay —Banknote Engravers Guild Local 32, and Plate Printers Local 2, of the Intl. Plate Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers.

Glass Workers Strike Big Canadian Plant

Hamilton, Ont. — About 1,100 members of the Glass & Ceramic Workers went on strike at the Dominion Glass Co. here in support of wage and other contract demands.

NLRB Examiner in Ruling:

Largest Textile Mill Held Guilty Of Abusing 'Free Speech' Right

Cleveland, Tenn.—A new election has been directed by a National Labor Relations Board examiner at a Burlington Industries woolen mill here where, he ruled, the company abused its "free speech" right by threatening the plant would be closed if workers voted for a union.

Trial Examiner Joseph I. Nachman, upholding charges by the Textile Workers Union of America, found that supervisors of Burlington's Cleveland Woolen Mills Div.—formerly known as the Peerless Woolen Mills Div.—made a fair election impossible by creating fear among workers that they might lose their jobs.

The threat was a potent one, the examiner found, because the election here came shortly after Burlington had actually closed a mill at Rossville, Ga., only 30 miles away, where another union had won bargaining rights and was seeking a contract.

Nachman's ruling followed a recent NLRB decision setting "free speech" limits beyond which an employer may not go during an organizing and election period. It was the second finding in less than a year that Burlington — the nation's biggest textile manufacturer, with 112 non-union plants and only two organized ones—committed unfair labor practices by illegal coercion of its employes.

The company made a calculated attempt to "wean employes away" from the union and frustrate TWUA's attempt to organize the plant, the examiner ruled, by these actions:

- A speech by the plant manager to the 850 employes, meeting in small groups during September 1961, which the examiner called coercive because it was "framed to convey the message" to employes that their job security would be weakened if they voted for the union, "though the use of such words was carefully avoided."
- Statements by four company supervisors that employes might lose their jobs if they voted for TWUA.
- A statement by another supervisor that a worker should "just look 30 miles down the road"—a reference which could, Nachman concluded, have reference only to the Rossville plant closing.

Heavy Losses Claimed

The examiner ruled that a posted notice signed by the Burlington board chairman, the late J. Spencer Love, was not coercive. It said:

"Regret to tell you folks that our operations at Cleveland, as well as Rossville and Tifton (Ga.) have taken heavy losses over a considerable period and there are no present indications of improvement. . . . The purpose of this letter is to impress on all employes of this plant the gravity of the situation and the genuine need for all possible cooperation and better results if we are to continue operations."

Other management speeches and statements, considered in their context, were clearly coercive, the examiner ruled. Among them was the plant manager's speech saying a union would "not work to our employes' benefit" but to their "serious harm," and "it is our definite view that if the union were to come in here it would not help you."

The manager said that TWUA was the same union which tried to organize the Cleveland plant in 1957; that previously he had "worked with this same union in three other plants," and "it seems to me their main objective is to create discord and disharmony" between management and employes and the "only thing the union can actually guarantee you is that they can put you out on a strike."

Early in August the NLRB overturned a rule, in effect for almost five years, giving wide latitude to employers' verbal attacks on unions under the Taft-Hartley Act's "free speech" clause. The board said it would set aside election results where there was "substantial interference" with employes' right of a free choice, regardless of the form in which an employer statement was made.

Guilty at Rossville

A month earlier the board found Burlington guilty of unfair practices in refusing to bargain at Rossville and telling workers it would close the plant.

It ordered the nation's biggest textile chain to pay $150,000 in back wages to 1,700 Allied Industrial Workers whose jobs were lost when the mill was liquidated. Previously a federal judge had refused the board's request for an order to prevent the plant closing.

Court Backs NLRB On 'Runaway' Rule

Philadelphia—A ruling by the National Labor Relations Board that Sidele Fashions, Inc., had unlawfully "run away" from this city to Ware Shoals, S. C., has been upheld by the U.S. 3d Circuit Court of Appeals.

The decision enforces an NLRB order of last Oct. 2 directing Sidele to pay its workers for wages lost because of the moving. Only nine of 200 former employes got jobs at the new location. The board found that Sidele management's true purpose in moving was to "wrest bargaining concessions" from the Ladies' Garment Workers, with which it had a contract.

Special Delivery Union To Step Up Organizing

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Special Delivery Messengers, meeting here at their 15th biennial convention, approved a vigorous campaign of organization and authorized the appointment of additional local and regional representatives to help conduct the drive.

The delegates approved a report rejecting amalgamation with any other union but leaving the door open for a working alliance which would not deprive union members of their present craft status.

Taking note of Pres. Kennedy's recent Executive Order 1098 allowing for union recognition, the convention observed that the union had won exclusive recognition rights on a national level and local recognition at 11 of 15 regional postal offices. On this basis, delegates defined the duties of new local representatives and authorized payment of organizers' expenses.

The delegates voted for "continued zealous efforts" to secure the support of all special delivery messengers in the postal service in accordance with the union's AFL-CIO charter.

In other actions, the convention:

- Re-elected Pres. George L. Warfel, Sec.-Treas. William E. Peacock and six vice presidents. Contested races resulted in re-election of Vice Presidents Michael J. Cullen of Brooklyn and George Albert of Chicago.
- Adopted the president's report predicting more union-management cooperation in working out service problems in the best interests of workers, the government, and the public, and urging an end to "economy" cuts in the special delivery service.
- Endorsed legislation calling for the 35-hour week, time and a half pay for substitutes after 40 hours, optional retirement after 30 years of service, and an increase of $25 in the present uniform allowance of $100 a year.

The delegates made several technical changes in the union constitution and voted to hold the 1964 convention in Chicago. Speakers included Assistant Postmaster Gen. Ralph W. Nicholson, Deputy Assistant Postmaster Gen. Charles H. Ryan, James J. LaPenta, Jr., of the Post Office Bureau of Personnel, former U. S. Sen. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) and Pres. Edmund P. Tobin, Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

Members of the women's auxiliary re-elected Mrs. Elfa Bisbee of Kansas City, Mo., as president and Mrs. Lucille Peacock, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer.

Cases Filed With NLRB at Record Pace

New cases filed with the National Labor Relations Board in the April-June quarter of 1962 set a pace which, if continued, would result in another new record for total inflow of cases in one year.

For the quarter ended June 30, the board received 6,655 cases of all kinds—unfair labor practice charges and requests for elections. At that rate of filing, the board said, it would have an annual caseload of more than 26,600—an all-time high.

Comparable figures were 24,848 cases filed in fiscal 1962, and for each of four preceding years 22,691, 21,527, 21,633 and 16,748, an average increase of about 2,200 cases per year over the period.

The NLRB report for the quarter listed board decisions in 144 contested unfair labor practice cases, up 30 percent over the same 1961 quarter. The general counsel issued 31 percent more unfair practice complaints than in the comparable 1961 quarter—288 against employers, 87 against unions, 17 against both.

Unions won 59 percent of the 2,075 elections in which 146,300 employes balloted, compared with 54 percent in the second quarter of 1961 and 59 percent in 1962's first quarter.

The backlog of unfair practice cases and election petitions awaiting decision rose during the quarter from 448 to 488 despite efforts to reduce delays.

At United Aircraft:

IAM Scores Gain In Back Pay Fight

East Hartford, Conn.—A federal court ruling here has been hailed by the Machinists as a "major breakthrough" in nearly two years of union efforts to win reinstatement and back pay for 3,455 employes of United Aircraft Corp.

U.S. District Court Judge T. Emmet Clarie ordered the company to supply the IAM with information the union says it needs to enforce a strike settlement agreement reached in August 1960. Specifically, Clarie told United to answer 19 questions put by the union concerning the corporation's rehiring practices following the IAM strike at its Pratt & Whitney and Hamilton Standard divisions.

The decision, a union spokesman said, means that "for the first time we will be in a position to move against the company on behalf of each and every employe who participated in the strike and who has not received his or her full rights as guaranteed by that strike settlement agreement."

Under the settlement, the company promised to rehire to their original positions all strikers for whom jobs were available and to give hiring preference for four months—until January 1961—to those not rehired immediately.

United told the court that of 4,500 strikers who registered to return to work at Pratt & Whitney, 2,400 were put back in their old jobs. The company also reported that it had reinstated 655 of the 2,010 strikers who had applied for their old jobs at Hamilton Standard plants in Windsor Locks and Broad Brook.

The union's breach of contract suit charged the company with failure to maintain the preferential rehiring list, failure and refusal to provide the IAM with information to which it was entitled on the administration of the agreement, and failure and refusal to reinstate employes to available jobs.

In a companion case, the National Labor Relations Board is continuing its investigation of unfair practice charges filed by the IAM against the company, which forced the NLRB into the U.S. Court of Appeals to sustain its subpoena power.

In support of its charges against the company, IAM cited a report of U.S. Comptroller Gen. Joseph Campbell revealing that United was seeking reimbursement from the Navy for a large amount of overtime work in the post-strike period while a number of former strikers were seeking their jobs back.

The union also said the report gave evidence that rehiring by the company lagged during the period in which preference was given former strikers, but spurted sharply immediately following termination of preference.

Back pay at stake in the case could run as high as $10,000 each, plus interest, for employes refused reinstatement and up to $2,600 plus interest for those rehired at lower classifications.

AFL-CIO Challenges Agency Shop Decision

The 6th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that the so-called agency shop is illegal under the Taft-Hartley Act has been challenged by the AFL-CIO in an "amicus curiae" brief supporting the National Labor Relations Board's petition for Supreme Court review of the case.

The appeals court overruled an NLRB decision holding the agency shop to be valid in Indiana—a state with a so-called "right-to-work" law—and ordering the General Motors Corp. to bargain with the Auto Workers over such an arrangement at its nine Indiana plants.

The court held that, "right-to-work" law or not, the agency shop was illegal because Taft-Hartley gives employes the right to refrain from union activity "except to the extent that such a right may be affected by an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization."

Since the agency shop does not require membership, but gives the employe the option of paying the equivalent of union dues to the union representing him, the court reasoned that it was a form of union security different from the union shop and therefore not permitted by the law.

The NLRB promptly petitioned the Supreme Court for a review, charging that the appeals court decision flies in the face of 25 years of board history. The high court is now in recess, but will have the case before it when it reconvenes in October.

The AFL-CIO brief declares that it is "tortured construction" to outlaw a lesser form of union security when a greater one is allowable. Actually, it points out, the union shop itself is enforceable only as an "agency shop," since the law forbids a union to cause the discharge of a worker for any reason except refusal to pay dues and initiation fees.

While under the law a contract may not provide more in union security than membership of employes at a stated time, "nothing in the act forbids requiring less . . . than such membership," the brief observes. The limitations of the law, it argues, provide "an outer limit of union security" and not the sole permissible form. The agency shop, the brief states, "falls squarely within that perimeter."

Reciting the many contracts which now contain the agency shop—including those recently negotiated with Douglas Aircraft by the Auto Workers and Machinists—the AFL-CIO also asserts that invalidation of these agreements would have "serious consequences" for unions, workers and employers.

Terzick to Advise On Housing for Seniors

Treas. Peter Terzick of the Carpenters has been named a member of the Advisory Committee on Housing for Senior Citizens recently established in the Housing & Home Finance Agency.

The committee will provide objective opinion to the assistant administrator of the agency in charge of the Office of Housing for Senior Citizens.

ROBERT R. BRYANT
New Firemen & Enginemen Secretary-Treasurer

Scott Retires, Bryant Takes BLF&E Post

Cleveland—Sec.-Treas. Ray Scott has retired after 21 years as a major officer of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and Robert R. Bryant, 42, has moved up to the secretary-treasurer's post.

Bryant was elected alternate to Scott at the 80,000-member rail union's convention in 1959. Bryant served as Texas state legislative chairman for the BLF&E until June 1, when he moved here preparatory to succeeding Scott.

Scott's career, as an international officer began in 1941, when he was elected editor and manager of the BLF&E magazine. The 1953 convention elected him secretary-treasurer.

Scott came from the ranks, like all other BLF&E officers. He started railroading on the Chesapeake & Ohio as a locomotive fireman in 1916 at Huntington, W. Va. He held local lodge office and was BLF&E general chairman on the C&O until 1941.

Bryant began his railroad career as a Southern Pacific fireman in El Paso, Tex., in 1941. He served 10 years as local chairman of BLF&E Lodge 135, and was elected Texas State Legislative Board chairman in 1954. He and his wife Barbara and two sons, Harry and Robert, Jr., live in Westlake, O., a Cleveland suburb.

Jobless Rate In August Up To 5.8 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

long-term jobless showed a slight increase over the month.

Wolfbein said two unusual factors in the August figures affected in some degree the rise in the unemployment rate: the impact of model changeovers in the automobile industry and an unexpectedly large influx of adult women into the labor force, "many of whom were prospective teachers not yet at work at the time of the survey."

He noted that during the survey week used by the Census Bureau, auto production was down to 1,800 units compared to 146,000 units in the survey week the month before. He characterized the increase in adult women in the labor force as mostly "new-job waiters," persons who had jobs opening up in 30 days but were not employed at the time of the survey.

The preliminary figures revealed, he said, an increase of about 300,000 adult women in the labor force as contrasted to an anticipated seasonal drop of 80,000.

Doherty Retires:

Keating New Chief Of Letter Carriers

Denver—Delegates to the Letter Carriers convention here unanimously elected Jerome J. Keating as president for the next two years after voicing a deeply emotional tribute to William C. Doherty, who declined re-election after 21 years as the union's president and 30 years as a national officer.

As vice president, to succeed Keating, the NALC elected James H. Rademacher, previously assistant secretary-treasurer. To fill the vacancy left by the retirement of another veteran officer, Sec.-Treas. Reuben B. Kremers, the delegates chose J. Stanly Lewis, an executive board member from Burbank, Calif.

Doherty was hailed by delegates and guest speakers alike as the man who took the helm of a bankrupt, faction-ridden organization in 1941 and steered it to unprecedented legislative accomplishments.

He was lauded, too, as the architect of the NALC's overwhelming victory in the Post Office Dept.'s nationwide union representation election earlier this year.

Postmaster General Speaks

In a dramatic demonstration of the Post Office Dept.'s policy switch under the Kennedy Administration, Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day came to Denver to present Doherty—technically still a "mailman" on leave from the Cincinnati Post Office—with the department's highest honor, the distinguished service citation.

Day, the first postmaster general in 14 years to address a NALC convention, described Doherty as "one of the great labor leaders of this country," who combined "deep dedication" to the interests of the members with "the highest integrity and equal devotion to the welfare of the nation." Day's two immediate predecessors had been almost continuously at odds with the union.

As the convention's first order of business, the delegates unanimously voted to establish a scholarship fund in Doherty's name and later they voted also to change the name of the union headquarters building in Washington, D. C., to the William C. Doherty Building.

Some 3,000 delegates and nearly as many auxiliary members attended the 43rd biennial convention of the 157,000-member union. Denver area letter carriers swelled attendance to more than 6,000 at a special convention-eve program held in the scenic Red Rock natural amphitheatre 15 miles west of Denver. Caravans of buses and cars brought the delegates from the city. Among those welcoming the group was Denver Postmaster George A. Cavender, former president of the Colorado AFL-CIO.

The union's role in winning congressional support for a pay raise this year was praised by speakers from both houses of Congress, including Senate Post Office Committee Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.), Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), and Representatives James H. Morrison (D-La.), sponsor of the union-supported House bill; George P. Miller (D-Calif.), Arnold Olsen (D-Mont.) and Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.).

Doherty's Record Lauded

Johnston noted that postal workers had received 10 pay raises during Doherty's period in office and assured the delegates that "there will be an 11th one" before Congress adjourns. He said Doherty deserved special praise for having trained an able corps of officers to take over the union's leadership.

The convention voted to continue the NALC's efforts to bring about "one big postal union" through amalgamation of all AFL-CIO-affiliated unions in the postal service.

Doherty told the delegates that he was retiring at age 60, five years before the union's mandatory retirement age, because "others of equal ability are on their way up" and "I felt it would be selfish and unfair of me to stand in the way."

"It is far better," he added, that members "should ask why their national president is retiring than for them to start asking why he isn't retiring."

Keating, who has been Doherty's chief aide and the union's legislative spokesman for many years, was a Minneapolis mail carrier until 1942, when he went to the union's national office. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and edited the union's monthly magazine, the Postal Record.

Coast Carpenters Ratify New Pact

San Francisco—A three-year contract covering 18,000 carpenters in four counties in the San Francisco Bay area has been signed by the District Council of Carpenters and eight local employer associations after ratification by 18 union locals.

The new agreement, retroactive to June 16, provides increased wages and benefits totaling 90 cents an hour over its three-year term. Wages move up 15 cents an hour in the first year, 23 cents in the second, 25 cents in the third.

Improved health and welfare benefits, pensions and holiday pay are estimated to total 17 cents in the first year and 10 cents in the second year.

The agreement was reached at meetings of union officials and employers in Washington, called by Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg.

3 Federal Units Grant Exclusive Recognition

(Continued from Page 1)

ployes voted for the IAM than had signed authorization cards.

The IAM said the first goal in collective bargaining will be negotiation of "an effective grievance procedure."

IBEW Locals Recognized

In a third step towards collective bargaining in government, the Army Corps of Engineers granted exclusive recognition to three craft units of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, including Locals 2080 and 316 in the Nashville district, and a unit covering six dams in the Omaha district represented by IBEW Local 1688.

Earlier, in the biggest union recognition agreement in the federal service outside of the Post Office Dept., the Brooklyn Metal Trades Council was granted exclusive recognition for 11,000 employes of the New York Naval Shipyard.

Meanwhile, at Seattle, Wash., where the AFGE was holding its convention, the Dept. of Agriculture signed a written contract with the union's Council of Meat Inspectors covering employes throughout the United States.

Mr. Justice Goldberg

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT occupies a unique position in the American system of government. It is the guardian of the democratic principles and the democratic structure that have given America the vigor and flexibility to press forward under ever-changing conditions to achieve leadership of the free world.

The respect, and almost awe, in which the court is held by the majority of the American people flows from the court's great traditions, which have been built and maintained over the years by outstanding justices who understand the role of the Constitution as a living document.

The nomination of Arthur J. Goldberg to the court is in the tradition of great justices. Goldberg's overriding concern as a labor lawyer, as secretary of labor, as a public figure has always been for democratic principles and procedures; for due process; for respect for the dignity and worth of the individual.

His training, his background, his intellect will serve the court well in the spirit of Holmes, Brandeis and Cardozo and bring to it a measure of warmth and understanding that will help maintain the values of our democratic heritage.

How to Get School Aid

THE SCHOOL BELLS are ringing through the land, once again summoning children back to too few schools manned by harried and underpaid teachers working in antiquated buildings with limited facilities.

The urgency of the school bell has little meaning, however, for the conservative coalition in Congress. It has effectively stymied every effort to enact federal aid to education. The inertia that has gripped the coalition-controlled Congress on education has extended even to the presumably noncontroversial measure to provide a limited degree of assistance to student-jammed colleges and universities.

For troubled parents concerned with the education of their children, with inadequate school facilities and crowded classrooms, there is an answer in November, when a new House of Representatives will be elected. A victory for candidates pledged to work and vote for federal aid to education can produce the necessary legislation and overwhelm the coalition and its callous disregard for the needs of the nation.

'The Public Be Damned'

THE ARROGANCE of big business, so candidly put on display recently by former Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey, has come into sharper focus in the refusal by four major steel companies to turn over records in compliance with a Senate subcommittee's subpoenas.

The Senate Subcommittee on Anti-Trust & Monopoly, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), is investigating the methods of setting steel prices in terms of the industry's almost universal and uniform price increases attempted last spring and recalled in face of Pres. Kennedy's firm and courageous opposition.

The steel companies' refusal to provide the subcommittee with pertinent records and figures has barely made the daily press, radio and television in contrast to the normal stream of editorial denunciation and blanket-type coverage if any other group had defied a Senate subcommittee and in effect had told it to go chase its tail.

This defiance should not go unchallenged in this very real area of the public's interest.

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'Who Does Kefauver Think He Is?'

Changing Political Orientation:

Iraqi Trade Union Movement Casting Off Communist Control

By Arnold Beichman

BAGHDAD, IRAQ — Early in September a three-man delegation of Iraqi trade unionists is scheduled to arrive in the U.S. for a month's visit. They are to be guests of the Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers, headed by Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers.

The arrival of the delegation is, perhaps, significant of a changing political orientation in the Middle East generally and in Iraq, specifically. A country about the size of California with a population of more than 6.5 million people, Iraq has been under a dictatorship since July 1958 when Gen. Abdul Karim Kassem overthrew the feudal monarchy and replaced it with his one-man rule.

The Soviet Union and its local Communist Party immediately moved in to help establish a Soviet satellite in the Middle East. The first object of successful attack was the brand-new trade union movement. Under the monarchy, the total union membership in the entire country was 800 in a work force of over 2.5 million. Kassem, for good and sound reasons of his own, encouraged labor organization and suddenly there were more than 250,000 members—solidly under Communist control.

Today in Iraq, the Soviet Union remains an influential participant in Iraq's economic growth and military strength. Newspapers are forbidden to attack the USSR for any reason because, by government ukase, American or British "imperialism" is Iraq's arch-enemy. Even East Germany, North Viet-Nam and North Korea have higher diplomatic status here than the U.S.

However, the Communist Party of Iraq is illegal and underground, and Communist control of the trade unions has been smashed by the government. Only five small unions in Baghdad are Communist-controlled today. Not only that, but the Iraqi Petroleum Workers were encouraged by the government to join the IFPW, and the Iraqi Foreign Office formally approved the U.S. tour of the three Iraqi unionists headed by 36-year-old Hadji Ibrahim Jawad al-Saleh, president of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions (GFITU) and the Iraqi Petroleum Workers.

Jawad al-Saleh said that upon his return from America he would apply on behalf of the GFITU for membership in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Early in its four-year existence the federation's Communist leadership affiliated itself to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The GFITU president said not only was his half-million-member organization out of the WFTU, but that a few months ago he sent a sharp protest to the Soviet trade unions for allowing an Iraqi Communist now living in Bulgaria to pose as a spokesman for Iraqi labor at a recent Soviet labor convention in Moscow.

WHETHER THE IRAQI government will allow the GFITU to join the ICFTU remains to be seen. Foreign Minister Hashim Jawad said in an interview that he doubted the Iraqi labor movement was "ready and experienced enough."

The government maintains an ironclad control over the unions by virtue of the fact that Iraq is still under martial law. Technically strikes are permitted, but when a dispute reaches the strike stage, the security police move in and politely request a postponement until they can talk things over with the employer. Recently, workers at the second largest tobacco company decided to strike against a wage cut. The security police imposed a "cooling off" period and reportedly are trying to work out a compromise.

Government control, however, does not mean that the workers never get a fair shake. So long as Iraqi labor maintains a loyalty to the regime and stays out of anti-Kassem politics, there is a surprising amount of sympathy for its demands.

Despite all the sympathy, however, wages are quite low and working conditions, except with the foreign-owned oil companies, depressing. Iraq is an underdeveloped country, potentially rich, but the potential is far from being realized. Wages run about $200 a year for unskilled workers generally. The average wage paid by the petroleum companies is about $1,500 a year. Technically the legal workweek is 46 hours but enforcement is erratic unless there is an effective union official about, and there aren't many.

Iraqi trade unionism, in contrast to unionism in Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, has yet to achieve any real status, or even modicum of independent influence. It's all too new in a country run by a jittery dictatorship. But the yearnings and striving of Iraqi's labor leaders are visibly real in trade union terms.

Morgan Says:

Pell Plan Offers Megalopolis Relief from Strangling Traffic

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

YOU DON'T HAVE TO MOVE very far beyond the city limits to realize we are a nation of restless people. The country is constantly on the go, whether commuting downtown from suburbia or jetting from coast to coast. But, ridiculous paradox that it is, the transportation business is sick.

Morgan

Major airlines are flying perilously in the red; only mergers, they argue, and/or government subsidies will save them. The railroads are sounding what could be a death rattle. In metropolitan areas, where 70 percent of our population lives, highway travel is chaotic. At this rate the crawling caterpillar of the traffic jam may soon replace the eagle as our national emblem.

Undeniably, one villain in this picture is that treasured American possession, the motor car, including its horrible hybrid, that behemoth, the trailer truck. Destruction by nuclear warfare may properly be a secondary worry. We are already destroying ourselves on the road in the carnage of traffic accidents.

Here are some figures to file and forget—if you can. Between the end of World War II and 1961, half a million people were killed in the U.S. on streets and highways. American battle fatalities in World War II and the Korean war combined totaled 325,000. Some 774,000 Americans were wounded in those two wars but in 15 years 10 million people have been injured in motor vehicle crashes in this country.

Cities are swiftly reaching a traffic saturation point. Soon there will be no more room for cars and trucks on the streets. Last year the Saturday Evening Post reported that traffic jams in New York City alone cost $1 billion annually in wasted time, lost sales and extra expenses. Nobody can accurately estimate yet the damage from carbon monoxide poison but the air pollution problem is rapidly coming to a head.

The volume of traffic even menaces visibility. I had a frightening experience on my way from Washington to New York driving along the New Jersey Turnpike in a rainstorm. Gigantic trucks lumbered past me, belching black fumes from their exhausts and spreading great sheets of water across the highway from their huge, heavy wheels. Each time one roared by this mixture of exhaust smoke and rain completely obliterated the view ahead. Yet these monsters are getting bigger and bigger, giving more expensive superhighways more and more punishment—without paying their fair share of the cost, to say nothing of the pollution they add to the air.

These problems of transport, traffic, public health and safety may be most acute in the vast industrial strip 100 miles wide stretching nearly 500 miles along the Atlantic seaboard from Washington to Boston. Thirty-seven million people live in this sprawling megalopolis; nearly 30 percent of the nation's manufacturing is done here; 27 percent of all federal income taxes are collected here; 21 percent of the nation's college graduates are turned out here. It's quite a little neighborhood.

To its transport crisis railroads could provide one solution. An exciting plan to use them has been hatched by Rhode Island's junior senator, Claiborne Pell, once more identified with the sedate spas of Newport and Watch Hill than government.

PELL'S TRANSPORT PLAN has already been hailed in more than 60 newspaper editorials, by planning experts, financiers and, to his surprise and delight, some railway union officials. What he proposes, quite simply, is to form a public authority composed of the District of Columbia and the eight states comprising the Washington-Boston megalopolis to run rail passenger service, leaving the profitable freight service to the railroad companies. On the four-track right-of-way between the Massachusetts capital and the national capital two tracks would be used for high-speed light-metal passenger trains, two for freight.

Financing would not be cheap. Pell figures it would cost half a billion dollars—to be raised by 30-year, 3.5 percent tax-exempt bonds guaranteed by the participating states. He points to Philadelphia and Boston as successful examples of improved rail commuter service with local government help. He makes an impressive case for his plan though Congress isn't likely to do anything with his resolution this year.

But if enough harassed travelers get the picture of swift, safe, quiet and economical transport by rail instead of the dangerous, choking traffic moil on the highways and time lost in airport buses and waiting rooms, they may flock back to the depots in larger numbers than they forsook the railroads when the automobile began to look like the answer to everything—mistaken dream though it was.

Washington Reports:

Job Program for Youth Needed To Check Rise in Unemployment

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG the nation's youth "is just about double what it is for the country as a whole," Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) pointed out in urging congressional approval of the Youth Employment Opportunities bill, one of the "must" measures listed by Pres. Kennedy in his State of the Economy message to Congress and the nation.

"That means that one out of five young men and women just out of high school finds himself unemployed," Reuss said in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations. "This is a great social as well as economic problem."

Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.), also a supporter of the bill, warned that with the population increasing, the number of jobless young people will rise by 40 percent by 1965 unless action is taken to try to prevent school dropouts and find means of training or employment for youth.

Fulton, a member of the House Science & Astronautics Committee, said a million new jobs will open up in the space industries, but will require special training in electricity, radio, radar and computers.

THE PROPOSED Youth Employment Opportunities Act would give young men between 16 and 22 years of age an opportunity to take part in conservation programs for a minimum of six months and a maximum of two years. The basic wage would be $70 a month, with an additional $5 a month paid after each successive 6-month enrollment. Enrollees would get hospitalization insurance, needed clothing, transportation, quarters, meals and educational training services. Both young men and women could take part in state, county and municipal programs in hospitals and other public establishments.

Reuss compared the conservation part of the program to the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps of the '30's, asserting that the CCC at another time of high unemployment gave many young men an opportunity to be useful citizens. The new program, he declared, also would "help fight defeatism and frustration in our young people."

The program would provide employment for only 12,000 in its first year, but, Fulton pointed out, "we must make a start—unless something is done, we will face a tragic future."

Asked if the program would displace other workers, Reuss declared the bill specifically provides that employment under the act must be in addition to present jobs. Both congressmen emphasized that the bill would provide a means for on-the-job training. The measure is now pending in the House Rules Committee.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE SENATE'S TREATMENT of two of Pres. Kennedy's nominees for federal judgeships is an extreme example of abuse of power operating through the committee system and the tradition of so-called senatorial "courtesy" between members.

Thurgood Marshall, a distinguished lawyer, was appointed nearly a year ago, Sept. 23, 1961, to one of the nation's highest courts, the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Former Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond was named last Apr. 16 for the U.S. Court of Custom and Patent Appeals.

Neither has yet been confirmed. Neither has yet been approved or disapproved by the Senate Judiciary Committee. And Gov. Almond has not even been given the courtesy of a committee hearing.

The explanation in each case is obvious. Judge Marshall, who is actually serving on the appellate bench because he was named when Congress was not in session, is a Negro who for years was general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Neither Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) of the Judiciary Committee nor Subcommittee Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.) has felt impelled to any celerity in confirming in a high judgeship the former NAACP counsel who argued and won the Supreme Court's school desegregation cases.

Almond is the former governor who incurred the bitter wrath of Virginia's senior Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D) by breaking down the Byrd policy of "massive resistance" to school desegregation. Byrd is apparently unrelenting in his desire for vengeance.

* * *

JUDGE MARSHALL'S confirmation is considered to be certain before adjournment. A subcommittee headed by Johnston has held hearings, and although the subcommittee report to the full committee was 3-2 against him, the votes for confirmation appear readily available in the full committee and on the Senate floor.

Southern Democratic senators who feel their political needs compel it will vote against him, but northern and western Democrats and Republicans will approve his confirmation.

In the meantime, however, Judge Marshall has been placed in the false position of sitting on the appellate bench and participating in important cases without having in fact a permanent legal title to his job. In the event Congress unexpectedly adjourned without Senate action on his confirmation, he would be compelled to leave the court within 30 days of the end of the session.

As for Gov. Almond, the Byrd vindictiveness seems ignoble beyond the ordinary range. A senator by tradition can block confirmation of a judge in his own state by declaring the appointment "personally obnoxious," but Pres. Kennedy did not name Almond to a district judgeship in Virginia. Byrd is extending the tradition to block confirmation to a District of Columbia federal court.

* * *

WORSE YET, the Virginia senator is being permitted to block confirmation without publicly declaring his opposition. Chairman Eastland has indicated merely that he has heard nothing to indicate that Byrd wants any hearings on the Almond nomination.

The prospect therefore arises that the President and Almond must decide after adjournment whether they wish to involve themselves in more of the same kind of treatment by a recess appointment—which would be perfectly legal.

Gov. Almond could then serve on the customs court all through the first session of the next Congress, but if denied confirmation he then would have to depart at the close of the session—perhaps even then without the opportunity of a committee hearing.

The Senate's power to advise and consent to the appointment of federal judges is an instrument that should be used with a sense of responsibility. It should not be abused for the private ends of members, nor should refusal to confirm a nominee be accomplished except on the basis of a public record in which the nominee has the chance to be heard in self-vindication of his career and character and the reasons for opposition are plainly stated.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES BILL, now stymied in the House Rules Committee, is one of the measures vitally needed to help reduce persistently high unemployment especially among youth, Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.), left, and Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

House Rollcall on Public Works Bill

Here is the key rollcall vote by which the House rejected an attempt to kill the job-creating public works bill by sending it back to committee. The recommittal attempt was defeated 221-192. Democrats voted 202-44 against killing the bill; Republicans voted 148-19 for recommittal.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote for recommittal was a wrong vote (W), while a vote against recommittal was a right vote (R). Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large; NV—not voting.

ALABAMA

1. Boykin (D) PR
2. Grant (D) R
3. Andrews (D) R
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Rains (D) R
6. Selden (D) R
7. Elliott (D) R
8. Jones (D) R
9. Huddleston (D) R

ALASKA

AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA

1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) W

ARKANSAS

1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R
5. Alford (D) R
6. Norrell (D) R

CALIFORNIA

1. Clem Miller (D) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Mailliard (R) W
5. Shelley (D) R
6. Baldwin (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. George P. Miller (D) R
9. Younger (R) W
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McFall (D) R
12. Sisk (D) R
13. Teague (R) W
14. Hagen (D) R
27. Sheppard (D) R
28. Utt (R) W
29. Saund (D) A
30. Wilson (R) W

Los Angeles County

15. McDonough (R) W
16. Bell (R) W
17. King (D) R
18. Hosmer (R) W
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hiestand (R) W
22. Corman (D) R
23. Doyle (D) R
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Rousselot (R) W
26. Roosevelt (D) R

COLORADO

1. Rogers (D) R
2. Dominick (R) W
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT

1. Daddario (D) R
2. Seely-Brown (R) PW
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Sibal (R) W
5. Monagan (D) R

AL Kowalski (D) R

DELAWARE

AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA

1. Cramer (R) W
2. Bennett (D) R
3. Sikes (D) W
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W

GEORGIA

1. Hagan (D) R
2. Pilcher (D) A
3. Forrester (D) R
4. Flynt (D) R
5. James C. Davis (D) W
6. Vinson (D) R
7. John W. Davis (D) R
8. Blitch (D) A
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII

AL Inouye (D) R

IDAHO

1. Pfost (D) R
2. Harding (D) R

ILLINOIS

14. Hoffman (R) W
15. Mason (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Chiperfield (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Mack (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R
25. Gray (D) R

Chicago-Cook County

1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. O'Brien (D) PR
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
12. Finnegan (D) R
13. Church (R) W

INDIANA

1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) R
8. Denton (D) R
9. Wilson (R) W
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Bruce (R) W

IOWA

1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Bromwell (R) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Coad (D) A
7. Jensen (R) W
8. Hoeven (R) W

KANSAS

1. Avery (R) W
2. Ellsworth (R) W
3. McVey (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Breeding (D) R
6. Dole (R) W

KENTUCKY

1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Burke (D) R
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Spence (D) R
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R
8. Siler (R) W

LOUSIANA

1. Hebert (D) PR
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Waggoner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) R
8. McSween (D) R

MAINE

1. Garland (R) W
2. Tupper (R) R
3. McIntire (R) W

MARYLAND

1. Johnson (D) R
2. Brewster (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) W
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) PR
5. Morse (R) W
6. Bates (R) W
7. Lane (D) R
8. Macdonald (D) R
9. Keith (R) W
10. Curtis (R) W
11. O'Neill (D) R
12. McCormick (D) (Speaker) NV
13. Burke (D) R
14. Martin (R) W

MICHIGAN

2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hoffman (R) PW
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cedarberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) R
12. Bennett (R) R
18. Broomfield (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit

1. Nedzi (D) R
7. O'Hara (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Ryan (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA

1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Judd (R) W
6. Marshall (D) R
7. Andersen (R) PW
8. Blatnik (D) R
9. Langen (R) W

MISSISSIPPI

1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Smith (D) R
4. Williams (D) W
5. Winstead (D) W
6. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI

1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Cannon (D) R
10. Jones (D) W
11. Moulder (D) R

MONTANA

1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA

1. Weaver (R) R
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Beermann (R) W
4. Martin (R) W

NEVADA

AL Baring (D) PR

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Merrow (R) A
2. Bass (R) PW

NEW JERSEY

1. Cahill (R) W
2. Glenn (R) W
3. Auchincloss (R) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Osmers (R) W
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Vacancy
12. Wallhauser (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R

NEW MEXICO

AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) R

NEW YORK

1. Pike (D) R
2. Derounian (R) W
3. Becker (R) W
26. Dooley (R) W
27. Barry (R) W
28. St. George (R) W
29. Wharton (R) W
30. O'Brien (D) R
31. King (R) W
32. Stratton (D) R
33. Kilburn (R) PW
34. Pirnie (R) W
35. Riehlman (R) W
36. Taber (R) W
37. Robison (R) W
38. Weis (R) W
39. Ostertag (R) W
40. Miller (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R
42. Pillion (R) W
43. Goodell (R) W

New York City

4. Halpern (R) R
5. Addabbo (D) R
6. Rosenthal (D) R
7. Delaney (D) R
8. Anfuso (D) R
9. Keogh (D) R
10. Kelly (D) R
11. Celler (D) R
12. Carey (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Ray (R) W
16. Powell (D) PR
17. Lindsay (R) W
18. Santangelo (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Zelenko (D) R
22. Healey (D) R
23. Gilbert (D) R
24. Buckley (D) R
25. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Bonner (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Cooley (D) R
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) R
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Kitchin (D) W
9. Alexander (D) W
10. Jonas (R) W
11. Whitener (D) W
12. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA

AL Short (R) W
AL Nygaard (R) W

OHIO

1. Scherer (R) PW
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) R
11. Cook (D) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Moorehead (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Wickersham (D) R

OREGON

1. Norblad (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Durno (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA

7. Milliken (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. Scranton (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Fenton (R) R
13. Schweiker (R) W
14. Rhodes (D) R
15. Walter (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Whalley (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Van Zandt (R) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Gavin (R) R
24. Kearns (R) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R
28. Moorhead (D) R
29. Corbett (R) R
30. Holland (D) R

Philadelphia

1. Barrett (D) R
2. Granahan (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Nix (D) R
5. Green (D) R
6. Toll (D) R

RHODE ISLAND

1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Rivers (D) R
2. Riley (D) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Hemphill (D) R
6. McMillan (D) A

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Reifel (R) W
2. Barry (R) W

TENNESSEE

1. Reece (R) W
2. Baker (R) W
3. Frazier (D) A
4. Evins (D) PR
5. Loser (D) R
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) R
9. Davis (D) A

TEXAS

1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) R
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10 Thornberry (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. Kilgore (D) W
16. Rutherford (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH

1. Peterson (D) R
2. King (D) R

VERMONT

AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA

1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Gary (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Harrison (D) PW
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON

1. Pelly (R) W
2. Westland (R) W
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) W
7. Magnuson (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Moore (R) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Bailey (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R
6. Slack (D) R

WISCONSIN

1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING

AL Harrison (R) W

'The Ultimate Best':

Labor Day Speeches Stress Social Goals

Labor's role in preserving democracy and advancing its social objectives throughout the world was the central theme stressed by AFL-CIO leaders in Labor Day addresses broadcast by the major radio networks.

The trade union movement is constantly looking to new horizons and will never be satisfied with the status quo, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared in answer to those critics who suggest labor should content itself with past gains.

Labor will never be satisfied, he said, "not because we are greedy for ourselves, but because we seek the ultimate best for the society of which we are a part."

Schnitzler's address was carried by the Mutual radio network. Vice Pres. George M. Harrison spoke over outlets of the American Broadcasting Co. and Vice Pres. Joseph Beirne over the National Broadcasting Co. network.

Major portions of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's speech at the Seattle World's Fair were heard on a special Labor Day radio program of the Columbia Broadcasting System. **(Story begins on Page 1.)**

Schnitzler noted that if the labor movement "at any stage in its long history" had accepted things as they are, "life in America would be far poorer, far shabbier than it is today."

'Slotting In' Decried

Union members, he said, "are not satisfied with their wages because they reject the notion that they should be 'slotted in' at a certain level, eternally bound to stay put, subject only to changes in productivity or the cost of living."

Still to be won, he observed, are decent schools for "all" American children, opportunity for promising high school graduates — regardless of their economic circumstances—to develop their talents fully through higher education, "decent homes at moderate prices for our growing population" through the elimination of slums, an America "where segregation and discrimination will be forever abolished and all men will truly live like brothers."

Harrison emphasized the need for safety on this Labor Day—a kind of safety "even more important" than traffic safety.

"Our motive, our objective," he declared, "is just what we say it is —the economic safety of the American people through full employment. We believe that in the long run, only a shorter basic workweek can produce that result. . . .

Freedom in Danger

"We must achieve and maintain full employment, not only for our own well-being as Americans, not only to insure a bright future for the generations to come, but also to preserve the cause of freedom on earth. If we falter, freedom totters; if we fail, freedom will vanish."

Beirne described for his listeners what he called "the hidden side" of the labor movement, the side seldom exposed by the press to the public.

As an example, he cited the $3 million the AFL-CIO spends each year—some 23 percent of its total budget—to help the development of democratic trade unionism in other countries.

Another little-publicized project of labor, he said, is the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee which coordinates the federation's aid to public and private charitable and social service organizations and carries on many programs of its own, such as consumer counseling.

"The labor movement today is just as exciting, just as fully imbued with the pioneering spirit as it was in the early years, when our organizations were fighting desperately to survive," Beirne declared.

In other Labor Day weekend observances, AFL-CIO representatives spoke at celebrations in Lafayette, Ind.; Providence, R. I.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Worcester and Boston, Mass.; Galesburg, Ill.; Paragould, Ark., and Keokuk and Ottumwa, Ia.

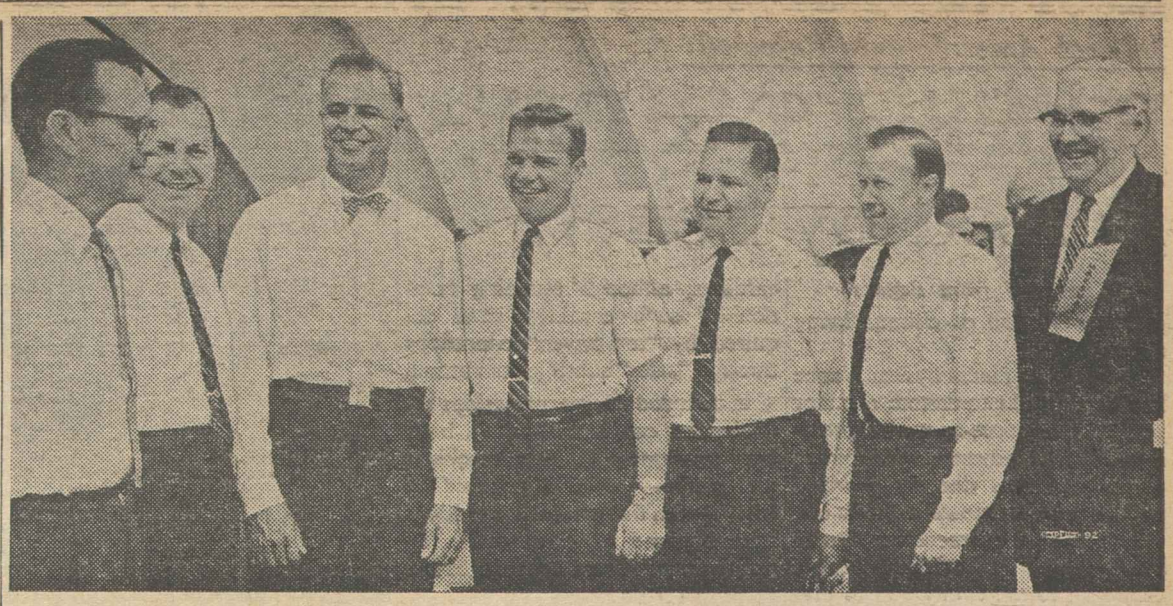
In the annual ceremony at the Camden, N. J., grave of Peter J. McGuire, the Carpenters' leader credited with the inspiration for Labor Day, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey read a message from Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg. The Supreme Court justice-designate extolled McGuire for "turning the key that freed the American worker from a life of oppression and hardship."

"McGuire would be proud above all else," Carey declared, "because he would find that in this 80th anniversary year of the Labor Day he founded, we are renewing the fight for the cause he held most dear—the shorter workweek."

On Labor Day Sunday, George P. Delaney, acting director of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Country Program Affairs, gave a memorial address honoring William Green in the First Baptist Church the late president of the former AFL attended at Coshocton, O.

"Green's vision was so far-reaching and his humanitarianism so dominating in his life and work," Delaney said, "that he constantly sought a better life for all those who work, and thus for all who profit by the work of others. He was convinced that human dignity and freedom were the birthright of all."

In the nation's capital, following the celebration of the annual Labor Day mass by Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, archbishop of Washington, a wreath was placed on the statue of James Cardinal Gibbons by Bricklayers Pres. John J. Murphy.



LABOR DAY FETE at Detroit's State Fairgrounds heard as speakers (from left) Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.), Mayor Jerome Cavanagh of Detroit, Assistant Sec. of State G. Mennen Williams, a former Democratic governor; Gov. John B. Swainson (D); Lt.-Gov. T. John Lesinski; Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.).

Meany Predicts 5 Million Jobs If AFL-CIO Wins 35-Hour Week

(Continued from Page 1)

lamation designating the day as Labor Appreciation Day at the fair and the week as Union Label Week in the state.

Union Labor Job

State AFL-CIO Pres. Joseph Davis noted that the work which had gone into erecting and operating the fair and its exhibits was performed 99.44 percent by union labor and that "not a minute" had been lost in the process through strikes or lockouts.

This, Davis said, was an example of "sensible management and sensible unions, each working in behalf of their own people" but with the public interest in mind.

A scroll presented to Meany by Ewen Dingwall, executive director and vice president of the fair, commemorated the labor record that started with a no-strike, no-lockout pledge in April 1960.

"The history of the Seattle World's Fair will have no more important nor brighter chapter than its relations with labor," the scroll said.

In other speeches, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) and Rep. Don Magnuson (D-Wash.) spoke with fervor of labor's contributions toward a better world for all mankind.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) said all America "owes a deep debt of gratitude" to the trade union movement for spurring social legislation and advancing the living and working standards of the nation. He recalled labor's progress under such late leaders as Samuel Gompers, William Green and Philip Murray, and observed that "in Meany beats their spirit."

In his address to the rally, Meany declared that "the fate of freedom" depends on America's ability to maintain its military and industrial superiority over the Soviet Union.

He warned, however, that the weapon most feared by the nation's enemies — its industrial might — "may be seriously weakened" by the slow pace of the economy and the high unemployment that has "plagued and blighted it."

Effect of Unemployment

"Unemployment feeds upon itself," he asserted. "When great numbers of people stop spending because they don't have the money to buy, more factories are compelled to shut down and more millions are thrown out of work. Before long the downward spiral dumps the national economy into a recession. Our country has now suffered from a continuous succession of recessions—one after another almost every two years—and each time it becomes harder to climb out, each time the receding tide leaves a higher plateau of unemployment than the last."

The job displacement brought on by automation and improved production methods, coupled with the postwar population rise, Meany said, means that "in order merely to stand still our national economy must in the next 10 years create at least 3 million new jobs a year."

But the nation so far has failed to measure up to this need, he added, declaring:

"I am not blaming the bankers or the industrial leaders of our country. I certainly don't believe labor is at fault. The unemployment problem clearly is bigger than both of us. It will take government action to help provide an effective long-range solution."

Basis for 35-Hour Drive

The absence of such government action, through the failure of Congress to enact the program of the Kennedy Administration to move the economy forward, compelled labor to "take whatever steps it can on its own initiative to make more jobs available to more people by spreading the amount of work that is available," Meany said.

"And we are going to work for the election of a new Congress next November that will be willing to reduce the statutory 40-hour week to 35 hours, without loss of pay, so that non-union workers can share the benefits," he declared.

He called on American workers to "live up to their responsibility" by registering and voting in the November elections, thus helping "to give the next Congress a mandate for action and progress."

U.S. Workers Urged to Advance 'Even Faster' on Organizing Front

By David L. Perlman

Seattle—Delegates to the Government Employes convention, representing 50 percent more members than the union had at its last convention two years ago, were urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to move even faster on the organizing front to "take full advantage" of the union recognition policy of a "friendly Administration."

Meany also called on the AFGE to play a larger role in labor's voter registration drive—which he emphasized does not come under the Hatch Act's ban on partisan political action by federal workers.

When unions spend their money to encourage members to vote, "they are contributing to democracy," Meany declared. There is nothing in the Hatch Act, he said, which prevents a local union from "spending its last dollar" if necessary to help get out the vote. Millions throughout the world, he asserted, would gladly "give everything they own for the right to vote for the people who govern them."

In an opening report, AFGE Pres. James A. Campbell termed the issuance of Pres. Kennedy's executive order on employe-management relations last January the start of "a new era" in the government service.

He hailed as a milestone the attainment by the union of the 100,000 mark in membership early this summer and said the total has now climbed to 109,000—a gain of more than 35,000 in two years.

A pilot project in which AFL-CIO organizers worked with members of the AFGE field staff and a volunteer committee of members helped develop new techniques in white collar organizing, Campbell said.

Delegates also heard:

- Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) predict that Congress will vote federal employes a bigger pay raise than the Administration had proposed—and that Pres. Kennedy will sign the bill.
- Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) pledge support for legislation to correct any deficiencies in the government's union-management relations policy so as "to bring collective bargaining closer to reality."
- Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., term the Administration's union recognition and collective bargaining policy the "biggest forward stride in 50 years."

Under "the new ground rules," he said, unions of federal workers will no longer have to tolerate a "papa knows best" attitude "in any level of management."

While the AFGE's full legislative program was to be acted on later in the convention, the opening session voted unanimously to wire key congressional leaders urging enactment this session of a pay raise bill, a boost in the pensions of retired employes, authorization for employes to purchase additional life insurance under the government's group program, and optional retirement after 30 years of service regardless of age.

Campbell, who has headed the AFGE since 1951, was scheduled to retire at the close of the convention, and a field of four declared candidates was in the race as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Delegates also were to elect a secretary-treasurer.

Kennedy Salutes Labor Educators

Dusseldorf, Germany—The opportunity to develop mental disciplines or to learn a new skill is a key to the new life millions of people in the developing nations "so urgently seek," U.S. Pres. Kennedy said in a message to the meeting here of the Intl. Federation of Workers Educational Associations.

"For working men and women in the world's industrial community," he said, "their opportunity lies in strengthening their education or in improving their skills. Education frees man from his individual limitations, while it assures the society of men that they may live together in freedom. The power of the mind to reflect and to deliberate frees us from those who would impose doctrine or ideology and inhibit the rights of self-expression."

Liberal Amendments Rejected:

Battered Tax Bill Passed by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

corporations and of citizens living abroad.

● An amendment by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) to restore a major part of the House-approved provision for the advance withholding of federal taxes due on dividend and interest payments to investors.

The Gore amendment was termed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "essential to tax equity and to prevent the export of jobs of American workers."

In a telegram to all members of the Senate, Meany said the Finance Committee provision "continues the practice of subsidizing overseas investment" through tax incentives, thus "cutting exports and eliminating U.S. jobs." The Gore amendment, he said, would "remove the tax incentive."

The Smathers bill also was strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO. In a letter to all Senate members, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller charged it would "open up new loopholes" in the revenue laws "in the guise of providing equity."

Special Relief 'Wrong'

It was "especially wrong," he declared, to grant "tax relief to a special group" when Congress next year is expected to undertake a comprehensive tax reform proposal.

In its final form the Senate bill loosened the House measure's restrictions on tax deductions for lavish business entertainment expenses.

It knocked out the House section providing for taxation of foreign earnings, although retaining taxation of such earnings when acquired by "tax haven" operations through "sales" subsidiaries abroad.

It included House provisions allowing tax credits for certain business investment in new machines and plants—a section opposed by labor—even though these provisions were opposed by conservative Finance Committee Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.).

It included a section, already approved by the House but opposed by labor, permitting corporations and businessmen to deduct as business expenses the cost of lobbying for or against proposed legislation of "direct interest."

Only two substantial modifications were made in the Finance Committee bill. One came when Kerr accepted an amendment by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) to eliminate tax exemption for foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations that sell 10 percent or more of foreign production in exports back to the United States.

The other came with approval of an amendment by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) knocking out tax exemption on a corporation's expenses in giving employes and stockholders information on pending legislation.

Kerr Leadership Holds

Conservative Republican and Democratic lines generally held tight under Kerr's leadership against all other amendments.

The Gore amendment, to restore the Administration proposals on taxation of foreign earnings except in underdeveloped countries, was beaten 58-to-30.

The amendment was supported by Democrats, 30-28, but opposed by all 32 Republican senators voting.

The Hartke amendment would have restored the House-approved tax withholding plan on dividend and interest payments, with an exemption for interest and dividends paid by banks and savings and loan companies. It failed on a 69-20 vote.

Ohio COPE Endorses DiSalle for New Term

Columbus, Ohio — The Ohio AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has endorsed Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D) for re-election.

The state COPE also endorsed Democratic candidates for Congress in 18 of Ohio's 23 districts on the basis of recommendations from district COPE groups. Remaining endorsements are to be announced after consultation with local organizations.

No endorsements were made in the contests for U.S. senator and congressman-at-large.

CAMPAIGN MANAGER for Lieut. Gov. Karl F. Rolvaag (left), Democratic-Farmer-Labor candidate for governor of Minnesota, is Charles E. Bannister (right), president of the Duluth AFL-CIO. They are shown at a White House meeting with Pres. Kennedy in February, when they successfully sought to have the food stamp plan extended to recession-hit Duluth and the Iron Ranges.

United Garment Union Backs 35-Hour Drive

Evansville, Ind.—An increase in membership, number of locals and financial strength since the last convention in 1957 was reported by officers of the United Garment Workers at the 27th general convention here.

Evansville, Ind., Local 366 and Mt. Vernon, Ind., Local 193 were joint hosts to the convention, which in five days of meetings amended the constitution to meet legal requirements and re-elected Pres. Joseph P. McCurdy and six other general executive board members for five years. Also returned to office as general auditor was Marie Bailey, South Bend, Ind.

The delegates paid tribute to the union's retiring secretary-treasurer, Miss E. M. Hogan, who nominated Catherine Peters of Michigan City, Ind., as her successor. Miss Peters was elected without opposition.

The convention called for renewed organizing efforts in the needle trades and went on record as favoring a 35-hour work week, a federal wage minimum of $1.50 an hour, and legislation looking toward higher standards of occupational safety and equal pay for equal work.

Also adopted were resolutions favoring repeal of state right-to-work laws and opposing the "competition of cheap foreign-made goods."

The convention was addressed by Pres. John E. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers; Sec.-Treas. Arthur Gildea of the Brewery Workers; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Pres. Dallas W. Sells of the Indiana State AFL-CIO; Executive Vice Pres. Stanley L. Johnson of the Illinois State AFL-CIO; and Pres. Edmund Tobin of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

NLRB Upsets 'Outside' Gate Picket Ban

The National Labor Relations Board, formally reversing a decision of the Eisenhower-era board, has dismissed an unfair labor practice complaint involving union picketing of a plant gate reserved for employes of "outside" contractors.

Following guidelines laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court, which itself reversed an appellate court order and remanded the case for additional fact-finding, a three-man NLRB panel has ruled that the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers were within their legal rights in picketing the "contractors'" gate during a 1958 strike at the Appliance Park plant of the General Electric Co. near Louisville, Ky.

The picketing was lawful, the board held, because the work being done by contractors' employes who used Gate 3A was related to GE's "normal operations" and formerly had been done by GE employes. It included repairing roads, installing shower rooms and enlarging a ventilating system.

The decision was made by NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown.

The Supreme Court ruled in May 1961 that the picketing was lawful primary activity unless certain specified conditions existed. The board now has found that the conditions did not exist at Appliance Park. They were:

● The work done by the men who use the gate must be unrelated to the firm's normal operations.

● The work done must be of a kind that, if done when the employer was engaged in its regular operations, would make it necessary to curtail the operations.

Defunct Union Held No Bar To New Talks

● A Butte, Mont., firm committed an unfair labor practice, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled, when it refused to bargain with Operating Engineers Local 375 on the excuse that it had a valid contract with a defunct unaffiliated union whose members had voted to join Local 375.

The board's general rule entitles newly certified unions to 12 months free of interference from rivals but the rule cannot be applied in unusual circumstances such as those in the Butte case, the board decided in a 3-2 vote.

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown ruled that Rocky Mountain Phosphates, Inc., was well-informed of a change in bargaining agent and could not have had a "good faith" doubt about Local 375's majority status. To hold otherwise would "penalize" employes for exercising their right to select a bargaining representative, they said. Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom, dissenting, said the ruling will "undermine the efficacy" of NLRB certifications.

'Independent' Dissolved

An "independent" union was certified by the board in 1960 and was dissolved after months of futile negotiations on a first contract. The workers voted to dissolve the independent, to designate Local 375 as bargaining representative and to transfer the independent's treasury to Local 375.

The results were posted on the plant bulletin board and management was notified by letter.

9-8-62

Bias Fighters List Keys to Drive on Hate

Primary emphasis on "compliance and enforcement activities" was reaffirmed by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity as the key to its drive against discrimination.

The committee, in reaffirming its policy approach, declared that there must be recognition of the fact that "enforcement and persuasion are both essential and indivisible parts of a total program."

The committee also received a report by Theodore W. Kheel, New York attorney and former president of the National Urban League, urging the appointment of a full-time executive vice chairman as "operating head" of the committee, a more aggressive public relations program and a more adequate follow-up of Plans for Progress.

Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg announced after the meeting that AFL-CIO unions and the committee are developing "Union Programs for Fair Practices."

Present plans, said Goldberg, vice chairman of the committee, call for signing of joint statements by union presidents and the committee later this year. The programs would essentially cover the major principles set out in the AFL-CIO civil rights resolution adopted at the 1961 convention.

Labor's Lines of Communication Urged to Build Freedom in World

(Continued from Page 1)

"It is no idle cliche to say that freedom itself is dependent largely on the growth and health of free trade unions throughout the world," he maintained. "It is the harsh lesson of history that the first target of dictatorship — whether of the right or of the left — is the leadership of the union movement.

"But the converse is also true. Where a truly free union of workers exists and takes its proper role in the affairs of each nation, individual freedom is extended and enhanced in almost direct proportion to the strength of that union movement."

Warns on Expectations

In today's world struggle between liberty and despotism, he emphasized, "it is the labor movement that holds the real balance of power," and it must provide "both the inspirational leadership and the technical help" required for the development of strong unions.

"Most important," Knight continued, "we must not expect that in a newly liberated nation, or in a nation just touching the fringes of the 20th Century, trade unions will either rapidly or automatically reach the level of sophistication that our unions have developed.

"We must be charitable when we see evidences of nationalism taking precedence over unionism, for we have had that in our own history. And we must understand that the temptations available to new trade union leaders are perhaps even greater than those which tried our own early leaders.

"Inevitably there will be these very few leaders who will succumb, but we must be mature enough to accept these and other setbacks and go on to build anew, until a firm and solid foundation is laid under every union in the world."

Elliott, discussing mainly the U.S. domestic economy, also stressed the "increasing interdependence" of the two nations.

"I am happy to say that this concept is seldom challenged in America today," he said. "We have our quarrels over specific programs, but American isolationism, which was so formidable a force only two decades ago, has virtually dissolved.

"Our people now recognize what the labor movement has known from the beginning, that the partnership of free nations does not begin or end with a shooting war but must be maintained and strengthened, year after year, in the endless war against tyranny and oppression."

He told the TUC delegates that the AFL-CIO is "worried" about the U. S. economy because it has not grown fast enough to create full employment or to open up new jobs as old ones are wiped out by automation and technological change. Even in the "most unlikely event" that Congress should approve the economic measures the AFL-CIO has proposed, he added, "we are afraid the solution would not be a permanent one."

It is for that reason, Elliott explained, that the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted to campaign for the 35-hour week without a cut in take-home pay.

"We are convinced that this fundamental change is essential," he said, "if, in the long run, there are going to be enough jobs for a growing population in an increasingly automated industrial world."

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Nixon Recruits Employers To Swing Worker Votes

Panel Urges Aerospace Union Shop

By Eugene A. Kelly

Los Angeles — The Machinists and the Auto Workers have set a new deadline of Sept. 22 for a strike of 100,000 aerospace workers and called a joint meeting of union negotiators here Sept. 15 to make strike preparations.

The action came as a presidential panel recommended settlement terms, including a union shop at each of the four firms involved—North American, Ryan Aeronautical, Lockheed and General Dynamics - Convair—subject to a two-thirds vote of approval by the workers involved.

Spokesmen for the IAM and the UAW expressed disappointment at the wage increase recommendations but agreed to use the proposals "as a basis for negotiations directed toward speedy settlement."

Negotiations nevertheless appeared deadlocked after bargaining sessions requested by the panel. An IAM leader said there has been no progress in talks and, "unless something changes, there will be an aerospace strike Sept. 22." UAW Regional Dir. Paul Schrade said no further meetings are scheduled although the union is willing to "meet any time to bring about an honorable settlement."

The three-man board appointed by Pres. Kennedy July 21 recommended, in addition to the union shop, general wage increases following the settlement reached by the two unions in mid-July with Douglas Aircraft Co.—5 to 8 cents an hour retroactive to July 23, 1962; another 6-8 cents in 1963, and an additional 6-9 cents in the final year of a three-year contract.

The report of the Aerospace Board was made by Dr. George W. Taylor, chairman; Ralph T. Seward and Charles C. Killingsworth. All are veteran arbiters and conciliators.

They said that after their recommendations were made to the parties, three companies agreed to resume talks and to bargain on all the issues, including the union shop, but that Lockheed "held to its fixed position" against a union-shop clause. As of Sept. 10 the parties were deadlocked again, the board reported.

The board's union-shop formula is this:

- The issue is to be settled by a vote of the employes in each bargaining unit, with a two-thirds majority of those voting required to validate a union shop agreement.
- The vote to be on acceptance or rejection of a clause requiring,

(Continued on Page 3)

STAN MUSIAL, veteran star of the St. Louis Cardinals, recently became the first outsider ever elected to honorary membership in the St. Louis AFL-CIO Labor Council. Musial received his delegate's card and a plaque at Labor Day ceremonies at Busch Stadium. Left to right are Missouri State AFL-CIO Pres. John I. Rollings, St. Louis Labor Council Sec.-Treas. Oscar A. Ehrhardt, and Pres. Joseph P. Clark. The double-header was dedicated to union labor and Musial came through with a two-run homer.

Asks Backdoor Aid In Plants, Offices

San Francisco—An attempt to recruit employer support in a "back-door" campaign of propagandizing workers politically is being used in Richard M. Nixon's campaign for governor of California.

Nixon, the former Vice President who was defeated for President in 1960 by John F. Kennedy, is seeking a comeback this year as Republican candidate for governor against Democratic incumbent Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

The Nixon attempt to approach workers through their employers is rated by observers here and in Washington as one of the most audacious efforts at political "payroll propaganda" since 1936. In that year, hundreds of thousands of factory workers were subjected to employer - circulated campaign leaflets, stuffed in their pay envelopes, denouncing Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's newly - enacted Social Security Act.

Thomas L. Pitts, executive secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO, has labeled the Nixon project "a totally immoral and vicious attempt to win votes by economic intimidation."

The documented Nixon for Governor Committee's "back-door" effort to get worker votes for the Republican nominee with the surreptitious assistance of company executives includes these features:

- An appeal to executives to "pick out one or more" employes willing to help form pro-Nixon "Win in November" groups in company offices and industrial plants."
- An apparent agreement by the executives to provide names and addresses of workers, so that the management - selected "volunteer" pro-Nixon employe groups will have "the opportunity of mailing Nixon literature to the homes of all fellow employes."
- An assurance to businessmen that their role in setting up the "volunteer" pro-Nixon groups of employes will not be revealed.

(Continued on Page 5)

New York Teachers Win Pact

New York—The United Federation of Teachers has reached an agreement with the New York Board of Education on an initial contract giving 40,000 teachers numerous improvements in benefits and a union grievance procedure with binding arbitration.

UFT Pres. Charles Cogen said the contract, agreed to after eight months of bargaining, is the first of its kind in a metropolitan school system and represents "a victory for teachers everywhere" because it will stimulate other teacher locals to press for union-negotiated agreements.

Cogen and 11 other members of the UFT negotiating committee will recommend approval to the union board of delegates and to union members who will vote approval or rejection in a referendum to be completed Sept. 26.

Negotiators for the union and the board initialed the seven-page agreement and, Cogen said, the Superintendent of Schools has agreed to recommend it for implementation later this month.

Incorporated into the pact are salaries and budget increases approved by the board last June 21. The schedule for the school year just begun provides a minimum

(Continued on Page 3)

Zelenko Defeated in N. Y.:

Mrs. Bridges Loses In New Hampshire

New Hampshire Republicans turned down a bid by Mrs. Doloris Bridges, widow of the late Sen. Styles Bridges, for nomination to her husband's four-year unexpired term, and knocked out Gov. Wesley Powell, onetime Bridges protege, who was seeking an unprecedented third term.

In Georgia, Democrats in the 5th Dist. (Atlanta) forced nine-term Rep. James C. Davis into a runoff primary Sept. 26, and in the statewide contest smashed the comeback hopes of former Gov. Marvin Griffin, self-styled bitter-end segregationist.

GOP Rep. Perkins Bass beat Mrs. Bridges and two other opponents, interim Sen. Maurice J. Murphy, Jr., who was appointed by Powell, and Rep. Chester Merrow. Mrs. Bridges, citing the narrowness of the Bass plurality, indicated she might seek a recount, but the results were expected to stand up.

Powell was defeated for the GOP nomination by State Rep. John Pillsbury, whose victory ended Powell's hope for strengthened state political power and possible national attention.

In Georgia, where Democrats voted for the first time in half a century without a unit rule giving voters in small counties greater influence than city voters, Griffin was swamped by State Sen. Carl E. Sanders, a moderate on race issues.

Davis, a power in Congress because of his seniority, trailed slightly behind a young Atlanta lawyer, Charles L. Weltner, but two minor candidates got sufficient votes to require the runoff two weeks later.

A few days earlier in New York, Rep. Herbert Zelenko, a Democrat running without Liberal Party endorsement, was beaten for renomination by Rep. William Fitts Ryan. Ryan and Zelenko were put into the same district by a reapportionment law

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IBEW Urged To Step Up Job Training

By John M. Barry

Montreal—A two-level approach to the challenges of the space age — through collective bargaining and education—was emphasized by Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in his keynote address to the IBEW's 27th Convention here.

To meet those challenges "we must study and train, and train some more," Freeman told the 2,500 delegates.

"The future belongs to those who prepare for it," he declared.

In calling for renewed stress on the training aspects of the union's program, the IBEW president expressed pride in the number of members already engaged in skill-

(Continued on Page 10)

August Rise in Employment Fails To Match Seasonal Expectations

The number of workers on non-farm payrolls and in manufacturing failed to increase in line with seasonal expectations in August and the workweek declined two-tenths of an hour on a seasonally adjusted basis, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The department's detailed report on employment and unemployment showed an increase of 225,000 in August in non-farm employment as against an anticipated increase of 300,000. This resulted in a drop in the seasonally adjusted number of non-farm payroll workers from July to August and a similar drop in production workers on manufacturing payrolls.

The workweek, which was expected to rise slightly between July and August, remained unchanged. Applying the yardstick of seasonal variation, it dropped from 40.4 hours in July to 40.2 hours in August.

The detailed report followed by a week the department's announcement that the jobless rate jumped from 5.3 percent of the labor force in July to 5.8 percent in August, the sharpest rise in 20 months. The department had anticipated a 450,000 drop in unemployment in August but the jobless declined by only 86,000 to 3.9 million.

Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, the department's manpower expert, in reply to queries said he expected the unemployment rate would average between 5 and 5.5 percent for the rest of the year.

In another report the Labor Department announced that the number of major industrial areas with 6 percent or more unemployment dipped from 48 in July to 47 in August, bringing this category to the lowest since the summer of 1960.

There were three changes in the

(Continued on Page 4)

MISS UNION MAID honors in the contest sponsored by the Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York went to Louise DiPaola (seated), a member of Retail Clerks Local 888 and an employe of the E. J. Korvette store in Scarsdale, N. Y. Her maids-in-waiting are, from left, Michele Evans of the New York Newspaper Guild; Alice Dipp of Ladies' Garment Workers' Local 22, and Gloria Jean Forastiero of Office Employes Local 153.

Mill Closing Threats Cited:

TWUA Challenges Burlington On 3d NLRB Election in Year

Threats by Burlington Industries, Inc., to close a mill if a union won an election have led, for the third time in a little over a year, to a union petition asking the National Labor Relations Board to set aside the results of the votes.

The latest such petition was filed by the Textile Workers Union of America on the ground that management interference made a fair election impossible at the Vinton, Va., weaving mill of the nation's largest textile chain.

The interference, Dir. Boyd E. Payton of the TWUA's upper South division said, included talks by supervisors to every worker about the possibility of the mill closing; posting on a company bulletin board, under glass, of a picture of a closed mill entwined by weeds and cobwebs bearing a caption, "Don't Let This Happen Here"; and promises of a special party and a picnic if the union was defeated. The union lost, 182-226, and the celebrations were held.

"They really threw the book at us this time," said Payton. "It was a thorough brainwashing."

The company tactics that smashed union organizing attempts at two other Burlington plants have been cited earlier by both the union and NLRB attorneys in a court petition for an injunction to halt unfair labor practices. The election was held while the petition was pending in U.S. District Court and now, the union charges, all the warnings of illegal company actions have been borne out by the facts.

The NLRB and union charged Burlington interfered with its employes' legal rights by these actions:

- Mailing to all employes, posting copies on bulletin boards and reading to all workers a letter threatening "serious harm" to the firm if they became unionized.
- Telling employes directly and by radio and newspaper, in the weeks before the election, that the company had dropped plans to renovate a nearby plant because of the union organizing drive at Vinton.
- Intimidating workers through the actions of 14 supervisors, who called employes into their offices, questioned them about union activities or sympathies; threatened them with plant closing and discharge, and requested them to report to the company all union activities.

Charges against the company were filed by the TWUA July 6, followed by the NLRB's petition for an injunction in August. The election was held Aug. 31.

The Burlington record also covers the closing of a large woolen mill at Rossville, Ga., after the Allied Industrial Workers won an election in mid-1961, and the layoff of 1,700 workers. Unfair practice charges were filed and management agreed to pay $150,000 to the laid-off workers.

Shortly after the Rossville plant closed, employes of an affiliated plant at nearby Cleveland, Tenn., were reminded of the plant-closing danger so effectively, TWUA charged, that they voted against the union in another election. An NLRB examiner has recommended that this election be set aside and that Burlington be ordered to stop interfering.

TWUA also has cited its experience in organizing two Adler Hosiery mills owned by Burlington in Cincinnati. Shortly after the NLRB held a hearing to determine if an election should be held, management laid off the workers and shipped the machinery to another plant in the South.

The union urged the NLRB to move for a federal injunction, but the agency said it did not have sufficient evidence of a law violation.

Burlington Industries Hit on Long Record

Burlington Industries, hit for unfair labor practices at its Cleveland, Tenn., plant in a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner's report, has had until recently an almost unbroken record of success in avoiding contractual relations with unions, according to John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the Textile Workers Union of America.

He cited this record:

TWUA has won at least 18 elections in Burlington plants over a 15-year period but has been able to get only one signed contract—in a ribbon plant that was later liquidated.

When TWUA won an election in 1939 at a Burlington plant in Covington, Va., the company moved part of the operation to Statesville, N. C. The Covington mill remained empty until 1942 when these things happened: TWUA won a new election, the employer dismantled some of the recently installed machinery and packed it for shipping. The union tried for two years to negotiate a contract while 90 looms stood idle, and ultimately the mill was abandoned.

TWUA has appealed to the courts and the NLRB to halt plant closings where the company appeared to be evading its bargaining responsibilities. Two courts refused to take that action. The NLRB ordered severance pay in a Rossville, Ga., case.

Edelman listed one exception to past Burlington practices: Burlington took over unionized cotton mills a few months ago in two southern states and has been dealing normally with two unions that had contracts there.

Labor Dept. Approves Retraining Projects

The Labor Dept. has announced approval of 70 job retraining projects in 11 states—the first fruits of the Manpower Development & Training Act passed by Congress last March. An additional 107 projects have been given preliminary approval.

Acting Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said the 177 projects are expected to provide training in 51 needed skills for 8,113 persons living in 89 areas of heavy unemployment. Additional proposals thus far submitted by states would, if approved, boost the number of trainees by more than 4,000.

Funds for the labor-backed program—$70 million for the current fiscal year, a 30 percent slash in the amount authorized—were only recently made available in an appropriations bill. Congressional delay in voting the money set back the start of the program from its anticipated July 1 date.

"This is an extremely important attack on the nation's unemployment, especially long-term unemployment," Wirtz said. "This is not going to be training for training's sake. It is training with a purpose. Before any project is approved, there must be a reasonable assurance that there will be a job waiting for the worker when he completes his training."

The program, he added, is designed to qualify for employment "persons who could not be expected to obtain full-time jobs with their present skills."

Pennsylvania had 31 projects in the first group followed by Michigan with 11 and Maryland with seven. Other states represented are Indiana, Wisconsin, Colorado, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas. Training given covers a wide range of occupations including auto mechanic, draftsman, welder, office machine repairman, operating room technician, stenographer and salesman.

Unemployed trainees who are heads of households and have at least three years of previous work experience are entitled to allowances equal to either the average unemployment benefit in the trainee's state or the amount of unemployment compensation he would receive if he were not in training—whichever is higher.

Benefits can be paid for up to a year of retraining. Additional transportation and subsistence allowances may be paid workers accepted for training outside of their home communities.

Under the three-year program Congress authorized, the federal government will pay the full cost of the retraining until June 30, 1964. Thereafter the states must pay half the cost.

The law gives the Labor Dept. responsibility for determining the occupations in which training shall be given, choosing the trainees and helping to place them in jobs after they have completed their training. The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare arranges with the states and communities for the actual training.

Free Labor Institute Fills Education Post

Sam Haddad, a Pennsylvania state mediator since 1960 and formerly president of a 1,500-member local of the Steelworkers in New Castle, Pa., has been named education director of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

COPE Leaflets Set For Distribution

Two new register-and-vote leaflets are now available for mass distribution by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Looking for Your Voice? is Publication No. 124 and deals primarily with registration. Publication No. 125, A Brighter Future, accentuates voting, though both deal with both subjects. They may be ordered by number from COPE at 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. There is no charge for the leaflets in any quantity.

USWA Wins 21 Cents In Copper Settlement

Salt Lake City—A strike-averting agreement reached recently by the Steelworkers and Kennecott Copper Corp. will bring contract benefits of more than 21 cents an hour, according to union estimate, to 2,700 workers in seven Utah and Arizona locals.

A new two-year contract, reached as the union was preparing to walk out, is retroactive to July 1 for clerical, technical, maintenance and production workers covered by USWA contracts.

Michael J. Soldren and Orville Larson headed the union bargainers. They said the biggest single gain is a company agreement to pay the cost of all employe contributions for insurance, health and welfare benefits, including Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage. All retirees will get the same medical benefits as workers, plus life insurance coverage.

The contract also provides for wage hikes of 6 cents an hour this year, and another 6 cents next July 1; pay increment increases of one-eighth cent an hour per year between job classes; elimination of wage inequities between the Utah and Arizona divisions; an inequity increase for groups of workers at Hayden and Ray, Ariz., and a uniform sick leave plan covering all USWA-represented workers.

Negotiations have started on a first agreement between the USWA and the Anaconda Co. for the Anaconda, Mont., installation.

TRADE UNION EDUCATION was the central topic of a three-day training conference for 25 presidents and education committee chairmen of Minnesota central labor bodies. Participants are shown above with the conference faculty, drawn largely from the State AFL-CIO and the labor education program of the University of Minnesota's Industrial Relations Center, which conducted the sessions.

Telegraphers Victims:

'Gang-Up' Charged In Railroad Strike

Leaders of five railroad operating unions have charged the industry with "ganging up" against the Railroad Telegraphers on strike against the Chicago & North Western Railway for a fair job-protection agreement.

Vowing that the "gang-up" will not succeed, the five officials quoted management spokesmen as saying the industry is "100 percent" behind the C&NW and saying the objective was against a "job freeze" of any kind.

The strike, which started Aug. 30, is not for a "job freeze," said Grand Chief Roy E. Davidson of the Locomotive Engineers and Presidents H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, W. P. Kennedy of the Trainmen, Neil P. Speirs of the Switchmen and Louis J. Wagner of the Conductors.

They said the strikers are seeking, instead, the type of protective agreement recently put into effect on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Negotiators for the Rail Telegraphers and railroad management moved their talks from Chicago to Washington at the request of Acting Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, who urged a prompt settlement.

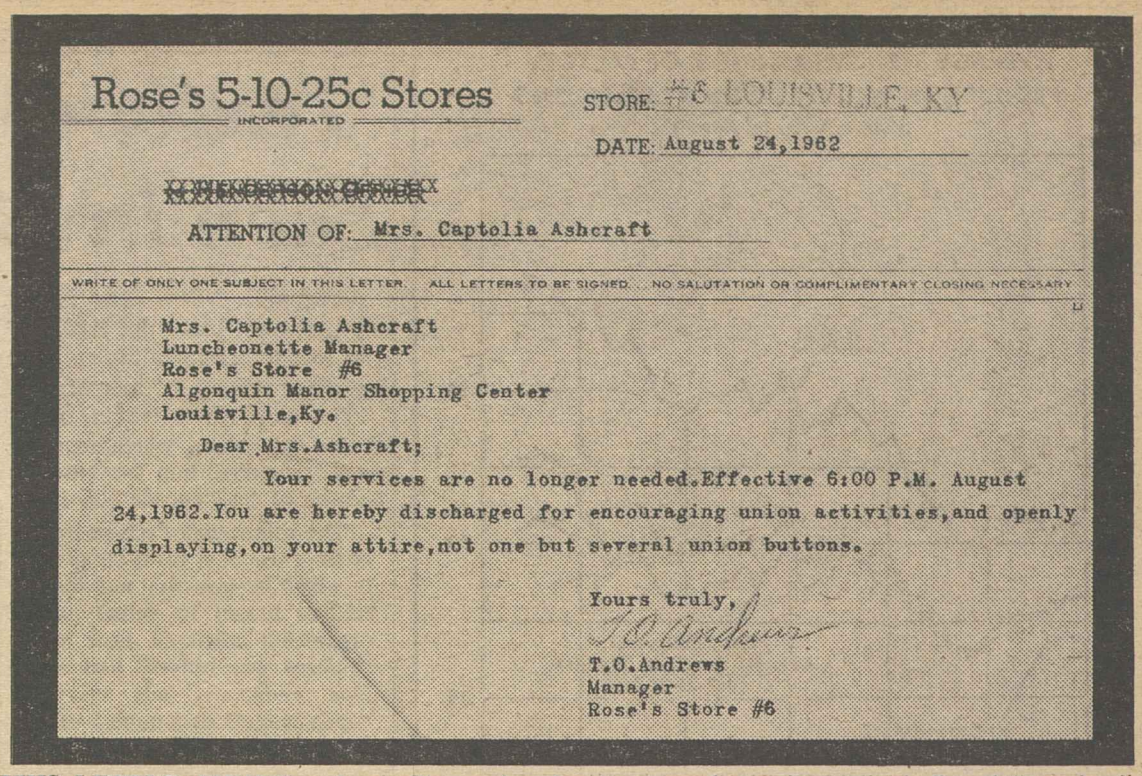
Pres. George E. Leighty of the Railroad Telegraphers said the union has agreed to settle for less than its original proposal and that management has at no time since the dispute began in 1957 actually submitted a definite offer to the union.

Charging that management has tried to "brainwash" shippers, the public and the press, Leighty said:

"We are not seeking veto power. We are not seeking a job freeze. We do not insist on retention of useless positions for employes who have no work to perform.

"Our union is seeking from the North Western the same kind of agreement it has on the Southern Pacific. This provides an orderly procedure and timing for job abolitions plus protective conditions for those adversely affected by job changes."

Rail unions will hold a public rally Sept. 19 at Manhattan Center, New York City, in support of their campaign against "devastating changes" in railroad working rules, and against managements' "merger mania." Speakers will include Gilbert, Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept.; Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), and Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks.



Rose's 5-10-25c Stores
INCORPORATED

STORE: #6 LOUISVILLE, KY
DATE: August 24,1962

ATTENTION OF: Mrs. Captolia Ashcraft

WRITE OF ONLY ONE SUBJECT IN THIS LETTER. ALL LETTERS TO BE SIGNED. NO SALUTATION OR COMPLIMENTARY CLOSING NECESSARY.

Mrs. Captolia Ashcraft
Luncheonette Manager
Rose's Store #6
Algonquin Manor Shopping Center
Louisville,Ky.

Dear Mrs.Ashcraft;

Your services are no longer needed.Effective 6:00 P.M. August 24,1962.You are hereby discharged for encouraging union activities,and openly displaying,on your attire,not one but several union buttons.

Yours truly,
T.O.Andrews
T.O.Andrews
Manager
Rose's Store #6

THIS LETTER FIRING a Louisville worker for "encouraging union activities" and "openly displaying union buttons" has been filed by the Retail Clerks with the National Labor Relations Board as evidence that a variety store committed an unfair labor practice. The letter was sent by the manager of a store the union was organizing.

Sept. 22 Deadline Set For Aerospace Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

as a condition of employment, that all employes seek union membership by tendering periodic dues and initiation fees or, in case of those with religious objections, an equivalent amount to a recognized charity or an appropriate employe benefit fund.

- The maintenance of membership provisions of current agreements to remain in effect until the vote, and will be continued if the union shop provision is not approved.
- The union-shop clause, if approved, will take effect at the end of the first payroll period following the election.

The board also recommended that unsettled economic issues be dealt with in collective bargaining, and that a layoff benefit plan now in effect be continued for the term of the new contract—provided that, effective as of last July 23, each company contribute 2 cents an hour to a fund to provide improved layoff benefits when the present plans terminate.

The Taylor board made supplemental recommendations on disputes between the unions and two other firms—Aerojet-General with the IAM and Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., with the UAW.

The same economic settlement formula was proposed as for the other firms. A union shop already is in effect, the board said, at Aerojet-General. State "right-to-work" laws prohibit the union shop in Texas and Georgia, and the board said that portion of its formula would not apply at Ling-Temco-Vought in Dallas, nor at Convair plants in Forth Worth or the Lockheed plant in Marietta, Ga.

The unions first set a strike deadline of July 22 at the four major aerospace firms but postponed it 60 days at Pres. Kennedy's request.

Earlier this year the IAM and the UAW, meeting to plan joint objectives, had agreed to make an all-out effort to get "catch up" raises for industry workers whose average wages are below the levels of other big industries, and a union shop.

The agreement with Douglas provides an agency shop, or a union shop if the agency shop is found to be illegal.

Anti-Union Firm Puts It In Writing

Louisville, Ky.—When management fires a worker for union activities, it rarely admits it. But the manager of Rose's Variety Store No. 6 here has put it in writing.

The evidence, in the form of a letter to Mrs. Captolia Ashcraft, has been filed by the Retail Clerks with the National Labor Relations Board along with a complaint that Manager T. O. Andrews committed an unfair labor practice by interfering with her right to join the Clerks and by discharging her for union activity.

The letter, dated Aug. 24, notified Mrs. Ashcraft as follows:

"Your services are no longer needed. Effective 6 p.m. Aug. 24, 1962. You are hereby discharged for encouraging union activities, and openly displaying, on your attire, not one but several union buttons."

The Rose chain, with headquarters in Henderson, N. C., has 151 stores in the South. When the Retail Clerks started organizing at two stores here, management raised wages 25 cents an hour and boosted the workweek from 36 hours to 40, according to Mrs. Nancy Von Bokern, RCIA representative.

Besides filing with the labor board, the union has proposed that management hold short courses for its supervisors—in labor law, letter writing and labor economics.

At issue in the NLRB case is Mrs. Ashcraft's employe status. The union claims she is a non-supervisory sales person, but Rose management asserts she was a luncheonette manager.

Landmark Contract Won by N.Y. Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

salary of $5,300 a year for beginning teachers at the bottom of the experience rating ladder up to a top of $9,970 in the 14th year, with a super-maximum for day academic and day vocational high teachers ranging from $6,575 to $10,445 for those serving 15 years or more.

The union said a few locals, in districts with less than 1,000 teachers, have written contracts providing union recognition as their principal benefit, but that none approaches the agreement here in comprehensiveness.

The UFT won exclusive representation rights for all teaching employes in a citywide referendum last December. Its victory followed several years of struggle to weld all teacher groups into one strong unit. That period of struggle included two walkouts by union teachers.

Principal benefits of the new agreement are:

- **The school board recognizes the union as the exclusive bargaining representative for classroom teachers.**
- **The board has agreed to allocate $6,023,942 from its budget for more teachers and teacher aides to reduce the teaching load, to provide fewer class periods and to reduce large-size classes.**
- **New aides will be provided in specified school divisions to relieve teachers of non-teaching clerical and "police" chores.**
- **Teachers in the elementary schools are guaranteed a duty-free lunch period of 50 minutes.**
- **Seniority shall govern in the employment of regular substitute teachers.**

Other benefits include improvements in sick pay, death benefits, sabbatical leave for study or rest, legal assistance for teachers in assault cases, and pay for injuries received in line of duty.

The contract contains a no-strike clause but the union said, in a statement mailed with a copy of the agreement to all teachers, that the prohibition is for one year only and "we have not renounced our right to take whatever action we deem to be most effective" in support of negotiations for a new contract when this agreement expires next June 30.

Stage Employes Convention Sets Organizing, Job Expansion Goals

Las Vegas, Nev.—Delegates to the 46th biennial convention of the Theatrical Stage Employes have launched an ambitious program of progress for the union and the industry to provide more employment opportunities for more members.

In the report of Pres. Richard F. Walsh to the 1,200 delegates here, great emphasis was placed on an organizational drive designed to bring all workers in theaters throughout the country under the IATSE banner. Another area explored at the parley is a plan to open the door to pension coverage for smaller locals in particular and to improve pension programs existing in the larger locals.

Walsh's report also referred to an industry anti-trust decree which he said is hurting motion picture theaters by placing roadblocks in the way of expansion, with resulting job curtailment. Walsh called upon the Dept. of Justice and the courts to give relief from judgments and interpretations growing out of charges of restrain of trade.

The report also covered such items as a new studio opened in Canada, membership of IATSE in the Council of Motion Picture Organizations, improved safety measures in the industry, recent labor laws and decisions, political action and a comprehensive report on regional activities. The convention is also expected to consider problems growing out of the practice of some producers making so-called "runaway films" abroad.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany lauded the union for its "splendid record in the entertainment industry" and expressed confidence that delegates could successfully meet new problems in the field.

He warned, however, that a much broader problem faced the entire labor movement and the country in the current international crisis. Labor, as the largest organization of private citizens in the country, has a deep responsibility to maintain our present type of democratic government, Meany declared.

"This does not mean we are satisfied, we will continue to press for better wages, better conditions and stronger job security," he said. But above all, labor must use all of its influence to see that the U.S. is kept "militarily strong enough to resist the type of Soviet aggression which threatens the entire world."

Labor must also fight, the AFL-CIO president said, to keep our space program moving "at any cost" and to keep the U.S. economy prosperous. This latter objective is lagging and "quick, aggressive action" is needed to meet the growing unemployment threat.

The best way to do this, Meany said, is to give the Administration a Congress it can work with, and toward this end he urged all-out labor political participation.

C. A. Kidwell Dies; Leader in Indiana

Washington, Ind.—Charles A. Kidwell, secretary-treasurer of the former Central Labor Union here for many years and holder of the same office in the Daviess County AFL-CIO from the time of merger until he retired in October 1960, died at the St. Paul Hermitage, Beech Grove, Ind. He was 82.

Ashbrook Retires From Boilermakers

Kansas City, Kan.—Earl B. Ashbrook, a veteran of more than 50 years of activity with the Boilermakers, has retired as the union's director of publications.

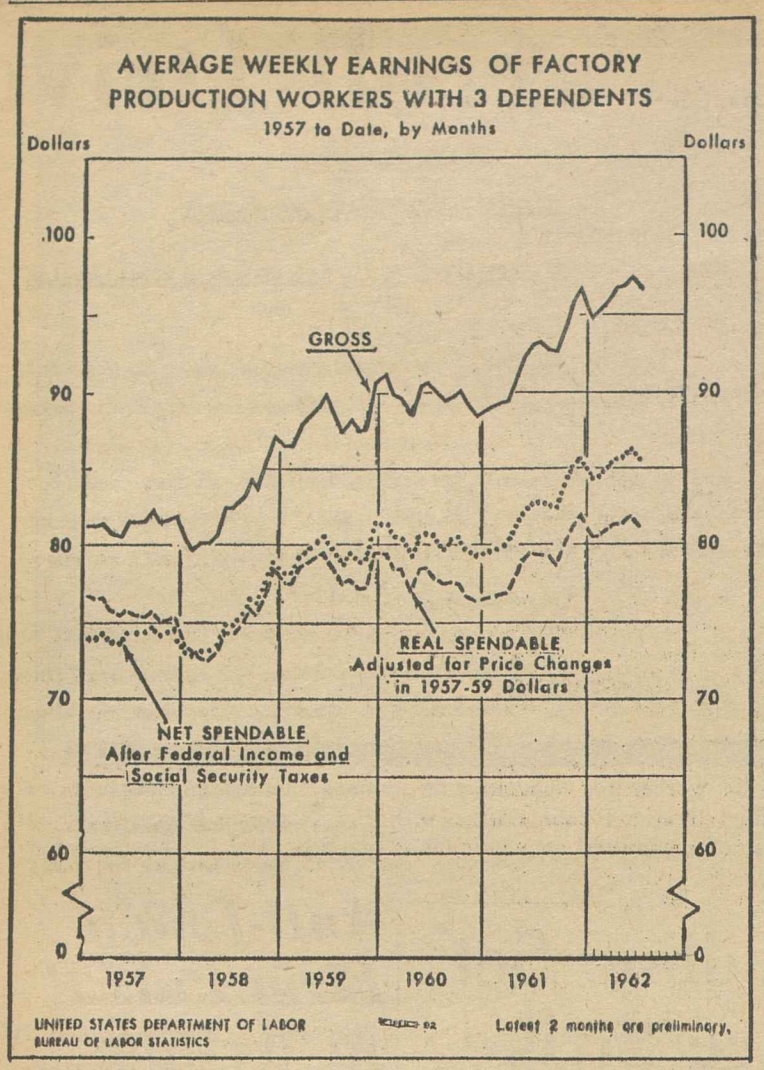
He became editor of the Boilermakers Journal in October 1948 and was named director of publications at the 1961 convention.

CWA Hits Hoffa Role in Raiding

The Communications Workers predicted overwhelming defeat of Teamster efforts to raid CWA members of the Western Electric installation unit, declaring that under "Hoffa leadership" the union fails to meet the "very minimum standards of decent American trade unionism."

The CWA executive board adopted unanimously a resolution charging that under the presidency of James R. Hoffa the Teamsters union is being destroyed.

"The Teamsters Union, under its present leadership" said the CWA board, "is guilty of repeated acts of attempted strike-breaking, unwarranted jurisdictional raiding and lack of decency, candor and trade union morality in its relations with members of the Teamsters union and of other unions."



TAKE-HOME PAY and purchasing power of factory production workers fell off between June and July, the Labor Dept. recently reported. The reasons: a reduced workweek, to some extent seasonal, and a rise in the cost of living. Take-home pay—gross earnings minus federal income and social security deductions—averaged $85.53 for a worker with three dependents and $77.86 for a worker without dependents; purchasing power or "real" spendable earnings totaled $81.07 and $73.80, respectively.

Job Increase in August Less Than Seasonal

(Continued from Page 1)

150 major areas measured: two moved from the 6 to 9 percent jobless range to from 3 to 6 percent—Newark, N. J., and Evansville, Ind. The Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., area moved to the 6 to 9 percent range.

The department's job report disclosed that overtime remained "relatively high" in August, averaging 2.8 hours per week, unchanged from July.

The monthly analysis noted that non-farm payroll employment has "shown virtually no change over the past three months," and that "trade, finance, service and government have been the principal contributors both to the over-the-year and the recovery-period gains" in employment.

Manufacturing employment, at 16.9 million in August, was still 200,000 short of pre-recession levels, Wolfbein noted, although 800,000 higher than at the trough of the 1960-61 recession.

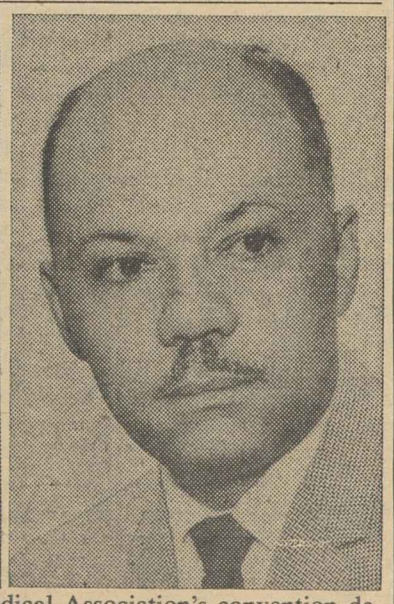
He ascribed the drop in hours on a seasonally adjusted basis to the decline in workweeks in steel and auto. In automobile production the workweek dropped a full hour from July to August due to model changeovers and a decline in production. The workweek in steel dropped two-tenths of an hour to 39.2, continuing a gradual trend downward.

Average hourly earnings dropped 2 cents an hour to $2.37.

Pre-Tax Profits Up

In contrast to the jobs report, Commerce Sec. Luther Hodges told a news conference that corporate profits before taxes had increased in the second quarter of the year to a seasonally adjusted rate of $50.9 billion. The record for the quarter was set in 1959 at $51.5 billion.

A report on profits from the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission for manufacturing companies showed a 16 percent increase after taxes in the second quarter of 1962 over the first quarter. This report also placed the spring months as second best in history, topped only by the second quarter of 1959.



KEY ROLES in the National Medical Association's convention decision to support health care for the aged under social security financing were played by Dr. John A. Kenney, Jr., left, president of the NMA, and Dr. Kenneth W. Clement, president-elect of the nationwide organization of Negro physicians.

IBEW Wins Arbitration:

'Textbook' of Anti-Unionism Seen in Mississippi Case

Greenville, Miss.—The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers recently won an arbitrator's ruling that the Mississippi Power & Light Co. here discriminated against an employe when it transferred him to another town for accepting re-election as president of the Greenville AFL-CIO and for assisting other unions in their organizing drives.

The employe is Robert E. Thompson, electric meterman for 13 years at Greenville and then at Jackson, Miss., where management transferred him last Nov. 20 because of his "outside activities."

The arbitrator's decision came at the close of a two-year period in which businessmen and industrialists fought to defeat union organizing attempts here with "citizens committees" and sizeable newspaper ads carrying "open letters" denouncing union representatives as "outsiders" working to prevent industry from moving into Greenville.

Although the union won, the community and company harassment of Thompson and of union organizing efforts is rated by observers as almost a textbook example of the devices used in some southern areas to coerce and intimidate local workers who are potential union members.

Thompson is a member of IBEW Local 985. One of the power company officials—J. M. Hinds, manager of the Greenville division—was active as president of the Industrial Foundation of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce, a central anti-union group.

Company Blamed

Said Howard W. Wissner of Tulane University, chairman of the arbitration board which settled the dispute when the IBEW invoked the arbitration section of its contract with the utility:

"The company's action in transferring Thompson interjected the company into the controversy on the side of the anti-union forces."

By its actions, the arbiter found, management violated IBEW contract sections providing that it would not interfere with the free choice or the actions of any employe in union matters and would carry out in good faith "the spirit as well as the letter" of the agreement, especially the "company's commitments as to no discrimination."

Wissner ruled that Thompson should be reinstated to his former position and compensated for extra expenses such as rent, telephone and auto mileage between Greenville and Jackson. Management has complied with the ruling.

The arbiter's report cited this background:

In mid-1960 the Mississippi State AFL-CIO and local union officials decided to revive the Central Labor Union at Greenville. Thompson was elected by his union, IBEW Local 985, to serve as a delegate and then was chosen as president of the city central body.

The anti-union campaign soon began raging, Thompson was first warned about his activities, then was given the transfer order.

Ads assailing unions and "outsiders" were printed in the Delta Democrat-Times, Greenville, on 10 dates between May 16, 1960, and Nov. 5, 1961. During that period the unions lost three representation elections.

A full-page 1960 ad, addressed to the employes of the Mosco Screw Co., urged:

Signed by 250

"VOTE NO . . . and bring 1,000 new factory jobs to Greenville in the next 12 months. If you vote 'Yes' you can kiss them goodbye.

"Industries move South to escape union pressures. Let's keep Greenville a good place in which to live and work."

Names of more than 250 individuals and business firms were appended. They included the Delta Department Store, Greenville Lumber Co., Greenville Studebaker Co., the Washington County Savings & Loan Co.

The union lost the 1960 election but another union won, 63-32, two years later.

Another ad, with 460 names of "fellow citizens," ran in the Democrat-Times shortly before employes of the U.S. Gypsum Co. voted against union representation. It made these assertions:

"Industries are leaving the North to escape the practices of . . . unions . . . The union can give Gypsum employes nothing but false promises and propaganda for which they are charged dues and high assessments . . . Vote NO on Friday and guarantee a better living."

The Atkins Saw division of Borg-Warner Industries, which moved from Indianapolis into a new plant leased by the community, proclaimed in a half-page ad printed Oct. 22, 1961, that in June 1960 the people of Greenville invited Atkins Saw to come here, that 500 people "now have steady work at wages and with benefits as good as any in Greenville."

It warned that "now Greenville is faced with a new challenge from an invasion by a group of OUTSIDERS." It signed itself "Atkins Saw, a Greenville industry."

In an election at Atkins last May, employes voted for the Steelworkers, 151-140, with 28 votes challenged by the union.

Delaney Dies; Head of Operating Engineers

Westport, Conn.—Joseph J. Delaney, president of the Operating Engineers, died of a heart attack at his summer home here. He was 65.

A member of his union since 1919, he helped organize New York Local 15 in 1920 and was its business agent for nearly 40 years. He was elected a general vice president of the union in 1940, secretary-treasurer in 1957, and president in 1958 following the resignation of William E. Maloney.

A resident of the Bronx in New York, he also was an outstanding figure in local and state labor circles and was a vice president of the former New York State Federation of Labor from 1939 until the State AFL-CIO was established. He was a lifetime friend of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In a wire to Sec.-Treas. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, Meany and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler hailed the "exceptional loyalty and dedication of Pres. Delaney to the ideals of the working man" and declared his loss both to the union and the labor movement will be felt greatly.

Schnitzler, in a telegram to his widow, Mrs. Mary Delaney, expressed "heartfelt sorrow" to the family, saying "his dedication and loyalty to the working men and women of America will long be remembered, and his loss will be felt deeply."

JOSEPH J. DELANEY

Also surviving are two sons, William, of the Bronx, and Joseph, Jr., of Norwalk, Conn. Funeral services were held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, with burial in Gate of Heaven Cemetery.

Hemisphere Newsmen Open Panama Office

Bogota, Colombia—The Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations has announced it will establish a headquarters in Panama City in November as a Latin American base for technical assistance to its affiliates.

Space for the headquarters has been offered by the Sindicato de Periodistas de Panama in its Casa del Periodista. Staffing the center as IAFWNO inter-American representative will be Richard P. Davis, whose services were offered by the American Newspaper Guild.

Davis is a former ANG vice president and is on leave from his job at the Baltimore Evening Sun.

The announcement came at a meeting of the IAFWNO executive committee following the federation's second congress here, which was opened by Guillermo Leon Valencia, new president of Colombia.

Delegates representing newspapermen from 23 nations in the Americas protested recent violations of press freedom in the Western Hemisphere, issuing a special plea for the lives of two Cuban journalists scheduled for execution by the Castro regime.

Re-elected as top officers of IAFWNO were Luis Carnero Checa of the Federacion de Periodistas del Peru and ANG Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., co-chairmen; Alberto Schtirbu of the Federacion Argentina de Periodistas, secretary; and Nicolas Pentcheff of the Union of Free Journalists in the U.S.A., treasurer. The last group is made up of journalists exiled from Iron Curtain countries.

Nixon Enlists Employer 'Payroll' Drive

'Backdoor' Effort Aimed At Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

Said the announcement to employers:

"Your company's committee of volunteer WIN [pro-Nixon] workers will not flood your office or plant with Nixon for Governor literature. All literature to employes will go to their homes and there will be no company identification contained in the mailings."

The Nixon for Governor Committee's effort to get widespread employer support for pro-Nixon activities among employes began here last July 26, when Sen. Hiram Fong (R-Hawaii) addressed a Bay State Republican Alliance luncheon of businessmen.

Businessmen interested in the so-called "in-plant, volunteer" pro-Nixon operation were invited to return for a 5 p. m. meeting at which details of the program were unveiled.

Invited to Sign Up

Documents distributed at the later meeting very frankly described the proposed "back-door" approach to workers, and invited company executives either to sign up on the spot to "participate" or to sign up to "discuss" the matter.

Republican headquarters here in northern California have confirmed that a comparable Republican appeal was made to Los Angeles area businessmen the following day.

The Republican effort to enlist employer-inspired pro-Nixon activity among workers included a claim that the GOP was deprived of "access or entry to the union workingman through any 'front-door' approach."

WIN WITH NIXON PROGRAM

☐ My Company will participate in the in-plant, volunteer worker WIN Program. I will send you committee names within a few days.

☐ Please get in touch with me. I wish to discuss the WIN Program before deciding upon my company's participation.

(NAME) (please print)

(COMPANY NAME)

(COMPANY ADDRESS)

(Telephone No.) (No. Employees)

EMPLOYERS ATTENDING the Los Angeles and San Francisco pro-Nixon meetings were asked to sign these cards declaring that their companies would "participate" in the Nixon self-labeled "back-door" approach to getting political support from workers or would like to discuss the matter further before deciding on participation.

"This important block of voters," the GOP statement to businessmen said, could be reached only by a "back-door" approach through such groups as pro-Nixon "company volunteer campaign workers" recruited by their employers.

Employers were assured that the "volunteer" Nixon workers they selected would not "operate in any fashion which would lead to partisan battles" but in "talks" to fellow workers would function "in coffee breaks, over lunches, etc.," and in a "casual, informal" manner.

Pitts Charges Threats

Pitts charged in his denunciation of the Nixon project that an employer-inspired political campaign among workers involved obvious overtones of economic threats and intimidation.

He also lashed Nixon recently for a public statement that his candidacy was opposed only by "union political bosses" and that he intended to continue taking his case "over their heads directly to the union members."

Nixon complained in reply that the "labor press" was "not open" to Republican candidates, and that the "back-door" approach to what the GOP document called "Democrat workers" seemed necessary.

In fact, Pitts declared, Nixon was invited both by letters and telephone calls to appear with other candidates before the state Council of Political Education and state his case for himself, which would have assured him access to the state's "labor press."

Although the GOP nominee now complains he cannot get a hearing, Pitts went on, "he didn't show us the courtesy of responding at all" to the invitations.

This state's big daily newspapers —in Los Angeles, San Diego, Oakland, San Francisco—have almost unanimously supported Republican candidates for statewide and national office in the past and supported Nixon himself in the former Vice President's previous campaigns.

WIN WITH NIXON

VOLUNTEER EMPLOYEE CONTACT PROGRAM

TO: The Company Executive for His Information & Consideration

WHAT IS THE WIN PROGRAM?

The WIN program is the vehicle through which we hope to place Dick Nixon's philosophy and programs for California before the working man in major corporations and industrial plants. We believe the average Democrat working man will more readily listen to the persuasions of a fellow company employee than he will to any Republican precinct worker who might call on him at his home.

It is obvious that the Nixon for Governor Committee will not have access or entry to the union working man through any "front-door" approach. Our only hope of reaching this important block of voters is through a "back-door" approach such as will be provided by groups of company volunteer campaign workers in company offices and industrial plants throughout California. Therefore, the WIN Program is of vital importance to the final outcome of this crucial election.

WHAT THE WIN PROGRAM DOES

The WIN Program gives a committee of company volunteer employees the opportunity of mailing Nixon literature to the homes of all fellow employees, notifying them of Nixon appearances at community rallies, on TV, and at other functions which your employees may wish to attend or view. Most important of all, it gives the Nixon employee committee a chance to talk informally to fellow employees at appropriate intervals and urge them to vote for Dick Nixon for Governor in November.

WHAT THE WIN PROGRAM DOES NOT DO

Your company's committee of volunteer WIN workers will not flood your office or plant with Nixon for Governor literature. All literature mailed to employees will go to their homes and there will be no company identification contained in the mailings.

Your WIN committee will not hold formal meetings in the offices or plants, or operate in any fashion which would lead to partisan battles within the company or plant. WIN worker talks with fellow employees will at all times be casual, informal and conducted on coffee breaks, over lunches, etc. Though it is our aim to see that the committee contacts every employee in the company at one time or another, this should be done in a completely informal manner and operate at all times according to company policies.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

Before you leave the meeting today, it would be helpful if you would fill out the white card stapled to this memo. Turn it in at the door when you leave.

When you have decided that your company will participate in the WIN Program, seek out one or more employees who will agree to help form the WIN committee in your company. Fill out the employee recruitment cards contained in your WIN kit and send them to WIN Director, Nixon for Governor Headquarters, ~~3908 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, (telephone DU 5-9161)~~. Field workers from the WIN office will then be in touch with your volunteer WIN workers within a few days to provide them with information as to how to start expanding their committee and begin activities.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR COMMITTEE
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA OFFICE
525 MARKET STREET — ROOM 526
SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIFORNIA

THIS IS A PHOTOCOPY of Nixon for Governor Committee's appeal to employers to set up in-plant political groups to propagandize fellow workers for the Republican candidate against incumbent Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown. Document was distributed to company executives at meetings in San Francisco and Los Angeles. It promises employers they will lose no production time, pledges that company-selected "pro-Nixon" employes will talk things up with fellow workers only "on coffee breaks, over lunches, etc."

Steel Firms Carry Plea to Eastland To Overturn Kefauver Citation

Nine executives of four major steel companies who had refused to appear before the Kefauver Anti-Trust subcommittee in response to subpenas ordering them to furnish cost and price data have asked the parent Senate Judiciary Committee not to approve a resolution citing them for contempt of the Senate.

The Kefauver subcommittee, which has been probing the action of major steel companies in seeking to boost prices last April, voted 5-2 to recommend the contempt citation after the company officials failed to appear at a scheduled Aug. 31 hearing.

Charged by the subcommittee with contempt were executives of Bethlehem, Republic, National and Armco Steel companies. Eight other firms, including U.S. Steel which initiated the unsuccessful industrywide price hike, agreed to provide the information with the understanding that the data would be furnished only if all firms complied with the subpenas.

Although contempt citations requested by investigating subcommittees are normally approved routinely, the Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) granted permission for the company spokesmen to appear before the full committee and present their argument that the cost data would harm their competitive position.

Committee Republicans expressed open support of the steel executives' decision and Eastland said at one stage, "I sure don't blame them for not submitting the data."

While the company spokesmen were arguing their case before the Senate committee, attorneys for three steel firms asked permission in federal court in New York to change their pleas in an anti-trust indictment.

Bethlehem, U.S. Steel and Erie Forge & Steel had originally entered not guilty pleas to charges that they had conspired to fix prices in the sale of open die steel forgings.

Now, their attorneys told the court, the companies would like to plead "no contest," which would leave them open for fines and possible prison terms for individual defendants but would not constitute an admission of guilt.

Meany Strongly Backs Goldberg Confirmation

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described Arthur J. Goldberg as "a capable, impartial and devoted public servant during his term as secretary of labor" in a letter urging the Senate Judiciary Committee to approve Goldberg's nomination to the Supreme Court.

Meany wrote Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) that he is "entirely confident" Goldberg will serve on the court "with distinction and with complete dedication to the welfare and interests of the United States and all of its citizens."

As the committee moved speedily into the confirmation hearings, a similar endorsement of the Goldberg nomination came from Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers. During a relationship of more than 25 years, Potofsky wrote, "Arthur Goldberg's counsel was constantly designed to promote industrial peace." He will "brilliantly serve his country" on the court, Potofsky predicted.

Strong bipartisan support of the nomination was indicated as both senators from Goldberg's home state of Illinois—Democrat Paul H. Douglas and Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen—accompanied the nominee to the opening of the hearing and remained to testify enthusiastically in his favor.

The only opposition testimony came from a Birmingham, Ala., contractor who has sued Goldberg in a dispute over a Labor Dept. ruling in a Walsh-Healey Act wage determination.

In answer to questions from committee members as to whether Goldberg's personal convictions would influence his legal decisions, the nominee replied:

"I believe very strongly that in the exercise of high responsibilities we must ever be on guard lest we erect our own prejudices into legal principles."

AFL-CIO Members Top Worker Givers

Camden, N. J.—Members of AFL-CIO unions give twice as much to United Fund drives as other members of the work force, Pres. Vincent J. Murphy of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO said here.

Speaking to labor representatives at the opening meeting of the 1963 United Fund labor participation drive, Murphy said that AFL-CIO members make up 15 percent of the national work force but give more than 30 percent of the funds realized from United Fund drives.

This is due, he said, to the "tremendous support" the AFL-CIO has mobilized for federated giving, and to its educational programs.

No Progress on Jobs

THE KEY FACTS emerging from the Labor Dept.'s report on employment and unemployment in August is that jobs fell short of anticipated increases and unemployment failed to drop as expected.

This trend reflects what is happening throughout the economy—an inability to meet anticipated goals. Economic growth overall is slow and sluggish.

Month-to-month changes in the employment-unemployment situation are affected by many variable factors. But when these changes are plotted for the first eight months of the year, the significant fact that emerges is that there has been no meaningful improvement in the unemployment situation.

The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment has registered between 5.3 and 5.8 percent of the labor force from January through August, averaging about 5.5 percent. The seasonally adjusted figures for the average workweek have dropped six-tenths of an hour since April.

These are the important figures and trends, rather than the new "records" reported nearly every month in one category of employment or another—records stemming from a constantly growing population and work force rather than from a dynamic economy.

The Administration had set as a goal a reduction in the unemployment rate to 4 percent of the labor force by the end of 1962. Most economists now agree that the rate will not drop below 5 percent and is more likely to stand at 5.5 percent for the year.

A good deal of the failure to achieve economic goals stems from failure of the coalition-controlled Congress to enact key sections of the Administration's legislative program designed to stimulate the economy into faster growth. The Administration also has moved too cautiously in some areas, overly concerned with criticism from business and industry.

A new Congress oriented to the nation's economic needs and the Administration's program can help provide the dynamics that will step up the pace of economic growth and make inroads on the unemployment problem.

Pink Slip Next?

EMPLOYERS' ATTEMPTS to influence workers to vote for or against a particular candidate for public office had almost disappeared from the American scene until Richard M. Nixon revived it recently in California.

Back around the turn of the century it was not unusual for workers to receive political material in their pay envelopes with a warning from the employer that if a certain candidate was not elected a pink dismissal slip might show up in the envelope next week. This practice gradually died out until the bitter presidential campaign of 1936 when business went all-out in an attempt to defeat Franklin D. Roosevelt, including distribution of anti-FDR leaflets by employers to workers in their plants.

Nixon has tidied up and refined the approach—his material will go to the workers from lists supplied by the employer, but the employer will not be identified. Hand-picked employer representatives would push the Nixon cause, circulate among workers at coffee breaks, etc., and "talk up" the GOP candidate for governor.

The 1962 Nixon version of economic arm-twisting by employers is a direct descendant of the pink slip technique. The threat of economic reprisal may be a bit more shielded but the effect is the same.

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Still Benched

Recovery Under Way:

Shadow of Nasser Rule Stalks Syrian Trade Union Movement

By Arnold Beichman

DAMASCUS, SYRIA—Syria, a country roughly the size of North Dakota, is trying hard to recover from four years of Nasser rule. In February 1958, Syrian politicians asked the Egyptian strong man to merge his country with Syria into the United Arab Republic. Instead of a unification, Nasser turned it into Operation Swallow-Up, with Syria enjoying even less independence than when it was a French mandate.

By September 1961, however, the Syrians had had enough of Nasser. The Army engineered a coup, expelled their Egyptian regents and announced the dissolution of the UAR. Last March, another coup by the Army replaced the conservative government with another described as "left-of-center," although in no sense pro-Communist.

For the past year, Nasser's Radio Cairo has been broadcasting violent attacks on Syria as target No. 1, followed by similar assaults on Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iraq—all of whom respond in kind.

Syria's trade union movement had some kind of existence before Nasser, was extinguished during Nasser's reign, and is now trying to make some kind of comeback. But the Syrian government is so fearful of "Nasserism" that it recently tossed out a number of labor leaders, charging them with being Nasser agents.

As of July 3, Syrian labor unions, grouped into the General Federation of Syrian Trade Unions with a claimed membership of 72,000, came under government supervision by what is called "Legislative Decree No. 50." Since it is agreed, even by government leaders, that the present regime is transitional and without real legality until elections are held (probably by the end of the year), there is a sort of twilight zone as to what rights the unions have or have not.

THE DECREE NEITHER permits nor forbids strikes. Before unity with Egypt, strikes were permitted. After unity, all strikes were forbidden. Pres. Fozi Bali of the Syrian federation said that since the present quasi-legal government has restored many pre-unity labor rights, there is no longer any need to strike.

In cases of non-wage labor-management disputes, he said, a five man committee representing both sides, plus representatives of the Ministries of Justice and Labor and a representative of the governor of the province in which the dispute exists, hears the complaint and issues a final decision. Wage disputes, however, are heard by a different tribunal—labor and management spokesmen and representatives of the Ministries of Labor, the National Economy and Industry. The Ministry of Labor, however, must approve the decision of the Wages Commission.

Fozi Bali said that as soon as a constitutional government comes to power, the federation will make as its first demand the reinstatement of the right to strike. He became federation president two months ago following the ouster of the then federation leaders, who called for reunion with Egypt in mid-June on the eve of the national labor convention.

The Ministry of the Interior, run by an Army general, cancelled the convention. About 100 union officials were arrested and charged with instigating a "political" strike in the biggest textile plant in Syria, which led to violence and the killing of four workers. With the removal of the federation leaders, a new group headed by Fozi Bali took over the vacated posts. Eight of the ousted labor leaders will shortly go on trial charged with "pro-Nasser" activities.

SYRIA'S ECONOMY is full of wobbles and its labor movement suffers accordingly. Wages are low and 75 cents a day isn't considered too bad. The workweek is six days, 48 hours. Skilled workers do a little better, about $2-$2.50 a day. Complicating the country's economic life is the presence of about 100,000 Palestinian refugees.

Unemployment, as in most underdeveloped countries, is technically low because when no real jobs are available one can sell chewing-gum on the street, shine shoes, watch a car or collect old newspapers. The problem is, of course, underemployment.

Syrian labor has a long way to go before it can begin to call itself a real trade union movement. The will may be there but internal government pressure and fancied or real conspiracies against Syria by Nasser will prevent, for the foreseeable future, any union growth.

As for international affiliation, Syria's labor federation is a member of the Confederation of Arab Trade Unions whose headquarters and operating staff are in hostile Egypt. Because Isreal is a member of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Syrian labor shuns that affiliation, and because it is anti-Communist, Syrian labor shuns the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Morgan Says:

Soviets Have 'Miscalculated'—But Short-Range Perils Remain

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

SO WHERE ARE WE? Admittedly the world picture is scrambled and throbbing with trouble and confusion. Berlin boils with danger while impetuous American politicians demand that the U.S. government "do something about Castro." And Communist China points propaganda torpedoes across the Formosa Straits, hoping to blow the Chiang Kai-shek regime out of the water over the latest episode in the strange and exciting saga of that remarkable but embarrassing aircraft, the U-2.

Morgan

Unfortunate as the latest brace of U-2 incidents is—the shooting down of a spy plane from a Chinese Nationalist base over eastern China and the straying off course of another American U-2 over Russian-held Sakhalin Island above Japan—Washington does not now expect major trouble about them. Neither Moscow nor Peiping is likely to let the subject die quickly and the Chinese Communists have already begun shrilling fresh charges about western perfidy in Asia but our basic difficulties—and they are considerable—lie elsewhere.

One informed Administration view is that the Communist powers are approaching a major crossroads in which we are threatened with short-term peril but from which we may extract long-range advantage if we have both good luck and good judgment. According to this theory, some leading Communists must be beginning to realize that their system is showing grave deficiencies as an easy method by which to take over the world.

They have grossly misjudged and underrated capitalism's capacity to endure by adaptation and adjustment. Instead of the corpse they thought Europe was becoming in 1914, it is now, after two world wars, a live and vigorous body growing both economically and politically. Instead of the lethal quarreling the Communists were sure the capitalistic powers would fall into, they have cooperated to form NATO and the Common Market. Instead of the new nations of Africa and Asia flocking to the temples of Marxism as they emerge from western colonialism, they are demanding to be allowed to stand on their own feet. Communism's own imperialism has—so far—failed to expand on these continents.

WHAT INDEED DO the Communists have to show for their efforts? Khrushchev has a $600 million bill for military aid to Indonesia without an ally in return, and the Dutch-Indonesian crisis over West Irian has been contained by the United Nations. The major internal Soviet crisis—in agriculture—has not been solved, the rift between Moscow and Peiping is approaching the proportions of a cataclysm, and the Communists have not picked up a single acre of real estate since World War II by peaceful means.

They must then, as they approach the crossroads of decision, be asking themselves, "Where do we go from here?"

But assuming this theory is sound it means historically, if it means anything, that communism in the long pull is failing. This, in the view of some high Administration sources, is precisely why the immediate future is charged with danger and portent for us. They reason that the Communists may take some desperate risk—or try to stampede us into some weakness or other folly—in the arena of Berlin or Cuba and they also half-way expect the Soviets to try some new spectacular in space.

Against these prospects, how should we react? One main line of Administration thinking is that we should be resolute but not reckless, that we must be meticulously careful not to make some foolish move against Cuba that would allow the Russians to take reprisals, not between Havana and Key West but in Berlin where the larger stakes lie. At the same time it is vividly recognized that we can't abide a Communist government on our doorstep as a permanent state of affairs.

Thus any new move we make must be done in concert with or at least have the backing of the Organization of American States. Encouragingly, the intelligence from Latin American capitals since the revelation that Moscow has sent arms and men to Cuba indicates our Latin allies are strengthening their anti-Communist sentiments.

Maybe the Russians have overlooked the possible parallel between U.S. marines in Nicaragua 40 years ago and foreign Marxist contingents in Cuba today; they may be surprised to find the hemisphere may be aroused against a tangible threat of Communist imperialism, too.

But the Kennedy regime is worried about the possible "obsessive" reaction of some politicians to the Cuban issue in the congressional election campaign and is trying to counsel restraint. Miracles don't usually spring from campaign speeches, and the Cuban problem, thorny as it is, is only part of a large one.

Washington Reports:

Congress Seen Sure to Protect People from Hazardous Drugs

CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL of a bill that would protect the American people from hazardous drugs is assured in the House, Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.) and Rep. John B. Bennett (R-Mich.) declared jointly in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations. Such a bill has already passed the Senate.

Mrs. Sullivan remarked that the thalidomide scare had given impetus to amendment of the antitrust laws with regard to the manufacture and distribution of drugs. She pointed out, however, that it was tragedies, similar to the birth of deformed babies after German mothers had taken the tranquilizer, that had brought about the Food & Drug Act itself.

"The present law has been in effect for 24 years and is full of holes and inadequacies, but this year we will probably not do more than tighten up on drug controls," Mrs. Sullivan said.

The most important provision in the proposed House bill, Bennett asserted, "would put authority in the Food & Drug Administration, or the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, for removal from the market of any drug which he deems eminently hazardous to public health." At present, the agency has to go through the time-consuming process of court action to get a drug off the market.

"This new provision won't permit any red-tape or run-around procedures," Bennett explained. "There will no longer be need to wait while people lose their lives or until serious damage has been inflicted on people."

ANOTHER PROVISION of the bill will give the Food & Drug Administration authority to decide if a new drug should be tested, and under what conditions. At present, a manufacturer can send a drug to doctors for testing on people by merely filing a statement with the FDA.

A second provision would require that a manufacturer get FDA permission before putting a drug on the market. The FDA would then have time and opportunity to determine whether the drug was safe. At present, the manufacturer can put a drug on the market if no action is taken by FDA within 90 days.

Under present law, Mrs. Sullivan noted, thalidomide might well have been placed on the market in the U.S. if Dr. Frances E. Kelsey "had not been so stubborn."

"And if had been on sale, it could not be removed without legal proof of danger to the user," she added.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CANDID OBSERVERS here concede that the pattern of the primary elections, now nearly completed for the year, shows no intra-party swing either to liberal programs and attitudes or to Goldwater-type conservatism. Indeed, it is generally felt that Goldwater-type oratory might come less frequently from the Arizona senator himself if the dream begins to unfold whereby he sees a plausible chance to run on the Republican national ticket in 1964 with Gov. Rockefeller of New York.

The ardent segregationist Marvin Griffin, former governor of Georgia, got badly licked when he tried for a Democratic political comeback against a self-defined moderate on race issues, State Sen. Carl E. Sanders.

A great many Negroes vote in Georgia, and a great many white citizens there have a plain distaste for church-burners, children-threateners and segregation demagogues. They feel "moderate" about things, including the Bill of Rights and Supreme Court decisions on school segregation.

In the New Hampshire Republican primary, a couple of people identified with the late Sen. Styles Bridges—his widow, Mrs. Doloris Bridges, and Gov. Wesley Powell—got dumped. But though Powell was long associated with the former powerful right-wing chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, he has been acting like a highly personalized would-be state GOP dictator, and the voters responded as New England voters often do in such circumstances. They just threw him out.

* * *

NEW HAMPSHIRE VOTERS didn't exactly go liberal. The fourth-place candidate for the Senate seat was Rep. Chester Merrow, generally considered a traditional New England GOP progressive; the nomination went to Rep. Perkins Bass, a "moderate." In Vermont, Democrats didn't act very excited about liberal and "peace" issues either, at least as represented by former Rep. William H. Miller; in an upset, they picked W. Robert Johnson for a Senate nomination.

The only real victory for a self-described Goldwater conservative in 11 recent primaries came in Wisconsin, where Philip Kuehn beat off a challenger who assailed Kuehn's John Birch Society backers in a race for nomination for governor. In Arizona itself, Goldwater proclaimers didn't do so well; the senator's speech writer and campaign strategist, Stephen Shadegg, lost the GOP nomination for governor. Evan Mechem, who beat him, said he was just as conservative as Shadegg; still the senator's man got licked.

Rep. Herbert Zelenko lost his seat in a New York City Democratic primary, the voters choosing instead Rep. William Fitts Ryan, who has been identified with the party's reform group. Rep. H. Carl Andersen, beaten in the Minnesota Republican primary, clearly was the victim of entanglement in the Billie Sol Estes investigation.

* * *

THE PRIMARY PATTERN is for renomination of incumbents in both parties, with no clear movement to the liberal or conservative side. In the November elections, of course, the issues of the Kennedy program will come up in at least a few outstanding races.

Gov. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, Democrat, will try to beat the aging Republican 18-year veteran, Sen. Alexander Wiley. In Colorado, Rep. Peter H. Dominick, a freshman House member who is aggressively reminiscent of the onetime youthful Sen. William H. Knowland (the "young fogey"), is trying to knock out liberal Democratic Sen. John A. Carroll.

In Utah, young Rep. David King, Democrat, will try to oust Republican Sen. Wallace Bennett, the National Association of Manufacturers' best spokesman in the Senate since John Bricker of Ohio was bumped.

Across the country, dozens of House races will involve Democratic pro-Kennedy challengers who are trying to oust conservative Republicans, or conservative Republicans seeking to replace liberal Democrats. The districts generally are so-called "swing" districts, involving victory margins of 55 percent in recent elections.

There isn't anything that has happened in the primaries to make it safe to guess what the results will be—particularly unless present registration campaigns overcome the normal apathy of offyear elections.

THE NATION'S DRUG LAWS will be strengthened because of the thalidomide-deformed baby scare but not as thoroughly as they should be, according to Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.), left, and Rep. John B. Bennett (R-Mich.). They were heard on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Expert Gives Pointers on Buying Good-Quality TV Receiving Sets

By Sidney Margolius

A NEW REGULATION requires that by 1965 all TV sets must be factory-equipped with all-channel tuners to receive UHF (ultra-high frequency) in addition to the VHF (very high frequency) broadcasts now prevalent in most parts of the country.

This means that eventually you will be able to receive additional programs, including perhaps some more educational ones than are now usually available. It also means that it would be desirable to be careful about what kind of set you buy between now and '65.

Manufacturers themselves are beginning to worry about what to do with left-over non-UHF sets after the cutoff date. The trade papers reported one proposal to unload in Japan, which has not yet achieved the UHF degree of TV civilization. But Japanese businessmen have indicated that they have enough TV sets of their own of which to unburden themselves.

Any family buying a TV set in the next two years preferably should get one already equipped with an all-channel tuner, or at least with a channel strip so it can be converted easily and inexpensively, especially if it is a costly console model.

All old sets can be converted to UHF with a separate converter that sits on top of the set, and there will be no great damage if you do buy a non-UHF set now and convert it later. Certainly there are some excellent values in non-UHF portables and table models at this time.

However, a converter will cost $30 to $50, depending on how far you are from broadcasting centers. This is more than the extra cost of about $20 for an already-equipped set.

In buying a TV set whether now or later, note that—generally speaking—there are two grades or qualities. The so-called "metropolitan" receivers usually give satisfactory reception within 20-25 miles of the broadcasting center without an outdoor antenna. But with a properly-installed outside antenna, these moderate-price sets sometimes receive well as far as 60 miles away, advises Michael Koleda, a technician.

First step in evaluating the quality of a television set is to inspect the exterior finishing: quality of the trim, of the masking around the screen, the knobs and handle (on a portable). These details are important not only for themselves but because they are a clue to general quality. Manufacturers usually finish the lower-quality sets more cheaply, the better sets more carefully.

OBSERVE THE CLARITY and steadiness of the picture received and watch out for distortion, particularly at the edges of the screen.

Also observe the picture tones. A mediocre set will provide good contrast of black and white but cannot be adjusted to get softness in between, or the detail provided by a good set. In fact, the picture on a poor set has almost a silhouette effect.

An even better gauge is to observe how well the set receives the test pattern which stations periodically broadcast if a pattern is available while you are shopping. As you fine-tune a well-made set, the vertical lines of the test pattern will disappear toward the bottom of the screen.

This ability to reproduce the center of the pattern in detail is a sign that the set was carefully engineered and aligned. The degree of manufacturer quality control of alignment varies among different makers, TV technicians advise.

Other requirements equal, a set with the speaker up front provides better sound. An aluminized tube provides more brightness for the same voltage.

There is much controversy over hand-wired versus printed-circuit sets. A hand-wired set usually costs about $20 more. Most sets now use at least some small sections of printed circuits. But service technicians feel that while printed circuits are durable, hand wiring is not as troublesome to repair if circuit repairs do become necessary. A printed circuit takes more time to replace, thus requiring a somewhat higher service charge.

In general, the better the set the better the chance of getting good reception without an outside antenna, and even if you do plan to use an antenna, a poorer set is likely to create antenna problems.

Some portables have a switch in the back for distance and local reception. The switch does not make it a better set. On the contrary, its presence indicates that the set is not too automatic, and lacks some tubes or circuitry, thus needs the switch.

The number of tubes, however, is no longer a wholly-reliable guide to quality, since manufacturers are engineering sets now to use more multi-purpose tubes.

No one manufacturer can be said to have the best quality in all television models, experts advise. One maker or private-brand retailer may offer good higher-priced sets but not the best in the inexpensive bracket, or vice-versa. Individual sets vary even in the same model and brand, as do the preferences of buyers.

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RECOGNITION as a pioneer in promoting the St. Lawrence Seaway was extended to John W. Edelman, (left), Washington legislative representative of the Textile Workers' Union of America, in the form of a certificate presented by N. R. Danielian, executive vice president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Association.

Perlis Rejects 'Mythology':

Rights of Workers Urged on Agencies

New York—Trustees of voluntary health and welfare agencies have been urged by Leo Perlis, veteran member of many agency boards, to recognize the rights of agency employes to organize and bargain collectively with hospitals and other non-profit organizations.

Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, said that disregard of employe rights, and their exclusion from protections guaranteed by law for other workers, places them in the category of second-class citizens and is the direct cause of low wages, substandard working conditions, labor unrest and strikes.

In a statement here, Perlis rejected the common presumption that unpaid presidents of hospitals are "somehow more devoted to healing the sick than paid hospital orderlies" and assailed the legend that "if you work for nothing, you are most concerned; if you work for little, you are less concerned; if you ask for more, you are least concerned."

This "bit of mythology" nourishes an "oasis of altruism" which voluntary, non-profit welfare organizations have populated "not with their top executives, who are adequately paid, not with their hospital administrators, who are well paid, not with their fund-raisers and publicity men, who often are overpaid, but with their generally unorganized, unrecognized and underpaid clerical and professional employes," he said.

Perlis appealed to his fellow trustees to follow these guidelines in dealing with employes of charitable, religious and non-profit agencies.

- The humanitarian agency should be more sensitive to the basic human drives of its workers for recognition, respect and remuneration than the private corporation. Self-reliance and higher standards follow when employes band together, Perlis observed.
- The fact that a hospital president, although unpaid in that capacity, may also be a very well-paid corporation president does not escape the underpaid hospital employe when the president seems more zealous in guarding the hospital budget than recognizing a rise in living costs.
- The satisfaction derived from missionary devotion to a noble cause is compensation not measurable in financial terms, but it applies more to agency trustees than to underpaid floor sweepers.
- Some wealthy persons cannot understand how a man can get tired of his dull routine job after only eight hours, or how a file clerk is prepared to wage the good fight for another day off.
- Agencies are custodians of a public trust and should set a good example by recognizing responsible union organization, responsive collective bargaining, and the development of adequate grievance machinery.
- The best way to prevent strikes is for agencies to recognize the moral right of employes to join unions and enter into agreements calling for arbitration in lieu of strikes or lockouts.

Financial problems of agencies, Perlis said, cannot be solved by starvation wages or strikes nor by the rejection of collective bargaining.

Asserting that AFL-CIO unions, more than many other organizations, are directly responsible for an increase of millions of dollars in voluntary giving, Perlis advised agencies to call on labor and the community for help in finding solutions to the needs of their workers.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Fine Art of Double-Talk Feels Sorta Like a Knife in the Back

By Jane Goodsell

HOW TO SAY what you mean in such a nice, tactful, gracious way that nobody can accuse you of being the least bit catty:

"He's such an active little boy, so interested in everything around him." (The kid's a pest, but I'm too kind-hearted to say so.)

* * *

"She has a slim, willowy figure." (She's flat-chested.)

* * *

"They entertain very simply." (On their income, they can't afford to entertain as lavishly and graciously as I do.)

* * *

"He certainly has firm opinions." (He's stubborn as an ox.)

* * *

"SHE'S EXTREMELY vivacious, and always keeps up her end of the conversation." (She talks too much.)

* * *

"He has a heart of gold." (Way down deep underneath his uncouth exterior, his dopey personality and his rough manners.)

"She's such a healthy, robust girl." (She's 20 pounds overweight.)

* * *

"I wish I could be as relaxed as he is." (Imagine a sensitive, vibrant person like me falling asleep right after dinner as he does!)

* * *

"Some people think she's pretty." (People who have no taste or discrimination, that is.)

* * *

"She has a nonchalant attitude toward housekeeping." (Her house is a mess.)

* * *

"HE'S TOO IMMATURE to establish a permanent emotional relationship with one woman." (He's a chaser.)

* * *

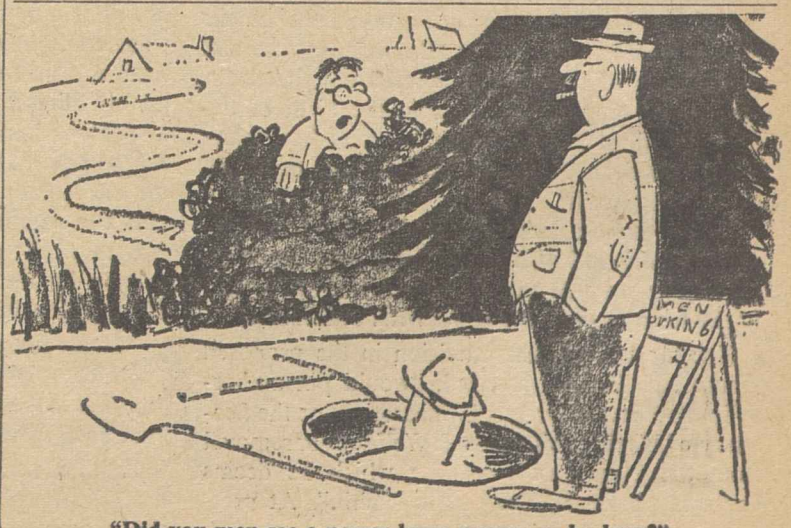
"I wouldn't call her exactly immoral." (Of course she is, but I'm too nice a person to say so.)

* * *

"He was very gay the other evening." (Boy, was he drunk!)

* * *

"I'm sure she's a very admirable person." (I can't stand her.)



"Did you men see a power lawn mower go by here?"

AFL-CIO Research Analysis:

Study Shows 'Moonlighting' Not Significant in Joblessness

Reduction of the workweek without loss of pay does not contribute significantly to a rise in "moonlighting"—the holding of two jobs at the same time.

Nor has "moonlighting" been a serious cause of unemployment or an obstacle in overcoming it.

These are the main conclusions of an article, "Moonlighting—Its Cause and Effect," prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research for the current issue of the federation's monthly magazine, the American Federationist.

Various unions which have already succeeded in cutting the workweek below 40 hours—typically to 37.5 or 35—without a corresponding cut in pay "have responded rather uniformly that they have not detected any upturn in the number of members taking second jobs," the Dept. of Research reports.

For example, it notes that in the ladies' garment industry, where the standard workweek is 35 hours, most of the workers are women, and "the extra hour off a day almost invariably has been used for household responsibilities."

And in the brewery industry, where working time has been cut to 7.5 or 7 hours a day, union officials report that dual jobholders are the same men who sought and obtained second jobs when hours were 8 a day.

Income Level a Factor

On the other hand, where pay has dropped along with worktime—following, for example, the cutback to a straight 40-hour week and the elimination of regularly paid overtime—"moonlighting" has been stimulated by the desire to maintain income and living standards, the article reports.

Thus the critical element, it continues, "has not been the number of hours on the primary job but the need or desire to maintain an accustomed income level."

It discounts, for that reason and others, the significance of dual jobholding among rubber workers in Akron, O., where an unusual 6-day, 36-hour week prevails.

This began as a depression work-sharing measure, AFL-CIO researchers noted, and was resumed when the longer workday and workweek demanded by World War II production was dropped. Despite substantial hourly pay increases, the post war cutback in work schedules led to a sharp reduction in the incomes of workers and a resulting rise in dual jobholding.

Other income problems also are seen at the root of much "moonlighting," including temporary family financial emergencies, low pay on the primary job, and instability of income or periodic seasonal layoffs in the first job.

Among the non-financial reasons workers give for taking second jobs, the article reports, are a preference for the work offered by such occupations as farming, night-time teaching, theatrical or musical work; experimentation in training for a new line of work; the desire for self-employment to "build up one's own business"; the desire for "sociability" to stave off boredom in off-working hours.

Practice Not Widespread

While unions for the most part frown on "moonlighting"—especially where the second job is at substandard wages or is used to displace full-time single-job workers—the practice is not as widespread as is commonly believed, the Dept. of Research points out.

A Labor Dept. survey found 3 million workers—or 4.6 percent of all those employed—holding more than one job as of December 1960. But 10 percent were primarily farmers with second jobs on the side, and another 20 percent had farm work as their secondary job. In addition, 20 percent represented workers whose second job was in self-employed activity (for example, the skilled factory worker who repairs television sets at home).

The number of non-farm "moonlighters" holding two wage or salary jobs thus comes to only 1.65 million—or 2.5 percent of all workers—the research staff points out.

It notes further that for fully 29 percent of all "moonlighters," both jobs are really part-time and that total time worked by nearly all of these (27 of the 29 percent) amounts to 40 or fewer hours a week.

The Labor Dept. survey also found that median hours worked in all second jobs came to 11 a week and that combined hours on both jobs averaged 50 a week.

"So the second job is typically quite short time," the Federationist article observes.

Few Jobs for Idle

Because the great bulk of "moonlighting" involves so few hours and includes a heavy percentage of farm work and self-employment, it does not represent "much meaningful employment" to jobless workers, the Dept. of Research finds.

Further, it concludes, comparison studies show there has been little change in the amount of "moonlighting" over several years and there has been no consistent relationship to unemployment trends.

"When unemployment rose in 1958, dual jobholding also fell off," the article observes, "so increased unemployment clearly was not caused by 'stealing of jobs' by 'moonlighters.'

"When unemployment rose again in 1960, dual jobholding remained unchanged, so again there was no indication that 'moonlighting' increased at the expense of the unemployed."

Labor Abroad Hails Amity On Holiday

This year's observance of Labor Day found the free trade union movements of the United States and Mexico "striving to maintain the strongest continental unity," the Mexican Confederation of Workers said in a holiday message to the AFL-CIO.

The goal, said CTM Gen. Sec. Fidel Velazquez in a letter to Pres. George Meany, is "that we may serve efficiently both the improvement of the living and working conditions of the working people and the defense and development of democracy and freedom in our countries."

Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, also cabled fraternal greetings.

"We are proud of the close friendship and cooperation between our two movements," Histadrut said in a message signed by Sec.-Gen. Aharon Becker, "and look forward to other future strengthening. The great achievements of American labor are inspiring working people everywhere. May this Labor Day mark another milestone in the successful struggle of organized labor to improve the lot of the working people and may you continue to grow from strength to strength."

The Berlin Section of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) expressed pleasure at the opportunity to send greetings "after all you have done and still are doing for the Berlin working people."

"We regard this day as a day of your work and your success," it said, "and we hope that on this day the thought of freedom and humanity between the two continents is strengthened."

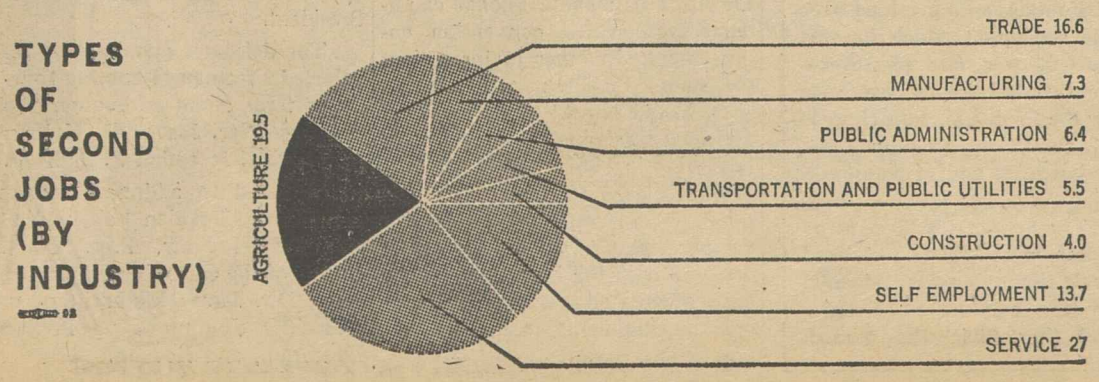
"Much success in your struggle for full employment and further improvement of social conditions" were wished by the Austrian Trade Union Federation in a letter signed by Pres. Franz Olah.

Meany Appointed Bible Week Aide

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been named an honorary vice-chairman for the 22d annual observance Oct. 15-21 of National Bible Week. Also chosen were Mrs. Dexter O. Arnold, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Robert Merrill, Metropolitan Opera baritone.

The Laymen's National Committee, Inc., the sponsors, said the theme of this year's observance is "The Bible Builds Bridges — Not Walls." The week has been observed over the years by representatives of most faiths, business, labor and service organizations and the Armed Forces.

This Is Where 'Double' Jobholders Labor



ONE OF THE FIRST graduates of the 11-week training program for Communications Workers' staff members at the Rutgers Institute of Management & Labor Relations was Patsy L. Fryman of Lansing, Mich., shown receiving her certificate from Dr. Herbert A. Levine, chairman of the institute's labor program. Looking on at left is one of her fellow-students, Ray E. Stevens, Jacksonville, Fla., while at right is Mrs. Sylvia Gottlieb, assistant to CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

AFGE Parley Picks Griner as President

Seattle—John F. Griner, labor relations officer with the Railroad Retirement Board in Chicago, won the presidency of the Government Employes in a closely-contested election at the biennial convention here.

Griner, who had been called away from the convention before the election by a death in his family, came from behind to win a second-ballot victory over Adrian Roberts, a Labor Dept employe in Washington, D. C.

The final tally was 41,408 votes for Griner to 40,352 for Roberts, with 670 votes for other candidates.

Mrs. Esther F. Johnson won a fourth two-year term as secretary-treasurer, defeating two opponents on the first ballot.

Griner had the support of James A. Campbell, union president since 1951, who was ineligible for reelection under the age limit in the AFGE constitution. Earlier the delegates had voted unanimously to name Campbell president emeritus.

The new president has been a member of the AFGE's executive council since 1946. He has a law degree and worked in the railroad industry before entering government service in 1936, holding membership in both the Railroad Telegraphers and the Train Dispatchers.

During nearly 10 hours of balloting for the presidency of the 109,000-member union, an original six-man race narrowed into a contest between Griner and Roberts.

Notified by Phone

The weary delegates moved into a post midnight election for secretary-treasurer and it was 4:30 a.m. before the convention came to a close with the installation of officers and the selection of Dallas as the 1964 convention site. Griner, notified of his victory by phone, sent a message of thanks to the delegates and said he would go to Washington to take his oath of office.

Earlier, the delegates had turned down the recommendation of a special constitutional committee for a 25-cent per capita increase and had adopted a proposal barring paid staff employes running for national office unless they resign at least 30 days in advance of an election. An attempt to delete the 70-year age limit for national officers was defeated by voice vote.

The executive council, in a post-convention session, acted on a number of resolutions recommended by convention committees which did not reach the floor because of the long election session.

The council approved a legislative program calling for voluntary checkoff of union dues, a 35-hour workweek in the federal service and discontinuance of a government practice assigning military personnel to civilian duties. The council also declared opposition to contracting out work normally performed by federal employes and called for pay adjustments and optional retirement after 30 years of service regardless of age.

JOHN F. GRINER
New AFGE President

Bias Charged to Unaffiliated Union

For the first time in the history of the National Labor Relations Board, an unfair practices complaint has been filed against a local union on a charge of refusing to process a grievance for a Negro worker.

Charged with the violation is Local 1, Independent Metal Workers Union, unaffiliated, of Houston, Tex. NLRB Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman said the charge was filed by Local 2 of the same union, which has joint bargaining rights with Local 1 at the Houston plant of the Hughes Tool Co.

Ivory M. Davis, material handler employed by Hughes since 1942, filed a grievance when management refused to act on his application for apprentice training as machinist-toolmaker. Local 1 refused to process the grievance, Rothman's complaint alleges.

The NLRB complaint also alleges that under the contract, jobs have been divided into two classifications, with Negro employes "by tacit understanding" employed only in the second or lower-paid group.

Catholic Paper Supports Labor on 35-Hour Week

The following editorial appeared in the Sept. 7 issue of the Catholic Star Herald, the official publication of the Camden, N. J., diocese:

Over the Labor Day weekend a concerted appeal was made by organized labor for a 35-hour week. In the light of new developments in automation this seems a reasonable request. With machines doing so much of our work, why should people work the same hours while producing much more and thereby create more and more idlers and unemployed? Rather than that, a shorter workweek will create more jobs if management is willing to share its growing profits from the blessing of automation.

Work is good for man, but economic labor is not the only kind of work. There are artistic and educational and spiritual endeavors that can be undertaken in a more leisurely society. There is nothing unspiritual, then, about a 35-hour week. God said man would sweat to earn his bread, but God did not say man must sweat around the clock.

Finally, let us never forget a cardinal principle of economic life: workers are consumers. Thus, the more consumers, the more business there will be. Indeed the growth of employment through a 35-hour week can only be beneficial to men's bodies and souls. We're for it.

TUC Congress Votes Study of Basic Goals

Blackpool, Eng.—The first steps toward reorganizing the British Trades Union Congress and spelling out the goals toward which it should strive in a modern industrial economy were approved by nearly 1,000 delegates to the 94th annual congress here.

The congress passed a series of motions directing the general council—the TUC executive body—to conduct inquiries into a number of pressing issues which confront the British labor movement. They were:

- A complete and basic study of the purpose and structure of the TUC and its affiliates. This would determine if the makeup of the TUC, with 182 member unions, reflects the structure and conditions of British industry, or should be revamped to meet them.
- A determination of the objectives of the TUC's economic policies, and of the goals of economic planning in Britain. This would include relations on economic issues between the TUC and Conservative governments that may be in power, as at present.
- Measures to improve health, safety and security provisions for workers, and to meet the problem of technological unemployment.

The surveys are expected to take two years. After a year for study purposes, the general council is scheduled to consult with individual unions about their structures and on the balance of power between the general council and the TUC.

Before discussion of the project started, TUC Gen. Sec. George Woodcock, who will be responsible for the inquiries, posed the question by asking the delegates:

"What are we here for?"

In another economic action, the congress approved with little dissent the general council's decision to name six representatives to the National Economic Development Council, the government's first move toward national economic planning.

Council Backed on Policy

The general council received overwhelming support for its condemnation of the government's efforts to create a national income policy by trying to regulate wage increases during the past year and by proposing establishment of a national incomes commission to inject the "national interest" into wage negotiations.

Woodcock said the TUC would not support any formal government measures to control wages, and that if they are to be controlled it can only be as part of a comprehensive plan for the whole country.

The objectives of the proposed studies were not considered in detail. Gen. Sec. Frank Cousins of the Transport & General Workers, Great Britain's largest union with 1.3 million members, emphasized during the discussion on health, safety and security that compensation for victims of technological unemployment and financial security during retraining periods were essential. The problem is intensifying as reorganization of coal mines and railroads proceeds.

The congress also backed the general council's policy of postponing any decision on the issue of Britain's entry into the Common Market, pending the outcome of negotiations now going on. It voted down by nearly 3 to 1 a resolution opposing Britain's joining and demanding an election before a decision is made. There was no motion favoring entry.

The action left the parliamentary Labor Party, which is regarded in some degree as the child of the TUC, free to make up its own mind on the issue without any direction from the TUC.

Compromise on Party

Differences in attitudes toward the Labor Party by manual workers' unions, which favor it strongly, and those of white collar workers, which are uncommitted, led to a compromise on the key political issue. The congress passed one resolution emphasizing that TUC affiliation does not involve political party attachments. Then it passed another urging closer liaison between unions and the Labor Party at the local level.

The attention of delegates was concentrated so strongly on economic issues that scant attention was paid partisan political issues, such as defense policy and disarmament.

Cousins, who in the past has led opposition to Britain's possession of the atomic bomb, persuaded the delegates to go against the general council and pass a motion opposing American Polaris missile bases in Britain.

Resolutions calling for unilateral disarmament, for recognition of the Communist East German government and for the opening of negotiations between the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions were easily defeated.

At Bricklayers' Convention:

Leadership of Free World Rests on U.S., Meany Says

Labor must use its influence on public opinion to see that America "keeps its place at the head of the free world" and stands ready to deter Communist aggression wherever it may rise, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Bricklayers at the union's 67th convention, held in Washington, D. C.

On the domestic front, labor's No. 1 job is to "see to it that our own members register and vote," Meany said, and its No. 1 problem is the question of unemployment.

Advising the convention to keep working ceaselessly for ways of helping "put America back to work," the federation president said "We just cannot keep the leadership of the free world if we are going to have an economic collapse here at home." That would be as disastrous, he said, as "a defeat on a battle front" because it would weaken this nation and the whole free world.

The delegates applauded when Meany called for an education for every boy and girl regardless of their parents' ability to pay, and when he said "we should be against race discrimination because it's wrong" and not just because of its impact on other nations.

Union Pres. John J. Murphy presided at the five-day gathering, held in the nation's capital for the first time in 75 years.

In reporting union progress since the 1961 convention, Pres. Murphy and Sec. Thomas F. Murphy brought delegates up to date on the status of legislation supported by the union, the program for training apprentices, and the financial growth of the organization.

Pension Fund Proposed

Referred to committee for recommendations were proposals to establish a pension fund providing benefits for every member, and resolutions on situs picketing and the promotion of masonry materials as a means of providing jobs for union members.

Pres. Murphy told of a visit he paid July 17 to the White House to acquaint Pres. Kennedy with the advantages of masonry construction against thermonuclear fallout and said that as a result, arrangements were made for meetings with the heads of several government agencies who agreed to further studies on the use of sturdier materials in bomb shelters and government buildings.

Subordinate unions should make every effort to promote craft materials in state, city and county construction programs, Murphy said; to cooperate with other industry groups in local promotions; and to assert jurisdiction over the installation of prefabricated material.

Convention speakers included Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers; Pres. William Peitler of the Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers; Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.); Mrs. Marie McGuire, commissioner, Public Housing Administration; Exec. Dir. William E. Dunn of the Associated General Contractors, and other industry spokesmen.

Pres. Murphy reiterated support for a situs picketing bill now pending in Congress, school aid and construction, comprehensive housing, medical care for the aged under social security, and other measures. A "massive effort" is needed, he said, to provide decent homes for the ill-housed and additional housing for expanding communities. Needed now, he said, is a minimum rate of construction of 2.3 million housing units a year.

Cut in Workweek Urged At IBEW Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

improvement programs sponsored by the union—some 50,000—and in the ability of the union to meet the training needs necessary to supply highly-specialized personnel at missile bases.

"However, this effort is not enough," he asserted. "The industry is changing so rapidly we must keep up with it or we shall be left behind."

The delegates were to vote later on an increase in per capita payment, proposed by the officers, to expand the skill training and education programs and build other union services.

Shorter Workweek Sought

On the bargaining front, Freeman recited the progress of labor since the time of 14 or 16-hour workdays, but declared that the IBEW adheres firmly to the theory of the late Samuel Gompers that:

"Whenever a single man or woman seeks work and there is none available, the hours of labor are too long."

"Our members are out of work," Freeman said. "Automation has taken many jobs. A shorter workweek would create more jobs and pump more buying power into the economy."

Also vital to the progress of the union, he observed, is the continued growth of the organization in numbers.

"We are going to have to organize in spite of opposition encountered," he said. "We are going to have to make better union members of the members we have."

Now representing some 770,000 members, the IBEW has grown from about 63,000 since its last meeting in Montreal in 1923.

Schnitzler Cites Joblessness

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, addressing the delegates, said the Federation's Executive Council was pressing labor's drive for a shorter workweek because other approaches have failed to solve the pressing problem of high unemployment in the United States, currently 5.8 percent of the total work force.

Schnitzler said labor would be happy to accept continuance of the 40-hour-week standard with full employment, as Pres. Kennedy advocates, but so far "there hasn't been anything done to reduce this army of jobless workers."

"Time has run out," he declared. "We can no longer wait. That is why the trade union movement has decided to tackle the problem itself by pressing for the 35-hour week with no reduction in pay."

He lauded the Kennedy Administration's overall program as being in harmony with labor's own goals, but emphasized that the AFL-CIO would continue to exercise its right to disagree with the President.

The delegates unanimously re-elected Freeman to another four-year term along with other top officers—Sec. Joseph D. Keenan and Treas. Jeremiah P. Sullivan.

Scheduled to address later sessions were Canadian Labor Minister Michael Starr, Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, Dir. James McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and Keenan.

Per Capita Rise Voted By Oregon AFL-CIO

Salem, Ore.—Delegates to the Oregon State AFL-CIO convention here voted overwhelmingly for a 50-percent increase in per capita payments for legislative and get-out-the-vote activities—and by nearly as large a margin voted down their executive board's recommendation to endorse Republican Gov. Mark Hatfield for re-election.

The vote to raise the monthly per capita from 10 cents to 15 cents was 234-11. Although it does not take effect until Jan. 1, State AFL-CIO Executive Sec. James T. Marr told the delegates:

"You can rest assured that this vote of confidence will be reflected immediately—especially in the effort we will make throughout the state between now and the Nov. 6 election."

By a 225-57 vote, the convention decided to make no endorsement in the gubernatorial race. The executive board earlier had voted 14-4 to propose recommendation of Hatfield over his Democratic opponent, Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton.

Delegates opposing an endorsement argued that Hatfield "will be campaigning with and for" the Republican opponent of Sen. Wayne Morse (D), who was unanimously supported for re-election. The four Democratic congressional candidates were voted convention endorsement. In other major action, the State AFL-CIO:

- Voted 186-44 to elect officers and board members at conventions, beginning in 1963.
- Declared opposition to a proposal on the state ballot this November which would apportion some seats in the legislature on the basis of area and weaken the present apportionment on the basis of population.

British Union Expels President

London — The new anti-Communist executive council of the Electrical Trades Union has expelled Frank Foulkes, president for the past 17 years, in its continuing purge of leaders charged with bringing the union into disrepute.

Foulkes, who presided over the session at which he was ousted, was one of several men found guilty last year by the High Court on charges of conspiracy to violate the union rules and of ballot rigging.

The action was brought by union members who claimed their rights had been violated by the conduct of Foulkes and other officials they named.

Hollander Also Steps Up:

Corbett President of N.Y. State AFL-CIO

New York—Raymond R. Corbett has been elected the new president of the New York State AFL-CIO. By unanimous vote, the fifth annual convention elected Corbett, an official of the Iron Workers and legislative chairman of the state body, to replace Harold Hanover, who is taking a state appointment.

Louis Hollander was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Harold Garno. A vice-president of the Clothing Workers, Hollander had been chairman of the state body's executive council and of the state COPE. Garno becomes a special assistant to Hollander.

In making these changes, the delegates cut down the number of paid offices from four to two. In addition, they voted an increase in the per capita from 2 cents to 3 cents per member per month.

The convention heard AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler criticize Congress for "never having enough time" to investigate embezzlements by bankers and other bank officials."

He cited official statistics showing that bank embezzlements reached a figure of $10.1 million in 1960 and that despite the pledge by national banking spokesmen to see that such stealing would be reduced, embezzlements went up in 1961 to $12.9 million.

Further, he said, 427 bankers and bank employes were convicted in 1961 for stealing depositors' money, approximately 300 others are awaiting trial or are being hunted on charges of embezzlement.

'Never Time' for Probe

"Congress never has enough time," he said, "to investigate this continued stealing but if a union official is accused, Congress has the time to investigate that."

Turning to problems facing the labor movement, Schnitzler said:

"I don't know of an Administration prior to the present Kennedy administration which has been so favorable to the labor movement."

He cited, as an example, the reform by the present National Labor Relations Board of past policies that seemed hostile to labor organizing and said, "We can now organize without interference by employers."

Unemployment, despite all that has been said, is still over 5 percent of the total work force and has been at that or higher figures for 58 consecutive months, Schnitzler pointed out, adding:

Press for 35-Hour Week

"The President says he wants full employment at a 40-hour week. We go one step further. We have not seen anything accomplished about unemployment and we must now press forward for a national 35-hour week."

The convention also heard addresses by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and the city's Mayor Robert F. Wagner. The governor pledged that the state campaign to attract business would in no way lead to inviting companies which have a reputation for exploiting labor.

"Let them go elsewhere," Rockefeller said.

He said the slogan of his administration—jobs, housing, education and equal opportunity for all—was being fulfilled. The State Job Development Authority had as its goal the creation on half a million new jobs during the next four years, he said, and the state is financing cooperative housing. A state construction fund would make possible, he said, the doubling of higher education facilities in the years ahead, and the fight for civil rights by legislative enactment is being pressed.

Wagner discussed the findings of a New York City labor market study showing that the demand for unskilled labor will continue to decline in the years ahead at an increasing rate, while workers with specialized skills will be in growing demand.

By 1970, one out of every three workers in the city will be a woman, against the present one out of four, Wagner added, and one out of every five workers, instead of every seven, will be under 25 years of age. This will mean more than ever, he said, that "discrimination on the basis of race, in regard to employment and promotion, must go, because we can't afford the cost in delinquency and crime which results when talent is frustrated and oportunity denied."

Puerto Rican and Negro workers will increase substantially and by 1970 will account for almost three out of every 10 workers in the city, he said.

Probe of ILGWU Rapped

Among the resolutions adopted was a declaration criticizing the House Labor subcommittee investigation of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union which, the convention said, constitutes a "direct attack on the entire labor movement."

The resolution charged the investigators had assumed that the ILGWU was guilty of charges made and that they allowed the "expert" testimony of a staff member which "the investigators themselves found too outrageous to accept."

DESPITE LOSS of uniforms and many instruments in a Denver hotel fire, the Seattle Letter Carriers' band marched proudly in street clothes in the union's convention parade. Local high schools and the Salvation Army loaned instruments so that the show could go on as scheduled.

Letter Carriers Convention Bids Farewell to Retiring President

Denver—There weren't many dry eyes among the 3,000 delegates to the Letter Carriers convention here as William C. Doherty handed over the gavel he had wielded for 21 years to the new president, Jerome J. Keating.

The band played Auld Lang Syne, a warm telegram from Pres. Kennedy hailed the union's accomplishments under Doherty's "inspired leadership," the retiring president finally gave in to repeated requests and sang his "theme song," Beautiful Ohio, and Keating led the delegates in the traditional "letter carriers' cheer"—a rousing Hip, Hip, Hooray—for their president emeritus.

While tributes to their retiring president set the tone for the convention, the delegates plowed through scores of resolutions and committee reports, and approved:

- A report of 100 percent success in the union's long campaign to eliminate the last of the dual Negro and white locals which once were commonplace in the South. Despite the loss of two locals which disaffiliated rather than accept the union's order to merge, total membership in the 19 cities affected showed a net gain after desegregation, the committee reported.
- A resolution critical of establishment by the Post Office Dept. of a new higher-grade position of carrier-technician "unless and until seniority can be the primary consideration in appointment." NALC officers had cooperated with the Post Office in testing the new program on an experimental basis and had asked the convention not to go on record against the project until the pilot program could be fully evaluated.

After the convention action, Keating named an 11-man committee, including both opponents and supporters of the plan, to seek improvements which would eliminate objections raised to the program.

- Salary increases for the NALC's secretary-treasurer and assistant secretary-treasurer from $15,000 to $18,000 a year; an increase for field directors from $9,000 to $10,000, and an additional $3,000 for the chairman of the executive board.
- Selection of Miami as the 1964 convention site, by a 4,618 to 4,156 vote over Milwaukee.

The delegates rejected a series of constitutional proposals by the Oklahoma City delegation to organize the union on regional lines, with regional election of field directors.

Among the convention speakers were Carl Stenger of Germany, president of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., William Norton of Ireland, former PTTI president, and spokesmen for delegations of foreign visitors from Japan and Central and South America.

The Japanese delegation made a personal collection of $50 for the disaster fund set up to aid NALC delegates who suffered heavy losses in a fire at the Albany Hotel, where 450 delegates were staying.

BSEIU Strikes Marshall Field

Chicago — The executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor & Industrial Union Council has voted unanimously to give full support to a strike of Building Service Employes Local 372 against the Marshall Field & Co. department store.

Pres. William A. Lee said the board urged all affiliated unions and their 500,000 members to support the strikers in their "fight for increased wages and improved working conditions."

The walkout started Aug. 23 when management refused to improve wage benefits. An earlier contract expired July 24, but was extended by agreement to Aug. 15 to give time for a settlement. The union, which for several years has represented some 1,000 service, restaurant and packaging workers, is picketing the main store, the nearby men's store and two warehouses.

Senate-Passed Tax Bill Tagged as 'Giveaway'

New York—The Senate-passed tax bill is a "billion-dollar giveaway" that makes the Teapot Dome scandal "look like small potatoes," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the New York State AFL-CIO convention here.

The giveaway, he declared, will benefit big business, the "expense-account aristocracy, coupon clippers and business lobbyists," and the American business firms "exporting jobs to their overseas subsidiaries."

Biemiller indicated the AFL-CIO would oppose the bill unless some of the provisions of the Senate bill were dropped or modified in conference committee.

Biemiller cited these "giveaways" in the Senate bill:

- The Senate's refusal to go along with the Administration and the House bill for a tax-withholding system on income from dividends and interest to catch about $900 million of unpaid taxes.

"The working man has to pay his taxes," said Biemiller referring to the withholding system for wages and salaries, "but the fat-cats who own stocks and bonds get away too often without paying their fair share."

- The investment tax credit, estimated to give business a tax reduction of $1.3 billion. The tax credit plan, said Biemiller, "will not stimulate job-creating business expansion."
- The approval of business tax deductions for lobbying, which means "that Wall Street can send an army of big business lobbyists to the Capitol in Washington or to the state legislature in Albany and charge off to the taxpayers the expense of these expense-account aristocrats as a cost of doing business."

Loopholes Remain

Neither Senate nor House bill goes far enough in tightening up expense and entertainment loopholes in the tax laws and the Senate's version may even enlarge the current loophole afforded business, Biemiller said.

The Senate bill also gutted the provisions written into the House bill to stop the exporting of American jobs overseas by closing tax loopholes on American business operations overseas, he charged.

From the point of view of the justice and equity of the average American taxpayers, Biemiller concluded, "it is a terrible tax bill."

Officers Re-elected By Four Freedoms

New York—Officers and directors of Four Freedoms were reelected at the annual meeting here and plans were made to provide more hotels or other housing for retirees through the non-profit organization.

Returned for new terms as officers were Pres. William R. Steinberg, Vice Pres. Harry D. Stone, Vice Pres. Hoyt S. Haddock and Sec.-Treas. Jack M. Bronstein. Directors are Board Chairman Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union president; Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Reg. Director Martin Gerber, Auto Workers; Pres. Edward L. Wheatley of the Potters; Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg, Ladies' Garment Workers, and Steinberg.

Fire, Like Rain and Snow, Bows to Letter Carriers

Denver—Letter carriers, by tradition stayed neither by rain, snow nor dark of night from their appointed rounds, took in stride a four-alarm fire which gutted a hotel here where some 450 delegates to the union convention were staying.

Some of the delegates and their families lost all their belongings. Uniforms and instruments belonging to four letter carriers were damaged or destroyed by fire and smoke.

Before the last flames had been extinguished, the union had arranged for emergency housing for the dispossessed delegates. The next morning, although the city's stores were closed for Labor Day, the union arranged for a clothing store to reopen for emergency purchases. A special disaster committee headed by Vice Pres. Jerome Keating was set up to use the union's "full resources" to help the delegates and protect them against loss.

On the afternoon of Labor Day, as 5,000 union and auxiliary members paraded through downtown Denver in the traditional Letter Carriers' parade, the biggest cheers went to bands with members in street clothes, playing on instruments borrowed from the Salvation Army and local high schools, led by drum majorettes in housecoats and slippers.

Activity Mounts in Congress:

Public Works Bill Sent to White House

By David L. Perlman

Congress speeded a job-creating $900 million emergency public works bill to the White House and prepared to tackle a series of other major Administration and labor-backed measures during the few remaining weeks of the session.

A House debate on a bill authorizing purchase of United Nations bonds was under way as the AFL-CIO News went to press. In a letter to all congressmen, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller termed passage of the bill "essential to the continued success of the United Nations."

The Senate Finance Committee was reported nearly ready to bring out its version of the House-passed trade expansion bill and a new effort was under way to reach a House-Senate compromise on college aid.

A combination postage rate and government pay raise bill was being put in final form by a Senate committee, and efforts were being made to revive the temporary unemployment compensation program sidetracked earlier by a single vote in the House Ways & Means Committee.

Among the major controversial bills still to be acted on before Congress adjourns is a foreign aid spending bill threatened with heavy slashes by the House Appropriations Committee.

Administration leaders took no chances on further delays when the public works bill was sent back to the Senate after passing the House by a narrow 29-vote margin.

The Senate accepted it without the House provision for a $900 million immediate public works program—as contrasted with the original Senate bill providing $750 million immediately and an additional $750 million on a stand-by basis—and also decided not to correct a technical error in the House-passed bill.

Correction Rejected

By a 38-30 vote, the Senate rejected a Republican attempt to provide the correction and send the bill back to the House for concurrence. This, Administration supporters pointed out, would have permitted House opponents to delay and possibly kill the measure. The congressional intent was clear, they said, and any needed correction could be made as a rider to another bill. The Senate gave final approval to the measure by a 45-22 vote.

The bill, a modification of the original labor-backed Clark-Blatnik measure, is intended to create 150,000 new jobs in areas of heavy unemployment. The money, still to be appropriated, would be spent both on federal projects and on matching grants to states and cities to speed up construction of already-approved public works projects.

In conference — with its final terms uncertain—was an emasculated version of the tax revision program the Administration had sent to Congress last year. Also in conference, as a separate tax measure, were two versions of a bill permitting self-employed persons to claim tax deductions on money they set aside for private pension funds.

Loopholes Reopened

While the Senate weakened the House-passed overall tax revision bill by reopening loopholes, it tightened the House version of the self-employed tax bill so as to cut down the revenue loss to the government.

The House approved a three-year, $9 million program of federal grants for clinics and other health services for migrant workers and their families. A similar measure had previously been passed by the Senate. Still pending, and awaiting Rules Committee approval, are three other Senate-passed bills for the protection of migrant workers.

Also bottlenecked in the Rules Committee are three major labor-backed bills:

- Amendment of the Davis-Bacon Act to require that the value of fringe benefits be included in prevailing wage determinations.
- A Youth Opportunities bill to help provide jobs and training for out-of-school, out-of-work youngsters on both conservation work and in city social service projects.
- A mass transit bill, listed by Pres. Kennedy as a "priority" measure, to relieve traffic congestion.

Supporters of proposals to utilize waste steam from the Atomic Energy Commission's plutonium plant at Hanford, Wash., to generate electricity for the northwest won a major victory as House-Senate conferees on the Atomic Energy Commission bill voted approval.

In other action as the congressional pace stepped up, the House voted 367-6 for a labor-supported expanded housing program for the elderly, and final approval was given a bill granting the Justice Dept. new power to obtain documents from business firms in anti-trust investigations.

Labor Backs Ribicoff in Connecticut

Hartford, Conn.—Former Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Abraham Ribicoff, Democratic candidate for the Senate, and the six Democratic nominees for the House were endorsed by delegates to the legislative, political & educational convention of the Connecticut State AFL-CIO.

In addition, the convention approved a 22-point legislative program for presentation to the 1963 session of the General Assembly, and on the national front called for the 35-hour week without a pay cut and an immediate reduction in the income tax in order to create more jobs.

The delegates acted on the endorsements after studying the views of the candidates, most of whom appeared before the convention.

Ribicoff was voted backing over Rep. Horace Seely-Brown, the GOP aspirant, despite the efforts of a group of supporters of Rep. Frank Kowalski (D) to block action. Ribicoff won the nomination at the Democratic state convention at which Kowalski received less than the 20 percent vote required to take the contest to a primary vote.

The convention endorsed Gov. John N. Dempsey (D) for re-election. In the contest for state treasurer, in which both parties for the first time in history chose Negro candidates, endorsement was given the Democratic nominee, Gerald A. Lamb, a Waterbury dental technician and president pro-tem of the city's Board of Alderman, over Republican William Graham, Hartford lawyer.

Roy Reuther, director of the AFL-CIO voter registration campaign, discussed the techniques of getting voters to register and cast their ballots.

LABOR'S SUPPORT of expanded federal programs to provide housing for the elderly was recently expressed at House hearings on bills introduced by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.) Left to right: AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley; Alexander Bookstaver, director of the federation's Dept. of Investments; Rains, and Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO's Housing Committee, who testified for the bills.

Kennedy Advisers Set Parley on Tax Policy

A hundred and fifty union, employer, government and university leaders will be invited to Washington in November to give their views on tax, budget and other fiscal policies, the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy has announced.

The tripartite committee said the November program will be on a somewhat smaller scale than the White House conference on economic issues which it sponsored last May, with most of the discussions taking place in 25-member round tables rather than in plenary meetings. The May conference, attended by some 250 delegates, witnessed a dramatic challenge by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Charles R. Sligh, Jr., of the National Association of Manufacturers to back up his claim that more profits for industry would create more jobs.

Sligh's reply — in August — brought a prompt retort by Meany accusing the NAM official of using a "statistical sleight-of-hand" to claim that corporation profits have been "squeezed."

The advisory committee's new executive secretary, Dr. Jack Stieber, former director of Michigan State University's School of Labor & Industrial Relations, told newsmen that no attempt will be made to reach a consensus of views. Instead there will be a summary indicating the areas of agreement and disagreement expressed by participants.

The committee, at its regular monthly meeting, held final discussion on a report on policies to ensure that U.S. products are competitive in world markets which is scheduled to be ready for submission to the President early in October. Also discussed, at an informal luncheon with Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, were the government's anti-trust policies.

Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges heads the committee under a rotating chairmanship arrangement with the Secretary of Labor, who chaired the group during its first year of operation.

Peace Corps Seeks Trades Instructors

The Peace Corps has announced that it needs technical and vocational teachers for service in school and community programs in Latin America and other areas.

In a statement especially for the labor press, Dir. Jules Pagano of the professional, technical and labor division said the corps needs all types of vocational and technical teachers including those qualified to teach carpenters, painters, plumbers, electricians, mechanics, machinists, bricklayers, iron makers, welders, sheet metal workers, air-conditioning repairmen, and radio and TV servicemen.

The statement listed 12 countries where more than 250 volunteers are conducting vocational and technical classes. It said such teachers do not have to be college graduates, but some projects require two or three years of training in a technical school. Many vocational and technical teachers in the corps are highly qualified technicians without formal teacher training.

The corps said volunteers should submit questionnaires about three months before they expect to be available. Other requirements are that they be at least 18, with no upper age limit; they must be U.S. citizens; married couples are eligible if both qualify and have no dependents under 18.

Pagano said volunteers receive an allowance for food, clothing, housing, medical care and incidentals, plus a termination payment of $75 for each month of service. Transportation and training are provided by the Peace Corps, whose postal address is Washington 25, D. C.

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Mrs. Bridges, Gov. Powell Lose; Rep. Davis Forced into Runoff

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passed by the Republican state legislature. In the city's only other closely-contested congressional race, veteran Democratic Rep. Charles A. Buckley won renomination.

In primary elections in eight other states, incumbent governors, senators and House members won renomination unopposed or with relative ease, but a Minnesota Republican, veteran Rep. H. Carl Andersen, was beaten by a political newcomer, Robert J. Odegard. Andersen had been involved in a stock-sale transaction with the indicted Texas speculator, Billie Sol Estes.

Arizona—Sen. Carl Hayden (D) won Democratic renomination and will face Republican Evan Mecham, self-styled conservative who defeated Stephen Shadegg, also a conservative and twice campaign manager for Sen. Barry Goldwater.

Colorado — Republican newcomer John Love beat David Hamil, onetime Agricultural Dept. aide under Ezra Taft Benson, for nomination to oppose Democratic Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols in November. Incumbent Democratic Sen. John A. Carroll and GOP Rep. Peter H. Dominick were unopposed for the Senate nominations.

Utah—Republican Sen. Wallace Bennett, a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, beat off a challenge from Salt Lake City Mayor Bracken Lee, who terms himself even more conservative. The Democratic nominee is Rep. David King, running on a platform of support for the Kennedy Administration.

Minnesota—Democrats nominated Lt. Gov. Karl Rolvaag to face Republican incumbent Gov. Elmer L. Andersen who had no primary opposition. GOP Rep. Walter H. Judd, who once announced retirement plans but changed his mind, was renominated from the Minneapolis district, and will run against Democratic State Sen. Donald Fraser.

Wisconsin—Republicans nominated Philip Kuehn, a Goldwater supporter, over Wilbur Rank, a farmer who bucked the state GOP organization. The Democratic nominee is Atty. Gen. John Reynolds. Democratic Gov. Gaylord Nelson will run against three-term Republican Sen. Alexander Wiley.

Vermont—Former Rep. William H. Miller was upset for the Senate Democratic nomination by newcomer W. Robert Johnson, who will face longtime Republican incumbent George D. Aiken.

Rhode Island—Democratic Gov. John Notte, Jr., won renomination in a close contest with Mayor Kevin K. Coleman of Woonsocket. The Republican nominee is State Rep. John Chaffee.

Washington — Veteran Democratic Sen. Warren G. Magnuson was renominated over token opposition. The Republican nominee is Richard G. Christensen, 32-year-old newcomer.

New OASI Booklet Shows Fund Solvent

Charges by opponents of the social security system that its trust funds are "insolvent" or are being used "for other purposes" are refuted in a new booklet published by the trustees of the funds.

A simplified treatment of the trustees' annual report to Congress last February, the booklet reports that income to the trust funds into the long-range future is expected to be enough to cover all the costs of the old-age, survivors and disability program.

Copies of the publication may be obtained from any social security district office, regional office of the Labor Dept. or district office of the Internal Revenue Service.

2 Aero Firms Accept Union Shop Vote

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Senate Passes Trade Bill As Congress Steps Up Pace

"YOUR OWN FREEDOM is not secure if your neighbor is not free," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the first graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. He urged the 43 young Latin American union leaders to use the union-building techniques they have learned to raise the standard of living for working people in their own countries. **(See story Page 4.)**

Kennedy Program Begins to Move

Pres. Kennedy put together a string of major legislative victories, including Senate passage of his top priority trade expansion bill, as Congress stepped up its end-of-the-session pace.

The President met a sharp setback, however, as the House turned down a compromise federal aid to colleges bill which would have provided $2.3 billion in grants and loans over a five-year period.

Coming up was one of the hardest tests Administration leaders have faced this year—an attempt to save the foreign aid program from bone-deep slashes made by the powerful House Appropriations Committee.

On the same day that the Senate passed the trade bill, 78-8, it sent another Administration "must" bill to the White House by accepting the House version of the United Nations bond purchase bill.

The House, which earlier this year rejected the Administration's farm bill, voted 202-197 to approve a conference compromise which salvaged many key provisions of the President's program.

Earlier the House reversed a previous turndown and approved a plan to allow a group of public utilities to use waste steam from an Atomic Energy Commission plant at Hanford, Wash., to generate electricity.

Rollcall on College Bill

House rejection of the college aid bill by a 214-185 vote dashed hopes that a conference agreement breaking a months-long deadlock would signal the first major step towards the large-scale federal aid to education program sought by Kennedy.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had urged approval of the conference report, hailing it as "a tre-

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Senate Tax Bill Scored By Meany

House and Senate conferees have been told by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that labor will urge defeat of the pending tax revision bill if it emerges from the conference committee as "merely a replica" of the Senate version.

In a letter to the conferees, Meany said the AFL-CIO regards these three provisions as a minimum:

- Restoration of withholding taxes on dividend and interest income.
- Adoption of the House language on expense account racketeering.
- Extension of taxation of overseas earnings beyond tax havens.

If the conference bill does not include these minimum provisions, on balance the bill will not be worthy of support," Meany wrote. "Instead, we shall propose to Congress that the measure be defeated and that its few constructive measures be incorporated next year into the overall

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At Steelworkers' Convention:

'Social Obligations' Urged on Business

By Eugene A. Kelly

Miami Beach—The time has come, Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald told 3,000 delegates to the union's 11th constitutional convention here, for business to face up to its "social obligations" by joining labor to combat unemployment, bolster the U.S. and Canadian economies and thwart the advances of communism.

Asserting that labor and government cannot do the job alone, McDonald urged business leaders to look beyond their tax problems, to stop greeting new ideas with cries of "government spending," and to help solve the problems caused by automation, unemployment and lack of economic growth.

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, stressing a similar theme, told the convention that the nation is not in a depression or close to it. But despite the high rate of employment, Johnson said, 3.9 million people remain jobless and "many of our finest plants are producing at less than capacity."

Johnson, assuring the convention that the Kennedy Administration has "no intention of learning to live with unemployment," called for unity of effort to defeat the challenges of communism and joblessness. He congratulated McDonald and other officers for their contributions toward peace and recovery and was given a warm welcome by the delegates.

Delegates from more than 2,900 union locals here to help shape the

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'Church Burners' Hit By Maritime Trades

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has condemned "hate mongers and church burners" in a telegram to the Rev. Martin Luther King, and made a cash contribution to repair damage done by vandals and to carry on the Negro voter registration campaign.

Pres. Paul Hall and Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin wired King that the contribution was "a token of our feeling" against "church burners who are attempting to intimidate American citizens peaceably seeking to exercise their rights as citizens in Georgia."

Labor Must Vote, Meany Tells Parley

By David L. Perlman

Labor must fight with its votes and its bargaining power for programs to "send America's workers back to work," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told delegates to the Carpenters convention.

The "immediate problem," he said, is to get union members to register and vote in the "very important election" this November.

No. 1 Problem

Meany termed continued high unemployment the nation's "number one domestic problem" and he said the AFL-CIO's drive for a 35-hour workweek is aimed at creating 5 million new jobs and taking up the slack in the economy.

The 2,000 delegates and guests, meeting in the Washington, D. C., National Guard armory, broke into applause at Meany's reference to the 35-hour week and at Carpenters Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson's reply that the union will take a leading role in the reduced-workweek campaign.

Hutcheson was unanimously elected for a new four-year term as president after delegates greeted his nomination with a half-hour

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World Labor Warns UN on 'Troika' Proposal

United Nations, N. Y.—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has warned that the renewed proposal of the Soviet Union for the establishment of a "troika," or three-man executive, to rule the United Nations was a maneuver "to paralyze the world organization or to transform it into a cold war weapon of one world power."

Representing the national labor organizations of 109 countries and territories, with a combined membership of 56 million, the ICFTU embodied the warning in its submission of proposals for consideration by UN member states during the 17th session of the General Assembly.

The ICFTU is a non-governmental organization recognized by the UN, with full consultative status.

In a section dealing with strengthening the UN structure, the ICFTU called for public exposure of those governments which "obstruct the execution of decisions and resolutions for which they have voted or which refuse to meet their proper finan-

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ELECTED PRESIDENT of the New York State AFL-CIO at the annual convention in New York City was Raymond P. Corbett (left), a member of the Iron Workers, who is shown with the new secretary-treasurer, Louis Hollander of the Clothing Workers. Corbett succeeds Harold Hanover, who is taking a state job.

Workers Urged to Sound Alarm:

Trend to Rail Mergers Scored As Inviting Federal Takeover

New York—Railroad workers here were urged to help make Americans aware of the danger of growing power through mergers of major carriers before threats to the public interest lead to government operation.

Led by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), who is chairman of the Senate Anti-Trust & Monopoly Subcommittee, officers of the Railway Labor Executives' Association called on some 1,500 workers at a metropolitan railway employes rally to carry the message of curtailed-service threats and possible danger to public safety to small towns and cities across the nation.

The senator, sponsor of a bill which would call a moratorium on Interstate Commerce Commission approval of mergers by railroads with more than $200 million in assets, described railroad owners' efforts to revise work rules for employes and to consolidate their own companies as "an attempt to tear up the tracks" from under thousands of wage earners.

Citing the proposed consolidation of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads as a prime example, Kefauver called the trend toward merger one of the great issues of today.

"What we have here is not the weak joining the weak to grow strong but the strong joining the strong to grow stronger," he said. His remarks were spontaneous, despite the fact that he had a prepared speech. In both the prepared text and his impromptu talk, Kefauver deplored the fact that railroads are attempting to effect money savings at a time when the economic growth of the nation is a vital need.

'Counter-Mergers' Seen

Pointing to the proposed mergers of both the New York Central-Pennsylvania Railroads and American-Eastern Airlines, he declared:

"There is little doubt in my mind that approval of these two mergers will lead to vast counter-mergers, resulting in a massive concentration of economic power in the hands of a few companies and in the loss of vital competition and independent business action which are the basic ingredients to a healthy private enterprise economy."

He expressed the conviction that these consolidations would trigger additional concentrations in the trucking and water carrier industries, and termed such merger plans as "negative business thinking which places the maximumization of profits above the basic transportation standards of competition, service adequacy and community growth."

Kefauver was joined by George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, in his warning that railroad mergers might lead to government operation.

'Troubles Within'

Harrison noted that the New York Central and Pennsylvania account for 17 percent of all gross railroad business in the country, and that facts substantiate they are in good financial condition. He suggested that the proposed merger "is only a sample of what is contemplated in the West."

"What we need is to expand the transportation facilities of our country," he said. "The trouble with the railroads is within them, not without. It is management's concern with immediate profit. Management, out of one side of its mouth, asks for government aid and out of the other side blames government restrictions for its own failings."

He held that the future would be brighter if large railroad owners "would get back to operating railroads instead of just going along with the financiers in manipulating them."

Others who addressed the rally included Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; Michael Fox, vice chairman of the RLEA; and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Labor Council.

Gilbert drew cheers and applause when he vowed he would never sign a report drawn by a Presidential Railroad Commission which calls for heavy lay-offs of railroad firemen, brakemen and other operating employes.

"The Presidential Railroad Commission's report should be looked on for what it really is—the forewarning that binding arbitration is eating away at the collective bargaining process and the right to exercise economic strength in securing social justice," he declared.

Van Arsdale pledged the full support of New York City's united labor movement, which comprises 1 million organized workers.

A message from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed hope that the rally would help dramatize to the American people "the urgent necessity for vigorous action" at once.

Meany declared that "the record proves that the merger mania has not only thrown thousands of railroad workers out of their jobs but has slashed essential rail service and weakened our national defense." He added that the New York Central-Pennsylvania merger "would climax this inexcusable violation of the public interest" and held that it should be resisted "with every source at our command."

Another message, from Arturo Jauregui, general secretary of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), pledged "fullest and most complete solidarity of the entire democratic labor movement throughout the Americas . . . in your battle to preserve safe and humane working conditions and an efficient railroad system for the benefit of shippers and passengers."

Arbitration Slated In Railroad Strike

The Railroad Telegraphers and the Chicago & North Western Railway have agreed to a request by Pres. Kennedy to submit to binding arbitration the issues in their dispute over job protection.

The three-weeks-old strike continued, however, as the parties met with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz in an effort to pin down the precise questions to be submitted to the arbitration panel.

ORT Pres. George E. Leighty said the union had agreed to arbitration even though it felt it might prove more time-consuming by diverting negotiations away from "substantive issues."

Price Fix Indictment Hits Brass Tube Firms

Hartford, Conn.—A federal grand jury here has indicted 11 of the nation's largest manufacturers of brass mill tube and pipe on criminal anti-trust charges alleging a six-year price-fixing conspiracy. Also named as defendants were seven high-ranking corporation executives.

The indictments, culminating an 18-month investigation, charged that prices in the industry were set during secret meetings in hotel suites and in a private club. The method of price-fixing described in the indictment strongly resembled the operation of the electrical equipment industry's price conspiracy, which resulted in fines, jail sentences and a series of civil damage suits.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said the 11 companies annually sell about $360 million worth of brass tube and pipe, accounting for approximately 90 percent of the domestic market. The tube and pipe are used in the construction, auto manufacturing, air conditioning and appliance industries.

The indictment charged that electricity prices paid by consumers are higher than they should be because of the price-fixing conspiracy.

Charged in the indictment were:

- Anaconda American Brass Co., and its vice president, Justice Lockwood.
- Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp., and its president, Edgar P. Dunleavy.
- Chase Brass & Copper Co.
- Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.
- Cerro Corp., and its vice president, Richard H. Lewin.
- Bridgeport Brass Co., and Richard L. Allen, vice president.
- Scovill Mfg. Co., and Maurice Liston, Jr., sales manager of the mills division.
- Calumet & Hecla, Inc., and John M. Dumser, former marketing director of Wolverine Tube Div.
- Mueller Brass Co., and Alfred C. Dappert, vice president.
- Triangle Conduit & Cable Co.
- Progress Mfg. Co.

Senate Okays Willard Wirtz In Labor Post

The Senate has unanimously confirmed W. Willard Wirtz as Secretary of Labor, succeeding Arthur J. Goldberg, who resigned as a result of his nomination to the Supreme Court by Pres. Kennedy.

Wirtz, a Chicago attorney and widely-experienced mediator and arbitrator, had served with Goldberg as Under Secretary.

In a letter accepting Goldberg's resignation, Kennedy wrote warmly of him as having been "a wise and invaluable member of the innermost councils" of the Administration. "Your voice, counsel and tireless efforts will be sorely missed."

However, the President continued, "You shall bring distinction to our highest court for many years after this Administration has gone; and I did not feel that I could deny our country and constitution those benefits of your talented service."

Listing Goldberg's achievements in exactly 20 months in the Cabinet, Kennedy cited his "judicious laboring" for industrial peace and economic stability, and his contribution in helping obtain passage of new legislation on minimum wages, unemployment compensation, welfare and pension plans, manpower retraining, distressed areas, migrant workers.

"While the constitutional separation of powers now rightly alters our relationship," the President said, "you will always remain in the esteem and affection of us all."

Machinists Increase Scholarship Gifts

The Machinists will award at least seven $1,000-a-year college scholarships to IAM members or their children in 1963, Pres. Al J. Hayes has announced.

He said the union had received more than 1,000 applications for the five scholarships awarded this year. Increased contributions by IAM locals, councils and auxiliaries have made possible an expansion of the program, Hayes said.

H. C. Murphy Gets Labor Dept. Post

Hugh C. Murphy of New York, a member of the Bricklayers who formerly was chairman of the apprenticeship committee of the union's New York State conference, has been named assistant director for skill development of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

The Labor Dept. also announced the appointment of Ansel R. Cleary, one of the original experts who in 1938 organized what is now the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, to be deputy director of the bureau.

Hanover Appointed State Industrial Aide

Albany, N. Y.—Harold C. Hanover, last president of the State AFL and first president of the State AFL-CIO, has been appointed an assistant industrial commissioner in the New York State Dept. of Labor.

Survey Foretells Rise In Production, Not Jobs

The dark side of automation—the displacement of wage-earning workers by machines—may be thrown into sharp focus in the next few months if the conclusions of a Wall Street Journal survey are borne out.

The Journal polled 67 manufacturers, "who make everything from pencils to steel rolling mills," and found that while many plan to boost production in the last quarter of the year, most intend to do so without hiring any more workers. They will produce "either by pushing highly automatic machinery harder, or by working present employes longer hours, putting them on overtime if necessary."

"The upshot," the Journal said, "may well be the seeming paradox of rising industrial production over the remaining months of 1962 with no significant reduction in what Washington economists consider an uncomfortably high unemployment rate."

Joblessness rose to a rate of 5.8 percent in August, the 58th consecutive month above 5 percent, according to Labor Dept. reports.

The Journal noted that while factory employment is only one component in the overall rate of joblessness, it is the source of the greatest fluctuations.

"And it's in the period after Labor Day, when industry usually gets a lift from the ending of the vacation season, that factories often start significant hiring," the article added.

New Hirings Limited

Of the 67 companies polled by the paper, however, 32 said they planned no new hirings or callbacks in the immediate future, and eight others foresaw cutbacks in their work forces.

Only 16 firms said they planned "greater-than-seasonal" hiring and eight of these were in the aerospace and electronics industries where defense contracts were given as a major reason.

In some cases where workers have been on short time, the Journal reported, manufacturers will be able to increase output simply by returning to the 40-hour workweek. In others, notably the automobile industry, major producers frankly intend to avoid new hires by relying on overtime, the paper found.

"Most frequently, however, factories are stepping up output without major new hiring by getting more production out of each worker," the Journal roundup stated.

"In industry after industry, production managers say increased efficiency now allows them to turn out more goods than before the 1960-61 recession with few, if any, more workers."

Machines to Do It

One major chemical producer told the Journal that achieving maximum output without new hiring is "just a matter of opening up a valve a little more." And an eastern paper maker said more paper is "simply a matter of running the paper-making machines faster and longer."

"While this trend to more output per worker cuts across much of the economy, the forces tending to increase employment have a more spotty effect," the survey found. "Generally, they involve only particular industries or particular companies."

Lockheed Still Holdout:

2 Aerospace Firms Accept Union Shop

Agreement by North American Aviation and the Convair division of General Dynamics Corp. on the union-shop issue brought a breakthrough in deadlocked negotiations between the aerospace companies and two unions, the Auto Workers and the Machinists.

The agreement forestalled a strike against at least those two firms, but the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—major holdout against the union shop—still faced, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, a Sept. 22 strike deadline of IAM members.

Other Talks Continue

The UAW was continuing to bargain with the Ryan Aeronautical Co., which had indicated it would go along with industry leaders on the union shop question. On the West Coast, the IAM and Aerojet-General Corp., where a union shop already exists, are pressing talks on other issues.

Pres. Kennedy himself announced the agreement "in principle" between North American and the aerospace division of the UAW. He said it was based on the recommendations of his special three-man board, headed by Dr. George W. Taylor, which called for a vote among employes with a two-thirds majority required to validate the union shop. Negotiators for the UAW and the company had been meeting in Washington with Dir. William Simpkin of the Federal Mediation Service.

The Convair agreement with the IAM was announced earlier at San Diego, Calif., where it was reported the company also had accepted the White House board's recommendation of a two-thirds ratifying vote.

At his news conference a week earlier, Kennedy noted that most major industrial firms had accepted the union shop many years ago. He pointed out that both the UAW and the IAM had agreed to go along with the panel's recommendation, despite their disappointment over the proposed wage settlement. The President added:

"I would hope the companies would accept it, because if there is a strike, the responsibility for such action would be very clear, I think, to the American people."

The President's comments were scheduled to appear Sept. 21 in full page advertisements jointly sponsored by the UAW and IAM in major newspapers in several cities across the country.

3-Step Raise

Although details of the wage settlements with North American and Convair were unavailable as the AFL-CIO News went to press, Kennedy said the agreements were in accord with the basic guidelines of his aerospace board, which proposed pay increases totalling 17 to 25 cents an hour in three steps during a three-year contract.

A UAW source described the North American agreement as "a good settlement," but said the parties had agreed no details would be released until it was ratified by the membership.

Earlier, the IAM had reached agreement with Lockheed covering 10,700 employes at the company's plant in Marietta, Ga. The union shop was not at issue because of the state's so-called "right-to-work" law barring union security agreements.

Meanwhile, both the IAM and the Boeing Co.—the nation's largest defense contractor—acceded to the President's request for a 60-day truce as separate contract talks collapsed in Seattle. Kennedy appointed another three-man board, headed by Saul Wallen, to attempt to work out the issues in the dispute.

Bookbinders Add New Voting Dates

The Bookbinders have announced that a referendum on international officers originally scheduled for Oct. 8 only may be held by local unions on Oct. 5, 8 or 9.

Two offices are being contested in the referendum. Candidates for president succeeding Joseph Denny, retiring on pension Dec. 31, are John Connolly of Norwood, Mass., and Jacob Neumeyer of New York City. Competing for fifth vice president are Betty Whittaker, Toronto, Ont., and Jane Dailey, Detroit. Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor and five vice presidents are unopposed.

All Bookbinder locals will vote at November meetings on four amendments to union laws—a proposed increase in per capita tax of 10 cents a month, and three other proposed changes.

SPECIAL MEETING of the Operating Engineers executive board in Washington selected Hunter P. Wharton (right) to succeed the late Joseph J. Delaney as president. To fill Wharton's post as secretary-treasurer, the board elected Frank P. Converse (left) of Cleveland, a vice president.

NLRB Sets Rule for 'Information' Pickets

The National Labor Relations Board in a 3-2 decision has devised a test for determining under what conditions informational picketing by a union is unlawful.

The test is whether or not such picketing seriously "interferes with, disrupts or curtails" operation of the employer's business by producing strikes or interruption of deliveries.

By the same 3-2 vote the board, applying the test in four cases, dismissed unfair labor practice charges against three unions and found three other unions had lost the protection of the "informational picketing" provision of the labor law.

The majority dismissed complaints against Retail Clerks Locals 324 and 770, Los Angeles, for picketing Barker Bros. Corp. and Gold's Inc., Los Angeles furniture stores, and against Retail Clerks Local 57 for picketing Hested Stores Co., Great Falls, Mont.

Union picketing did not disrupt the stores' business even though a few deliveries were halted or delayed, the majority found. In the Great Falls case the labor board set aside an election the Clerks lost on the ground that an expedited election was improperly ordered.

In two companion cases, Hotel & Restaurant Locals 402 and 500 were ordered to stop picketing Joe Hunt's Restaurant, La Jolla, Calif., and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local 429 was directed to cease picketing Sam Melson, contractor on a school near Nashville, Tenn.

The Melson picketing delayed completion of the construction job by several weeks, the board ruled, and the restaurant picketing halted liquor deliveries for 2.5 months.

The majority vote in each case was cast by Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown. Dissenting votes were cast in each case by Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom, who held that in all four cases the picketing was not primarily informational but was for organizing purposes and thus was not protected activity.

Akron Passes 'Anti-Scab' Ordinance

Akron, O.—A labor-sponsored ordinance restricting the use of strikebreakers has been approved by the Akron City Council and signed by Mayor Edward Erickson (D).

The ordinance, similar to anti-strikebreaking measures enacted by a number of cities and states, was introduced by Councilman Joe Costello, a member of Local 182 of the Typographical Union. Costello, a first-term councilman, told the council the ordinance will help promote industrial peace and could prevent development of labor disputes.

Persons or firms not directly involved in a strike or lockout are prohibited from recruiting strikebreakers to replace employes in the bargaining unit. It is equally unlawful for a person solicited by a third party to accept employment as a strikebreaker. A maximum penalty of 30 days in jail and $1,000 fine is set for each violation.

Approval of the ordinance by a 10-3 vote, more than the two-thirds needed for enactment as an emergency measure, made it effective immediately on the mayor's signature, without the normal 30-day waiting period.

Costello said there was no existing strikebreaker problem, but he said every industrial community faced a potential threat. He noted that strikebreakers have been used in recent years in newspaper strikes in Zanesville and Lima, O.

Union Picks H. P. Wharton As President

Hunter P. Wharton has been named president of the Operating Engineers to complete the term of the late Joseph J. Delaney, who died of a heart attack Sept. 9.

Wharton, the union's secretary-treasurer since 1958, was elected by the executive board at a special meeting in Washington, D. C. His term will run until the next convention in 1964.

Frank P. Converse of Cleveland, an international vice president since 1942, was chosen to succeed Wharton as secretary-treasurer. The board then elected Richard H. Nolan, regional director in the New York City area, as a new vice president.

Wharton, 62, has been a member of Pittsburgh Local 66 since 1926, and served as its business manager from 1936 until 1950.

He came to the union's headquarters in Washington in 1950 as assistant to the president, was elected vice president in 1957, and secretary-treasurer the following year.

Wharton has been active in the safety field and was recently elected chairman of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council. He is also chairman of the safety committee of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Firm's Ban On Compromise Forces Strike

Bacchus, Utah—One thousand members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have struck the Hercules Powder Co. here following the company's rejection of a compromise contract settlement recommended by Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The OCAW had agreed to go along with Simkin's proposal of a 9.5-cents-an-hour increase as the basis for settlement, but reverted to its original demand for 12.5 cents when the company refused to go higher than 8 cents.

The Hercules plant manufactures the A-2 Polaris missile and solid fuel propellant for the Minuteman missile.

Management has announced that it would attempt to continue operation of the plant at full capacity by using supervisors, clerical workers and technicians.

This, the union charges, would be "highly unsafe." It points out that the plant has a heavy stock of nitroglycerin and other explosives and that even with a full complement of workers on duty, three men were killed Aug. 23 in an unexplained explosion.

Unaffiliated Union Votes to Join BSEIU

Cleveland—Some 2,600 employes of the East Ohio Gas Co. have affiliated with the Building Service Employes in newly chartered BSEIU Local 555. Their union formerly was known as the Natural Gas Workers.

The union represents field workers and clerical personnel serving 900,000 East Ohio Gas customers. Units of the local are in Cleveland, Canton, Akron, North Canton, Warren, Wooster and Ashtabula, with one for smaller communities. John D. Nagle is president.

Rail Unionists Vie In Mayoralty Race

Hollow Rock, Tenn.—Rail labor couldn't lose in this community's recent election for mayor.

Maurice E. Flowers, an active member of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, won in a "friendly contest" with W. B. Molladay, a conductor.

Dubinsky Protests Distribution Of Embargoed Investigation Report

New York—Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers has lodged a vigorous protest over widespread distribution of an unauthorized statement by a House Labor subcommittee consultant charging the ILGWU with racial bias and undemocratic practices.

In a letter to Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.), Dubinsky reminded the subcommittee chairman that at a hearing in New York he and other members of the House panel had refused to accept the testimony of Special Consultant Herbert Hill "because it was a statement of prejudiced and unproven opinions rather than statements of fact."

At the time, Zelenko said Hill's earlier distribution of the statement to the press prior to presenting it as testimony was "without permission of the committee or the chairman or without the knowledge of it." The committee refused to accept the testimony for the record until it was stripped of offensive material. Dubinsky had labeled it "untruthful, irresponsible, a gross exaggeration, unfair, imaginative and done in the spirit of revenge."

Nevertheless, the statement is now being circulated widely in its "original unaccepted form," including mailings to U.S. senators, Dubinsky wrote Zelenko.

He noted that although Hill prepared the testimony in his official capacity as a subcommittee consultant, the statement is being distributed on the letterhead of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Hill is the NAACP's staff labor secretary.

Dubinsky charged that Hill was "using his [subcommittee] post in an impartial inquiry in order to grind his personal axe at taxpayers' expense" and by his actions had made "his record of 'contempt' for Congress quite clear."

"If a congressional investigation may become a platform through which a staff member may vent his personal spite, not only in defiance of all the rules of fair play, but also in stark defiance of the committee itself, then the investigatory power of Congress will itself be put in question," Dubinsky wrote.

The ILGWU president has vehemently denied and rebutted the charges of bias and corruption brought against the union. He was scheduled to appear at further hearings of the subcommittee on Sept. 21.

Since Dubinsky's letter to Zelenko became public, Hill resigned as consultant to the subcommittee. Zelenko wrote Dubinsky that he had asked subcommittee counsel for an immediate investigation.

Taylor Given Key Post in Job Bias Unit

Pres. Kennedy has named a Detroit attorney, Hobart Taylor, Jr., executive vice chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

The appointment followed a recent report by Theodore W. Kheel, New York attorney and former president of the National Urban League, urging the appointment of a full-time executive vice chairman as "operating head" of the committee.

Taylor has been serving as special counsel to the committee since its establishment in April 1961 and was recently appointed special assistant to Vice Pres. Johnson, who serves as chairman of the committee.

He succeeds Stephen N. Shulman, executive assistant to the secretary of labor, who has been temporary executive vice chairman since the resignation of former Assistant Sec. of Labor Jerry R. Holleman.

A native of Texarkana, Tex., Taylor grew up in Houston and earned degrees at Prairie View State College, Howard University and the University of Michigan.

The committee recently reaffirmed its policy of placing primary emphasis on "compliance and enforcement activities" as the key to its drive against discrimination in employment, although recognizing that "enforcement and persuasion are both essential."

NLRB Eases Bargaining Unit Curbs

The National Labor Relations Board, splitting 3-2 on four cases involving appropriate bargaining units for insurance agents, has approved petitions of the Insurance Workers for separate elections in district offices of three major insurance companies.

The companies in each case asked for units covering either the entire country, one region or one state.

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown agreed that smaller units were appropriate. Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom dissented, as they had earlier this year in the Quaker City Life Insurance Co. case when the majority voted to abandon an 18-year policy of approving no units smaller than statewide.

The majority ordered elections within 30 days among debit agents at district offices of the Western & Southern Life in McKeesport and Wilkinsburg, Pa.; at nine Metropolitan Life district offices in metropolitan Cleveland, O., and two in Wilmington, Del.; and at three Cleveland and Lorain, O., offices of Equitable Life.

NEW PRESIDENT of Government Employes, John F. Griner, right, takes the oath of office from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Griner had been called away from the Seattle convention at which he was elected by a death in his family and his installation was postponed until he was able to come to Washington to take over as head of the 110,000-member union.

World Labor Warns UN on 'Troika' Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

cial obligations to the UN."

Among the major issues before the current UN session, not the least is the financial bankruptcy toward which the UN is headed. By the end of the year, it will be $175 million in the red, largely because a number of member states have refused to pay their share of various UN operations, such as those in the Congo and Middle East.

In a section dealing with economic development, the ICFTU warned that insufficient attention is being paid to the "social implications of forced industrialization" by nations which treat "their workers as expendable raw material, as some anonymous factor of production rather than as human beings, equal members of society who by their skill and toil create its wealth."

Social improvement, the ICFTU emphasized, in developing countries "is a goal which cannot be subordinate to, nor even put on a level with, the economic goals, but must be the very meaning of economic development."

"Free independent trade unions are obviously the most reliable guardians of this conception," it stated.

Participation by free trade unions in economic development is necessary so that industrial evolution in the new countries will not "repeat the apalling blunders, the inhumanity which accompanied 19th and 20th century industrial development [and] imitate the degradation and exploitation of labor which is the price of industrialization in the totalitarian world."

The ICFTU also covered land reform, full employment, housing, international trade, peace and disarmament.

Human Rights Stressed

The document was submitted by Irving Brown, ICFTU representative to the UN.

The Intl. Court of Justice ruled last summer that UN members which default on their dues can be deprived of their right to vote. The United States, which has pledged to purchase half of a $200 million bond issue so the organization can pay its bills, is expected to press for Assembly enforcement of the World Court decision.

The ICFTU called upon the 108 member states to endow the UN with "effective machinery of investigation, surveillance, reporting and enforcement" of the human rights provisions of the charter.

"An end should be put, said the document, "to the application of double standards in regard to such principles as the maintenance of peace or the right of self-determination. Colonialism should be regarded and denounced as an evil in all its forms, no matter where it maintains its inhuman existence."

A new proposal was presented by the ICFTU for the preparation of a convention on the rights of political prisoners, comparable to the Geneva convention for protection of prisoners of war.

On colonialism, the ICFTU called for unification of the Congo and ending the Katanga secession, pressure to end colonial domination in South Africa, Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias, Angola, Mozambique and "all remaining forms of Portuguese and Spanish regimes or domination existing in Africa."

Red Colonialism Flayed

However, the ICFTU criticized as "one of the gravest shortcomings of the UN" its ignoring of "a new totalitarian kind of colonialism which originated in the USSR [and] continues to expand." It cited armed aggression by the Soviet Union against Hungary in 1956 and by Communist China against Tibet in 1959 as "the only occasions on which the UN tried to deal "with totalitarian colonialism."

TV Film Residual Pay Sets Record in August

Hollywood—Members of the Screen Actors Guild collected $758,000 through their union during August as payment for re-runs of television films in which they appeared.

Under the union's contract, the first time a television entertainment program is re-run each member of the cast receives a "residual" payment of not less than 35 percent of the union's daily minimum wage rate. The payment is 30 percent the second time the film is re-run and 25 percent for each of the next three re-runs. The daily minimum is currently $100.

Since the re-run payment was negotiated by the SAG in 1953, the union has collected $27 million for its members. The August payment is the largest single monthly collection during the nine-year period, according to Executive Sec. John L. Dales. A total of 8,149 checks was mailed to members.

The residual payments are in addition to use payments on television commercials, which are paid directly to the actor, and payments to actors for television use of features originally shown in movie theaters.

Meany Elected President:

Free Labor Institute Graduates 1st Class

Fight for freedom. Build strong and free trade unions. Raise living standards of working people. Take an active role in bringing about peaceful revolutions and social change.

With these urgings, 43 young Latin American union leaders became the first graduates of the new American Institute for Free Labor Development.

"Freedom," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the graduates, "is not something that you go to sleep on; it's something that you fight to preserve. It's something that ties you to your neighbors. Your own freedom is not secure if your neighbor is not free. . . . ."

Meany, who was elected President of the Institute at a board meeting, said it was the recognition that workers everywhere have common problems that led American labor to found the Institute.

Luiz Ordaz Rodriguez of Venezuela, responding for the graduating class, pledged that "we will not rest until the day we have established in our lands a real democracy where only social justice will prevail and where bread, housing, health, schools, land and freedom will be realities."

Pres. Kennedy, in a special message, said the institute symbolizes the fraternity of spirit of free men.

"The free man anywhere," he told the group, "seeks an end to poverty and deprivation everywhere; he seeks equality in opportunity for all persons and justice in the rewards a man receives for his labors on earth. Above all, he believes so truly in his own dignity that he cannot deny it to others."

In other highlights of the graduation exercises and banquet:

- Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, secretary-treasurer of the institute, told the graduates:

"You are the real freedom fighters and to do this job you must have strength and will and guts."

- Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative and executive director of the institute, said the training proram aimed to inspire an enthusiasm and conviction that, through service in the labor movement, the young leaders could serve their country and their fellow men.

"The institute is striving primarily," he added, "to develop this sense of dedication."

A dozen graduates already have assignments to set up training centers in Latin America, he revealed. Centers and training programs have been established or are planned, he added, for the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Central America, Jamaica, Surinam, Argentina and elsewhere.

- Teodoro Moscoso, U. S. coordinator of the Alliance for Progress, called on the graduates to support "peaceful revolutions" against poverty, disease and despair.

"It is absolutely imperative that we recognize that social change is demanded in Latin America," he declared.

Various speakers singled out for criticism totalitarian governments of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and hit at regimes which gained power through coups d'etats or "fixed elections."

AFL-CIO Announces Additions to Film List

Seven additions to the Films for Labor catalogue have been acquired by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and are now available through the AFL-CIO Film Library.

The subjects range from basic trade unionism to world affairs and the films run from 14 to 30 minutes. Rental or service charge for each is $3. The titles and subjects:

This Union Cause (23 min.): A fast-moving history of the labor movement that sketches in major events and the leaders who helped build it. The picture reflects the drama and spirit of this dynamic struggle and is based on a series of paintings with a narrator providing continuity.

Depressed Areas (14 min.): This is the story of a West Virginia town, narrated by David Brinkley for NBC-TV, where the coal mine has closed and men who have spent 20 years or longer underground find themselves unable to obtain jobs. They live on unemployment compensation and surplus food, and look forward to retraining under the Area Redevelopment Act. This film presents no answers, but poses many basic problems of today.

The 4th Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO (22 min.): Highlights include excerpts from speeches to the 1961 convention by Pres. Kennedy, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, and AFL-CIO officers and members. Subjects discussed include legislation to reduce unemployment, health care for the aged, federal aid for education, civil rights and the AFL-CIO organizing program.

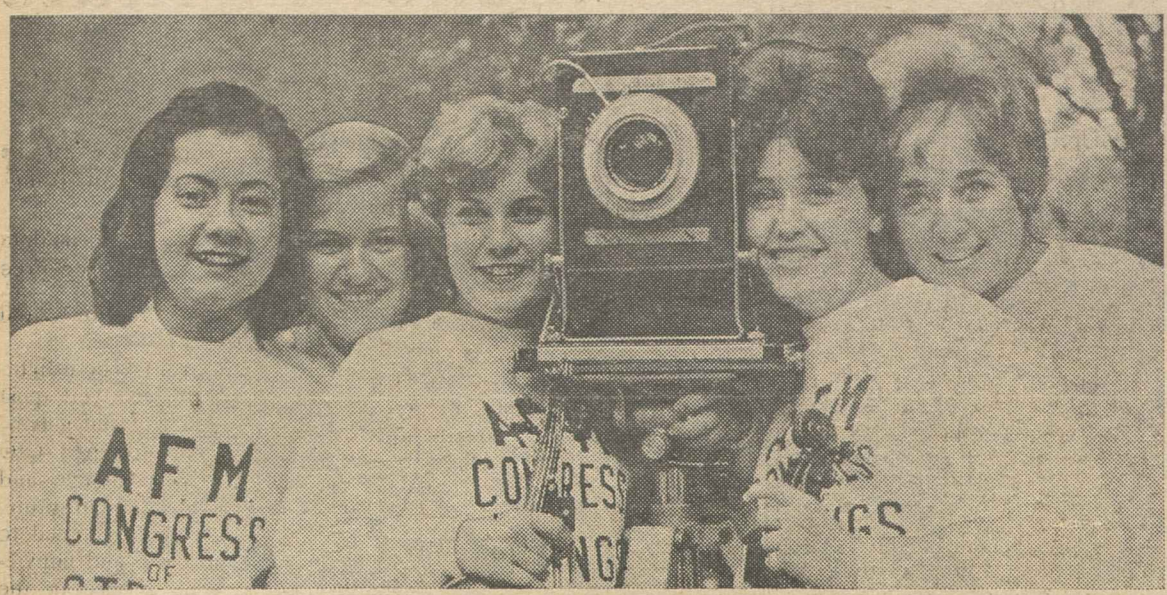
The Golden Age (30 min.): Prepared by the National Film Board of Canada, shows how three men face the day of retirement—and its aftermath. It provides the background for a basic discussion of various approaches to retirement, such as the need for planning, developing hobbies and other interests, and union-industry plans for cutting back work-time before retirement.

When I'm Old Enough . . . Goodbye! (28 min.): What happens when a youngster drops out of high school is dramatized in the story of an ambitious, friendly boy who leaves with high hopes of independence and ends up in a dishwashing job. The boy is not a delinquent and is willing to work hard, but in today's job market he is unable to compete because he lacks even a minimum of skills and education.

Next Year Is Now (28 min.): An average high school graduate attempting to enroll in a university finds that his financial resources are limited and his grades, though good, are not good enough to get him a scholarship. The film graphically shows the problems often confronting the children of working-class parents.

Test for the West (27 min.): The history of crisis-oriented Berlin, how it became a fragmented city with part of its people divided from their fellow-countrymen and occupied by foreign armies, is given in a film that traces Germany from a center of European culture in the '20s through the Hitler era and the postwar period.

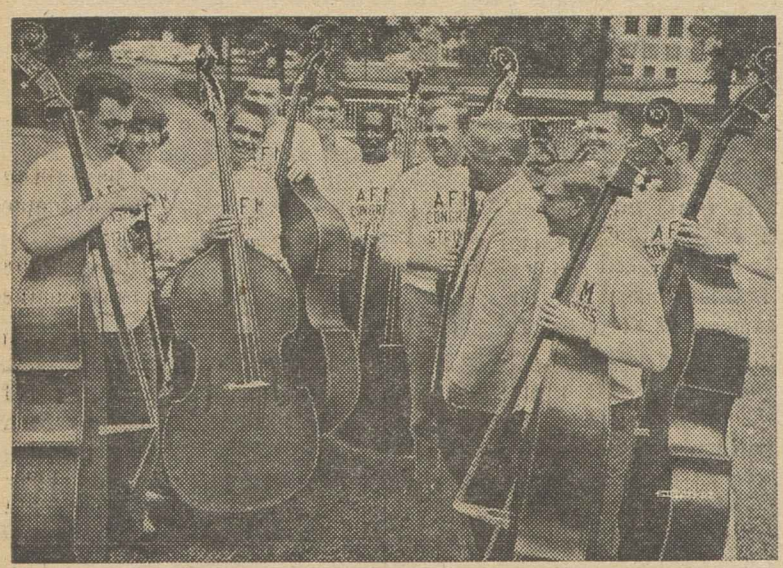
The Sounds of Music Creep in Our Ears



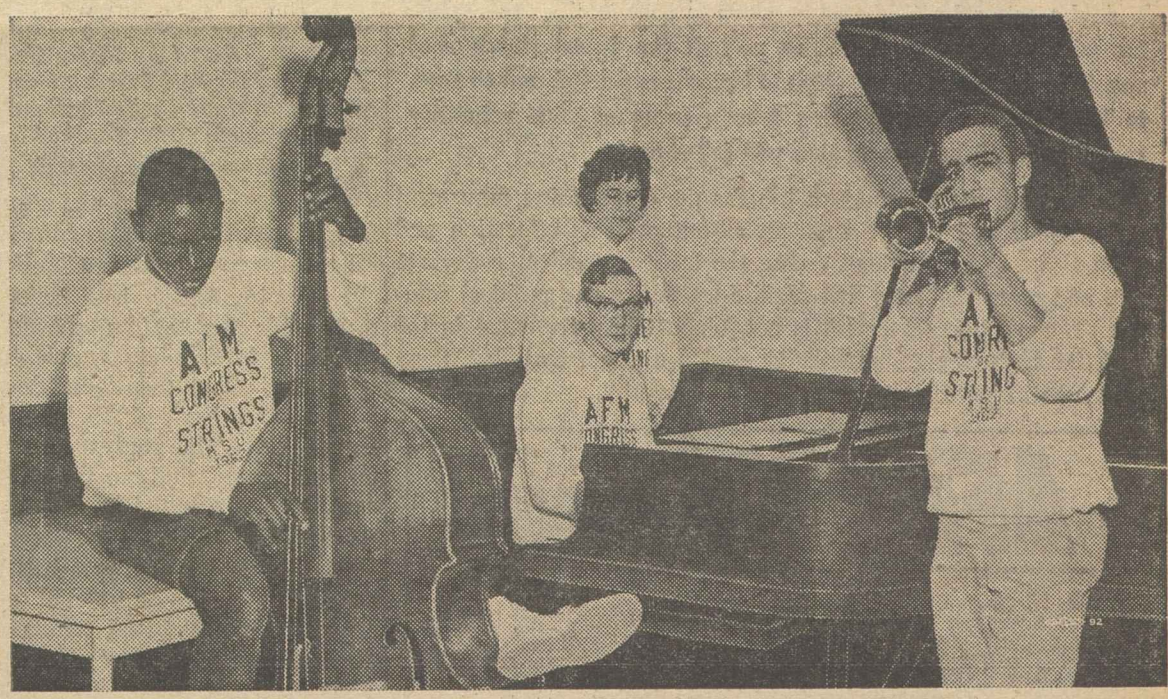
CONGRESS OF STRINGS, held for the fourth year at Michigan State University under the sponsorship of the Musicians, drew these comely scholarship winners (from left): Karen Stoval, Atlanta; Erika Steiniger, Oxford, O.; Frances Upham, Tucson, Ariz.; Darlene Gray, Las Vegas, Nev.—all violinists—and Judy Trostle, Elizabethtown, Pa., who plays the violincello.

THERE WAS RECREATION as well as instruction, of course, and here John Samuels, Miami, and Mary Thorkelson, Minneapolis, take advantage of music to play cards by, as it is produced on the bass by Carole Musser of York, Pa.

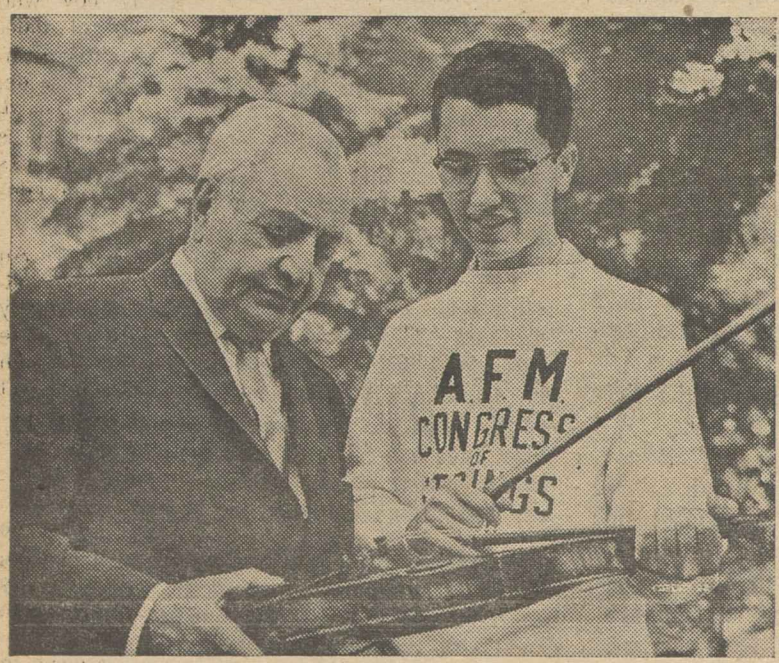
UNDER THE BATON of Erich Leinsdorf, music director of the Boston Symphony, students at the AFM Congress of Strings go through one of a series of rehearsals for a public concert given at Michigan State and taped for TV.



SOME FINER POINTS of playing the double-bass are given a group of Congress of Strings students by Warren Benfield of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, who has been an instructor since the annual summer school first opened in 1959.



THIS JAM SESSION was not in the curriculum at the Congress of Strings, but Bruce Allard, who usually plays a violin, brought along some brass and that was that. John Samuels, Miami, is playing the bass; Alan Molitz, Somerville, N. J., another bass player, is doubling on the piano and Margaret Gruman, Independence, Mo., a violinist in the classroom, is the thrush.



IT'S A CRITICAL EYE that Mishel Piastro, conductor of the Longines Symphonette and noted violin instructor, uses to examine the craftsmanship of the old violin played by Hugh S. Loughram, a student from Baltimore.

JAZZ BROKE OUT all over when this group happened to get together between classes at the Congress, which gives free instruction to promising string students. From left they are John Samuels, Miami; Larry Zgone, Vancouver, Wash.; Peter Pauls, Anchorage, Alaska; Kelly Farris, Seattle; Tom Hanselman, Caspar, Wyo.; Darlene Gray, Las Vegas, and Frances Upham, Tucson.

The Final Round

THE 1962 PRIMARY ELECTIONS and nominating conventions are about over and the successful candidates are squaring away for the November showdown. If there has been any emerging pattern, it is that the voters will have a choice in terms of the basic issues. Both parties have selected candidates pretty much in line with the division in Congress between those supporting the Administration and the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition opposing the President.

The realization that the record of the 87th Congress will be critical in the fall elections has become apparent on Capitol Hill, where in a closing flurry the slow-moving legislators have finally acted on a number of key issues.

Passage of the public works bill, the Senate action on trade expansion, the conference report on federal aid for higher education are all indications that congressmen and senators are concerned with the record they place before the voters.

The final days of the 87th Congress may see more of the Administration's program winning approval, although in sharply modified form. But in many vital areas Congress either has failed to act or has rejected Administration proposals.

The issue in November, then, will remain unchanged—give the President a Congress that will move crisply and surely in support of a program to reduce unemployment, extend and expand social welfare programs, war on discrimination and build a strong nation that can lead the world to peace and freedom.

★ ★ ★

TO PRODUCE A CONGRESS dedicated to a liberal and progressive program, a Congress free of the stranglehold of the conservative coalition, a major effort is required on the part of the trade union movement.

This effort entails overcoming the normal lethargy and inertia of an "off-year" election by stimulating interest in the issues, by translating the complex and involved legislative matters into the context of the problems that ordinary Americans face on a day-to-day basis: unemployment, health care, education, decent wages, civil rights and a score of others.

It means also an aggressive register-and-vote drive at all levels of the labor movement so that union members vitally affected by the actions of Congress will be eligible to vote their convictions and will actually go to the polls to support their beliefs.

And a high priority should be given to contributions to COPE, for without necessary funds to present the issues clearly and simply to the voters, to aid them to become registered and to vote, to help candidates supporting labor's program with voluntary contributions, labor's campaign will fall short.

There is no more important job for the trade union movement between now and Nov. 6 than an all-out political education and action effort. The problems facing the labor movement today are more and more problems that require legislative and political solutions. If the labor movement is not adequately represented in the legislative halls, if the conservative coalition is not curtailed, these problems will increase in complexity and severity.

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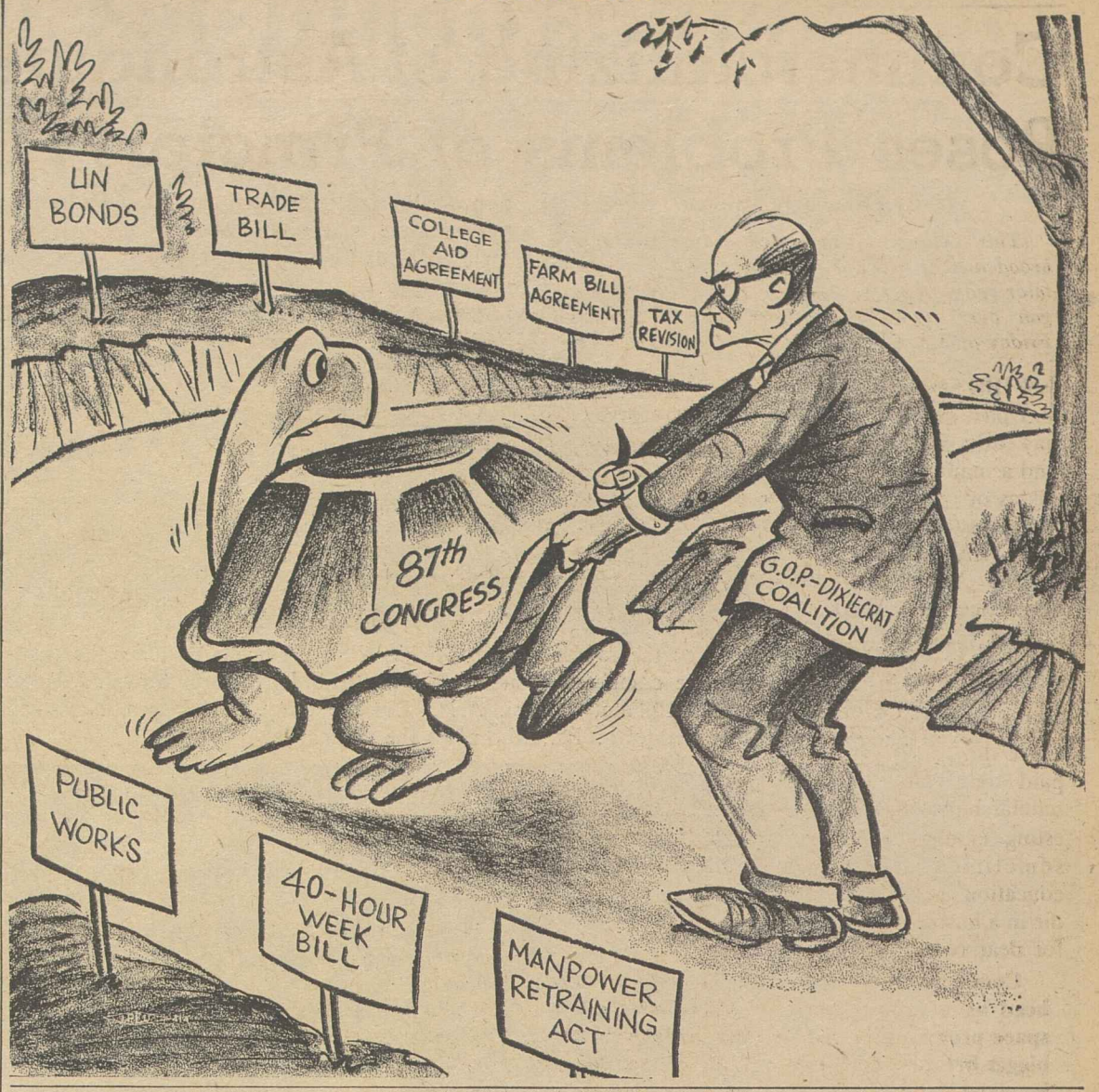
'Not So Fast!'



Msgr. Higgins Dissents:

NAM's Latest Attack on Unions Described as 'Serious Mistake'

This analysis of the National Association of Manufacturers' latest attack on unions and unionism was prepared by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and appeared in his weekly column "The Yardstick":

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS of the impact of labor unions on the American economy was released by the National Association of Manufacturers on the eve of Labor Day.

Noting the widely held belief that unions are responsible for the improvement in the living standards of working people, the NAM study states flatly that this contention is unsupported by the facts. Entitled "Economic Implications of Union Power," the study asserts that union power, far from contributing to the welfare of American workers, has resulted in unemployment in many areas and industries.

The 64-page study, designed to provoke public discussion of the role of unions in today's economy, explores the effects of union power on employment, money wages and real wages.

As to employment, the NAM study argues that the weight of evidence demonstrates that union demands are likely to be made at the cost of jobs of members and non-members.

As to money wages, it contends that unions can force them up—beyond those prevailing and beyond what is economically feasible. "However, with the inevitable economic consequences of unemployment or inflation, it is a pyrrhic victory," the study says.

The trend in real wages has been upward during the entire course of the nation's history, the study contends, pointing out that this trend antedates the growth of unionism.

"The forces motivating these increases have been economic and impersonal—growth and competition," the study says.

The NAM study does not question the right of unions to exist.

"The right of voluntary association," it says, "is fundamental in our society and is not dependent on proof of the achievement of specific social purposes."

The study, however, not only questions but flatly denies the contention that unions are "necessary for the well-being of the organized segment of the population." It also denies that the interests of American workers would be jeopardized if unions were to be subjected to further restraints.

"We have not attempted in this paper," the authors point out in conclusion, "to establish criteria for differentiating the 'legitimate' activities of unions, in concrete cases, from their 'illegitimate' ones. The legislators, judges, administrators, lawyers and others who have to cope with those problems on a daily basis will find them as puzzling as ever.

"The question with which we have dealt is the one that is prior to such problems: Would we, in imposing restraints on the power of labor unions, run a grave risk of losing benefits that would otherwise accrue to America's working people?

"The answer is no."

IT MAY HAVE BEEN pure coincidence that the NAM chose to release this study on the eve of Labor Day. In any event, its critical tone and the peculiar timing of its release were certainly not calculated to add to organized labor's sense of security on the occasion of labor's annual holiday. The leaders of organized labor would be less than human if they did not interpret its publication on the eve of Labor Day as a call to arms, for what the study says, in effect, is that the working people of the United States can get along without unions and might indeed be better off without them.

My own guess is that the 17 or 18 million organized workers in the U.S. will resent this attempt on the part of the NAM to undermine their confidence in the effectiveness of their unions. And the fact that NAM's conclusions are buttressed with a battery of statistics will not make these conclusions any more palatable.

I would say that the publication of NAM's critical study of union power was a serious mistake. The NAM has every right to disagree with organized labor on specific issues, but to attempt to persuade the American people at this late date that unions are not necessary (and have never been necessary) and to couple this argument with a vague appeal for further restrictions is reckless to say the least.

The predictable result of the release of NAM's study will be a further hardening of attitudes between labor and management at a time when good faith cooperation is desperately required. One doesn't need to be a trained statistician to predict that this hardening of attitudes will be harmful not only to labor and management but to the public interest as well.

Morgan Says:

Commercializing of Astronauts Poses Problems of Principle

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IN HIS SPACE SPEECH at Rice University in Houston, Pres. Kennedy observed that people may ask why spend all that money trying to land a man on the moon. Why, some say, choose this as our goal? "And," the President answered, "they may well ask why climb the highest mountain? Why, 35 years ago, fly the Atlantic? Why does Rice play Texas?"

Morgan

Well, it may not apply at Rice or Texas but a lot of big-time college athletes play football because they, in effect, are paid to. They get fat scholarships, other interesting emoluments and, sometimes, a college education as they do or die in a business-like way for dear old Siwash.

Commercialism has already reared its ugly head as a problem for the astronauts in the space program and the problem is likely to get bigger before it gets better. With all the money involved, with all the exciting copy stemming from the risk and adventure involved, it is bound to. And the astronauts themselves are only part of the predicament.

NASA, the space agency, estimates it will take $10 to $15 billion to put three men on the moon by 1970. Communities eye this enormous pie hungrily, pressuring their congressmen to wangle them a slice. In Houston the other day, during the President's whirlwind tour, Vice Pres. Johnson assured reporters the city will receive its "fair share of the space budget." Houston hasn't done badly so far. A brand new space center is being erected on its outskirts, cost: $120 million.

"Misgivings are aroused," said a New York Times editorial, "by evidence that pressures from different political, geographic and economic interests may be playing a role in the decisions that have been reached" about the number if not the location of our burgeoning space projects. The Vice President's remark, said the Times, was not reassuring.

"Many Americans," it added, "are wondering why the National Aeronautics & Space Administration felt it necessary to establish its press headquarters for the next Mercury manned space flight in a luxurious new motel (at Cape Canaveral) which is partly owned by the Mercury astronauts. Such incidents inevitably raise suspicions of favoritism in the space program's decision-making."

OTHER POTENTIAL incidents are already tailor-made. For the astronauts have also had their money—the lion's share of which comes from the half-million dollars they equally divide for having sold the accounts of their space exploits exclusively to Life magazine—invested in another motel in the Bahamas, conveniently near a well staffed U.S. tracking station, and in an apartment complex in Washington, D. C.

So generously grateful did Houston feel, understandably, for its new space center, that the Houston Homebuilders Association offered each of the seven original astronauts a $24,000 home "as a gift from the community." After a day of anguished soul-searching last April the astronauts turned the offer down. Actually they had already accepted it but the government belatedly intervened with a twinge of conscience in their behalf.

A main difficulty here lies not with the clean-cut, single-purposed astronauts themselves but is imbedded in the fact that the bulk of their financial affairs has been left with an unusually enterprising Washington attorney named C. Leo DeOrsey who seems to have approached his assignment with more emphasis on returns on principal than on the questions the operations raise about principles.

DeOrsey has (long and successfully) similarly guided Arthur Godfrey, a television performer, in investment ventures. But the astronauts are not performers. One trouble is that DeOrsey and the rest of us in the vast and admiring but demanding American public insist on treating them as performers with all the degrading aspects with which we spike our combination of hero-worship and crass commercialism.

The government has not yet satisfactorily come to grips with such big questions as what is fair pay for an astronaut; how much security should his family be provided in this extremely risky business; how much should he be allowed to commercialize his ventures, and how can a policy be hammered out that will be fair to all government employes on these matters, whether they are astronauts, diplomats or miscellaneous bureaucrats.

Washington Reports:

Congressmen Praise Program Of Aid for Migrant Health Care

A NEW PROGRAM of federal assistance for health care of the nation's migrant workers, passed by Congress and sent to the President for his signature, was praised by two members of Congress interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

It is the first step taken by Congress to improve the condition of these workers, the congressmen pointed out.

Rep. Tom Pelly (R-Wash.) commented that the program could not be called over-generous.

"Compare the $3 million a year provided by this bill," he said, "with the $7 billion that we spend for agricultural appropriations to try to improve the lot of the farmer. We provide adequate funds to look after a cow or hog, but when it comes to providing decent sanitation for human beings, like these migrant workers, we're hesitant."

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), noting that the children of migrant workers often are unable to get schooling beyond the fourth grade, declared:

"OUR SOCIETY has moved to a point where a person who hasn't finished sixth grade is considered a functional illiterate. Obviously also, such persons are a drag on the economy of the whole country. They become unemployed. And they aren't educable to be trained for a new job if one opens."

Thompson advocated passage of another pending bill to provide federal aid to the states to help them set up facilities for the education of the children of migrant workers. The states themselves do not generally undertake such education because, he said, the migrants are not residents, and most states now have excessive financial burdens especially in real estate taxes, which they use as the main revenue source in paying for schools.

Another bill, among the 11 introduced in this session of Congress, would require the licensing of crew leaders, who contract with farmers for the services and payment of migrant workers.

Thompson and Pelly charged that many crew leaders exploit both the farmer and the workers, pocketing for themselves much of the wage the farmer proffers for migrants.

Pelly said that bills to protect migrant workers, four of which are now held up in the House Rules Committee, have not been reported out because the migrant workers have no votes and no lobby.

"What we need is better knowledge of the facts on the part of the public," he declared.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN FOUR MAJOR industrial states, Republicans have put up candidates for governor generally conceded to be formidable. In all four states—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and California—the Democrats now hold the statehouses. These races for governor are among the most important of the upcoming elections.

The GOP has nominated Rep. William W. Scranton, a first-term member of the House, in Pennsylvania, to run against the recently resigned Democratic mayor of Philadelphia, Richardson Dilworth. Scranton is a scion of the family after which the city of Scranton was named; he is young, energetic, and the kind of candidate the Republicans like to think of as helping give a "new image" to the party.

Dilworth, of course, is one of the two Democratic leaders who built the reform organization that rescued Philadelphia from more than a half-century of entrenched misrule by an Old Guard GOP machine. (The other is Sen. Joseph S. Clark, who is running for re-election this year.) Dilworth has a fine personal record, he is a tested administrator, a liberal. The Republicans are hoping that charges of returning mismanagement in the city will damage his chances for election.

In Ohio, Democratic Gov. Michael V. Di Salle is seeking a second term. His Republican opponent, James A. Rhodes, is not very high on the political totem pole in his present office—that of state auditor—but he is a celebrated Ohio vote-getter, the only candidate for statewide office who survived the Democratic sweep of 1958.

* * *

MICHIGAN IS THE BATTLEGROUND from which the automobile maker, George Romney, hopes to begin his rise to national political prominence. His Democratic opponent, Gov. John B. Swainson, surprised a good many people when he won two years ago as successor to six-term Gov. G. Mennen Williams, and he has fought hard with the GOP-dominated legislature to modernize the state's laws and liberalize its social system.

Romney, of course, has the state's one-party press solidly in his corner. He has the advantage of a legend ("He put over the Rambler in defiance of the Big Three auto companies"), and he is seeking to act like a mugwump Republican rather than an Old Guardsman.

The biggest battle of all is in California, where former Vice Pres. Nixon is trying to project himself back into the political scene by defeating Democratic incumbent Edmund G. Brown, running for a second term after a record of highly constructive leadership since 1958.

* * *

IF THIS TURNS OUT to be a Democratic year—and that depends very largely on whether labor's own register-and-vote drive is effective—three and possibly four of the incumbent Democrats will certainly be re-elected.

If the turnout is small, if the voters show apathy, the GOP could win three or all four of the governorships.

The effects would be profound. Not in the old-fashioned sense in which it used to be a truism that the party controlling the statehouse also controlled the election machinery, and could manipulate it for party advantage, but in the effects on the Republican nominating convention of '64.

A California Republican convention delegation dominated by Nixon would be very different from a delegation selected by whatever leaders were left in the event of a Nixon defeat. A Michigan delegation under Romney would be managed by Romney. A Pennsylvania delegation controlled by Scranton as governor would be seeking national preferment for Scranton. In Ohio, Republican National Committeeman Ray Bliss probably will control the delegation whether Rhodes wins or loses, but the GOP would naturally be encouraged at a victory.

In reverse, a Democratic triumph in holding the governorship would point very powerfully to a large-scale victory in the presidential year.

AMERICA'S MIGRANT WORKERS got the first step toward federal protection when Congress passed a health bill but much still needs to be done, according to Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), left, and Rep. Tom Pelly (R-Wash.), heard on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

The Cost of Food Is Just About What the Housewife Makes It

By Sidney Margolius

THE U.S. AGRICULTURE DEPT. keeps repeating that food is a bargain. It releases constantly advice that one hour of work in a factory now buys, for example, 2.2 pounds of round steak compared to 1.8 pounds in 1939, and only 1.2 a half-century ago.

It is perfectly true that many agricultural foodstuffs as sold by growers to processors and manufacturers are a bargain. In 1960 the farmer got only 39 cents of the dollar you pay for food compared to 49 cents in 1951. It is also true that even at retail, some basic foods are relatively not expensive (except for the high meat prices we have had to live through this summer).

But today's meals are expensive because we do not buy the same foods as 23 years ago, let alone 50, or in the same-containers. We buy highly-processed "convenience" foods in small containers.

Of every $20 we spend for groceries today, we pay from $1.50 to $2 for the packaging, and sometimes the package actually costs as much as the food itself. The Agriculture Dept. says that smaller packages "meet the food needs for one meal, and thus reduce waste."

This approach to high-priced convenience foods and small packages serves the interests of food processors, not farmers or consumers. To take one example, the dry cereals packaged for individual servings cost you a little over 4 cents an ounce, or about 65 cents a pound. For that price you can feed your children meat, eggs, milk, cheese and other high-nutrition foods at even less cost.

The farmer, of course, gets no more whether you pay 2 cents an ounce for cereal in a large box, or 4 cents in an individual box. In fact, if he gave the grain away, you would still pay almost the same price. The farmer gets 2.4 cents for the corn in a large box of cornflakes selling for 26 cents, and the same 2.4 cents if that amount of cornflakes is sold in small boxes for approximately 40-50 cents.

TOO MANY FAMILIES need to shop more carefully. The effect of self-service supermarkets often is to encourage impulse buying of expensive foods. This is why many families complain of high food bills. Food spending increased about twice as fast as food prices in one recent period.

For example, the Indiana Experiment Station found that fewer than half of today's shoppers make any definite meal plans in advance. The rest decide in the store what to buy among a wide variety of items, new products and new packages.

While eight out of 10 housewives said they believed a "good homemaker" would use a prepared list most of the time, many still shopped without one. Significantly, the Indiana survey found higher-income housewives are most likely to use shopping lists. Nor is it husbands who succumb to impulse buying, as it is popularly supposed. One survey found men more likely to buy from a list.

Having thus surrendered planning, our shopping has become increasingly determined by package and display designers, who have learned how to lead us in a predetermined traffic pattern through the aisles, stop up at certain displays, and if we handle, probably buy. They lead us in the pattern they desire chiefly by strategic placement of demand items such as bread, beef, paper products, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports.

Retailers themselves are convinced that women are not seriously interested in shopping on an economical, nutritional basis. When stores try to advise customers what to serve for best nutrition, they meet almost complete indifference, Robert Muller, editor of Progressive Grocer, once told this reporter.

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UNITED FUND Campaign goal of seven locals of the Communications Workers in San Antonio, Tex., and the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. is $22.50 per worker, up from $20.19 last year. Co-chairmen of the joint drive are Chairman M. H. Carroll (left) of the CWA City Council and E. L. Gaubatz, a company plant superintendent.

Joblessness Is 'Dynamite'

Bills Backed to Lift Work for Idle Youth

"IDLE YOUTH Is Social Dynamite," is the warning sounded by more than 50 major national organizations which are deeply concerned that the nation support a work and training program for unemployed American youth, even though they are not working for any particular bill.

To list some of the organizations supporting this effort is to give the measure of its importance: the U.S. Conference of Mayors, AFL-CIO, Child Welfare League of America, National Council of Churches of Christ, National Council of Negro Women, National Council of Jewish Women, American Legion, Auto Workers, Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, National Association of County Officials and the National Committee on Employment of Youth.

In a pamphlet picturing the immense jobs these idle young Americans could be doing, the National Committee on Employment of Youth retells the story of the Civilian Conservation Corps which left so great a mark on the American scene during the great depression of the Thirties.

It points out the billions of dollars of U.S. timber that are now being lost to insufficient fire-fighting personnel and insufficient pest control. It tells of the vast area of Alaska's undeveloped forests that might be put to productive use; the work that needs to be done in national parks and forests; the great national and local recreation areas that could be improved.

It tells also of the job training that might be extended to jobless youth: plumbing, painting, baking, welding, radio repair, surveying, carpentry, automobile repair, masonry and woodwork among a long list of skills and crafts. And it outlines the job that needs to be done in public service such as hospitals, libraries, schools, playgrounds, public housing projects, settlement houses and public information centers, all of which are understaffed and in need of help.

The committee's answer is contained in bills now before the House and Senate. They would put young men and women to work under a government program both in the country and in the city. They would receive minimum pay, would continue their education, would be taken from the rural and city slums where jobs are scarce and idleness is on the increase.

Only recently the Governors' Conference on Youth Employment developed many facts that leave no doubt as to the need of remedial action in this area.

"No wooden horse ever rolled into Troy was more dangerous or explosive than what we are harboring among our unemployed youth," said former Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg.

"The price tag on ignorance is the highest price tag of all," said George T. Wilkins, Illinois superintendent of public instruction, in telling the shocking story of school "drop-outs" condemned to poverty and unemployment because of lack of training.

Pres. Kennedy has listed the Youth Employment bill as vital in his recently announced six-point program to help expand the economy and add to employment.

"You know, in this country today we have 1 million boys and girls out of school and out of work," he said. "In the next eight years we are going to have 8 million boys and girls who are going to be around looking for work. They are going to be unskilled and they may have trouble finding jobs.

"The youth employment opportunities bill would give them a chance to work in our forests, in our parks, and I think it is better than having them standing on a street corner without hope."

This is the story of the "social dynamite" that is lying around in our country, ignored and neglected. Congress has an opportunity to do something about it. It can be hoped that it will heed Kennedy's call for action.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Lie About It When You Get Back If You Want to Enjoy a Vacation

By Jane Goodsell

SO YOUR SUMMER vacation is over and here you are, back home again with your flattened bank account, your overgrown yard and your peeling sunburn.

But to make up for these woes, you have a headful of happy vacation memories. You've seen a lot and learned a lot, and you can't wait to tell your friends about your trip. You imagine yourself, like Lowell Thomas, holding audiences spellbound as you recount the adventures you have had and the sights you have seen. Surely, your friends are eager to hear all about it.

You think so, huh? Listen, if I know those friends of yours, they don't give a hoot about your impressions of the World's Fair. And unless you are prepared to tie and gag them, they aren't going to sit still while you run off those color movies you took of Old Faithful.

There is one exception, one type of person who displays a genuine interest in hearing about your trip. And that's somebody who's been there (wherever you went) himself. Eyes alight with eagerness, he buttonholes you to say, "Hey, I hear you went to Cooper's Landing this summer. I went there last year. How'd you like it?"

At last you have found somebody who's really interested. Gratefully, you launch into an animated description of the ferry boat ride you took around the bay. Before you've even told how much your tickets cost, he interrupts to ask, "Did you eat at Jake's?"

You say no, you didn't eat at Jake's but you had dinner at a marvelous place called Mario's where you had the most wonderful fried crab legs.

He interrupts again, shaking his head sadly. "Too bad you didn't eat at Jake's," he says. "It's the only really good place at Cooper's Landing. Of course you stayed at the Lakeshore, didn't you?"

You admit, shamefacedly, that you didn't, and he looks shocked. "But the Lakeshore is Cooper's Landing," he says sternly.

AND SO IT GOES. According to him, you picnicked in the wrong place, fished in the wrong spot, skipped all the highlights and, in general, missed everything there was to see, do, eat and buy at Cooper's Landing. By the time he's through with you, you'll feel that your entire vacation was a bust, a veritable disaster of poor planning and missed opportunities.

As I see it, there are two ways to deal with this situation. One way is to tell a simple lie: say yes to everything. Don't admit that you missed a thing.

The other solution is to tell a complicated lie. Tell him you stayed at his favorite spot, ate at that place he thinks is so wonderful and saw all the sights that made such an impression on him. But (and this is the really fun part) tell him you didn't think they were so hot.

"Oh, Jake's is all right," you can say, "for the run-of-the-mill tourist, but Mario's is really something special. It's the only really good place at Cooper's Landing."

Convention Roars Approval:

IBEW Votes to Push Political Programs

Montreal—The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers wound up its 27th convention here with rousing approval of a stepped-up program of political activity keyed to local-level voter registration and education.

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan urged each of the nearly 2,500 delegates to become "a committee of one to get this registration job done."

Earlier, the convention had amended the IBEW constitution to set up in each local the position of "registrar" to lead voter registration drives among the membership and keep them informed on legislative and political matters.

Two Months to U.S. Election

Keenan reminded the delegates that only two months remained before the congressional election in the United States, but noted that many states still had their registration books open.

Labor, he said, can count on only about 195 Democratic and Republican congressmen for consistent support of progressive economic and social welfare legislation.

"If we can pick up 15 to 20 more votes in the next few months, we will then be able to go into the next Congress for relief," Keenan declared.

American labor, he said, is "the people's lobby."

"We are the ones who are carrying the fight for medical care," he added. "We are the ones who are fighting for better aid to education. We are the ones fighting for better homes. . . .

"We have taken upon ourselves great responsibility. If we do our jobs between now and next November, I am sure we will get the people we need, and we will then be able to take a part in enacting the laws that are necessary to keep our country strong."

Responding on the spot to Keenan's appeal for full participation in the dollar drive of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, the delegates contributed more than $2,800 in a collection for COPE.

In another major address, Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin returned to a theme stressed by IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman in his keynote address, declaring that the impact of automation is making the industrial revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries "look like a comparatively minor affair in history."

Jodoin noted that it has been less than 10 years since labor was told not to worry about the loss of jobs through automation, that more jobs—not less—would be the end result. But since then, he observed, "we have had more and more automation and more and more unemployment."

He called on labor to reinforce its unity in facing the challenges, and asked:

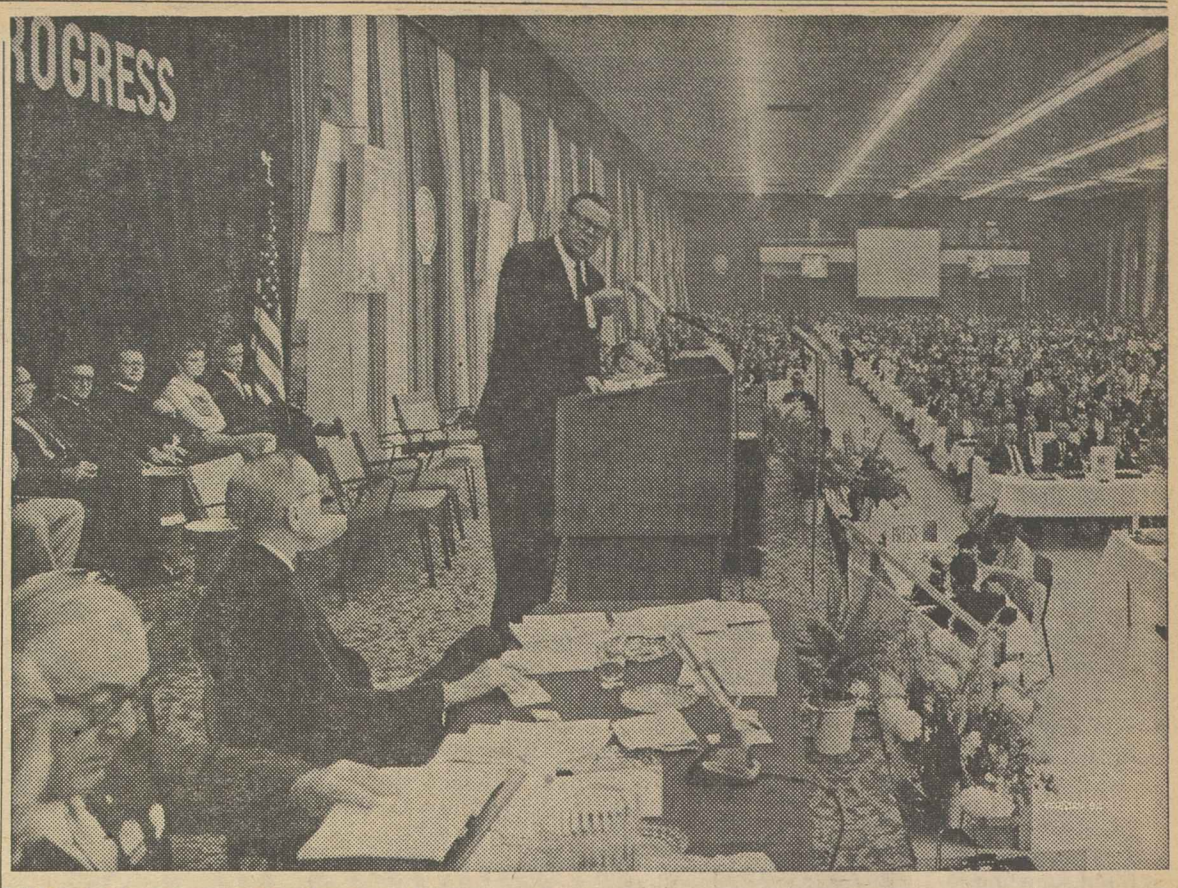
"Unless we can use these great developments for the good of the people, how can we justify the claim that democracy is the best way?"

The delegates subsequently called on locals to press for a 32-hour workweek standard, without reduction in pay, to cut into the high rate of joblessness "being accelerated by vast technological changes."

Other Major Actions

In other major actions the convention:

- Approved an increase of 60 cents to bring the monthly per capita payment to $1.50, exclusive of allotments to the pension fund. In urging the increase, all of which will go into the general fund, officers cited the need for expanding the organizing staff and enlarging the union's training, education and public relations programs.
- Upheld the IBEW executive council decision expelling two officers of Baltimore Local 28 and imposing lesser penalties on others for their part in a strike defying an express refusal of sanction by the international president. The local's charter was revoked during the walkout.
- Re-elected all officers with two exceptions. Stanley Thompson of Red Lodge, Mont., was elected vice president from the 8th district, and H. W. Schmidt of Miami, Fla., was chosen to represent the 4th executive council district.



THE AFL-CIO'S DRIVE for a shorter workweek as a weapon against unemployment was stressed by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler as he addressed nearly 2,500 delegates of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers midway in their convention at Montreal. Seated, left, at head table are IBEW Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, foreground, and Pres. Gordon M. Freeman.

Carey Urges 'Fresh Start' At IUE Parley

Cleveland—Pres. James B. Carey called on the delegates to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers 10th convention here to lay the groundwork for "a new beginning, a fresh start, for this great union we have built.

The emphasis, he declared in his report, must be on increasing the union's membership growth and its bargaining effectiveness. In the past two years, he said, there has been a lag in the percentage of workers voting for IUE in representation elections compared to the record of the trade union movement generally.

He pointed also to the fact that in the electrical and electronics industry, 62 percent of the white collar workers are nonunion and "serve to depress wages, benefits and protections for the entire white collar working force."

Carey told the 682 delegates that the "new beginning" rests on settling decisively the internal disputes and friction in the union.

F. A. Potter Named Farm Labor Chief

Frank A. Potter has been appointed director of the Office of Farm Labor Service of the Bureau of Employment Security, the Labor Dept. has announced.

Steelworkers Hear McDonald Urge Business to Create New Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

future for 900,000 employed USWA members, close to 100,000 retired and 325,000 unemployed members, heard a message from Pres. Kennedy shown by sound film on 40 movie screens erected in the aisles of this city's cavernous convention hall.

They cheered speeches by Leader T. C. Douglas of Canada's New Democratic Party, Pulitzer Prize-winning author James A. Michener, Pres. Yoshinobu Kadoma of the Japanese Steelworkers Union, and others.

The union's officers reported that in spite of declining jobs in the industry, the USWA added more than 200 new locals in the last two years, made great strides in Canada, increased its net worth $112,041 in the six months ending last June 30, and now has 2,977 agreements with 2,350 companies in the U.S., Canada and Puerto Rico.

In his vigorous keynote speech, McDonald cited the primary union problem as one caused by a lack of growth in the economy and too-rapid automation. All segments of the economy must join to find jobs in the next 10 years for an estimated 26 million persons, made up of those displaced from the work force and those seeking their first job, he warned.

"Our government and the labor movement," McDonald said, "have been working diligently on this problem but it seems to me that we cannot do this job alone. It seems to me that the time has come when business must take over its social obligations."

Jobs in the U.S. and Canada lie in the business community, and new jobs must be found by that community, he declared.

Pointing out that business spends millions of dollars a year in attempts to hamper or destroy American unions, he advised businessmen to "desist in this effort" and "spend these millions in building plans of progress to help America grow."

Communist Peril Cited

Urging unity of effort because of the Communist peril, McDonald said "it just seems to me if we can do some real united planning, if we do build America and Canada economically strong, and if we do build a strong free world through proving by word and deed that democracy is the best way of life for all mankind," the effort can succeed.

The perils of communism are not to be laughed away, he went on, pointing to Cuba and the fact that the people of Florida are upset by a threat that lies only 90 miles away.

Johnson drew a standing ovation after telling the convention that in his recent trip to the Middle East he found a "deep reservoir of respect and affection" for the U.S. and "virtually no appeal" from communism. The people, however, are no longer "content to live in poverty, ignorance and disease," he warned.

"This means that our system must work," Johnson asserted, pointing out that "we cannot hold ourselves forth as the hope of the world unless our own house is in order" and that the most important adjunct of U.S. foreign policy is "our own economic strength and our own prosperity."

'Portable Pensions'

Michener, Democratic candidate for Congress in Pennsylvania's 8th District, was assured by McDonald that he could count on the support of union members in his first campaign.

Douglas spoke of the economically ironic spectacle of prices rising while surpluses pile up and joblessness mounts, and cited recent efforts of major steel firms to hike prices.

"You were more fortunate in the U.S. than we in Canada because you had a young and aggressive President who took decisive steps to halt an unjustifiable increase," the former Saskatchewan premier said, adding that "we must bring pressure on government at every level for full employment".

In Canada, he said, labor will fight hard for "universal portable pensions" for workers who move from one job to another.

Major business of the convention was defined by McDonald and the other top officers—Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague—as formulation of an action program designed to help provide more jobs and to bring the benefits of union organization to technical and professional steel workers.

Kennedy Sound Film Greets USWA Parley

Miami Beach—Pres. John F. Kennedy assured delegates to the Steelworkers' convention here that members of his Administration are "as committed to the welfare of your membership today and in the future as we have been in the past" and promised "every possible step to make sure that the steel industry and the workers" are moved steadily forward.

Kennedy's voice and image reached convention delegates through the medium of a sound film photographed and recorded at the White House Sept. 6. He said he had already been invited to the 1964 convention by Pres. David J. McDonald, who appeared in the film also, "and I will be with you then."

The moive was filmed by Robert Post, TV and film producer who died of a heart attack here Sept. 16. Kennedy sent a separate message of regret to the union, and McDonald said the movie might serve also as a memento.

Kennedy congratulated the USWA for completing major steel negotiations without a work stoppage last April and hailed the settlement as "an example of the kind of responsible unionism with which the USWA has long been identified."

Noting that the nation has much unfinished business, the President said "We seek the support of a House and Senate that will join this effort and not prevent us from taking action on vital measures which make the difference between prosperity and recession—between a man having a decent job and not having one."

"We ask your help," Kennedy told the convention, in electing a House and Senate committed to progress and "not one that wants to sit still and look to the past rather than the future."

James Brindle Of Auto Union To Head HIP

New York—James Brindle, director of the Auto Workers' Social Security Dept., has been elected president and chief executive officer of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York.

Directors of HIP, a non-profit medical service plan which serves 630,000 persons in the New York City area, chose Brindle to succeed Dr. David P. Barr.

Brindle has been active in the health care field, serving as a board member of the Greater Detroit Area Hospital Council, vice president of Metropolitan Hospital in Detroit, a member of the research advisory committee of the Michigan Blue Cross organization, and a board member of the Tuberculosis & Health Association and the Visiting Nurse Association of Metropolitan Detroit. He is also a fellow of the American Public Health Association and an advisory committee member with the U.S. Public Health Service.

Before joining the UAW staff, he had served as state director of the Bureau of Public Assistance in Pennsylvania and as an official of the U.S. Surplus Property Administration in Washington.

CARPENTERS' CONVENTION, meeting in National Guard Armory in Washington, D. C., hears AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany call for stepped-up register-and-vote campaign to elect a Congress in November which will pass job-creating legislation. Seated behind Meany is Carpenters' Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, elected by acclamation to a new four-year term.

Meany Urges Carpenters to Use Votes, Bargaining to Build Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

demonstration and filed to the platform to shake hands.

Also elected without opposition were the union's other general officers, Vice Presidents John R. Stevenson and Finlay Allan, Sec. R. E. Livingston and Treas. Peter E. Terzick.

Delegates were scheduled to ballot on two executive board positions which were contested. Eight other incumbent board members were re-elected without opposition.

Headquarters Dedicated

The opening convention session —the first in 50 years to be held in Washington—marked the formal dedication of the new Carpenters headquarters building near the Capitol, described by speakers as "a monument to craftsmanship at its highest . . . beautiful and practical."

Hutcheson brought the delegates to their feet in a keynote speech in which he said the labor movement and the nation must go forward on the economic, political and world fronts.

"We are disenchanted with waging a constantly defensive struggle," he declared. "We are weary of retreat. We are disgusted with being pushed around.

"It is becoming increasingly clear that some of the mossbacks in Congress and in big business are engaged in a sit-down strike."

There is "no possible justification," he said, for the defeat in Congress of social security health care and a broad program of federal aid to education.

Questions Posed

Noting that the nation's population growth "will require tremendous expansion in the next decade of construction and production," Hutcheson asked:

"Well, what are we waiting for? Guaranteed profits? Where is the business enterprise and daring which made this nation great?"

Meany told the delegates that the "immediate problem" of the labor movement is to get union members to register and vote because "we have got to change the complexion of Congress in order to get legislation that will put our people back to work."

The battlefield at home, he said, "whether we like it or not, is now the political area."

In other major speeches:

- Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. termed the union's new headquarters a symbol of "the triumph of labor in a free land." It was made possible, he said, because the union's founders 81 years ago, "although far too poor to afford a headquarters, were truly rich in spirit."
- AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the convention that the AFL-CIO's internal disputes plan has "taken out of the area of conflict" many of the labor movement's problems "and it is possible for us now to do the organizing job."

Labor, he said, must do better in "telling our story" about the many contributions made by unions and union members to community and charitable projects.

- Metal Trades Dept. Pres. B. A. Gritta reported on a major organizing campaign launched by crafts affiliated with the department at federal installations employing 1 million blue collar workers. "Very shortly," he predicted, local metal trades councils will win exclusive recognition and bargaining rights at all naval shipyards.
- Maritime Trades Dept. Pres. Paul Hall said the impact of wage increases negotiated by the Carpenters has benefited all labor "and set a goal for every other organization to shoot at."

In the formal officers' report, Hutcheson noted that the union membership had dropped during the past four years because "new techniques and new machinery, month by month, have been chipping away at the number of man-hours required to do a given job, or to erect a given building.

"While construction dollar volume has remained high," he said, "the employment situation for our members has not kept pace . . . Unfortunately, I see no reversal of this trend in the immediate future."

Hutcheson said that while most large employers have been organized, "there remains a vast pool of small operations that need organization." He singled out the residential housing field as one which "must be organized if our brotherhood is to grow and prosper."

By-Election In Canada Set For Oct. 22

Ottawa, Ont.—Prime Minister John Diefenbaker has set Oct. 22 for the federal by-election in Burnaby-Coquitlam riding, in British Columbia, through which National Leader Thomas C. Douglas of the New Democratic Party hopes to reach Parliament.

The seat was won overwhelmingly by Erhart Regier of the NDP in the same election on June 18 in which Douglas was defeated in Saskatchewan. Regier resigned to give Douglas the opportunity to run again. The Social Credit, Liberal and Conservative parties are expected to nominate candidates and at least one independent has indicated he will run.

Meantime, the NDP delegation in Parliament, which opens Sept. 27, has reserved a seat for Douglas. Bert Herridge, from the Kootenay East, B. C., riding, is expected to serve as the party's temporary House leader.

In a British Columbia provincial legislature runoff election on Sept. 4, the NDP increased its representation from 15 to 16 when Mrs. Margaret Hobbs, of Revelstoke, won over Social Credit and Liberal opponents. She succeeds her late husband, George Hobbs, who died early this year of a heart attack.

Pay Hike Also a Goal:

Porters Push Drive For 40-Hour Week

Montreal—The Sleeping Car Porters have intensified their drive for a shorter workweek of 40 hours plus application of the 10.28-cent hourly wage settlement won by the non-operating rail unions.

Nearly 100 delegates to the BSCP's triennial convention here endorsed the combined wage-hour drive on four employers—the Pullman Co., New York Central, Rock Island and Soo Line—and called for strike action if necessary to achieve the goal.

The delegates also approved a special $25 assessment to finance the fight.

The four railroad companies refused to put the wage increase into effect unless the union agreed to accept a "moratorium" on its bid for shorter working time.

In his keynote address, BSCP Pres. A. Philip Randolph said the union thus found itself "engaged in the major struggle of our life and history."

Randolph declared that while the Porters were demanding the cut in hours, as a matter of economic justice, to meet the 40-hour standard enjoyed by most of the labor movement, the prime objective of the drive was job stabilization and protection.

48-Hour Week

BSCP members now work 205 hours a month, or about 48 hours a week. Their goal of a 173-hour month would give them the equivalent of 40 hours a week and, Randolph estimated, create a need for about 1,000 additional jobs.

This would scarcely make up for the estimated 50 percent reduction in porters and attendant personnel by the Pullman Co. over the past five years, with comparable losses on railroads in the U.S. and Canada which have cut BSCP membership to about 10,000, Randolph observed.

He attributed the job displacement to a loss of "competitive vitality" among railroad management and the takeover by "financial adventurers" who have slashed passenger operations drastically and abolished or consolidated railway districts and agencies.

The two-pronged BSCP drive, he declared, is simply a move "to catch up with the parade of rail workers fighting to make more jobs by reducing the worktime."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, addressing the convention at its mid-point, outlined the progress of the federation's Civil Rights Committee under the broad anti-discrimination program adopted at the 1961 AFL-CIO convention.

Schnitzler, who is chairman of the committee, said the AFL-CIO leadership under Pres. George Meany is making every effort to implement that policy and is "determined to wipe out discrimination" wherever it exists on the job, in the trade union movement or in any other sphere.

The Civil Rights Committee, he said, had been heartened and encouraged by the number of AFL-CIO affiliates which have shown a spirit of cooperation toward achieving this goal.

Resolutions adopted by the delegates in the civil rights area supported the Albany, Ga. movement for equal rights, endorsed the programs of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged stepped-up efforts to get Negroes to register and vote, deplored the slow progress of school desegregation, called for creation of a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission, condemned all forms of racial and religious bigotry, and called on the Labor Dept. to withhold federal funds from state employment services practicing racial discrimination in job referrals.

Randolph, First Vice Pres. Milton P. Webster, Sec.-Treas. Ashley L. Totten and all other vice presidents were re-elected.

Job-Creating Program Adopted by Bricklayers

Vigorous promotion of the use of masonry materials in homes, office buildings and fallout shelters, plus all-out support of a national home-building program at the rate of 2.3 to 2.5 million housing units a year, has been voted by the Bricklayers.

Meeting in Washington, D. C., for their 26th biennial convention, delegates took action designed to provide increased job opportunities for the trowel trades.

Endorsing the recommendations of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the federation convention in Miami on the need for more and better housing, the convention urged "a massive effort to provide decent homes for the ill-housed" and to provide additional housing for rapidly expanding populations in the U.S. and Canada.

Convention delegates vigorously debated and then defeated a proposal to raise dues 50 cents a month to finance a pension plan providing $10 a month for every member retiring after 40 years of good-standing memberhip.

They also donated $1,374 for COPE in a floor collection and took the following actions, among others:

- Authorized the executive board to consider an increase in the death benefit allowance, now $1,500, to provide liberalized allowances in the face of increasing mortuary expenses.
- Adopted a committee recommendation that the international per capita tax be kept at $1.75 a month.
- Urged officers to do all in their power to persuade the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. that a 1963 legislative conference should be held in Washington.
- Instructed officers to add a trade education page to the union Journal to keep members informed of changes in design and technique.
- Asked "vigorous stimulation" of sound apprentice training programs.

The convention approved continuation of the union's college scholarship program under which children of members may receive up to $1,500 a year for four years; amended the constitution to provide for two weeks of paid vacations for officers; urged the federal government to curb immigration along the Mexican border because the "loose enforcement of regulations is creating a legion of displaced American workers," and adopted a series of resolutions urging members to register and vote and to support the legislative programs of local and national AFL-CIO bodies.

Pres. John J. Murphy, in a keynote address, called on locals and conferences to work for the use of masonry materials in government buildings and to oppose the use of substitutes, including metal skin and glass.

Murphy recommended and the delegates agreed to work for legislation favored by building trades unions on common-site picketing, school aid and construction, housing, depressed areas aid, medical care for the aged under social security, improvements in minimum wage laws, airport modernization, support of accelerated construction of the interstate highway system, and corrective amendments to the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts.

Walsh Again President of Stage Hands

Las Vegas, Nev.—The Theatrical Stage Employes elected Richard F. Walsh to his 11th two-year term as president of the union before closing out their 46th biennial convention here.

The 1,200 delegates also returned to office Sec.-Treas. Harland Holmden and eight vice presidents. Newly elected as vice president representing Canadian membership was A. L. (Pat) Travers of Toronto.

Named to fill vacancies as delegates to the next AFL-CIO convention, along with Walsh and Holmden, were Richard Hancox and Fred Jiencke. New delegate to the Canadian Labor Congress is James Munro.

Milwaukee Celebrates Merger Anniversary

Milwaukee — The Milwaukee County Labor Council will celebrate the third anniversary of the merger of the former AFL and CIO central bodies on Oct. 17 with an open house affair featuring music, dancing and refreshments.

Burdon Lashes Coalition:

Rubber Workers Convention Emphasizes Political Action

Long Beach, Calif.—The problems of automation won't be solved by collective bargaining alone, Rubber Workers Pres. George Burdon told 600 delegates at the opening session of the 23rd URW convention here.

"We need to be active politically so that we will be in a position to press for new legislation that will help cope with this key need of providing millions of new jobs," he declared.

"Politics must be our concern. It affects the way we live, our job security and the future of our children. We can't leave politics to the politicians; its time the American people put politics in their own hands."

Burdon lashed out at the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in Congress, charging that this faction has "cut Pres. Kennedy's program to shreds."

"We must let the President know we support this program by doing a job at the polls in the November election," he went on." This means electing a Congress that will support much-needed legislation.

"These conservatives think everything that is good for the people is bad. We have the tools to bring about a change that will give Kennedy a Congress that will support this program for federal aid to education, adequate housing, medical care for the aged under social security and other vital legislation."

Burdon also called on the delegates to become more active in community affairs. He said:

"Union members have a deep sense of responsibility about people helping people. When we, as unionists, are active in community services, we are living up to the true spirit of the trade union movement."

Burdon pledged that the URW will continue to give high priority to organizing. "We've had some successes in the last two years," he said. "But we aren't satisfied and we'll be doing all we can to build organization in the future."

'Include Your Families'

Mrs. Marcella Beatty, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries, called on the delegates to "include your families in your union affairs, because you need their help in your programs to raise the living standard for all."

Also, acting on the recommendation of the Laws Committee, the delegates:

- Turned down a proposal to raise maximum monthly dues to $7. The dues range stays at $4 to $5.75 for established locals.
- Approved allowing a new local union to have a $3 monthly dues schedule for the first year after it receives its charter.

The delegates were scheduled, later in the five-day convention, to hear addresses by newly-appointed U.S. Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther.

Stereotypers to Raise $1 Million for Defense

San Antonio—The 59th annual convention of the Stereotypers, expressing concern over the lurking dangers of unemployment through automation, passed a resolution to fatten the reserves in the union's defense fund.

A shorter workweek proposition, urging an eight-hour day for four days a week, was withdrawn in the face of anticipated heavy opposition and never went to a vote. Opponents suggested that the shorter hours as a national rule might weaken the bargaining position of locals and conceivably result in lower weekly wages. Members of the union now work a maximum of 37.5 hours, time in excess being at the overtime rate.

Advocates argued that many union members, especially those on night shifts, now work only 32 hours a week and that eventually the shorter workweek would be a necessity in the face of more and more automation.

The defense fund proposal would provide for a fund of $1 million, to be built and maintained near that level by assessments, and will go to a referendum vote.

In other moves of significance, the 131 delegates passed a rules change that will set up a system of relating apprentices to the number of journeymen in a union shop, but voted down an amendment which would have prohibited local unions from admitting new apprentices unless authorized by the international executive board. The present rule permits locals to bargain with employers on the number of apprentices.

In other actions, delegates adopted a resolution granting equal rights on the executive board to the Canadian vice president; exempted specified retired members from financial payments, and bestowed the title of secretary-treasurer emeritus on retiring Sec.-Treas. Joseph L. O'Neil.

Union Pres. James H. Sampson noted that unemployment in the industry is not a major problem at present and declared the union is doing everything in its power to assure that it doesn't become one in the future. Joblessness is more prevalent in the electrotyping trade than in stereotyping, where automation has made comparatively small inroads, he said.

Widespread use in the future of machines that can be operated by one or two men, taking the place of equipment now requiring the attention of as many as four men, may cause unemployment problems in the future, Sampson pointed out.

Membership in the union has dropped from 11,051 in 1960 to 10,441 this year but delegates attributed the decline more to members quitting or retiring than to loss of jobs through automation. An equally severe blow to membership has occurred through large newspaper suspensions and mergers during recent years and the loss of a number of electrotype plants.

Drive to Aid D. C. Center For Culture

Newport, R. I.—A campaign to raise $30 million through public subscription to build a National Cultural Center in Washington was launched here by Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

The First Lady and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower are honorary co-chairmen of the center. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a member of the board of trustees, the governing body.

The center will be built on land set aside by Congress with the provision that construction must be financed privately. Architectural plans drawn by Edward Durell Stone call for a 1,200-seat theater, a 2,750-seat symphony hall and a 2,500-seat hall for opera, musical comedy and ballet. No adequate facilities for the performing arts now exist in Washington.

A major fund-raising effort will be a closed circuit telecast Nov. 29 featuring stars from all branches of the performing arts with Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy as hosts. Showings will be sponsored by cultural groups in cities throughout the nation, either at dinner or after-dinner affairs, with proceeds going to the center.

Meany has urged state and local central bodies in areas where the telecast will be shown to cooperate as fully as possible to make the programs successful.

Price Fixing Charged to Canadian Box Makers

Ottawa, Ont.—Prices have been kept "needlessly high" in Canada's cardboard box industry through a "long history" of price-fixing, the Restricted-Trade Practices Commission has said in a report on its study of a third monopolistic industry.

The commission was set up by the federal government to examine restrictions on competition through price fixing, undue pressure against competitors, or agreements with retail stores.

It proposed that tariff protection for the cardboard box industry be repealed and the Canadian field be opened to competition from the United States. It disclosed the existence of a common pricing system which, it said, was based on a "ready reckoner" cost manual issued by Container Statistics, Ltd., of Toronto. President of the firm is Fred C. Hayes, who was price control administrator for the industry during World War II.

Named by the commission were Pacific Mills, Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., now Crown Zellerbach Canada, Ltd.; MacMillan & Bloedell, Ltd., Vancouver, since merged with the Powell River Co.; Canadian Intl. Paper Co., Montreal; Bathurst Containers, Ltd., Bathurst, N. B., and Minas Pulp & Power Co., Hantsport, N. S.

In previous reports the commission disclosed monopolistic practices by the packing industry and by oil companies with service stations. The government, however, has made no recent attempt to enforce anti-trust laws through the courts.

Time Warning Sounds for AFL-CIO Scholarships

The children of union members and others interested in AFL-CIO merit scholarships must make arrangements to take examinations during the junior year in high school, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin has reminded parents.

The scholarships are awarded on the basis of the tests conducted annually by the National Merit Scholarship Corp. in March, and high school juniors should be sure to consult their counselors about the examinations, Rogin stressed.

"Not all children of union members will or should want to go to college," he added. "Apprenticeship programs and training in other worthwhile employment exist and should be investigated by those who feel they do not desire a college career.

"For those students who want to go to college and whose parents are interested in college careers for their children, the junior year is the time to make sure that the proper academic program is followed in school and to start investigating the kinds of college which are available. In most high schools the student counselor has this information and can provide it to the students or parents. The counselor should also be able to supply information on scholarships and other financial aid."

Some unions, Rogin said, schedule special meetings for their members with experts who go into the availability of colleges, financing and other concerns for potential students.

The AFL-CIO annually awards six scholarships which are worth up to $1,500 a year for the four college years. Detailed information is available from the federation's Dept. of Education. In addition, international and local unions and central bodies give more than $500,000 a year in scholarship awards.

Delegates' Fund Voted By Asbestos Workers

Atlantic City—The Asbestos Workers voted in convention here to establish a national health, welfare and pension plan and a delegates' expense fund for future conventions.

Two hundred and forty delegates from 102 local unions re-elected Pres. C. W. Sickles, Sec.-Treas. Albert E. Hutchinson and seven vice presidents for five-year terms; revised the constitution and bylaws, adding a new trial section; and adopted a change by which local union officers must be elected by a majority of votes cast instead of a plurality.

The convention pledged support of the AFL-CIO legislative program and voted to leave unchanged the ratio under which asbestos unions train one apprentice or "improver" to every four journeyman workers.

A proposal to establish a pension and welfare plan for full-time international union officers and staff members was approved, as was an "open end" plan for members of local unions when locals qualify for admittance.

The executive board was authorized to administer a fund which will guarantee full convention representation to all locals in the future. Effective Jan. 1, 1963, two assessments were authorized—30 cents a month per member for the delegates' expense fund and 20 cents per month for the pension-welfare plan covering officers and staff.

With only two officers contested, these vice presidents were returned to office: Hugh E. Mulligan, Chicago; George Rider, New York, N. Y.; Malcolm Detlefs, Detroit; Andrew T. Haas, Philadelphia; Michael H. Nichols, Toronto; Brooks Baker, Houston; J. Wayne Kelly, San Francisco.

Building Trades Saluted In Concert Hall Opening

New York—In tribute to the skill of the workmen who built Philharmonic Hall, the huge new auditorium at Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, officials of the center invited nearly 1,000 building trades craftsmen and their families as the first audience.

The scheduled occasion was the first open rehearsal in the hall of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra on Sept. 21.

The New York Herald Tribune, in an editorial, likened the event to the medieval custom of thanksgiving services joined in by artisans and laborers upon completion of a new cathedral.

Lincoln Center's recognition of the plumbers, pipe fitters, electricians, carpenters and other building tradesmen who built the new concert hall is "equally fitting," the Herald Tribune said.

"True, Lincoln Center isn't exactly a cathedral, but in its way it is a kind of temple of art, somewhat different but no less important than the edifices of commerce which thrust their spires into the heavens and give New York City its characteristic skyline," the editorial continued.

"Especially, Lincoln Center is being built for, as well as by, the plumbers, pipe fitters, electricians, stenographers, housewives, students, business men, doctors, lawyers and Indian chiefs, if any, of the world—in a word, for everybody. And to have the first sounds played by an orchestra within its walls fall upon the ears of those directly concerned with its construction makes for poetic, not to mention musical, justice.

"So by all means let the plumbers and pipe fitters take precedence. The rest of us will eagerly await our turn."

Opening of the concert hall to the public was scheduled for Sept. 23.

Trade Expansion Bill Passed by Senate

Administration Wins As Congress Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

mendous step forward for the cause of higher education."

On the key vote, 84 Democrats, mostly southerners, joined 130 Republicans to vote to reject the conference report and send the bill back to committee. Supporting the conferees were 156 Democrats and 30 Republicans.

In other major developments:

- An industrial security bill, which labor strongly opposed as an unjustified curtailment of the rights of workers in defense-related industries, failed to pass the House under a suspension of the rules procedure that required a two-thirds majority.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had written all congressmen protesting features of the bill which would deny workers the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and appeal adverse decisions in the courts. The vote for passage was 247-132.

- **House-Senate conferees agreed on a bill granting tax deductions for contributions to pension funds by self-employed persons, after knocking out some of the restrictive amendments inserted by Senate liberals in an effort to prevent the bill from becoming a bonanza for the wealthy. There had been speculation that the President may veto the measure.**

- A congressional resolution expressing this nation's determination to prevent Cuba from using force or threats of force against any nation in the hemisphere, or becoming a base for a military threat to the United States, passed the Senate 86-1, and was scheduled for quick House approval.

The resolution also pledges the United States "to work with the Organization of American States and with freedom-loving Cubans to support the aspirations of the Cuban people for self-determination."

- The Senate Judiciary Committee put off an immediate vote on whether to support its Anti-Trust subcommittee's recommendation that a group of major steel companies be cited for contempt for failure to furnish cost data needed for the subcommittee's price investigation.

Although the steel officials had refused to appear before the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), they took their case before the full Judiciary Committee which served in effect in a highly unusual role as a court of appeals.

The industry executives admitted to the committee that the information they refused to furnish was identical with data they voluntarily submitted to the government during World War II in an effort to get approval for a price increase.

Squeeze for Trade Bill

Despite the overwhelming vote for final passage, the trade expansion bill narrowly survived a protectionist attempt to retain the "peril point" provision of the present tariff law. This directs the Tariff Commission to make a finding of the tariff rate necessary to protect each domestic commodity.

The peril point amendment, sponsored by Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.), had solid Republican support and the Administration had to scrape for votes to defeat it 40-38.

As a substitute for a high protective tariff, Kennedy's trade bill provides for federal adjustment aid for workers and businesses adversely affected by lowered tariffs.

The Senate rejected by big margins two attempts to kill or weaken this adjustment program, which the AFL-CIO had said was essential to labor's support of the bill.

A motion by Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) to eliminate the entire assistance program was beaten, 58-23. The Senate then rejected, 51-31, a move by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) to limit the amount of adjustment benefits paid displaced workers to the level of unemployment compensation in the states where they live.

The trade bill provides readjustment allowances to a worker equal to 65 percent of his average weekly wage, with a ceiling of 65 percent of the national average manufacturing wage. This would be payable for 52 weeks, with additional entitlement for persons undergoing retraining or workers over the age of 60. The Senate changed the House-passed bill to provide federal payment of the full amount of worker adjustment benefits.

With other Administration measures beginning to move, Kennedy welcomed the new signs of life for his program.

In a news conference, he indicated he had high hopes for bills long dormant.

UNION LABELS of all the unions with members working on construction or operation of the Seattle Fair, where AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany spoke on Labor Day, are displayed at the foot of the Needle. Not a minute of time has been lost because of strike or lockout since the first shovel of earth was turned.

Meany Urges Stronger Tax Revision Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

tax reform and reduction effort promised by the Administration."

Meany noted that the AFL-CIO had supported Pres. Kennedy's tax proposals "despite the inclusion of the costly and unjustifiable investment tax credit."

Subsequently, he recalled, labor had backed the House Ways & Means Committee bill, though it "ignored or weakened several of the President's important loophole closing proposals," in the expectation that a "vigorous Administration effort" would produce a better Senate version.

"The frustration of our expectations is now history," he went on. "The Senate measure makes a mockery of the President's original proposal. Face-saving Treasury apologetics notwithstanding, this bill incorporates only a tragically inadequate fragment of the President's original loophole closing proposals . . . Only the investment tax credit bonanza for business remains essentially intact."

The President's program, Meany pointed out, besides closing "glaring loopholes," would have resulted in an annual revenue gain of $600 million and thus "increased the possibility of obtaining the substantial tax cut next year which our low and moderate income families so urgently need and deserve." In contrast, the Senate bill would cause a $210 million revenue loss.

9-22-62

Edward Kennedy Wins Huge Bay State Margin

Massachusetts Democrats gave Edward M. Kennedy an overwhelming victory over State Atty. Gen. Edward J. McCormack, Jr., for the party's senatorial nomination, and the Republicans in a much smaller party turnout chose George Cabot Lodge over Rep. Laurence Curtis as GOP nominee.

In New York, the Republican State Convention renominated Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Sen. Jacob K. Javits for second terms.

Morgenthau Nominated

New York Democrats at the party's state convention chose as candidate for governor Robert M. Morgenthau, son of former Sec. of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and until recently U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York. The senatorial candidate to oppose Javits is James B. Donovan, Brooklyn attorney who negotiated the release of Francis Powers, the U-2 pilot captured by the Soviet Union.

The Democratic nominee for state attorney general is Edward R. Dudley, borough president of Manhattan—first Negro to be chosen to seek a state office of that rank. He will face incumbent Republican Louis J. Lefkowitz.

Rockefeller is expected to campaign hard not only for a victory and a second term but also to roll up a large plurality as a foundation for his expected drive for the GOP presidential nomination in 1964.

Faces Challenge

He faces a challenge to his plans from a new Conservative Party, made up of GOP voters who think the governor is too liberal, which will field a ticket if enough signatures can be gathered to place it on the ballot.

Morgenthau and Donovan have also won the nomination of the Liberal Party.

The size of Edward Kennedy's margin over McCormack stunned political observers. The President's 30-year-old brother won 69 percent of the Democratic vote despite the fact that McCormack, nephew of House Speaker John W. McCormack, waged a vigorous statewide battle. The unofficial complete returns showed 559,251 for Kennedy, 247,366 for McCormack.

Lodge's victory over Curtis was smaller, 245,210 to 197,660. Lodge is a son of the 1960 Republican vice presidential nominee, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., who also served in the Senate. A third candidate, Harvard Prof. H. Stuart Hughes, is running for the Senate as an independent. The Massachusetts candidates for governor are incumbent Republican John A. Volpe and Democrat Endicott Peabody.

Labor, Kennedy Lash Cuts in Foreign Aid

The AFL-CIO has warned Congress that the "appalling cuts" made by the House Appropriations Committee in foreign aid spending would substantially "increase domestic unemployment" and undercut efforts to help less developed nations build their economies and remain free.

The committee's $1.1 billion cut was flatly denounced as "irresponsible" by Pres. Kennedy.

"To mutilate the aid program in this massive fashion," the President warned, "would be to damage the national security of the United States."

The committee heavily chopped funds authorized by Congress earlier this session for loans and grants to underdeveloped nations, for the Alliance for Progress program in Latin America, and for money to operate the Agency for International Development, which supervises the program.

There were indications the Administration would make its fight for restoration in the Senate.

Labor's support of efforts to restore the 25 percent slash in aid funds was emphasized by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in a letter to all congressmen on the eve of House debate.

Biemiller warned that the cuts would "do almost the same amount of harm to the U.S. economy as the recently-passed public works bill does good."

He pointed out that while the public works bill "will pump $900 million into the economy," the aid cut would take the same amount out since "about 80 percent of all foreign aid funds are spent for products and services in the United States."

Union Bodies Aid Students At Antioch

Yellow Springs, O.—Three trade union bodies are giving assistance to four students at Antioch College, liberal arts institution known for its experiments in education.

Benjamin Burkert, San Francisco, received a scholarship for part of his freshman year from the California AFL-CIO. Mrs. Judy Bass Winter, Plainview, N. Y., a fourth-year philosophy and religion major, is attending Antioch on a full Joseph N. Curran scholarship awarded her by the National Maritime Union.

The NMU in addition is a cooperative employer in Antioch's program of combining classroom training with job experience and has given a job as an administrative assistant in its pension and welfare work in New York City to Dan Halas, Cleveland, senior majoring in literature.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has employed David Crippens, Nashville, Tenn., and assigned him to assist the United Federation of Teachers in New York.

Mrs. Winter is the daughter of George Bass, a member of the NMU since 1944, who won her $2,500-a-year scholarship in competition with NMU members and their children in 28 states.

Actors & Artistes Vacate Bright's Post

Hollywood, Calif.—The international board of the Actors & Artistes, parent body of all AFL-CIO theatrical performers' unions, has declared vacant the office of first vice president, formerly held by Jackie Bright.

The action came at the AAAA board's quarterly meeting and followed the Variety Artists' suspension of Bright as AGVA administrative secretary until he clears himself of charges made against him before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

ILO Metal Trades Committee in Session

Vice Pres. Maywood Boggs of the Boilermakers and Woodrow Ginsburg, research director of the Auto Workers, are in Geneva as U.S. worker delegates to the seventh session of the Metal Trades Committee of the Intl. Labor Organization.

Rudy Faupl, this country's worker delegate to the ILO itself, is also attending.

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Senate Votes Pay, Pension Boosts for U.S. Employes

Employer, Detective Agency Consent:

U. S. Court Orders Labor Spy Report

A federal court has ordered a Chicago rug manufacturer and a detective agency hired to spy on the firm's workers and their union to comply with the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act.

The Olson Rug Co., Inc., and the Illinois Detective Agency were ordered by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to file an employer report and a consultant report, respectively, with the Labor Dept. as required by the law. The court orders came after the two firms entered into consent decrees to file the reports.

The case represents the first federal court enforcement of the Landrum-Griffin Act's reporting requirements with respect to either employers or consultants.

The case arose out of a complaint filed by the Textile Workers Union of America that the company had hired the detective agency to infiltrate the union's bargaining committee and obtain information on TWUA activities.

Refused To Comply

A Labor Dept. investigation determined that the activities of Olson and its hired detective agency were both reportable under Landrum-Griffin, but both refused to comply.

A civil suit was filed against the defendants by the secretary of labor, then Arthur J. Goldberg, on Apr. 25, 1961, charging the two firms with failing to report the "agreement or arrangement whereby the . . . agency undertook to supply the company with information concerning the activities of employes . . . in connection with a labor dispute."

The court order stemming from the secretary's suit directs Olson to

(Continued on Page 10)

City Votes In Georgia Oust Davis

Atlanta — Georgia Democrats threw out nine-term Rep. James C. Davis in a party runoff primary here, choosing for the Democratic nomination in this state's 5th Congressional District a political newcomer, 35-year-old Charles L. Weltner.

The veteran Davis, a power in Congress because of seniority and a long-time assertive segregationist, lost when voters in heavily-populated Fulton County for the first time in a half-century got their ballots counted on the same basis as those from nearby DeKalb and tiny Rockdale Counties.

Under the former Georgia county-unit system, which was outlawed earlier in the year by a federal court, Davis would have been declared the winner, with eight "unit votes" from the small counties and only six from Fulton County.

By the popular vote, Weltner beat Davis 75,000 to 61,000 despite rather narrow Davis margins in DeKalb and Rockdale Counties. In the first primary two weeks earlier,

(Continued on Page 12)

W. WILLARD WIRTZ, new secretary of labor, is congratulated by Pres. Kennedy after taking the oath of office in the White House. With him, right, are his wife and his mother, Mrs. W. Wilbur Wirtz; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is at the President's left. **(See Story, Page 3.)**

NLRB Sets New Policy:

Interest Ordered On Back Pay Awards

By John Barry

The National Labor Relations Board has established a new policy requiring interest payments by employers on back pay awarded unlawfully discharged workers.

The board laid down the policy in a precedent-setting decision adding interest of 6 percent a year to the back pay of an employe discriminatorily fired for union activity.

"We believe that in adding interest to back pay awards the board is bringing its practice into conformity with general principles of law, is achieving a more equitable result, and is encouraging compliance with board orders," said the majority decision, signed by Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown.

Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom dissented solely with respect to the requirement that interest be paid.

Second Policy Ruling

The board was unanimous in finding that the Isis Plumbing & Heating Co., Hawthorne, Calif., had discriminated against Mark G. Harrigan, a member of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters. Harrigan was fired after he had filed union charges against a fellow member who was a company foreman.

The ruling was the second this year in which the board reversed previous policy in the back pay area in an effort to establish proper remedies in cases of illegal discharge.

Pay Policy Changed

In May it began ordering full reimbursement of employes in cases where a trial examiner had found no unfair practices but was later reversed by the board. Previous policy had been to reduce back pay for the period between the trial examiner's report and the board's

(Continued on Page 3)

1.5 Million Would Get 2-Step Hike

The Senate has voted to raise the pay of more than 1.5 million federal employes and the pensions of nearly 600,000 persons on the civil service retirement rolls. The vote was 72-3.

AFL-CIO postal and government employe unions hailed the Senate bill as a major improvement over the Administration's original pay proposal. It provides bigger increases for lower-paid employes and takes effect in two steps over a 15-month period as contrasted with the three-stage, 39-month period originally proposed.

Despite disagreement over distribution of the $1 billion raise, union spokesmen had emphasized in congressional testimony their satisfaction that for the first time a President had proposed to Congress a substantial government pay hike.

Postal workers under the Senate bill would receive an average 8.6 percent increase immediately and a 2.6 percent raise effective Jan. 1, 1964. The dollar total averages $584.

The raise for the 1 million classified (white collar) employes varies considerably with grade level, but averages 5.5 percent immediately and 4.1 percent for the second stage. The average dollar increase is $603.

Retirees and persons receiving survivorship benefits under the civil service retirement system would be given an immediate 5 percent increase in benefits and a cost-of-living escalator clause providing automatic increases with every 3 per-

(Continued on Page 12)

Meany Hails King On Rights Gains

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has congratulated the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and its president, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., for their contributions "to the long strides our country is taking toward the full realization of its principles."

Reiterating organized labor's determination to help combat discrimination, Meany declared in a telegram to Dr. King during a 4-day national convention of the conference in Birmingham:

"In the six years since your organization was founded, truly remarkable gains have been made

(Continued on Page 4)

Schnitzler Group Asks Federal Ban On Wage Bias Against Women

Wage discrimination against women workers should be prohibited by federal law, a study group headed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has proposed in a report for the President's Commission on the Status of Women.

Pending enactment of such a law, the group said, serious consideration should be given by Pres. Kennedy to an executive order forbidding wage discrimination against women workers by employers holding government contracts.

The Schnitzler group was one of five that met in Washington, D. C., to prepare recommendations for a commission meeting scheduled for Oct. 1-2.

More than 250 representatives of labor, management, government and civic groups attended the one-day conference sponsored by the Commission's Committee on Government Contracts.

Schnitzler reported the following consensus of his study group on compensation of woman workers:

- A double pay standard exists in many U.S. firms whose women workers get less pay than men for similar work.
- Several million U.S. women earn less than $1 an hour.
- Equal pay laws exists in 22 states but many such laws are not vigorously enforced.

No opposition was expressed in the panel, Schnitzler told the conference, to the principle that equal pay should be provided for equal work. Some women are benefited by union contracts calling for equal pay, a single pay structure, or promotion clauses emphasizing seniority or ability, he said, but fewer than 4 million of 24 million woman workers are protected in this fashion by union contracts—only about 16.5 percent.

Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant

(Continued on Page 4)

PRES. DAVID DUBINSKY of the Ladies' Garment Workers testifies in refutation of race-discrimination charges filed against the union with a special House Labor subcommittee set up under the chairmanship of Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.). Dubinsky previously had protested that a report prepared by one staff assistant was being circulated to senators despite the subcommittee's refusal to receive it.

Accusation 'Based on Malice':

Dubinsky Again Repudiates Charges of Discrimination

Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, appearing a second time before a special House Labor subcommittee, sharply repudiated charges that the union denies equal opportunity to workers of all races and languages to be trained for better-paying jobs or to hold high union office.

A committee "so-called expert," Dubinsky said heatedly, got his figures "from the sky, from his imagination," when he alleged only four or five "non-white" members were eligible for the ILG general executive board and "virtually none at all" for the two top offices.

Dubinsky hit as "stupid and ridiculous . . . based on malice" the charge that only one-fifteenth of 1 percent of the ILG's entire membership is eligible for the executive board.

The ILG president introduced a letter from the High School of Fashion Industries — jointly backed by labor, management and New York City funds—showing that of 1,900 day school students being prepared for "better-paying" jobs, 40 percent were Spanish speaking of Puerto Rican origin, and 30 percent were Negroes.

Of the 3,000 night-session students, he said, records are not kept on race and ethnic groups but a safe estimate was that about 90 percent of the students were Negro or Puerto Ricans.

He presented figures to show that in the union's own Leadership Training School, about one-third of the students are from Negro and Puerto Rican groups. He observed that the ILG invests about $6,000 in training each student and that after a year of training, each graduate is assured a job as a business agent or organizer.

Hill Resigns

Most of the charges to which Dubinsky replied were made by Herbert Hill, until recently a subcommittee part-time staff member, who has now resigned. Hill is labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Employment of Hill by the subcommittee was labeled as "obviously a conflict of interest" by Chairman Omar Burleson (D-Tex.) of the House Administration Committee.

In a letter to Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) of the full Labor Committee, Burleson noted that the committee had 20 "contract" staffers or consultants, five times as many as any other committee, and threatened to cut off their pay.

On a further Hill charge that the ILG has a public image "well nurtured for years by a very extensive and well-financed public relations campaign," Dubinsky retorted that not a penny of union funds had been spent on such purposes.

ILG expenditures of $1.2 million between 1959 and 1961 through an advertising firm involved solely a union label campaign to promote the industry, he declared.

Funds were raised for that purpose, he pointed out, by approval of the ILG convention, with employers in return promising to use the union label.

"Label, label, label. Every ad is label. Buy garments with the label. That is the purpose," he stated.

On the charge involving eligibility for union office, Dubinsky pointed out that all members have a right to vote after three months of membership; must be five years in good standing and three years a paid officer to run for the executive board; must be 10 years a member and five years a paid officer to become eligible for the presidency or secretary-treasurership.

These rules have been in the ILG constitution in the main since 1924, he remarked, and apply to all alike. Restrictions on qualifications for membership in the House and Senate, he pointed out, are written into the U. S. Constitution, and there is an age restriction on eligibility for the presidency.

In other developments involving the Zelenko subcommittee investigation:

- Frank R. Crosswaith, an ILG organizer and chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, declared that those who accuse the ILG of discrimination are following "the usual path of extreme reactionaries by recklessly attacking one of the most advanced, one of the most idealistic and one of the most progressive sections of the American labor movement."
- Ruperto Ruiz, investigating commissioner for the New York State Commission for Human Rights, advised ILG Cutters' Local 10 that he is reopening the Ernest Holmes case. He said a finding of last June of "probable cause" to file charges of discrimination against ILG member Holmes was not final and resulted only from the failure of the local to appear with data.

NLRB Confirms Rule In Subcontracting Cases

A management decision to subcontract maintenance work without consulting the union involved has again been held an unfair labor practice by the National Labor Relations Board.

By a 2-1 vote the NLRB reversed a 1961 decision, issued before the Kennedy Administration members took office, and ordered the Fibreboard Paper Products Corp., of Emeryville, Calif., to bargain collectively with Steelworkers Local 1304 on wages, hours and working conditions of maintenance workers and to reinstate workers it laid off in 1959.

The new majority thus adhered to the policy laid down in its recent Town & Country Mfg. Co. decision, saying the issue in Fibre board is not whether management is free to subcontract work in the interest of more efficient operation but whether the law requires it first to engage in collective bargaining with the union.

Citing a Supreme Court decision and other court and board decisions, Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Member John H. Fanning also directed the company to:

- Halt subcontracting work unilaterally or "otherwise unilaterally changing the wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment" of unit employes without first bargaining with their union.
- Reinstitute the maintenance operation previously performed by its employes represented by USWA Local 1304.
- Offer laid-off employes reinstatement to their former or "substantially equivalent" positions and make them whole for any loss of pay.

When the former board decided Mar. 27, 1961, that the law had not been violated, the majority did so on the ground that Fibreboard's decision to subcontract its maintenance work was "a management prerogative having no impact on the conditions of employment" within the unit and hence need not have been discussed with the union.

Fanning dissented at that time, and in the latest decision joined McCulloch to make a new majority, with Philip Ray Rodgers dissenting.

This does not restrain an employer from deciding to terminate a phase of his business operations, the majority said, or obligate him to yield to a union's demand. It declared, however, that experience "has shown that candid discussion of mutual problems by labor and management frequently results" in their solution with benefit to both sides. Said McCulloch and Fanning:

"Such prior discussion with a duly designated bargaining representative" is all the law contemplates, "but it commands no less."

The majority referred to recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings on subcontracts in cases involving the Railroad Telegraphers and the Chicago & North Western Railway; Teamsters Union v. Oliver, and Steelworkers v. Warrior & Gulf Co. All held that subcontracting was a mandatory bargaining subject.

The Fibreboard case arose when the USWA, which had represented 50 maintenance and powerhouse employes for 22 years, notified management in 1959 of a desire to bargain on new contract terms.

On July 27 that year, four days before the contract was due to expire, management notified the union that it had decided to "contract out" the maintenance work and said "negotiation of a new contract would be pointless."

FTC Unballyhoos Santa's Little Helper

One of Santa Claus' "little helpers," the Ideal Toy Corp., has been charged by the Federal Trade Commission with exploiting children through deceptive television commercials.

The company's "robot commando" is not a robot and will not respond to spoken commands as the commercials "falsely imply," the FTC charged. In reality, the complaint said, blowing action—not the sound of a voice—is required to actuate the "robot commando" and its motions are governed by a manually set control.

The company has 30 of the remaining shopping days 'til Christmas in which to reply.

Fellowship Award Won by CLC Aide

Kingston, Ont.—Dr. Eugene A. Forsey, research director of the Canadian Labor Congress since the merger in 1956, has been appointed Skelton-Clark Fellow for 1962-3 at Queen's University here.

2 More Firms Settle In Aerospace Dispute

Los Angeles—Two additional contract settlements in the aerospace industry were announced here as the Auto Workers and the Machinists prepared to submit to their members the terms of earlier agreements with North American Aviation and General Dynamics' Convair Division.

In another key development, the Machinists acceded to personal appeals by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation Service for an indefinite extension of talks with Lockheed Aircraft.

Terms Undisclosed

The latest agreements came at Aerojet General Corp., where the IAM represents employes, and at Ryan Aeronautical Co., where the UAW has bargaining rights. Terms of the settlements were not immediately disclosed, but they were understood to follow generally the recommendations of a special White House panel, except that a union shop already existed at Aerojet and was not an issue in the negotiations.

It was the union shop formula proposed by Pres. Kennedy's special three-man board which broke the impasse in the current round of bargaining with the missile producers. North American and Convair were the first firms to agree to submit the issue to votes of their employes, with a two-thirds majority required to put the union security measure into effect.

Both firms have pledged a "hands-off" approach to the vote, but Ryan has announced it will campaign among its employes for rejection of the union shop.

UAW members at North American were scheduled to vote Sunday, Sept. 30, on whether to accept or reject the agreement. If they vote approval, unit-wide union shop balloting will be held Oct. 19.

If IAM members at Convair ratify the settlement, their union shop election will be held Oct. 23.

Extension of the Machinists' negotiations with Lockheed erased a Sept. 22 strike deadline the union had set against the firm which has adamantly held out against the union shop. Negotiators for the company and the IAM were to resume bargaining under the auspices of federal mediators.

Details of the wage settlements at North American and Convair were withheld by the unions pending membership ratification. A White House board recommended an increase of from 5 to 8 cents an hour the first year, effective last July 22; a hike of 6 to 8 cents the second year, and 6 to 9 cents the third year.

Meanwhile, another presidential board headed by Saul Wallen returned to Washington after hearings in Seattle on a separate dispute between the Machinists and the Boeing Co., one of the nation's largest defense contractors in the aerospace field.

A 60-day truce period urged by the President and accepted by the IAM expires Nov. 15. Boeing, too, has opposed a union shop vote among its employes.

Union Recognition Authorized by City

Rochester, N. Y.—The Rochester City Council has unanimously adopted an amendment to the municipal code authorizing the city manager to recognize unions as bargaining representatives of city employes and to enter into collective agreements with them.

The Rochester & Vicinity Labor Council has sent an official letter to Mayor Henry E. Gillette, a member of the city council, thanking him and the council for adopting the amendment, which had bipartisan support.

Bell Strike Suspended by Engineers

Buffalo—Intervention of a special panel of federal mediators led the Technical Engineers to suspend after two days a strike against the Bell Aerosystems Co. here.

Pres. Louis Longo of AFTE Local 205 said the strike would be suspended for one week as negotiations for an initial contract continued with the aid of the mediation panel, headed by Stephen I. Schlossberg.

AFTE Pres. Russell M. Stephens also was taking part in the talks.

Bell's production was partly halted when some 1,300 members of three Auto Workers locals refused to cross the picket lines set up by the 320 striking AFTE members. The company produces missile and space equipment under Defense Dept. contracts.

A major issue in the dispute is the union's demand for a return to salaried status, which the company abolished two years ago. Bell has offered hourly increases of 10 cents in wages and 8 cents in fringe benefits in each year of a three-year contract.

Wirtz on Labor Problems:

Current Issues Seen Tied to Lag in Jobs

By Saul Miller

Compulsory arbitration, "featherbedding" and the 35-hour workweek will recede as critical problems in labor-management relations if the country can achieve a full employment economy.

That was the keynote of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz' first address to a National Press Club luncheon, only an hour after being sworn in as a member of Pres. Kennedy's Cabinet.

The one answer that underlies the current problems of public policy and labor relations, he declared, "is simply that this economy has got to be put on a basis which will supply work opportunities for all of those who want to work and who have something to offer."

If there were a "full employment economy in this country," Wirtz said, "featherbedding would still be an irritation and an aggravation, but it would not be the terrible problem that it is today." The problem of compulsory arbitration "would be pushed again into the background, because there would be other ways of solving these problems," he said.

The 35-hour workweek issue, he added, "would disappear if there were full employment opportunities, and the unemployment insurance problem would not be the serious problem that it is."

The new secretary declared that "in this era of accelerated change . . . a job is no longer something which most people can reasonably expect to have or to perform the rest of their lives."

The country is "not doing a very good job" of approaching this problem, he said, because of words and phrases that "corrupt" the discussions in this area. Wirtz cited these:

Featherbedding: "It has become a scare word, an ugly word . . . that reflects people's not wanting to work. That is not it at all . . . There is a lot of featherbedding which is a reflection . . . of people's wanting very much to work and wanting enough to work that they will resort to the indignity of hanging on to a job which perhaps should not be there."

Compulsory arbitration: The debate in this area "is an attempt to get away from the question of what really causes the problems which get to such a severe stage that we have to consider what most of us would think of as the unfortunate possibility of compulsory arbitration."

Right-to-work laws: "That is a corruption of the English language which prejudices the consideration of the real problem involved."

Wirtz cited questions given third-year university graduate students which showed two-thirds in favor of right-to-work laws when the question used that phrase and two-thirds opposed to such legislation when the question was posed in terms of an employer and a majority of employes agreeing on a union shop without government interference.

The 35-hour workweek: "That proposal is honestly put. It is not a proposal for people to work less. It is not a proposal for people to make more money. It is a proposal that all the people of this country have an opportunity for a job. And on that basis it ought to be considered honestly."

Wirtz noted that he disagrees with the shorter workweek proposal.

JOHN F. HENNING, named under secretary of labor by Pres. Kennedy, chats with members of Senate Labor Committee, which voted unanimously to recommend his confirmation. Left to right are: Henning, who has been director of the California Dept. of Industrial Relations since 1959 and formerly was State AFL-CIO research director, and Senators Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Lister Hill (D-Ala.), committee chairman, and Wayne Morse (D-Ore.).

Wirtz Is Confirmed, Henning Made Deputy

The two top offices in the Labor Dept. changed hands as W. Willard Wirtz was sworn in as secretary of labor at a White House ceremony and the Senate unanimously voted to confirm John F. Henning as under secretary.

Confirmation of Henning came less than a week after Pres. Kennedy had named the 46-year-old Californian to the post held by Wirtz before his advancement to the Cabinet. Henning has been director of the California Dept. of Industrial Relations during the administration of Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D), and previously served as research director of the State AFL-CIO.

Wirtz, who testified at Senate hearings on the confirmation of Henning only an hour before his own swearing-in ceremony, told members of the Labor Committee that the appointment had been greeted with "great pleasure, delight and anticipation" throughout the department.

Henning also was strongly endorsed by California's two senators —Democrat Clair Engle and Republican Thomas H. Kuchel—who appeared before the committee to testify to the nominee's "excellent reputation" among Californians from all walks of life.

Answering a question by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Henning said frankly that he does not agree with Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act—which permits states to ban union shop agreements—but that his personal views would not cloud his objective enforcement of all laws.

He said also that he believed that "both business and labor lose their liberty under compulsory arbitration" and that he ranked problems of automation as "the greatest industrial relations challenge."

Henning, the father of seven children, is a graduate of St. Mary's College and has been active in a wide range of civic, charitable, interracial and church activities in addition to his work in the labor-management field.

At the White House ceremony, attended by Pres. Kennedy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other high-ranking government and union officials, Wirtz pledged his department's efforts "to improve the lot of all the American working people."

Goldberg Confirmed To High Court

Former Labor. Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg will be sworn in as an associate justice of the Supreme Court Oct. 1 when the court opens its fall term.

The Senate swiftly confirmed his nomination by voice vote after receiving a unanimous recommendation for approval from its Judiciary Committee.

The vote followed a bipartisan round of tributes to the new high court justice, led by the senators from his home state of Illinois, Everett M. Dirksen (R) and Paul H. Douglas (D).

Douglas predicted a distinguished career for Goldberg as a member of the high court.

"He is not afraid to be unpopular in defense of his convictions; and I know that he will serve with a high, single purpose the welfare of the nation," Douglas said.

Dirksen hailed "the character, the fiber, the patriotism, and fidelity of Arthur Goldberg" and supported his nomination "unequivocally."

The only note of dissent came from Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.), who without explanation asked that he be recorded in opposition.

Goldberg succeeds former Justice Felix Frankfurter, who retired last month. He is the second high court justice to be appointed by Pres. Kennedy, the first being Byron R. White.

Meany Asks Aid for Mobil Strikers, Council Votes $5,000 Contribution

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted to contribute $5,000 to the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' strike against Mobil and other major petroleum companies and federation Pres. George Meany has urged all affiliated unions to come to the aid of Mobil strikers.

Meany, in a message to national and international unions, said he had been informed by OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight that several thousand union members have been on strike for varying periods up to five months at four Mobil refineries and two Mobil marketing outlets in Detroit and St. Louis.

In each case, Meany said, the union went on strike "reluctantly" when management demanded contract changes affecting seniority, grievance and arbitration procedures and job placements.

"In addition, Mobil is insisting on plant-by-plant negotiations, carried on by plant managers who really haven't authority to reach terms, while top company management refuses to meet," Meany asserted.

No progress has been made in negotiations recently, said OCAW Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer, and the union has felt the "full force of the economic power concentrated in the giants of the petroleum industry." OCAW members also are engaged in strikes against the Shell Oil Co., American Metals-Climax Molybdenum and the Koppers Co. The Shell strike involves three other unions.

Schafer said union members can help win the Mobil strike by turning in any Mobil credit cards they may have and by avoiding the purchase of Mobil products for the duration of the dispute.

Locals involved in the strikes have been struggling to defeat a "Big Petroleum" drive to break down contract provisions on job security. Financial support for the strikers has been continued.

Besides the OCAW, the AFL-CIO Metal Trades, the Operating Engineers and an unaffiliated union are involved in the strike against Shell installations at Pasadena, Tex., Wood River, Ill., and Norso, La.

Mobile Oil workers are on strike at refineries in East Chicago, Ind.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Trenton, Mich., and Casper, Wyo. Some 1,200 workers are out at the Climax, Colo., plant of American Metals-Climax Molybdenum, and 600 at the Kobuta, Pa., plant of the Koppers Co.

CPI Unchanged in August; Earnings Down Seasonally

The cost of living remained unchanged in August, the Labor Dept. reported, with the price index still at the July level of 105.5 percent of 1957-59 prices. However, some 18,000 workers, mostly in aerospace and chemical plants, will receive 1-cent-an-hour increases based on the rise in costs over a three-month period.

For the first time since July 1954, there was no rise in medical care costs. However, medical expenses were 2.6 percent higher than in August 1961; overall prices rose 1.2 percent during the same period.

The take-home earnings of factory workers declined seasonally, but were at record levels for the month. The after-tax and social security pay for factory workers with three dependents averaged $84.87, which is 66 cents less than in July but some $2.20 above a year ago. The decrease was attributed mainly to layoffs during model changeovers in the auto industry.

Labor Dept. price experts predicted a slight rise in the September index because of higher prices for food, gasoline and automobiles.

NLRB Orders Interest In Back Pay Awards

(Continued from Page 1)

reversal. This, the board held, was in effect "benefiting the wrongdoer at the expense of the wronged."

In the Isis case, the NLRB majority said it was acting within its authority under the law and at the request of Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman to reconsider its policy on the payment of interest.

It noted that except in cases involving a large number of workers wrongfully denied pay for a long period of time, the payment of interest on back pay will be a relatively minimal burden . . . imposed on the wrongdoer."

Rodgers and Leedom declared in their dissent that an interest award "is beyond the authority of the board to grant" and is "a complete departure from the basic principles upon which board remedial orders have been based for more than 26 years."

They argued that, whatever its character or purpose, "interest" is an extension of the "back pay" permitted by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The majority, however, cited several court cases in which interest on monetary awards was granted under other statutes which did not specifically permit it or categorically bar it.

The decision emphasized that back pay granted employes in board decisions is considered wages lost as the result of an employer's wrong; it is "an indebtedness," not "a fine or penalty."

"Accordingly," the majority said, "under accepted legal and equitable principles, interest should be added to back pay awards to employes who have been discriminatorily separated from their employment."

N. Y. Teachers Ask Revision In State Aid

New York—The United Federation of Teachers has called on the legislature to change the state aid formula worked out last year with the help of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

The formula discriminates against the New York City school system in at least two respects, UFT Legislative Rep. Alice Marsh told a committee hearing called by Assemblyman Fred W. Preller:

- The city will receive less state aid per child for the 1962-63 school year than for the current year.
- Contrary to what the legislators understood, the city schools were not placed on a current basis for receipt of state aid. Next April the city will be forced, Mrs. Marsh testified, to borrow $61 million to make up for the delayed payment by the state.

The union spokesman urged the legislature to correct the law by putting New York City on a current payment status. In addition, a limitation on the amount of reimbursement per child that the city can receive should be removed and other corrections made in the formula, she said.

The law was enacted last year after a dispute between the governor, a Republican now running for re-election, and Democratic Mayor Robert Wagner over the formula. The Teachers appealed to Rockefeller to use his influence with the Republican-dominated legislature.

It was widely reported thereafter that the law had been amended to put the city on a current basis and give the city school system $13 million more in state aid, but the money will actually be taken out of next year's settlement unless the legislators act, the union said.

Gulf Coast Labor School Biggest Ever

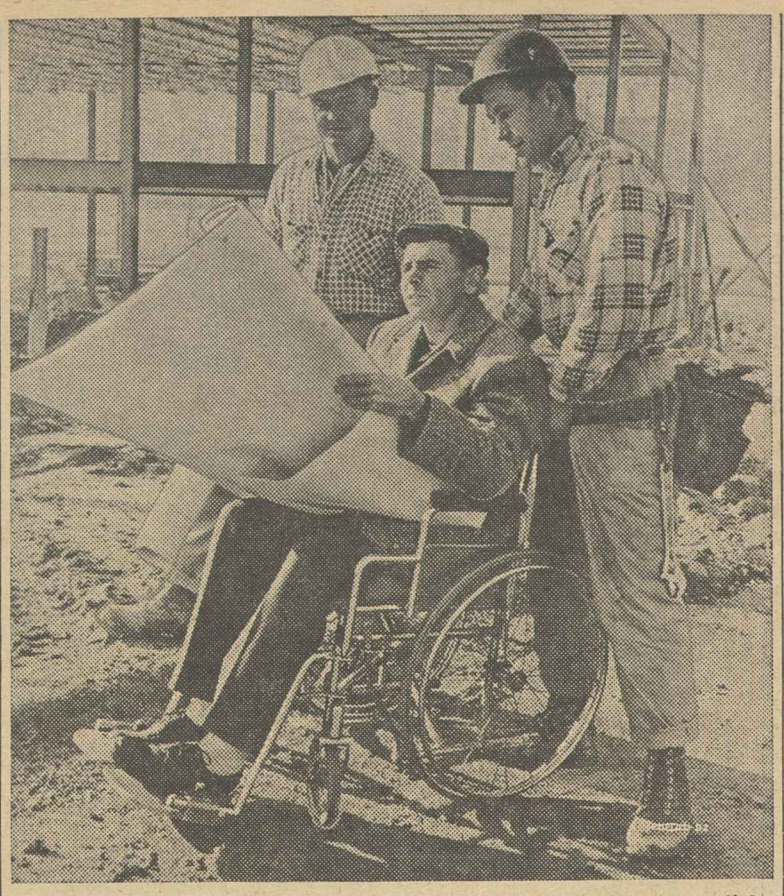
Gatlinburg, Tenn.—Seventy repsentatives of 25 international unions from four states attended the Southern Labor School's institute for Gulf Coast workers, the largest it has ever held.

The students came from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Charles W. Houk, treasurer of the Tennessee AFL-CIO, Southern Labor School president, and Barney Weeks, president of the Alabama AFL-CIO and a member of the executive board, also attended.

The students discussed legislative issues, political education, collective bargaining and parliamentary procedure, under the guidance of union staff representatives and guest speakers. In addition, they viewed "The Awesome Servant." a motion picture on automation, at a special evening session.

The faculty included AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. George Guernsey; Marvin Friedman, AFL-CIO economist; Dir. Dan Powell of COPE Area 5; Education Dir. Byrl Whitney of the Railroad Trainmen; Assistant Education Dir. Stanley Rosen of the Textile Workers Union of America, and William Elkuss, western education director for the Clothing Workers.

Guest speakers included Jules Pagano, chief of the Technical, Professional & Labor Section of the Peace Corps and Dir. Leslie Dunbar of the Southern Regional Council, who spoke on problems of the South.



TYPICAL of the thousands of the handicapped whose accomplishments as workers are marked during National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week is George P. Tylor, a construction worker. Paralyzed in a fall, he is back on the job as a troubleshooter for Ray Gains, Inc., Washington structural steel firm, and is shown here checking plans with William A. Hanks (left) and William R. McClendon. Employ the Physically Handicapped Week is observed during the first week in October.

Boom Seen in Jobs for Physically Handicapped

A new program for improvement and expansion of state employment services affiliated with the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security will lead to increased job placements for the physically handicapped, Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has predicted.

The program, he said, will stress placement activities and add to efforts to find jobs not only for the physically handicapped but for the mentally restored and retarded as well.

Wirtz's announcement came as the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, which cooperates with the department, was marking the 15th anniversary of the date on which it was first proposed by former Pres. Truman.

It was in 1947 that the former president added a postscript to a routine letter to the Secretary of Labor suggesting that private citizens, outside government, be asked to help develop in the U.S. a climate favorable to acceptance of the physically handicapped as workers.

Military separation centers and hospitals at the time were releasing many disabled veterans who because of employer prejudices were unable to find jobs.

'Revolutionize' Thinking

Truman proposed that public-spirited citizens undertake the task of revolutionizing the thinking of employers by inducing them to weigh the abilities — not the disabilities—of the men and women who were seeking jobs.

Under the leadership of the late Adm. Ross T. McIntire (Ret.), the support of organizations and individuals representing 30 million people was tapped to spread the doctrine, "It's good business to hire the handicapped." The AFL-CIO as an organization is a member of the committe and Pres. Gordon M. Freeman, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is a vice chairman.

"After 15 years," the Labor Dept. commented on the anniversary, "there are dramatic results which contradict the early doubts of social psychologists that deep-seated prejudices and attitudes concerning the handicapped workers could be reversed in less than a generation.

"Over 4 million handicapped workers have been placed by the public employment service alone since the committee began its informational and educational campaign. Just last year the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program exceeded 100,000 successful rehabilitations for the first time.

"Today handicapped workers, when selectively placed according to their abilities, are proving themselves equal in every respect to their able-bodied co-workers."

Headed by Maas

Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, disabled retired Marine, has been chairman of the President's committee since 1954.

The success of its work, he said, reflects the "enthusiasm and dedication" of volunteers "who recognize that the American way of getting things done is to over-estimate the social responsibility of your neighbors, and then be forced into adjusting your estimates upwards to match accomplishments."

The first week in October each year is observed as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, when the devoted volunteers give fresh impetus to their year-round duty of calling attention to the skills of handicapped workers.

The observance has been authorized by Congress and by presidential proclamation. In states and communities across the nation, governors and mayors have issued similar proclamations.

Unions Recognized By Naval Center

Portsmouth, Va.—The U.S. Naval Public Works Center here has granted exclusive recognition and collective bargaining rights to the 5th Naval Dist. Metal Trades Council.

The council, made up of AFL-CIO-affiliated crafts, will bargain for more than 1,600 blue collar workers. Recognition was granted on the basis of authorization cards signed by a majority of employes in the unit.

Meany Calls on Councils:

Union Push Urged To End Poll Tax

In a letter written on the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on the federation's state bodies "to begin at once" campaigns to assure speedy ratification of the constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax.

The amendment, enacted by the present session of Congress, requires ratification by 38 states—three-fourths of the total—to become effective.

Stressing the urgency of the drive, Meany asked officials of the state federations to "keep me informed as to your efforts in reaching that objective."

Meany noted that organized labor had long fought for abolition of the poll tax simply through an act of Congress rather than the more complex method of amending the Constitution. He added however, that it was the outcome of the fight, not the method, that counted.

The AFL-CIO president urged each state federation to "take the lead in organizing a broad community effort to make ratification of the 24th amendment the first order of business when your state legislature next assembles."

"No activity could be more appropriate for the labor movement, historically dedicated to freeing mankind from every form of discrimination and oppression," he declared.

Meany recalled that the last previous amendment, giving citizens of the District of Columbia the right to vote in Presidential elections, had been ratified in less than two years.

"That record must be surpassed," he urged. "By the 1964 election, the last legal barrier to the free exercise of the franchise by all citizens, in all states, should be cleared away at last."

Meany Hails Long Strides In Rights Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

and you should take pride at the role you have played in achieving them.

"All who truly adhere to the democratic faith are gratified at the progress we have made but all realize as well the distance yet to be traveled.

"Please convey to your convention the labor movement's unalterable dedication to the prompt establishment of fully equal rights for all Americans, in all areas. None of us can rest until that goal is reached."

At a news conference in Birmingham, Dr. King said the chief purpose of the convention was to "map strategy and intensify voter registration drives, public school integration and lunch counter integration not only in Alabama but throughout the South."

Lauding the Kennedy Administration's efforts to assure the admission of a Negro student by the University of Mississippi, Dr. King announced the conference would launch a "vigorous campaign" this year to break down segregation barriers at the University of Alabama and Auburn University.

"Alabama is still what we call a 'hard core resistance state'," he said. "And Birmingham is the last major city bastion of segregation."

Schnitzler Group Backs Equal Pay for Women

(Continued from Page 1)

labor secretary who is executive vice chairman of the commission, reported that some 8.5 million woman workers would be affected by the equal pay bill now pending in Congress.

Pres. Kennedy in a message declared that "the nation needs the talents and energies of American women on all fronts," especially in maintaining the "strong economy so vital to our domestic life and so necessary to the conduct" of international affairs.

Wirtz a Speaker

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, in his first speech since his confirmation by the Senate, said a major obstacle to establishment of equal job opportunities for women has been the incorrect assumption that such opportunities already exist.

"Full employment for everybody who wants to work and has something to offer" is the country's need, he said, and he suggested that rather than talk about women taking men's jobs, the proper question is, "Do we have a sufficient number of adequately trained men and women to meet the exact job requirements" of the present economy?

Skill shortages still exist, Wirtz observed, particularly in research and development.

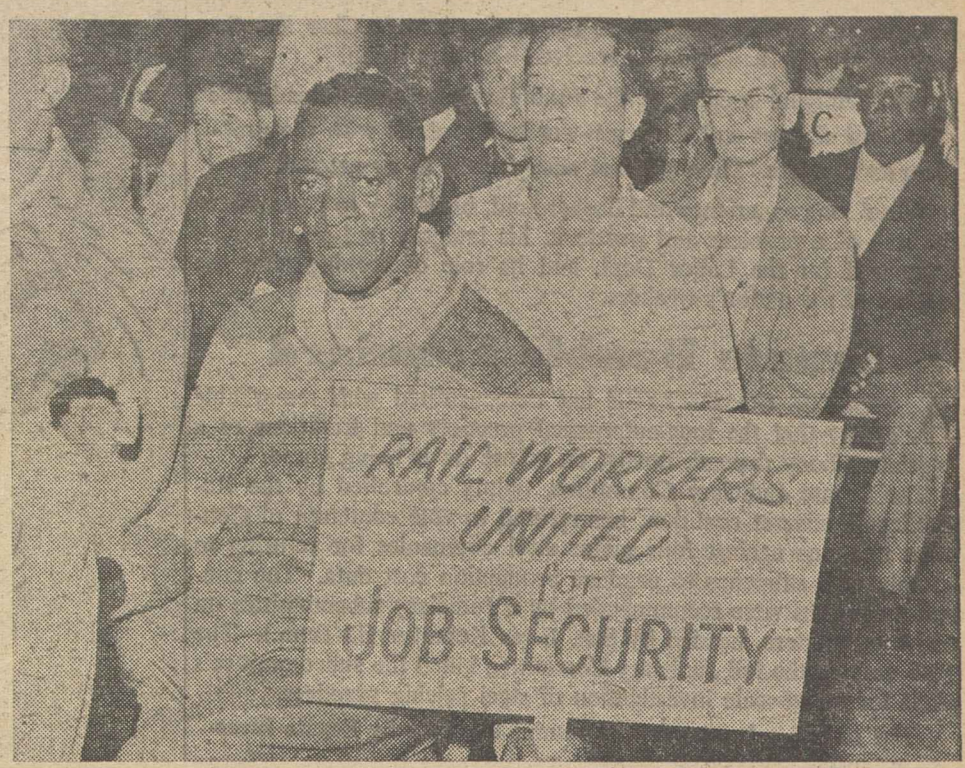
The President's Commission, appointed last December, is headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Dr. Richard A. Lester of Princeton University, vice chairman, presided at conference sessions. Speakers included Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, with a message of greeting from Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges.

Schnitzler's work group included representatives of the Railway Clerks, Ladies' Garment Workers, Hatters, the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Dept.; National Education Association, several government departments, the National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., and six business firms.

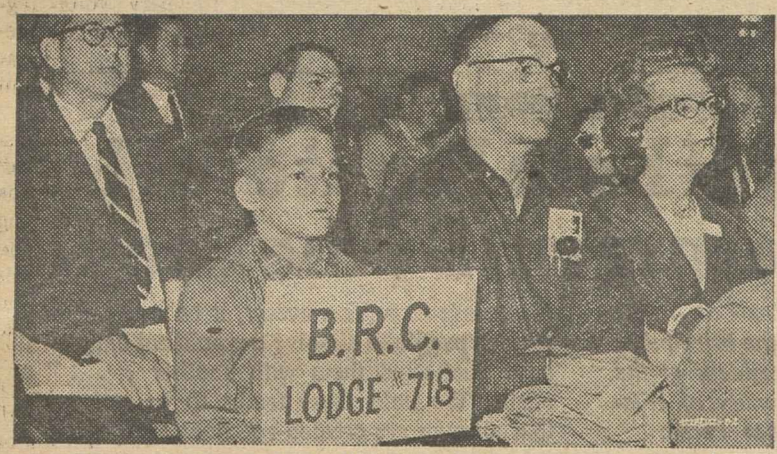
NEW PRESIDENT and chief executive officer of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York is James Brindle, who has been director of the Auto Workers Social Security Dept.

Railroad Workers Rally to Save Jobs

PROTEST AGAINST growing threat to jobs in continuing mergers of railroads drew some 1,500 New York city metropolitan area rail workers to a huge rally at which their deep concern is reflected in the concentration in their faces.



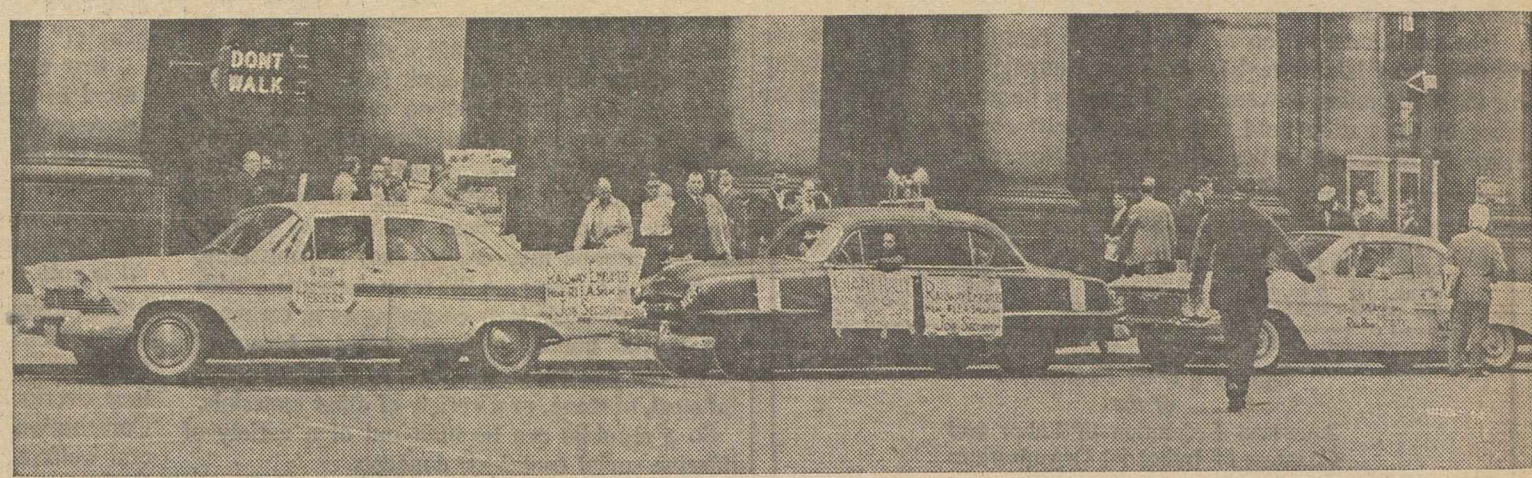
MORE OF THE WORKERS who attended the rally, which was sponsored by the Railway Labor Executives' Association, are shown in this photo which also captures the feeling of concern for the future that besets rail workers from coast to coast as consolidations wipe out jobs.



NEXT GENERATION of railroad workers, or at least young hopefuls, was represented in audience. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a message cited danger of inadequate rail service to defense.

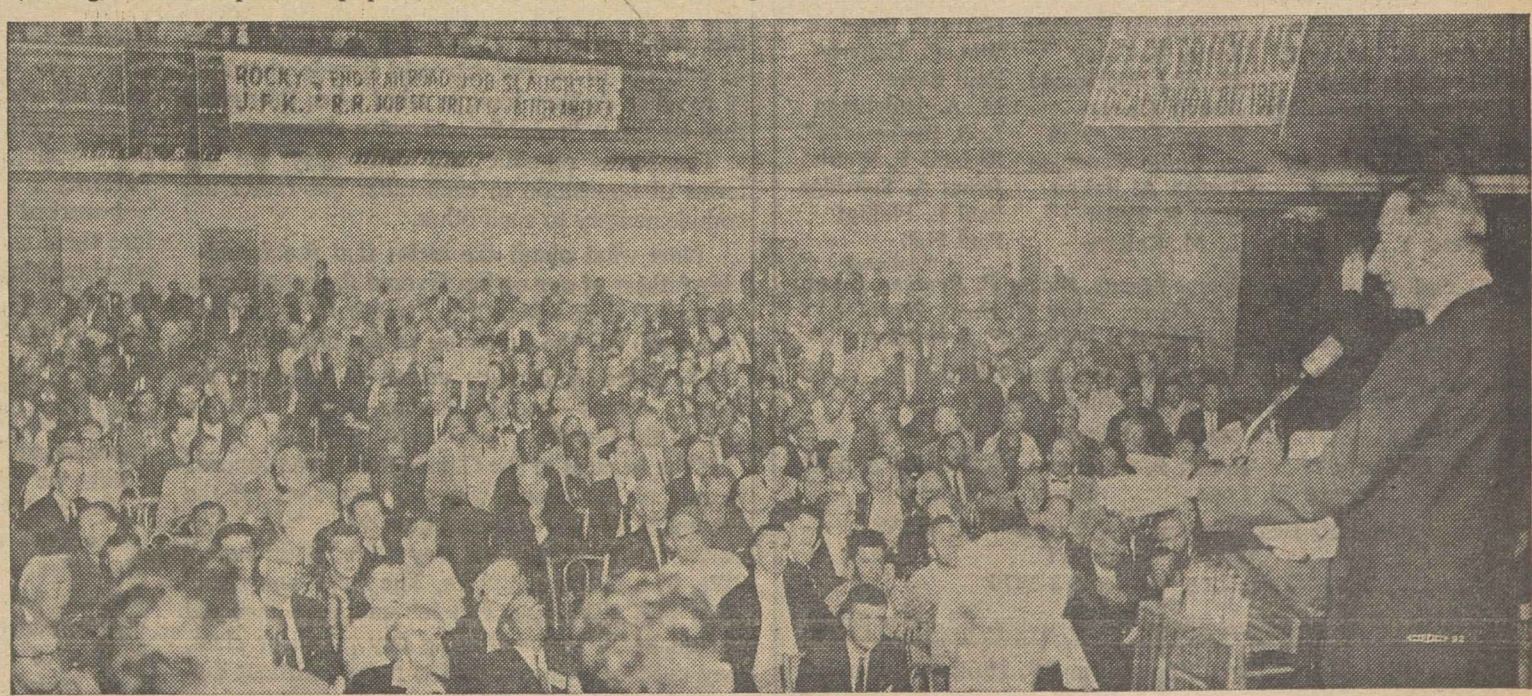
WOMEN WERE THERE because past mergers have often meant the disappearance of jobs other women's husbands had held for years. Special protests were voiced at the proposed merger of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, which was seen as a prelude to further combines.

GOVERNMENT operation of railroads may be result of mergers, Pres. George M. Harrison of Railway Clerks warned.



PENNSYLVANIA STATION on the day before the protest rally was circled by cars bearing hand-lettered signs publicizing the meeting, with loudspeaker equipment (roof of center car) making sure that passers-by became aware of it. The threat of rail mergers to job security was emphasized both on the signs and at the rally itself, which was held in Manhattan Center.

BINDING government arbitration of rail disputes would erode bargaining, Pres. H. E. Gilbert, Firemen & Enginemen, said.



SUPPORT FOR BILL which would impose a three-year moratorium on Interstate Commerce Commission approval of mergers by railroads with more than $200 million in assets was urged by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), its sponsor, in his address to the rally. He called rails' efforts unilaterally to rewrite work rules a move "to tear up the tracks" from under jobs.

Wirtz As Secretary

THE NEW SECRETARY OF LABOR, W. Willard Wirtz, demonstrated his tremendous understanding of the complex and difficult area of labor relations in an era of relentless technological change in a speech to the National Press Club less than an hour after he had officially received his commission.

Brilliantly he swept away the semantic underbrush, tossed aside the tired slogans and the scare-words, and dealt with the problem as it exists: There are not enough jobs to go around.

Wirtz' long experience and background, his ability to penetrate to the nub of a problem and isolate it, his integrity and keen wit all bode well for the Labor Dept. and its role of looking after the welfare of the nation's workers.

Senate Double Standard

A SENATE COMMITTEE has demonstrated with remarkable clarity that the long-entrenched practices and traditions of a legislative body depend, finally, on whose ox is being gored.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, tightly controlled by the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition, has refused to vote contempt of Congress citations against four major steel companies for refusing to comply with subpenas to produce production cost data. The contempt citations were recommended by a Judiciary subcommittee on anti-trust matters, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.). The 10-5 vote by the full Judiciary Committee killed the subcommittee's plans for a full-scale investigation of steel pricing practices.

The use of subpenas and contempt citations by Senate investigating committees has drawn criticism over the years. There have been charges of fishing expeditions and seeking of information that had no pertinency to the Senate's basic lawmaking purpose. But in recent decades there is no record of a subcommittee's recommendation for a contempt citation being rejected, or of the Senate itself refusing to go along with a committee's recommendation.

But, then, the four top steel companies have not been previously involved, either.

Earlier this year the Senate, for the first time in more than 30 years, voted cloture to shut off debate on the controversial communications satellite bill. Senators who had refused repeatedly to invoke cloture on southern filibusters of civil rights measures this time voted to kill a filibuster by a handful of senators opposing private ownership of a space vehicle.

In the communications satellite fight the top companies in the electronics and communications industries were involved.

It is hard to escape the conclusion that Senate practices and traditions are generally inviolate except perhaps when the country's top corporate giants are involved.

Season's Greetings

THE REPUBLICAN-SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC coalition in the House greeted the opening of the nation's colleges and universities this fall by killing a compromise bill for federal aid to higher education.

The coalition's action adds one more reason—if any more are needed—why labor's register-and-vote campaign is a No. 1 priority for the trade union movement. There can be no progress for either labor or the nation until this obstructionist coalition is weakened. It can be done only at the ballot box on Nov. 6.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Dead Wood

Milwaukee AFL-CIO Leader Shows:

Extremists of Both Right and Left Fight 'Government By the People'

The following is excerpted from an article by J. F. Friedrick, president of the Milwaukee County Labor Council and president of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin, in the Milwaukee Labor Press:

INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS on the extreme right, like Robert Welch and the John Birch Society and others, are deliberately seeking to mislead the public with the slogan that the United States is a republic and not a democracy.

With this slogan they seek to create two impressions; one, that in some mysterious way a republic is superior to a democracy, and two, that the founding fathers created the nation as a republic and that somehow the purpose of the founding fathers had been thwarted by converting the republic they created into a democracy.

Seeking to compare the term democracy with the term republic is as confusing as to compare brick with house. You can build a house of brick but you can also build it of wood, of glass, of steel, of stone, or a variety of other materials.

So a republic can be built out of a variety of differing social (political) concepts.

We have the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), the Peoples Republic of China, the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of Hungary, and other Communist countries. In the light of this great variety of republics it seems to me to be only fair to ask our extremist friends what kind of republic do they have in mind when they prate that we are a "republic and not a democracy?"

The terms republic and democracy are not terms of opposition to each other but rather are complementary to each other.

Now what about the claim that the founding fathers of our nation favored the republican form but were opposed to democratic means as the basis for the operation of the republic?

The word democracy comes to us from the Greek, demos—people, krateo—rule. That is, rule of the people.

If the framers of the Constitution were opposed to rule of the people why did they start off the Preamble of the Constitution with "We, The People?" They did not say "We, The State," "We, The Congress," "We, The Representative." They said, "We, The People" and since they did not qualify it by mentioning any group or class, they must have meant all the people without distinction as to class or status.

THIS IS NOT SURPRISING for in the Declaration of Independence they said "When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another . . ." and again "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal . . ."

How in the face of these words by the creators of the nation can anyone now logically maintain that the founding fathers were opposed to a government "of the people, by the people, for the people?"

Our extremists on the left are just as vehement in their opposition to a real, functioning democracy. While they prate about democracy and the rule of the people, in practice they rule by small cliques and ruthlessly suppress any kind of opposition to the clique. The "rule of the proletariat" is not rule by the proletariat, it is rule over the proletariat.

Our extremists of the right violently object to social welfare legislation on the ground that this is against the traditions of the country. Again they overlook the fact that the Preamble of the Constitution declares the promotion of the general welfare as one of the objectives of our government.

Opposition to social and welfare legislation is also often opposed on the ground that it makes people dependent upon government and thereby restricts their freedom and independence. Evidently the founders of the nation had no such fears for again going to the "Preamble" it reads in part "promote the General Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity . . ."

I worked in machine shops in Milwaukee before there was a Workmen's Compensation Law, an Unemployment Compensation Law, a Social Security Act. Did I and other workers feel more free and independent before these laws were enacted? Of course not.

What did these laws take away from us? They took away the haunting fears that if we were injured, unemployed or became too old to work, we would not be able to provide for ourselves and our families. By lessening these fears these laws gave us greater freedom and independence, for truly no man who is afraid is free.

Just as such laws in the past have increased the security of the people and thus in effect made them freer so the improvement and expansion of such legislation will enhance and broaden the "Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity."

Morgan Says:

UN Shouldn't Be Forced to Act 'Like a Beggar in the Street'

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

BEFORE THE WORLD SERIES engulfs us, a few words are in order about the United Nations. How fortunate it is, by the way, that this remarkable arena was not organized along the lines of an athletic contest. Somebody once remarked that if the planet was impatient to have World War III and get it over with its coming could be quickened by holding the Olympic games more frequently. It is hard to find a more belligerently passionate partisan than a sports fan and hell hath no fury like the wrath of a Dodger supporter spurned—or at least had none when the team grew in Brooklyn.

Morgan

But although the diplomatic equivalent of "kill the umpire" has echoed frequently through the great hall of the UN General Assembly and even shoes have been brandished, the organization has held its aplomb on the whole and grown in stature.

Cynics cry that it is at best no more than an international debating society or a centralized sounding board for the tom-toms of propaganda. Actually it has done a remarkable number of peace-keeping jobs and run a constant series of urgent international errands effectively over the last 17 years and this work is becoming increasingly important.

Admittedly the delegates do still incline to be enchanted with the sound of their own words too often. If they can bear to take some counsel from an American it is already available in the text of a speech delivered to the American Association of the United Nations in New York by Harlan Cleveland, assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs.

The General Assembly," he said, "is not an outdoor protest rally," but an indoor deliberative body. If it "gets the reputation of an organization whose main job is passing large, shining resolutions whose only discernible merit consists of the symbolism of protest," he warned, "then its growing power will be reduced—which would be bad for every country that is glad to be equal with every other country as a member of the General Assembly."

This equality business—in which, for example, the U.S. Assembly vote is equaled by Upper Volta's—has bothered the bigger powers. Indeed the still burgeoning Afro-Asian bloc can and does out-vote the western alliance.

Recently observers have noted a slight thawing in the glacial coolness of De Gaulle's France toward the UN and all its works. Judicious queries elicited the reply from the French delegation that with 16 former French African colonies now full-fledged members of the world organization, France must follow UN developments closely.

THE ADDED FACT IS that France still has important ties with and huge stakes in these "freed" countries which could easily be jeopardized if Paris continued a haughty attitude toward the one international body the new nations are finding so important.

Another incipient development is being watched with hopeful care. As some of our western allies become ex-colonial powers — notably the Netherlands and Belgium—they seem to approach larger world issues with a less defensive and parochial view. Conceivably this could be happening to France, too.

Still the growing community of interest can't run on good wishes alone. The UN which, as Cleveland noted, directly involves 55,000 people spending more than half a billion dollars of the world's money, has to be financed. This means that members must pay their dues. In July the World Court in an advisory opinion ruled, in effect, that member states are legally bound to pay the assessments decided by the Assembly.

This can clear the way to pressure states in arrears on special levies for such operations as the Congo and the Middle East UN force to pay up or lose their General Assembly vote.

There is bound to be a flaming row on this issue but in a major speech Chief U.S. Delegate Adlai Stevenson indicated the Kennedy Administration was preparing for some kind of showdown on it. Washington is in a much stronger position than it was before Congress passed the bill authorizing the President to buy $100 million of UN bonds. Stevenson asked the General Assembly to act to compel members to share all costs and keep the UN from acting "like a beggar in the street."

A vital companion action is to pressure the errant Tshombe of Katanga to come to terms with Leopoldville, as he has pledged, within a Congolese union. His cynical intransigence accounts for most of the $10 million a month the U.N. Congo operation costs.

Washington Reports:

Rail Merger Moratorium Urged Pending Development of Policy

"RAILROAD MERGERS should be held up until the President's committee to develop a national transportation program has had time to see just what the needs of the railroad are," Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations.

Kefauver said the committee has not yet had time to study the matter, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission has not made an overall study.

Rep. John B. Bennett (R-Mich.) declared he favored disclosure of the actual ownership of the big transportation companies, as he was interviewed on the same program.

"I think ownership in the case of securities that are sold to the public ought to be open to the public," he asserted. "If the law prohibits this for railroads, I think it should be changed."

Kefauver is the author of a bill that would hold up rail mergers for two years. Bennett has introduced a joint resolution that would have the same effect.

"There never has been such a great influx of merger proposals presented to the ICC, and I think a moratorium is necessary," the Tennessee senator said.

Bennett cited the case of the merger of the Soo Line and the Duluth & South Shore in northern Michigan several years ago.

"THE IDEA WAS that it would be in the public interest, that it would improve service to the public," he said.

The theory was that "it would get cheaper freight rates and it wouldn't cost the jobs of any important number of people," he added.

"Just the reverse took place," he went on. "A whole lot of people have lost their jobs. They have stopped building new cars and have closed their shops. They have closed their offices, except for skeleton crews. They haven't improved their service to the public. And their financial condition has not improved."

"We know that the railroads have pulled out of communities, and they have gone down economically," Kefauver added.

Answering a charge that public ownership was implied in a moratorium proposal, he declared:

"I think it's the other way around. If the railroads discontinue service to a great many communities, if they are not available to meet our national defense needs and a growing economy, there will be so much public resentment the people will demand public ownership."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MISSING FROM THE 88TH CONGRESS next January will be one of the South's hardshell conservatives, James C. Davis, who has misrepresented his urban constituents in the House for 18 years.

The federal court decision knocking out the county-unit system for Georgia Democratic primaries settled the Davis hash. He would never have gained power through the seniority system if it had not been for the county-unit system; twice previously he has lost a majority of the Georgia 5th District popular vote but was "counted in" for nomination by the ridiculous gerrymander giving DeKalb and Rockdale Counties (total population, 1960 census, 267,354) four "unit" votes each, and Fulton County (population, 556,326) only six "unit" votes.

Davis kept his continuity of service, which means choice committee positions, by regularly carrying DeKalb and Rockdale, with their eight unit votes, while losing Fulton County (Atlanta). Even at a time when relatively few Negroes voted, Davis was considered a misrepresentative by citizens of Atlanta, a sensible and well-behaved people governed, it should be said, by moderate and responsible municipal officials.

The federal court decision immediately threw Davis into a profound silence in Washington. No longer did he use his power as ranking member of the House District of Columbia Committee to harass the administration of the integrated public school system and bring out sensational reports on crime rates among Negroes.

A great many Negroes now vote in Atlanta, thanks to better education, their own good efforts to improve their position and assert their rights, the awakened conscience of many southern white leaders, the moral influence of the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions and other federal activities.

When the entire population of the 5th District got a fair crack at Davis, they ended his career in Congress. They did it convincingly, giving a moderate on race issues, Charles L. Weltner, a bigger margin in the runoff primary than he had in the first contest involving four candidates two weeks earlier.

* * *

THE DAVIS RECORD in Congress showed a steady deterioration from concepts that were once at least moderately liberal. In the 10 years from 1947 through 1956, he was listed on COPE charts as having had 7 "right" votes as against 12 "wrong."

He regularly voted for strict controls on unions, against minimum wage improvements, against civil rights bills. But he voted for government pay increases, in favor of hospital construction grants, in favor of federal aid to the schools, in favor of an increase in income tax exemptions to aid low-income families.

In the next four years the record showed only 1 "right" vote as against 21 "wrong." He switched and voted against school-aid bills. He voted against depressed area legislation, against monopoly curbs, against stronger food and drug controls, against foreign aid, against the reciprocal trade bill, against a proposed reclamation project.

* * *

THE REFORM OF GEORGIA POLITICS has been a long time coming. Back in the early Forties, the liberal Helen Douglas Makin served one term in the House from the Atlanta district but was thereafter "counted out" by the unit system. The Supreme Court refused at the time to outlaw the manipulation of the vote.

Now the high court has said flatly that federal courts have jurisdiction over the issue presented when urban voters file complaints that they are denied equal protection of the laws by gerrymanders favoring sparsely populated counties and small-town rural legislative districts.

Georgia's people have taken in stride the federal lower court decision outlawing the county-unit system. It causes one to wonder whether, if Mississippi's Gov. Ross Barnett were not grandstanding, the integration of the University of Mississippi might not have been just as calmly accepted on federal court orders. There is no evidence in reports from the campus that the younger generation would riot and defy the law with the admission of a Negro to the student body.

SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER (D-Tenn.), left, and Rep. John B. Bennett (R-Mich.) have advocated a moratorium on rail mergers until the transportation situation has been properly studied. They were interviewed on the proposal on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Some Advice on How to Live With a Washing Machine

By Sidney Margolius

HOMEOWNERS PLANNING major repairs can find reduced prices this fall on several important types of fixtures and materials. Most notable are the lower prices now offered on plumbing and heating equipment and some grades of asphalt roofing.

In October, also look for the first reduced prices on women's and children's coats, starting with the Columbus Day sales.

The major dilemma of moderate-income families in recent months has been the lofty price tags on meat, with some cities reporting the highest beef prices in three years.

The food bargains this month are broilers and turkeys. These, together with main dishes based on cheese and fish, can help conserve use of red meat until more abundant supplies of beef and pork reach the markets later this fall. Stocks of frozen orange-juice concentrate are 66 percent above a year ago and prices are reasonable. Cranberries and pears also are in heavy supply.

Here are suggestions for getting best values in October buying opportunities:

Not only have prices of automatic washers steadily been reduced but the features have been improved. Most notably, several manufacturers have increased the capacity of their washers to meet the competition of the two 12-pound models which have gained popularity. Larger capacity not only is a time-saver but also enhances a machine's ability to get clothes clean.

Here are other useful features to look for in washers:

● Cut-off switches: both an "unbalanced load" cut-off switch to turn off the machine automatically if it starts to "walk," and a switch that cuts off the machine if the top is opened during the spin cycle, a safety feature if there are children who might investigate a washer while running.

However, because unbalanced-load cut-offs of the mercury-switch type would rust, some washers do not have this feature, although such switches now are more trouble-free on later models. Some models provide a safety cutoff for the lid, but not always the unbalanced-load cutoff.

● Either a self-cleaning lint filter or convenient access to the filter for easy cleaning.

● A water meter, increasingly found on moderate-price models as well as the deluxe washers, automatically adjusts the water level for small loads.

● The more rinses a machine provides, the more likely you will avoid graying or yellowing of garments. A cold rinse is considered a desirable feature to avoid "setting" wrinkles in synthetic-fiber materials, and also to preserve color of non-fast dyes.

● Generally the faster the spin provided by the "dry" cycle, the more water extracted, government economists point out.

AUTOMATIC WASHERS do require more care than any other appliance except TV sets. Pump repairs are most frequent. Repairmen find pins, coins, marbles, even wrist watches jamming pumps.

Premature motor failure generally is caused by overloading. An over-loaded washer never gets up full speed, and eventually the motor burns out. Overloading also strains the gears. Too much suds, or too high-sudsing a type for your model, add strain and cause leaks. The theory that lots of suds cleans better is a grand illusion. Too much increases the density of the water and reduces washing efficiency.

Unbalanced loads cause vibration and strain. A washer needs to be fed by the handful, not the armful, to distribute the load evenly and to keep small items from going over the side of the tub.

Timers often are damaged by forcing them backwards. Earlier automatics have a slip timer which can be turned back. But with many recent models, if you have turned the timer further than you intended, you must continue around by hand and start over. You can turn a timer forward as much as you want by hand in the wash cycle, but avoid even this in the rinse and spin periods.

If your washing machine seems to labor, try it with no other appliances operating at the same time on the same service line. Washers are affected by low voltage.

Housewives often call servicemen when wash doesn't come out clean. You get cleaner washes if loads are lighter than rated capacity. Also, balance loads between large and small pieces.

Angry women often send torn garments to service depots. Before you call for service, see if you are not overloading, or using bleach improperly. You may pay $6 or $7 only to have a serviceman pull out an ultra-violet light to prove you are using too much bleach or not dissolving it enough.

Keep the water supply to the washer turned off when not in use. Constant pressure may weaken the valves.

ANNUAL WHITE HOUSE meeting between Pres. Kennedy and leaders of united and community fund drives was attended by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (second from right), a vice president of the United Community Funds & Councils of America, chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and president of the Communications Workers. Others standing behind the president, from left to right, are Lee H. Bristol, 1962 chairman of the United Community Campaigns of America; William Calomiris, chairman of the Washington United Givers Fund, and Albert R. Stevens, vice chairman of the United Community Campaigns of America. The picture was taken before Bristol's sudden death.

Community 'Reform' Asked:

Shift in View of Relief Called for By Perlis

New York—Major reforms in the administration of public assistance programs and in community attitudes toward the problems of the needy have been urged by AFL-CIO Community Service Activities Dir. Leo Perlis.

Perlis told a New York state investigating commission that development of adequate public assistance programs has been hampered by the widespread "myth" that "everyone, if he really wants to, can be self-reliant."

This, he said, has resulted in poverty, disability and misfortune being considered "degrading" and the "fault" of the needy. So much shame has been attached to the stigma of poverty, Perlis said, that many families are kept from applying for assistance on the basis of their need.

Although the commission's recommendations will be confined to the New York state situation, its report is expected to have nationwide influence in the welfare field. Its hearings have covered such controversial matters as work relief, residence requirements, voucher payments, fraud and rehabilitation efforts.

Residence Laws 'Paradox'

Perlis described residence laws "designed to keep the stranger from our door," as "a paradox in our American society" and "an affront . . . to Judeo-Christian morality." They are founded, he said, "on the same old myth that people would rather get relief than go to work."

"The opposite is generally true," he added. "People move to get better jobs—or just jobs."

Perlis also made these points:

● Public assistance does not make it difficult for industry to hire persons on relief rolls—except for "the sweatshop operator." The welfare load "goes up as employment goes down, and it goes down as employment goes up."

● Proper work relief, in useful employment, at prevailing wages paid in cash with protection for the rights of workers, can be a useful aid in rehabilitation. But when "made-work" is used for "punitive purposes," it is akin to "slave labor."

● Family guidance by trained social workers, rather than so-called "voucher payments," is the way to protect immature persons from dissipating their allowances.

● In most areas, welfare payments to the needy are below adequate levels, but at the same time little is being done about "unscrupulous landlords and physicians who get rich at the expense of the poor."

'Not Enough'

"It isn't enough for a welfare department to claim that it has no alternative but to pay exorbitant rentals to house relief families in rat-infested fire traps . . . and it isn't enough for a welfare department to pay for the medical care of the indigent without looking into methods, procedures and times of treatment and the fees collected by the physician."

● The much-publicized problem of illegitimate children being born to persons on relief roles, Perlis said, is a reflection of "the weakening of family life and our moral and social fabric."

"It has infected the college girl as much as the shop girl."

Perlis said state welfare programs should be directed by a single commissioner of social welfare—a technician, rather than a politician—who would be aided by a broadly-representative advisory committee.

Declaring that public lack of understanding of welfare needs and problems "is not only statewide but nationwide as well," Perlis urged creation of a high-level national committee to focus attention on these problems.

From Soup to Nuts:

Life's Little Tragedies Gang Up And Make Things Really Grim

By Jane Goodsell

"SURE, I'LL GIVE YOU novocain if you insist on having it, but most people wouldn't need it for a little cavity like this. Matter of fact there was an eight-year-old boy here this morning whom I drilled on for an hour without giving him any anesthetic. Bravest little fellow you ever saw. Still, people are different and if you can't stand a little momentary discomfort, I'll be glad to . . ."

* * *

"Okay, I'll eat my broccoli, but I'll bet you anything it makes me throw up! Just you wait and see!"

* * *

"If it's that important to you to get the lawn mowed, I'll spend my one day off a week doing it for you. I was planning to go fishing with Herb, and we've been looking forward to it for months. But never mind. I'll call him up and explain that you're worried about what the neighbors will think, and . . ."

* * *

"Well, if you really insist on doing something to help, you could bring a casserole to serve 25 people."

* * *

"You're absolutely right not to have your grey hairs touched up. I mean, after all, why should you try to look younger than you are? You look your age and, personally, I admire you for not caring."

* * *

"IF YOU INSIST, madam, of course I'll refund your money. But I'd suggest that next time you read the directions before you use the product."

* * *

"Certainly, I can show you a black dress if that's what you want, but everything this season is color, color, color! The Paris collections showed almost no black, and dark colors are definitely out. But if it's black you want, I can probably find something . . ."

* * *

"Well ma'am, it's like this. If you've got to get that drain unplugged today, I guess I can get up there to fix it for you, but it sure won't be easy. You see, I've got this slipped disc in my back that slows me up, and my partner's sick in the hospital, and my wife's brother had an auto accident this morning, and my kid's going into the Army this afternoon. But as I say, if you've just got to get that drain fixed today, why I'll figure out a way somehow . . ."

Withdrawals Underway:

Labor Bares Right-Wing Funds Behind 'Americanism' Program

Los Angeles—The chairman of Los Angeles County's Board of Supervisors, the city's mayor and a prominent religious leader have resigned from a right-wing financed "Americanism" program which had been challenged by organized labor.

Ernest Debs, the supervisor, and Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin withdrew from the Bill of Rights Commemoration Committee following publication by the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor of the second in a series of special reports entitled "Mask for Reaction." The resignation of Mayor Sam Yorty followed a short time later.

Debs and Rabbi Magnin said the committee, financed since 1942 by Joe Crail, president of Coast Federal Savings & Loan Association, has gradually drifted toward the extreme right, with "unauthorized material" appearing in speakers' manuals.

In cooperation with the public schools, the committee ostensibly does no more than praise the Bill of Rights, sending out thousands of copies of the historic document and explaining its meaning to school children and the general public.

But some of Crail's personal political thinking has started to go into the explanations, and the county AFL-CIO, like Debs and Rabbi Magnin, said it wasn't sufficient to simply set up a special committee to screen material to be sent out.

In his letter to Crail, Debs said, "Your name is synonomous with Coast Federal Savings, and everyone knows that you pay for the printing of the Speakers Digest . . . and are chairman of the committee. . . ."

Chancellor Clark Kerr of the University of California also resigned recently from the committee, and more resignations are expected. Still a member is C. C. Trillingham, superintendent of the county schools.

The county AFL-CIO here explained its concern this way:

"Carrying forward labor's tradition of dynamic opposition to communism, fascism and all other forms of totalitarianism, the County Federation of Labor is currently engaged in a systematic program of examining and exposing to public scrutiny the activities of authoritarian extremist groups.

Anti-Communism a 'Cloak'

"Of particular concern are the increasing number of businessmen who have lately come to believe that they can safely indulge . . . political fancies under a newly discovered foolproof disguise — an ostensible fight against the Communist danger as a cloak for espousing an equally evil and perilous ultra-right reaction.

"In the forefront of this group in Southern California today appear to be the management heads of Coast Federal [which] disseminates ultra-right authoritarian propaganda and promotes turmoil and hatred in local communities."

While Crail denies he is a member of the John Birch Society, the county labor federation noted that in a recent Coast Federal Savings questionnaire testing "Your Americanism IQ", "points" were scored for those approving the Birch society.

In a similar manner the questionnaire showed its own "approval" of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

UN Suspect

And the "score" for Americanism went down if "approval" was voiced on a wide variety of other subjects, including minimum wage laws, the United Nations, extension of social security, federal aid to education, the Peace Corps and even the League of Women Voters.

As with apparently similar groups, Crail and his firm oppose calling this nation a "democracy," and the Bill of Rights Commemoration Committee has taken over this viewpoint.

Crail's firm, the nation's third largest savings and loan association with $525 million in assets, is estimated to spend about $250,000 a year on its self-described anti-communism programs.

The company has 38 speakers who operate from its Free Enterprise Dept., and sponsors 100 film showings a month to service clubs, churches, and Parent-Teachers Associations. Answering labor's criticism of his ultra-right position, Crail says:

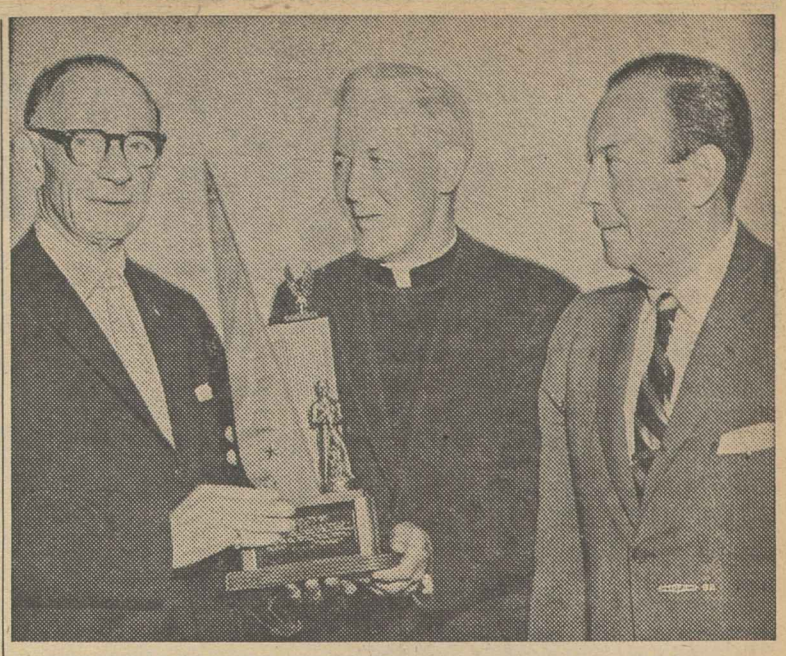
"They're unwitting dupes of the Communists. They are just carrying out the Communist line. They're campaigning for the Democrats, I suppose."

This remark stirred up anti-Crail sentiment even among conservative Democrats who have been reluctant to criticize such a pro-American-sounding operation as the Bill of Rights Commemoration Committee.

The AFL-CIO here has asked for a federal investigation to determine if the company's "enterprise" expenditures are properly reported and are allowable as a tax-deductible business expense.

Crail says his program is "good business."

"Anti-communism builds sales," he said. "It's cheap advertising. You will sell more customers and get better performance from your employes . . . You will make money at it."



A GENERATION OF SERVICE to the cause of good labor-management relations was rewarded when Rev. Philip A. Carey, S. J. (center), director of the Institute of Industrial Relations in New York, was selected as first recipient of the Greater New York Union Label Award of Merit. Presenting the award, as Mayor Robert F. Wagner (right) looks on, is Union Label Council Pres. Moe Rosen.

'Suppression' Charged On Loan to Nixon

Los Angeles—A California Democratic leader has accused a Long Beach magazine distributor of "suppressing" the Aug. 16 issue of The Reporter magazine because it contained an article exposing new details of the $205,000 loan from Howard Hughes to the family of former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

Eugene L. Wyman, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, condemned the incident as "a new attempt by the Nixon camp to prevent the public from learning the truth about a highly questionable deal."

Wyman's charge followed disclosure by the Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram that the magazine distributor, Jack Drown, a long-time Nixon supporter, had kept The Reporter off newsstands in the area for nearly a month after its publication.

Drown, former vice chairman of the Los Angeles County Republican Committee and currently co-chairman of Nixon's campaign for governor in the Long Beach area, has replied that he moved copies of the magazine out as fast as he received them. His distributorship services southern Los Angeles County and Orange County as well as Long Beach.

Wyman, however, said Drown had failed to put the Reporter on sale after receiving it on Aug. 13. He said the distributor was thus "guilty of a contemptuous attack on press freedom, and Nixon must share the responsibility with him."

The Reporter article, the product of a year's investigation by Long Beach newspaperman James R. Phelan, traced the history of the loan from the Hughes Tool Co. to Nixon's mother as part of a futile attempt to save the drive-in restaurant business of Nixon's brother, Don.

Wyman said it "contains significant revelations" concerning Nixon's own part in the loan, which occurred shortly after his re-election as vice president in 1956.

"By keeping the magazine out of circulation" Wyman charged, "Drown apparently hoped to reduce Nixon's exposure in a transaction that could have direct bearing on Nixon's fitness to serve as governor."

Declaring that "the situation is an extension of the six-year cover-up" regarding the loan, Wyman asserted:

"The public—and the press of California—should ask: Would Nixon's political crony have suppressed the magazine if Gov. [Edmond] Brown [Nixon's Democratic opponent] had been the central figure in the expose?"

L-G Trustee Reports from Unions Cited

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz reported to Congress that the trade union movement "has cooperated completely" in voluntarily correcting violations of the trusteeship provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Wirtz' report, required under the law three years after its enactment, noted that the Labor Dept. has never had to go to court to get a trusteeship removed from over a subordinate union and that many national unions have amended their constitutions to provide greater safeguards against unnecessary suspensions of autonomy.

"With few exceptions since passage of the act," Wirtz told Congress, "parent labor unions have imposed trusteeships sparingly and only as a last resort in an effort to maintain the stability and security of their organizations."

Trusteeships existed in less than 1 percent of the unions when the L-G Act became effective, he said, "and now less than half" that percentage is involved.

While the law has been effective in preventing abuses in the imposing of trusteeships, Wirtz said, it has not "substantially hindered unions from establishing essential trusteeships."

The act, he said, brought about the termination of a large number of trusteeships. Of the 487 unions under trusteeship when it became effective, 46 retain that status.

In the two and one-half year period covered by a Bureau of Labor-Management Reports study that formed the basis for the report, a total of 777 trusteeships was reported. By Mar. 13, 1962, all but 187 were terminated.

Of the 70 organizations that reported trusteeships, 23 had only one in effect at any time during the study period.

'Double Standard' Seen In UN Vote on Hungary

By Arnold Beichman

United Nations, N. Y. — The 17th General Assembly of the United Nations is demonstrating that for many of the member nations, particularly those recently freed from colonialism, international morality is a one-way street.

There is one law for Portugal, South Africa, Holland, Britain and another for the Soviet Union.

This became apparent when the Assembly last week took up the matter of entering on the agenda what is technically known as "The Question of Hungary." This means simply whether the Assembly could merely debate the Soviet aggression against Hungary in the fall of 1956, which took 70,000 lives and imposed ironclad control over that ill-fated land when it dared to rebel against the Soviet Union.

Thirteen resolutions passed by the Assembly against the Soviet aggression have been flouted by Moscow, which has forbidden any UN mission to enter Hungary.

After long debate, the Assembly voted to inscribe "The Question of Hungary," introduced by the U. S. delegation, on the agenda so there will be a discussion.

The vote this year was 43 in favor, 34 against, abstentions 19. This compares with last year's vote on the same issue when it was 51 in favor, 15 against and 30 abstentions. Between last year and this year, the vote against merely discussing Hungary more than doubled. The vote "for" dropped 15 percent and the number of abstentions fell by one-third as more countries decided to vote against Hungary.

It was noted by comparing the two rollcalls that no country which voted against Hungary last year shifted its negative vote to a "yes" vote. Similarly, no country which last year voted "no" shifted its vote to an abstention. In other words, it was evidence of a growing unwillingness to deal with what the UN had earlier voted, in adopting a special report on Hungary, to condemn the Soviet aggression.

Burma, Cyprus, Greece, Iran, Liberia, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Portugal—which in 1961 had voted to inscribe Hungary on the UN agenda—were either absent when the roll was called this year or else abstained.

New Nations Opposed

Even more significant was the number of countries which last year voted to abstain but which this year voted "no," in other words against debating the Hungarian aggression. By and large, these countries were recently given their independence.

Those who shifted from abstention to the "no" column were Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Egypt, Upper Volta, Dahomey.

With the exception of Sierra Leone, no former African colonial country now independent voted for Hungary. Not a single Arab country voted for Hungary, either. Laos, which last year voted for Hungary, this year shifted to the "no" column.

Only the U.S. spokesman, Charles Yost, spoke in favor of including Hungary in the agenda. The delegate from Communist Hungary and the Soviet deputy foreign minister spoke against inclusion. The only other country to side openly with the Soviet position was Indonesia, which has just won its battle against "western imperialism" persuading The Netherlands to cede West Irian to the UN and in time to Indonesia.

The Hungary vote was only one of many votes which will be taken at the UN in the next few months. However, observers regarded it as another example of the "double standard" which afflicts a large number of countries when they are confronted by so glaring an example of Soviet imperialism as the tragedy of Hungary or Communist China's aggression against Tibet which is not on the UN agenda this year.

Retired AFL-CIO Employe Dies at 67

James C. Gardiner, an employe of the AFL-CIO and the former AFL for 45 years prior to his retirement last year, has died here of lung cancer. He was 67.

He worked in the accounting departments of the two organizations and for many years was closely associated with Samuel Gompers, first president of the AFL. A native of Middlebrook, Md., he received a bachelor of laws degree from Columbus University and a master of laws degree from the National Law School here. He was a combat veteran of World War 1.

Surviving are a brother, Paul, of Rockville, Md., and four sisters, Mrs. Edmonia Hewitt, Alexandria, Va.; Mrs. Marie Buttell of Washington; Mrs. George Archibald of Barnesville, Md., and Sister Mary Martha of St. Bernard's Convent, Baltimore.

THE STEELWORKERS' CONVENTION voted to perpetuate the memory of the late Philip Murray, the union's first president, by contributing to building a bell tower at St. Ann's Church, Castle Shannon, Pa., in whose churchyard he is buried. USWA Pres. David J. McDonald is shown with Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, widow of the former president. Also shown, left to right, Mrs. David J. McDonald; Joseph Murray, son of the late president, and Mrs. Joseph Murray. Intentions are to dedicate the tower next Nov. 9, the 10th anniversary of the Murray death.

Steelworkers Plan Ahead:

Delegates Eye Pay, Hours and Pensions

By Eugene A. Kelly

Miami Beach—The Steelworkers have set their sights in collective bargaining negotiations next year on an increase in wage rates and pension benefits and a reduction in the hours of work.

These goals and others must be sought, the union said in policy resolutions adopted unanimously by the 3,049 accredited delegates to the 11th USWA convention here, not only at the bargaining table but also by legislative enactment.

The convention, declaring that major improvements are needed in union social insurance programs, expressed the union's intention to continue seeking job protection, cushions against the hardships of unemployment, and increased living standards.

America needs policies, it said, designed to stimulate production and demand. It declared:

- Dynamic wage policies are essential.
- Broad public support for equitable tax provisions is needed.
- Programs designed to encourage expansion of housing construction, urban redevelopment, expansion of educational facilities and programs, comprehensive medical systems, new parks, recreational facilities, roads, bridges, airports and other essential improvements are required.

In sessions presided over by Pres. David J. McDonald, the convention reviewed the accomplishments of union programs over the last two-year period and hammered out goals for the next two-year period, which includes wage and pension reopening negotiations in 1963.

Delegates adopted reports containing these highlights:

- Continued increases in the productivity of steel workers and the rising cost of living require an increase in wages.
- Unless wages are raised, workers will suffer a reduced standard of living and the economy will suffer. This problem, the delegates said, requires full consideration by the USWA Wage Policy Committee.
- A reduction in working hours, sought repeatedly by the union, is a necessary step to enable the steel, aluminum, fabricating and mining industries to provide additional jobs. The method was not spelled out, but McDonald said he would favor a four-day workweek with eight hours per day to fit the needs of the industry.

Negotiators Commended

Recognizing that the level of pension benefits is inadequate, the convention commended its negotiators for providing a 1963 reopening of pension plan terms for review and adjustment of benefit levels and other provisions.

On the legislative front, the convention declared that the federal budget should be geared to encourage increases in sales, productivity and employment. The President should be given statutory authority to cut taxes temporarily when economic indicators point to a business decline, the delegates said, adding that a general tax rate reduction is called for with particular emphasis on lower income levels and elimination of loopholes.

A broad federal training program is needed for unemployed workers whose skills have become obsolete, the resolution declared. Provisions for relocating workers are necessary but jobs should be created in distressed areas whenever possible, it added.

The unemployment insurance system should be improved on a national basis by providing increased benefits for the duration of unemployment, another statement said.

The convention urged further investigation into the problems of automation. The task of meeting the challenge of change cannot be accomplished by any single group acting alone but will require maximum cooperation of labor, management and government, it declared.

"All will benefit," the convention said, "by an economy operating at peak performance."

Constitution Unchanged

The convention left unchanged most provisions of the union constitution including salary rates of officers, district directors and international representatives, which have not been increased since 1956.

Also unchanged is a clause permitting the executive board to raise dues by an amount not exceeding $5 a month during contract negotiations. An amendment permitting such an increase when reserve funds are less than $20 million, but not more than $25 million, was defeated by standing vote, 1,532 to 1,454.

The convention voted to raise the requirements for the number of seconds needed by candidates for top office or for district director.

New Term Voted Burke By Pulp-Sulphite Parley

Detroit — John P. Burke, who has headed the Pulp-Sulphite Workers since 1917, was elected to another three-year term as president and secretary of the 170,000-member union at its convention here.

The convention also approved a 25-cent monthly per capita increase recommended by the executive board, with 10 cents earmarked to bolster the defense fund.

Delegates voted down a proposal to have vice presidents elected by delegates from each region on a 10,820 to 4,531 rollcall vote which kept the convention in session until the early hours of one morning. The 11 vice presidents are now elected by vote of the entire convention. Also defeated was a proposal for mandatory 65-year retirement age for staff members and international officers other than president.

Resolutions adopted by the 1,000 delegates included strong statements of support for health care for the elderly under social security and for a shorter workweek.

Re-elected with Burke were Treas. Henry Segal, Auditor Keith Wentz, and 10 incumbent vice presidents. Wilfred Gagnon was elected as a new vice president to succeed Ralph W. Leavitt, who did not seek re-election.

Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers urged unity of unions in the industry.

"We've got to quit fighting each other and start fighting the employers," Phillips told the delegates.

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther called on union members to help elect "a better Congress" which will pass more of Pres. Kennedy's program.

Labor's "top priority," he said, should be given to organizing the unorganized.

Second in ILPA Guide Series Ready

The ILPA Local Publications Guide, second in a series of handbooks designed by the Intl. Labor Press Association to help unions do a better communications job, is off the press.

The first handbook — on press relations — was a "smash" hit with almost 25,000 sold. The second is designed for local union editors. Pres. Bernard R. Mullady and Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester said they hope it will encourage more labor groups to tell their own story.

Copies may be ordered at 10 cents each from ILPA, 815 16th Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Court Orders Reports Of Labor Spy Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

disclose in detail the date and amount of each payment it made to the detective agency, to whom each payment was made, a full explanation of each payment, and other related information.

The detective agency must file an initial report detailing the terms and conditions of its arrangement with Olson and the extent to which it was carried out. It must also identify all employes it was hired to spy on, and supply annual reports of its receipts from Olson, or any other employer, for labor relations "advice or services," together with statements of its expenditures in that connection.

Meanwhile, in a parallel proceeding brought by the National Labor Relations Board, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals early this year upheld the recommendations of a special master that Olson should be held guilty of civil contempt for labor-spying activities violating a court order to bargain with the TWUA, which had won a representation election at the plant in 1957.

At the time, however, the Olson firm had just been sold to another rug manufacturer, the Stephen-Leedom Carpet Co., which agreed to deal with the union. After some delay over completion of the sale, Leedom is now negotiating with the union for an initial contract.

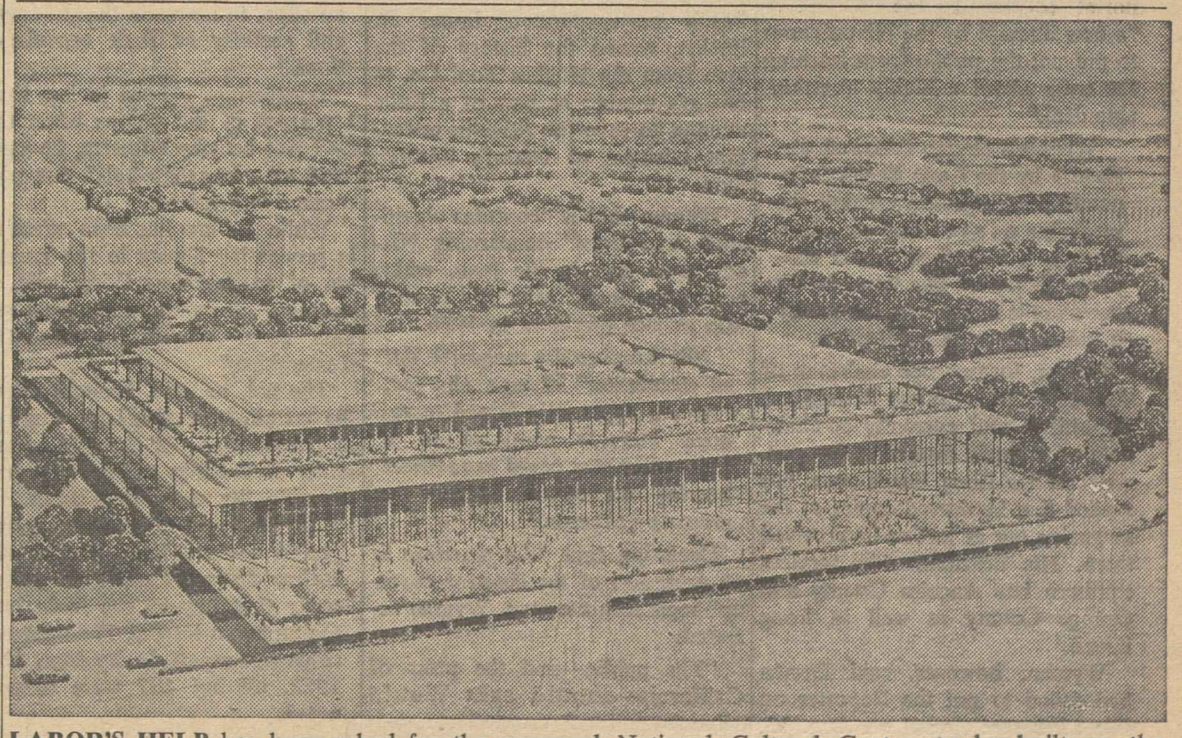
The federal court orders against Olson and its detective agency were issued to enforce Sec. 203 of Landrum-Griffin, which requires employers and third parties to report to the secretary of labor within 30 days after the close of the fiscal year "any expenditure, during the fiscal year, where an object thereof, directly or indirectly, is to interfere with, restrain or coerce employes in the right to organize and bargain collectively."

Toronto Bars Low-Pay Plan For Nurses

Toronto, Ont.—The Metropolitan Toronto Council, seeking to establish a salary scale for nurses and occupational therapists, was shocked to find that the going rate in the Toronto area was less than the metropolitan government was paying its own unionized elevator operators and building caretakers.

The council rejected a proposed starting scale of $66 for general duty nurses, $69 for head nurses and $72 for university-trained occupational therapists. This was the proposal of the Ontario Hospital Commission for a new $6 million convalescent hospital.

The council noted that under a contract with the National Union of Pacific Employes, an affiliate of the Canadian Labor Congress, it is paying $76 a week to cleaners and $73 to caretakers in Metropolitan Toronto civic departments.



LABOR'S HELP has been asked for the proposed National Cultural Center, to be built on the banks of the Potomac River in Washington to provide facilities for the performing arts. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a trustee of the center, has urged state and local central bodies to cooperate when a Nov. 29 closed-circuit telecast is shown in various cities to raise funds for the center.

Convention Raises Per Capita:

Carpenters See Vote Drive As Key to Labor's Survival

By David L. Perlman

Registration and voting were termed the "key to survival" of the labor movement in a report adopted unanimously by nearly 2,000 delegates to the Carpenters' convention in Washington, D. C.

The convention urged local unions to step up political education activities in the weeks ahead "so that we can support our friends on election day and do our utmost to defeat those who have little regard for our problems."

Earlier the delegates had heard AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller describe the legislative problems created by the defeat of 21 liberal House members in the 1960 elections and warn that future action on such issues as social security health care "depends entirely on what happens on the 6th of November."

The convention also:

- Approved a 25-cent monthly per capita increase recommended by the convention's finance and constitution committees.
- Voted "full support" to the AFL-CIO drive for a shorter workweek. The resolution pointed out that unemployment among building tradesmen "has been running nearly three times as high as the national average," with "no indications that this situation will improve of its own accord in the immediate future."
- Hailed the work of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training on the agency's 25th anniversary, and urged local unions to strive to increase the number of apprentices in training.

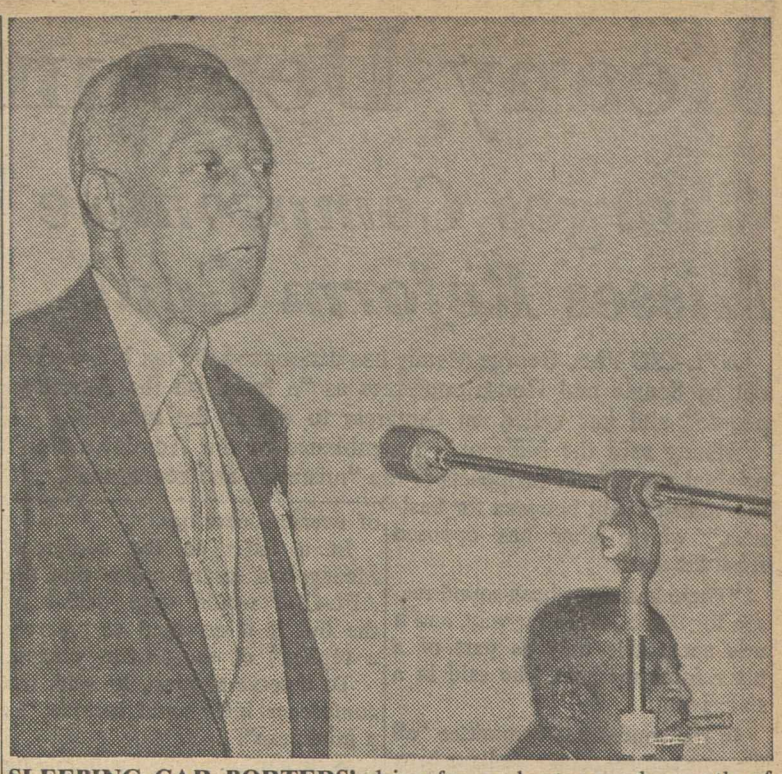
In the only contested elections—for two places on the executive board—Harry Schwarzer of Cleveland won re-election from the 3rd District, defeating Roy S. Trent, and William Sidell of Los Angeles won the 8th District post by beating Joseph Cambiano, the incumbent.

Earlier the convention had unanimously re-elected Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, four other general officers and eight board members, all for four-year terms.

Biemiller said that despite the addition of Administration supporters to the House Rules Committee last year, the power of Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) has kept the committee still "the biggest stumbling block" for progressive legislation. He pointed out that the labor-backed bill to modernize the Davis-Bacon Act, although approved 23-6 by the House Labor Committee, remains "tied up" in the Rules Committee.

In other convention addresses:

- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) sharply rebuked legislators who "are so brave about fighting Nikita Khrushchev and attacking Cuba . . . [but] are right now cutting the heart out of the foreign aid program."
- Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) called for a comprehensive civil defense program, declaring: "I do not consider it a show of weakness to have a civil defense program to protect our people. I consider it an expression of the will and determination of the people of this country."
- Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) praised the AFL-CIO legislative program and termed the labor movement "the closest thing we have on a national level to a real people's lobby."
- Peace Corps Dir. Sargent Shriver emphasized that the Peace Corps needs "people who know how to work with their hands." The "great need," he said, "is not for some fellow with a Ph.D . . . but for a fellow who knows how to get out and do something in electricity, carpentry or automobile mechanics."



SLEEPING CAR PORTERS' drive for a shorter work month of 173 hours to meet the 40-hour-a-week standard enjoyed by most of the rest of the labor movement was the overriding topic at the union's triennial convention at Montreal. BSCP Pres. A. Philip Randolph is shown as he addressed the delegates. Seated at his left, behind the microphone, is First Vice Pres. Milton P. Webster.

Rubber Workers Adopt Guidelines for Biennium

Long Beach, Calif.—Guidelines for collective bargaining, organizing and political action for the Rubber Workers in the next two years were spelled out by delegates to the union's week-long convention here.

At the same time the three top officers were re-elected for two-year terms. Re-elected by acclamation were Pres. George Burdon, Vice Pres. Peter Bommarito and Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold. In addition, a 12-man executive board was also elected.

"Our union can hold its head high as a clean and democratic union," Burdon said in his acceptance speech. "And with this image we will grow."

He pledged an all-out push for improvements in working conditions and wages when contracts come up with the major producers of the rubber industry next spring.

Efforts to organize the unorganized will also be intensified, he said.

Delegates adopted a stepped-up political action program which calls for full-scale registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns; establishment of legislative and political education committees in each local; and intensified efforts in the COPE dollar drive.

Victor G. Reuther, head of the Auto Workers Washington office, told the delegates that "the trade union movement will be in jeopardy unless we are successful in organizing and bringing into our ranks white collar and technical employes."

Reuther substituted as a convention speaker for his brother, Walter, UAW president, who was unable to appear because he was in aerospace negotiations. Another scheduled speaker, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, also was forced to cancel because he was involved in the Chicago & North Western Railway negotiations on arbitration.

Pointing to the impact automation has made, Reuther remarked that only 76 percent of employes in the rubber industry are production workers now while in 1947 they made up 81 percent of the work force. He called for active cooperation by American unions with workers in foreign countries.

"Many large corporations in this country now have operations abroad," he said. "And that's why American workers must be interested and concerned about wages and working conditions in other parts of the world.

"These companies which have foreign plants are operating with a combination of modern technology and peon wages. And it's up to the American trade union movement to help these workers win better wages and conditions so that the companies won't be able to use their foreign plants as a club against us in negotiations."

The convention also:

- Adopted a resolution calling for placing a bronze plaque in memory of the late URW Pres. Sherman H. Dalrymple in international headquarters in Akron and the placing of a stone memorial at his grave.
- Called by resolution upon bargaining committees to attempt to negotiate pension improvements for those already retired.
- Took a strong stand in favor of fair employment opportunities and against discrimination of all types.

Rubber Union Gives Childs Scholarships

Long Beach, Calif.—Eight high school students have been named winners of Joseph W. Childs memorial college scholarships given by the Rubber Workers in honor of the union's late vice president, Pres. George Burdon announced during the URW convention here.

A $500 award is given to the child of a union member in each of the union's seven districts, the winners in this country being selected through National Merit Scholarship qualifying tests and, in Canada, on the basis of scholastic records and other data. The awards, made to students entering the final year of high school, are for the college year beginning in the fall of 1963.

In URW Dist. 1 the award was divided when Marilyn J. Anderson, Erie, Pa., and Nancy Kay Sparhawk, Akron, O., emerged from the examinations with identical marks. Other winners:

Edward J. Doherty, Holyoke, Mass.; Jean Marie Seitter, Chicago; Richard Alan Howard, Compton, Calif.; Michael J. Sekerak, Wallington, N. J.; Sam Houston Kernell, Jr., Memphis, Tenn., and Mary Carolyn Lavigne, Waterloo, Ont.

Fire Fighter Heads Seattle MD Group

Seattle, Wash. — Capt. R. H. Canavan, a veteran member of Fire Fighters Local 27, has been elected president of the King County chapter of the Muscular Dystrophy Association,

George Bundy, a retired fireman, is chairman of the association's annual campaign for funds,

Convention Draws Up IUE Contract Demands

Cleveland—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have made job and income security a major collective bargaining target in negotiations with the electrical industry next year.

The union's 10th convention adopted a series of resolutions spelling out the problems and the necessary contract improvements needed to secure a workable solution. These include:

- Fifty-two guaranteed pay checks a year on a salary basis with supplemental unemployment benefits up to a total of 70 percent of gross pay until a salary schedule is established.
- A planned reduction to an average 35-hour workweek with no reduction in weekly pay.
- A minimum wage increase of 3.5 percent a year with a minimum of seven cents an hour.
- To complete the job of "having 100 percent full union shop contracts in our industry."
- Improved insurance and health provisions including full payments of benefits by the employer.

The resolution on collective bargaining stressed the need for "unity with other AFL-CIO unions bargaining with the same company" and called for an immediate start on educating "our membership, the public and even the employers on the need for our program and to work consistently to win the support necessary to its achievement."

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the convention that the UAW would support the IUE in its bargaining with the General Electric Co. so that "you can make GE catch up with the 20th Century." The IUE, he said, can win the union shop from GE and other companies in the industry just as the UAW and the Machinists have won it in the aerospace industry.

He warned the union that only if it is fully united can it "make General Electric say yes when it wants to say no [to bargaining demands]."

Political Action Backed

The convention resoundingly adopted a resolution calling for an all-out effort in the congressional elections to elect candidates who will support medical care for the aged through social security and called for a comprehensive campaign to secure such legislation when the 88th Congress convenes.

A 10-point program to achieve a full employment economy and a detailed foreign policy resolution calling for continuation of "our all-out struggle against the Communists and Soviet efforts at world domination and the destruction of democracy" also won overwhelming approval.

In addition to Reuther, the 682 delegates were addressed by Seth Taft, son of Charles P. Taft and a Republican candidate for the Ohio state legislature who read a speech prepared for the convention by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) on the unemployment situation.

They also heard a presentation of the American Medical Association's case against medical care for the aged through social security by AMA Pres.-elect Edward R. Annis, and a discussion of civil rights problems by Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) told the delegates that "equal treatment for corporation executives and working men alike is a bedrock necessity of economic democracy."

The anti-trust laws, he stressed, are "being regarded with winks and knowing smiles as if it were the Volstead Act of the 20s."

The basic question, he said, is one of morality.

"It is not the outstretched palm that forms the greatest threat to a free nation; it is the shrug of the shoulders," he added.

Auto Workers Urge World Ford Council

Detroit—Auto Workers employed by the Ford Motor Co. have endorsed a proposal for an International Council of Ford Workers to cope with new social and economic challenges posed by Ford's worldwide expansion into 32 countries.

Ken Bannon, UAW executive board member-at-large and director of the Ford Dept., said the action came in a resolution adopted unanimously by the union's National Ford Council. The council is made up of delegates from Ford plants across the country.

The resolution noted that Ford has increased its assets to more than $5 billion and described the company as one of a half-dozen which "determine the course of the world automobile industry."

It called on Ford workers throughout the world to strengthen their solidarity by organizing internationally "to enable us to bargain with our employer on the level where key corporation decisions are now made."

Citing the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Metalworkers Federation as instruments of world-wide trade union progress, the measure endorsed "wholeheartedly" the UAW's effort in the IMF "to bring into being an effective International Council of Ford Workers."

"This," the resolution said, "will enable Ford workers everywhere to join hands to increase organizational efforts, to harmonize wages and working conditions, to exchange information, to sponsor joint education programs, to coordinate bargaining activities, to achieve an international fair labor standard, and to maintain our advance toward our common goals."

Meany Denounces Tax Bill as 'Fraud'

Charges Compromise Misses Reform Goal

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has denounced the tax bill worked out by Senate and House conferees as "a fraud on the American people" and has called on Congress to defeat the measure.

Meany said the bill's only resemblance to the Administration's original tax reform proposals is the "mistaken and regressive . . . investment credit bonanza for business," which labor has opposed from the start.

"There has never been sound reason for that bonanza anyway, and it was acceptable only as part of a tax reform measure," he said in a statement.

In the conference committee "all the true reform proposals have been whittled away," he declared.

Meany sent the text of his statement by telegram to presidents of all AFL-CIO affiliates and state central bodies and asked them to get in touch with local members of Congress immediately to urge defeat of the compromise.

"True tax reform is still a crying need," his statement said. "But obviously that need has not been met or even approached in this bill. . . . We sincerely trust that the new Congress, making a new start in 1963, will evolve a measure that truly serves the national interest. Certainly this bill does not meet that test."

The final version of the bill resembled the emasculated Senate version much more closely than it did the House-passed bill—which the AFL-CIO had supported with the expressed hope that the Senate would strengthen provisions to close tax loopholes, including earnings of American firms abroad and expense account abuses.

Instead the Senate stripped from the House bill the key provision for a withholding tax on dividend and interest income, loosened restrictions on expense account racketeering and sharply weakened taxation of overseas earnings.

In a letter to the conferees, Meany had served notice that the AFL-CIO would urge defeat of the bill if it emerged as "merely a replica" of the Senate version.

To deserve support, he said, the conference bill should include "as a minimum":

- Restoration of withholding taxes on dividends and interest.
- The stronger House language on expense account abuses.
- Extension of taxation of overseas earnings beyond tax havens.

On all three points, the conferees failed to make significant improvements in the Senate bill and Meany declared that "to describe the bill in its current form as 'tax reform' is to perpetuate a fraud on the American people."

While the original Administration tax proposals would have made up most of the loss in revenue from the investment credit provision by closing existing loopholes, the conference bill would result in an estimated revenue loss of $545 million a year.

In other major developments as Congress drove forward adjournment, now expected by Oct. 5:

- Despite solid Republican opposition, the Senate approved and sent to the White House a compromise farm bill which Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman hailed as "a historic step." The bill sets up a new flexible price support program, beginning in 1964.
- Pres. Kennedy signed a bill authorizing construction of electric-generating facilities at the Hanford, Wash., plutonium production plant being built by the Atomic Energy Commission. Noting that the bill allows waste steam from the atomic plant to be used to generate 800,000 kilowatts of electricity, Kennedy expressed "great satisfaction" at the outcome of the long legislative battle.
- The House sent a heavily-slashed foreign aid appropriations bill to the Senate after House Democratic leaders dropped plans to fight for restoration of the $1.1 billion cut made by the Appropriations Committee.

As the Senate committee began consideration of the measure, Kennedy renewed his appeal for a stronger foreign aid program. In a television interview, he termed foreign aid "the best, the cheapest, the safest" way to fight the spread of communism.

- The Senate Judiciary Committee rebuffed its Anti-Trust subcommittee and bailed out a group of steel company executives who had defied a subpena by refusing to cite the steel officials for contempt of Congress.

The Kefauver subcommittee had said the price data was needed in the investigation of the industry's pricing policies, which had been requested by Kennedy at the time U.S. Steel and other industry leaders sought to raise prices. Six Republicans were joined by four southern Democrats in the 10-5 vote to quash the contempt charges.

- The House voted 384-7 for a resolution declaring this nation's determination to resist, with force if necessary, Communist aggression or subversion based in Cuba. The Senate had previously passed the Administration-endorsed declaration 86-1.

City Voters Oust Davis in Georgia Race

(Continued from Page 1)

Weltner also was the leader, but two minor candidates polled enough votes to force a runoff.

Davis abandoned open segregationist appeals both here and in Washington, but Atlanta Negroes voted in exceptional numbers and apparently gave Weltner, campaigning as a moderate, his victory margin.

When Davis was found trailing in the first primary, full-page advertisements and radio-television appeals urging his renomination were sponsored by businessmen.

The veteran's voting record revealed him as one of the hard-core conservatives of the South on economic as well as racial issues. On the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education voting charts, he is listed as having had only eight correct votes against 33 wrong on key House rollcalls in the 14 years from 1947 to 1960.

Weltner will face Republican James O'Callaghan in the November general election, but is expected to win without difficulty.

Elsewhere in Georgia Democratic runoff primaries, J. Russell Tuten defeated Country Johnston for nomination for the House vacancy created by the retirement of Rep. Iris Blitch. A former statehouse aide, Zack Geer, beat Lester Maddox, a restaurant owner, for nomination as lieutenant governor.

AFL-CIO CHECK for $5,000 to support the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation's program to help increase food production and improve nutrition in the developing nations is presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Harry W. Edwards, left, executive director of the privately-financed, non-profit foundation. The program is part of a five-year campaign by the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

$5,000 Given to Aid UN Attack on Hunger

The AFL-CIO has donated $5,000 to a worldwide drive aimed at eliminating hunger and malnutrition and has urged affiliated unions to join in supporting the work of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, a privately-financed group set up to cooperate with the United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization.

Executive Dir. Harry W. Edwards, who received the check from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, said the freedom from hunger campaign has as its goal the "permanent removal" of inadequate nutrition from the human scene rather than merely temporary relief of hunger.

Money will be used for projects pinpointed by the UN agency, with an emphasis on agricultural research, training, development of cooperatives and other self-help programs. Similar non-governmental "people-to-people" organizations have been set up by other nations with agricultural resources and knowledge to share with developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The foundation is headed by Farmers Union Pres. James G. Patton, and former Pres. Harry S. Truman is honorary chairman. Officers and trustees have been drawn from leaders in business, labor, agriculture and public life.

Program Endorsed

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its August meeting strongly endorsed the program in the following statement:

"The Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has initiated a five-year Freedom from Hunger Campaign on a worldwide basis. This program has, as its purpose, the promotion of support for research, educational and developmental projects designed to improve agricultural production and distribution in those large areas of the world where the majority of people do not have enough to eat.

"As the instrument of United States participation in this important program, the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, Inc., has been established. This non-profit, non-governmental organization relies entirely upon the voluntary support and contributions of private groups, organizations and individuals. It is now engaged in a national campaign to extend its base of support and to find sponsors for both general and specific projects that have been studied and recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization.

"The AFL-CIO strongly endorses the program and objectives of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation and urges its affiliated organizations and members to give all possible support to its campaign against hunger and malnutrition in the underprivileged areas of the world."

Cleveland Musicians End Separate Locals

Cleveland, O.—Musicians Local 4 will be reunited with 200 members who left in 1910 to form a separate local for Negroes. A merger agreement, effective Oct. 1, was signed recently by Pres. Lee Repp of Local 4 and Pres. W. Franklin Simpson of Local 550.

Rwanda Becomes Member of ILO

Geneva—The African Republic of Rwanda became a member of the Intl. Labor Organization at the same time it was admitted to the United Nations, ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse has announced.

Minister of Social Affairs T. Bagaragaza of the newly-independent nation asked that the two admissions take place simultaneously in advising the ILO of his government's formal acceptance of the ILO's constitutional obligations.

He specified further that Rwanda remain bound by the obligations of the 15 ILO conventions ratified by Belgium before the liberation and made applicable to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi. The ILO now has 103 member-states.

Senate Votes Pay Hike for U.S. Employes

(Continued from Page 1)

cent increase in the consumer price index.

The Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee tacked the pay raise legislation on a postage rate increase bill which the House had passed last year. This will permit the combined measure to go immediately to House-Senate conference, where the Senate pay provisions are expected to be accepted There was a possibility the House might adopt the Senate amendments without going to conference.

Both the House and the Senate raised first class letter postage from 4 to 5 cents, air mail from 7 to 8 cents, and post cards from 3 to 4 cents. The two houses differed, however, on a number of rate changes affecting second class and third class mail.

There will be no increase in the postage costs of newspapers published by non-profit organizations, including unions and churches. The Senate committee bill would have raised the minimum postage per piece from the present one-eighth of a cent to one-fourth of a cent. This increase was deleted on the Senate floor on an amendment introduced by Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo.).

A major feature of the Senate-passed government pay raise is a provision for annual salary reviews based on nationwide surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of salaries in private employment.

Pres. Kennedy, in sending his pay reform proposal to Congress early this year, stressed the Administration's long-range goal of "comparability" of government salary scales with pay rates in private industry. He pointed out that government pay, especially for executives, scientific and other professional employes, had fallen considerably behind private employment.

Meany On Committee

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a member of a special presidential commission which considered government pay policies, concurred in recommendations for higher level pay raises but challenged the adequacy of the increases recommended for postal workers and other low-paid employes.

1,000 Areas Eligible For Works Projects

The Area Redevelopment Administration has estimated that 1,069 areas in the United States and its territories already are eligible for projects under the recently enacted accelerated public works program.

ARA Administrator William L. Batt, Jr., who will coordinate the new program, said the total includes areas already under the ARA program, plus a number of others with relatively continuous substantial unemployment.

9-29-62

Congress in Drive to Pass 'Must' Bills

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Jobless Rate 'Hangs High' —5.8 Percent in September

'Getaway' Fever Hits Congress

By David L. Perlman

Long-stalled Administration "must" bills began moving to the White House as Congress cleared its agenda in the hope of a quick adjournment.

The trade expansion bill, a two-step "catch-up" pay raise for government workers, drug safety legislation and a series of multi-billion dollar appropriations bills were either on the President's desk or seemed nearing final passage as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

In a signed editorial in the AFL-CIO American Federationist, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany calls on voters to "prove again" that they endorse the Kennedy program to "move the country forward" by electing candidates who support that program. (See full text of editorial, Page 6.)

A labor-backed equal-pay-for-women bill—once written off by most observers—was brought back to life by the Senate, though its ultimate fate still was uncertain. Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), unable to pry the House-passed bill out of a Senate committe pigeonhole, successfully maneuvered its acceptance by the Senate as an amendment to an unrelated House bill.

Both houses gave final approval to a labor-opposed tax revision bill which had Administration support

(Continued on Page 12)

VOTER REGISTRATION WORKSHOP conducted by the New York City AFL-CIO shows one of the many groups of union volunteers working on the records in preparation for local registration on Oct. 11, 12 and 13. Directing the work are, standing (left to right), John J. Corcoran, voter registration chairman, and Josephine Telesco, women's activities director, both of the city AFL-CIO, and Sam Greenspan, citizenship representative of Auto Workers Reg. 9A.

Tips Under Social Security:

Hotel Workers Get Raise, Cut in Hours

New York—This city's 35,000 hotel workers have won a new five-year contract containing higher wages, shorter hours, and other important benefits including a proposed new method for putting workers who get part of their wages from tips under social security.

Believed unique is an agreement that for workers who depend on tips, the 185 hotels in the city's hotel association will pay half the social security tax on an assumed wage and tip income of $70 a week starting next June 1, pending approval of the plan by federal agencies. If the plan should be disapproved, the money will go into a trust fund to pay higher pensions or welfare benefits.

The new pact covering 10 locals of eight international unions, calls for wage increases in 1962 and 1963; shortening of the workweek to 35 hours for all workers except tip employes in lieu of a wage boost in 1964; and another salary hike in 1965. The contract also provides for a reopening on wages and hours in 1966.

Negotiations extending over an eight-month period were marked by a citywide referendum in which 22,000 workers voted to take a stand on uniform goals; a tentative agreement among negotiators which later was rejected by management trustees; and union dem-

(Continued on Page 3)

13 Weeks of Vacation Won In Can Plants

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Steelworkers took a long stride towards shorter hours in new contracts negotiated here covering 32,000 employes of the nation's two largest can companies.

In a major employment security move, the agreements provide a 13-week vacation every five years for emloyes with 15 or more years' service at the American Can Co. and the Continental Can Co. More than 15,000 USWA members will be immediately eligible when the program goes into effect in 1964.

Pensions Hiked

The two-year contracts concentrate nearly all of the union's gains in the area of job and income security. In addition to vacation improvements, higher benefits are provided both for employes who retire under the regular pension program and those who retire early because of plant shutdowns or extended layoffs.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald termed the agreements "an unprecedented breakthrough . . . in the direction of providing the job and income security" needed for the nation's economic growth.

He praised management of the

(Continued on Page 3)

Only 4 Weeks to Go:

Weary Legislators Set To Hit Campaign Trail

By Willard Shelton

Weary members of Congress, welcoming the prospect of adjournment after nine hectic months in Washington, prepared to head for their home states and one of the shortest political campaigns on record.

With the mood of the voters uncertain, and with only four weeks before the Nov. 6 elections, the legislators faced the prospect of hard, driving compaigns that would elect:

- 435 members of the House (a reduction of two from the temporary total of 437 created with admission of Hawaii and Alaska to statehood).
- 39 members of the Senate.
- 35 governors.

The Democrats went to the po-

(Continued on Page 10)

Jobs Drop More Than Seasonally

By Saul Miller

Persistent, high-level unemployment continued in September as the jobless rate remained unchanged at 5.8 percent of the labor force.

An increase in unemployment rates for adult women and teenagers and a larger than seasonal drop in employment were the major factors in the Labor Dept.'s monthly report.

Unemployment declined seasonally from August to September by 400,000, bringing the total jobless to 3.5 million, but the drop was not large enough to reduce the seasonally adjusted rate.

Seymour Wolfbein, the Labor Dept. manpower expert, said that while the 400,000 drop in unemployment and the decline in the long-term unemployed was encouraging, the jobless rate "hangs high at 5.8 percent."

In answer to a question, he said that if the rate of unemployment remains at 5.8 percent in Jan. 1963, the number of unemployed is anticipated at 4.7 million.

A breakdown of the 3.5 million unemployed in September showed that adult women and teenagers constituted more than half the total.

The jobless rate throughout 1962 has averaged about 5.5 percent of the labor force. It moved from 5.3 to 5.8 last month, the sharpest rise in 20 months.

The rate for the adult men in September dropped from 4.9 percent to 4.6 percent, but the rate for adult women moved upward from 5.8 to 6.1 percent and the rate for teenagers rose from 12.2 to 13.2 percent.

Job Total Drops

Total employment declined 1.1 million to 68.6 million. The usual seasonal decline is about 800,000. The Labor Dept. ascribed this drop to the "unusually large numbers of teenagers (who) left temporary summer jobs to return to school."

There was no appreciable change in persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer (906,000) but the number hunting jobs for 27 weeks or longer dropped from 593,000 in August to 477,000 in September. The September drop marked the first time in two years that those unemployed for 27 weeks or longer moved below 500,000.

Among the employed in September were 2.2 million non-farm

(Continued on Page 12)

A HANDSHAKE by union and company spokesmen seals agreement to end a strike on the Chicago & North Western Railway and to send four unresolved job security issues to arbitration. Left to right above are: front row, Pres. George E. Leighty of the Railroad Telegraphers; Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board; Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and C&NW Board Chairman Ben. W. Heineman; standing, Omaha Div. Chairman J. W. Smith of the ORT; President A. J. Bernhardt, Railway Carmen; Pres. Harold C. Crotty, Maintenance of Way Employes; Robert Williamson of the Telegraphers; Pres. Michael Fox, AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept., and William Freeman, C&NW attorney.

Job Displacement Benefits Won By Telegraphers in C&NW Strike

Job security protection in the form of cash allowances for workers displaced or "bumped" from their jobs has been won by the Railroad Telegraphers in an agreement on terms for ending a 30-day strike against the Chicago & North Western Railway.

Four job security issues on which no agreement was reached in negotiations were submitted for final and binding decision to three arbitrators slated to report Oct. 8. They are Sylvester Garrett, an attorney and arbitrator, ORT Pres. G. E. Leighty, and C&NW Board Chairman Ben W. Heineman.

The settlement, climaxing a five-year struggle by the rail union for protection against what it termed "job slaughter," went into effect only after "back to work" agreements had been negotiated by the C&NW with unions representing 15,500 other workers who had respected picket lines since the strike started Aug. 30.

Leighty said the Telegraphers cannot make a judgment on whether their struggle for job protection was successful until the arbiters have disposed of the four unsettled issues.

"But one thing we do finally have—a legally binding agreement on job security with Mr. Heineman," he said.

"This new agreement has been won by the united efforts of our striking members, backed by the solid sympathy of the other employes. They have never faltered."

The pact provides:

- Employes transferred because of permanent abolition of a position shall have a five-year guarantee that pay and working conditions are at least as good as before the transfer. If the new job is a lower-rated one, a displacement allowance will be paid.
- Workers whose jobs have been permanently abolished shall receive a furlough allowance equal to 60 percent of recent average earnings, to be paid for periods ranging from two to 60 months, based on seniority.
- Instead of a furlough allowance, workers may elect to take a lump sum separation or severance allowance to a top of 12 months after five years or more of seniority.
- All these provisions are retroactive to Jan. 22, 1958, "to the extent they can properly be applied retroactively."

Submitted to arbitration were issues involving the length of management's advance notice to the union if it decides to discontinue any position; how retroactivity shall be applied; rules governing a 40-hour work week guarantee for "extra board" men; and recommendations on pending ORT grievance claims against the C&NW.

Other rail developments:

The Railroad Trainmen, which had set 6 a. m. Oct. 5 as deadline for a strike of 2,500 members against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, agreed to call off the walkout during mediation by the National Mediation Board.

In Chicago, a U.S. District Court judge overruled BRT objections and issued a "no strike" order to run at least 20 days on the Santa Fe Railway, where work rules are in dispute.

Also in Chicago, chief executives of nine railroads formed a central committee to handle all labor relations with J. E. Wolfe, veteran negotiator, as head of the new National Railway Labor Conference. The roads are the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Delaware & Hudson, Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Chesapeake & Ohio, Illinois Central, Santa Fe, and C&NW.

10.2-Cent Hike Averts Strike By OCAW

Chicago, Ill.—Agreement on wage and fringe benefit improvements valued at 10.2 cents an hour has averted a strike by 4,800 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers at four major plants of the Corn Products Refining Co.

In anticipation of the scheduled walkout, the company had already shut down plants in Argo and Pekin, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo., and Corpus Christi, Tex., when the agreement was reached.

Terms of the settlement, announced here by OCAW Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer and Fenton W. Holm, the company's industrial relations manager, include a direct wage increase of 8.5 cents an hour, improved vacations and sick leave, and optional retirement at age 62. The two-year contract will be reopenable at midterm for further wage negotiations.

A day earlier, the union also reached agreement on renewal of its contract covering 800 employes of American Maize Products Co., Hammond, Ind., with gains totaling 10 cents an hour.

The two companies are major producers in the "wet milling" industry, which refines vegetable oil products from corn.

Chain Unit Rule Revised By NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board has revised a 14-year-old rule preventing unions from organizing only one store in a retail chain and requiring statewide or divisionwide units

Four board members approved the petition of Retail Clerks Local 1262 for an election at the Edison, N. J., store of Save-On Drugs, Inc., a wholly owned subdivision of the Kroger Co. Member Philip Ray Rodgers dissented.

The employer opposed a one-store election arguing that the proper unit should take in all appropriate employes in nine New Jersey and New York stores, or all Save-On stores in New Jersey.

The majority upheld the union, applying to retail chain operations the same policy that covers multi-store enterprises in general. Experience has shown, the majority said, that the old policy frequently impeded the rights of retail chain employes to the self-organization guaranteed by the law. Future policy will be determined in the light of specific facts in each case, it said.

In the Save-On case, the board listed these factors in support of a one-store unit: geographic separation of the Edison store from other stores in the chain; substantial authority centered in the store manager; minimal interchange of employes with other stores; the absence of a bargaining history for any of the employes; the fact that no labor organization is seeking to represent employes on a broader basis.

By Referendum Vote:

New York Teachers Ratify First Contract

New York—Teachers in New York City schools have voted, 8,698 to 920, to approve the first contract agreement ever negotiated by their union and the city's Board of Education.

The referendum results were hailed by the United Federation of Teachers as a "vote of confidence" in the union and the negotiators who led the long fight for a single bargaining agent offering contract protection for all 40,000 teaching employes.

"We hope the School Board will ratify the contract speedily so its terms can be put into effect without delay," said Al Shanker, union secretary and assistant to Pres. Charles Cogen.

The next step for the union will be to begin preparation for next year's contract negotiations, Shanker said.

The referendum was conducted by the union among all its members and ballots were counted publicly at UFT headquarters.

The new contract is a seven-page document agreed to in eight months of bargaining. It provides a salary schedule ranging from $5,300 a year for beginning teachers to $10,445 after 15 or more years of experience, providing raises for all educational department employes.

Other benefits include exclusive representation rights for the union, and an agreement that more teachers and teaching aides will be employed to reduce the teaching load and to free teachers of clerical and "police" chores. It adds improvements in death benefits, sick pay, and other benefits.

The contract contains a no-strike clause which expires next June 30.

The UFT won the right to represent all teaching employes in a citywide referendum last December by a vote of 20,045 for UFT to 9,770 for the hurriedly-formed Teachers Bargaining Organization, 2,575 for the Teachers Union of New York, unaffiliated, and 662 for no union.

In one of the nation's biggest bargaining elections in many years, more than 33,000 teachers cast ballots. More than 60 percent of the voters picked the UFT.

The victory climaxed several years of struggle to weld all teacher groups into one strong unit. The period of struggle included two brief walkouts by union teachers.

Pilots Settle Strike At Southern Airways

The Air Line Pilots have ended a 27-month strike against Southern Airways and signed a new agreement under which 140 strikers will be recalled to duty without discrimination or penalty.

The settlement was hailed by the ALPA as a "very good" conclusion. Southern pilots struck June 5, 1960, over contract terms. They reached agreement the following month on economic issues, but the walkout continued because management insisted on "super seniority" for non-strikers.

Under the settlement 22 pilots have been called back for retraining, required by aviation laws, and the others will be recalled in order of seniority. Wage increases and other improvements previously agreed to are included in the pact, which also calls for retention of seniority and sick leave rights for the strike period. All strikers not restored to flying status within 180 days are entitled to draw their base pay.

The settlement followed a Civil Aeronautics Board order requiring Southern to offer reinstatement with full seniority to the strikers and to bargain in good faith with the union.

Settlement of two other disputes also was reached by the Pilots—with Trans World Airlines and Pan American World Airways—in line with procedures recommended by Pres. Kennedy and former Sec. of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg for agreement on disputed contract issues, including the makeup of jet plane crews.

In the TWA settlement Dr. Nathan P. Feinsinger, named to assist, announced that agreement has been reached by both the Pilots and Flight Engineers.

The parties agreed in collective bargaining on this formula for settling the crew complement issue:

- Flight engineers who become qualified as pilots will have first right to bid for the third crewman's position on turbojet aircraft, and also for pilot or copilot positions.
- In the future all jobs including that of the third crewman will be filled by pilots, who shall be given job and pay protection.
- Ultimately all crewmen will be members of the same union and talks toward that end shall continue.

The pilots struck TWA briefly last May and won an 8 percent retroactive pay raise and other benefits for some 1,200 employes but negotiations continued over management's proposed reduction of cockpit crews. A disputed point was whether pilots or flight engineers should fly as third crewmen.

ALPA said the agreement with Pan American covered pay rules, working conditions and crew complement. The Flight Engineers have not settled with the airline.

NLRB Applies Interest Rule On Pay Cut

The National Labor Relations Board has applied its new 6 percent interest rule to an employer who refused to bargain with a union and unilaterally cut the pay and changed the working hours of four employes.

In a 4-1 vote the board ordered the Continental Bus System, Inc., to halt its refusal to bargain with Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes Local 1468, representing bus terminal employes in Grand Junction, Colo.; to revoke pay and hour cuts put into effect in September 1961; and to reimburse four workers for loss of pay since that time, plus interest at 6 percent.

The ruling was the third this year in which the board has reversed previous policies in the back pay area.

In May it began ordering full reimbursement of employes in cases where a trial examiner had found no unfair practices but later was reversed by the board. The second ruling last week, also in a discharge case, added 6 percent interest to the penalty on grounds of equity. The latest decision was reached with only Philip Ray Rodgers dissenting.

Subject to Ratification:

UAW, Kohler Sign Contract; Some Issues Still in NLRB

Kohler, Wis.—For the first time in nearly nine years, Kohler Co. workers will have the protection of a union contract.

The company, whose name had become synonymous with union-breaking during bitter struggles on the picket lines and in the courts, reached agreement with the Auto Workers on a one-year contract covering some 3,000 production workers—including both veterans of the UAW strike and the replacements hired by the company in an effort to break the walkout.

The agreement, which is subject to ratification by UAW members on Oct. 7, was hammered out during 24 days of bargaining. Company negotiators returned to the bargaining table after the U.S. Supreme Court last June refused to review a decision holding the firm guilty of unfair practices and ordering reinstatement with back pay for most of the strikers.

Details of the settlement were withheld until the ratification.

While the strike began on Apr. 5, 1954, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia found that the Kohler dispute had its roots in "the employer's antecedent unfair labor practices." These dated to the early 1930's when Kohler set up a company-dominated union and met with tear gas and the use of the state militia an organizing drive by a former AFL directly-chartered federal labor union.

A National Labor Relations Board decision, which the court upheld, found that the strike had been converted from an economic strike to an unfair practices strike in June 1954, when the company granted a wage increase to strikebreakers superior to the "take it or leave it" proposal it had made to the union.

Therefore, the NLRB said, the strikers were entitled to reinstatement except for 77 it found had engaged in "misconduct."

The appellate court upheld the basic NLRB decision, but went further and ordered the labor board to reconsider its findings on the 77 denied reinstatement in view of the company's long past history of anti-union provocations.

This issue is still pending before the board and the NLRB general counsel has urged it to order reinstatement of the dismissed workers.

Final Two Years In Courts

Four years of hearings preceded the NLRB's finding on Sept. 1, 1960. Then came the court review and the appeal to the Supreme Court before the legal issues had been finally resolved.

Earlier, during 1958, the strike became a political issue as Republican members of the McClellan special Senate subcommittee engaged in a partisan effort to pin the blame for disorder on the picket lines and in the community on the UAW.

Testimony by committee staff investigators revealed that shortly after the UAW was chosen bargaining representative at Kohler, the company stocked an arsenal of machine guns, tear gas and other weapons.

Throughout the dispute, union members over the nation backed the Kohler strikers with a boycott of Kohler plumbing and bathroom fixtures.

Despite the length and tension of the dispute, UAW officials declared after the Supreme Court had cleared the way for renewed negotiations that the union hoped "the bitterness of the past can be released by a positive, constructive and responsible relationship as we face the future."

Can Contracts Set Up 13 Weeks of Vacation

(Continued from Page 1)

two companies for joining with the union "in a new phase of industrial pioneering." Noting that the agreement was reached "without outside pressures of any sort," McDonald commented:

"This was free collective bargaining in its truest sense."

The only wage feature of the contract eliminated what the union termed "the last vestige of the so-called Canadian differential" in Continental Can plants and provided increases averaging 30 cents an hour to reduce the wage differential in Puerto Rico.

Regular Vacations Bettered

In addition to the extended vacation every five years, employes with 10 years of service get regular annual vacations increased from two and one-half weeks to three weeks. The regular vacation is included in the 13-week provision, providing an additional 10 weeks every fifth year for those with 15 years of service.

Employes who retire before the extended vacation provision goes into effect on Jan. 1, 1964, will receive a special retirement allowance equal to either nine or 10 weeks additional pay, depending on the date of retirement. This will be addition to the 13-week retirement benefit contained in present contracts and continued in the new agreements.

Regular company pensions will be raised by increasing the previous formula of $2.75 per month for each year of service to $3.25 per month. Early retirement benefits because of shutdowns or layoffs are raised to $5 per month for each year of service until the retiree receives full social security payments.

Other contract gains include:

- A full year of hospital care under the non-contributory insurance program compared with a previous ceiling of 120 days.
- Doubled sickness and accident benefits, raising the maximum benefit period from 26 weeks to 52 weeks, with a $6 increase in average weekly payments.
- Improvements in supplemental unemployment benefits equal to those negotiated in basic steel contracts last spring.

Negotiations with the two companies got under way in late August and were resumed Sept. 24 in Miami Beach at the close of the USWA convention.

McDonald served as general chairman for the separate but concurrent negotiations, with USWA Dist. 30 Dir. James Robb heading the Continental Can talks and Dist. 25 Dir. Albert Whitehouse in charge of the American Can negotiations.

The final agreements were reached on Sept. 30, a few hours before the old contracts expired.

McDonald predicted that the new contracts "will have far-reaching future significance in demonstrating that there is no barrier to social progress where there is a sense of mutual responsibility among principals at the collective bargaining table."

Aerojet Strike Parley Moved to Washington

Talks aimed at settling a strike of 9,000 members of the Machinists at West Coast plants of the Aerojet-General Corp. moved to Washington as Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz called union and management negotiators to meet with him.

Two IAM locals—Lodge 946 at Sacramento and Lodge 1893 at Azusa, Calif.—voted to reject management proposals for changes in contracts that expired May 28. Members said they are entitled to a better economic "package" than one offered by other aerospace employers because their contract already contains the union shop, a major objective of other union locals.

Wirtz urged an end to the strike, saying Aerojet production of missile components is "absolutely essential" to national defense. Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara also urged a quick settlement. He said any delay would be "intolerable."

Efforts to settle the walkout came as contract talks continued between IAM representatives and management of Boeing and Lockheed aircraft firms. A presidential board headed by Saul Wallen is due to submit recommendations for a Boeing settlement by Oct. 15.

Issues at Lockheed and Boeing include the union shop, wages, and improved layoff, promotion and recall language. The Lockheed contract has been extended indefinitely while talks continue.

In Paterson, N. J., members of two Auto Workers' locals rejected company contract proposals and voted to give a 40-day strike notice to the Curtiss-Wright Corp.

7 Oil Workers Get $53.92 Each in Dispute

Memphis, Tenn.—Seven members of Local 3-631 of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers will receive $53.92 each as the result of settlement of a job dispute at the Delta Refining Co.

AFTRA, TV Station Settle in New York

New York — The Television & Radio Artists have reached a contract agreement to settle a 13-day strike at WNDT, new educational television station.

The agreement includes a provision that an election will be held in six months to determine whether AFTRA shall represent non-professional performers, not including classroom teachers who are covered by a contract between the United Federation of Teachers and the New York City Board of Education.

The station went on the air Sept. 16 for its first telecast but stopped broadcasting until a setttlement was reached.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE of AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. to the State Dept.'s Agency for Intl. Development was recognized in certificate of cooperation presented by Theodore J. Wilson (center), chief of the AID Industrial Techniques Training Branch, to Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis (right) of the department. At left is Edward H. Johns, Sr., chief of the AID Labor & Industrial Management Training Branch, who was president of the Baltimore AFL-CIO before entering federal service.

Pay Raise, Cut in Hours Won by Hotel Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

onstrations at 21 major hotels that brought a change of heart by the employer group.

The new agreement was ratified by the wage policy committee of the AFL-CIO Hotel Trades Council, representing the 10 locals involved, and was signed by Council Pres. Jay Rubin and employer officials in the office of Prof. Herman A. Gray, the hotel industry's acting disputes chairman.

Workers in mechanical departments will get $3.50 weekly raises retroactive to June 1, 1962, and similar increases in 1963, 1964 and 1965. They won the 35-hour week on June 1, 1960, under a previous agreement.

Cooks and bartenders also won a $3.50 increase for 1962 and 1963. They will go on 35 hours starting June 1, 1964, in place of the present 40-hour week, at the same base pay. In 1965 their wages go up by another $3.50.

Other groups of workers will get increases ranging from $2 to $2.50 this year, similar amounts in 1963 and 1965, and will go on the 35-hour week in 1964.

Tip employes will remain on the 40-hour week for the term of the contract but will get pay increases in each of the next four years in addition to their new social security or pension-welfare status.

The decision to inaugurate the 35-hour week in 1964 will benefit 23,000 additional workers, Rubin said. The pact covers members of Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 6; two locals of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Operating Engineers Local 94; Building Service Employes Local 144; Firemen & Oilers Local 56; and locals of the Office Employes, Painters and Upholsterers.

AFL-CIO unions have tried for several years to get social security benefits for tip workers but Treasury officials customarily took the position that there is no effective way to verify tip income, according to hotel workers. Tips are taxed as income but have not been treated as part of wages covered by social security laws.

Kennedy Invokes T-H In ILA Dock Strike

Pres. Kennedy moved to end a walkout of 75,000 East Coast dockworkers by instructing the attorney general to apply for a Taft-Hartley injunction ordering the strikers back to work.

The President used his strike-stopping powers to bring about an 80-day "cooling off" period after a report by a fact-finding board said neither side has "engaged in productive bargaining" and that the issues are "difficult but not insoluble."

ILA members walked out at midnight Oct. 1 after failing to get acceptable terms for a new contract from members of the New York Shippers Association and other employer groups. Other maritime unions respected their picket lines in East and Gulf Coast ports.

A key issue is the size of dock crews. The employers demand contract provisions involving worker productivity and reduction in the size of crews, now averaging 20 men. The union has opposed job-destroying measures without adequate protection for displaced workers.

Executive Vice Pres. T. W. "Teddy" Gleason of the ILA said the union will argue against imposition of a T-H injunction but will cooperate with the President in all reasonable efforts to settle the dispute.

The union will not agree to any loss of jobs without proper indemnity for those whose jobs are destroyed, he said.

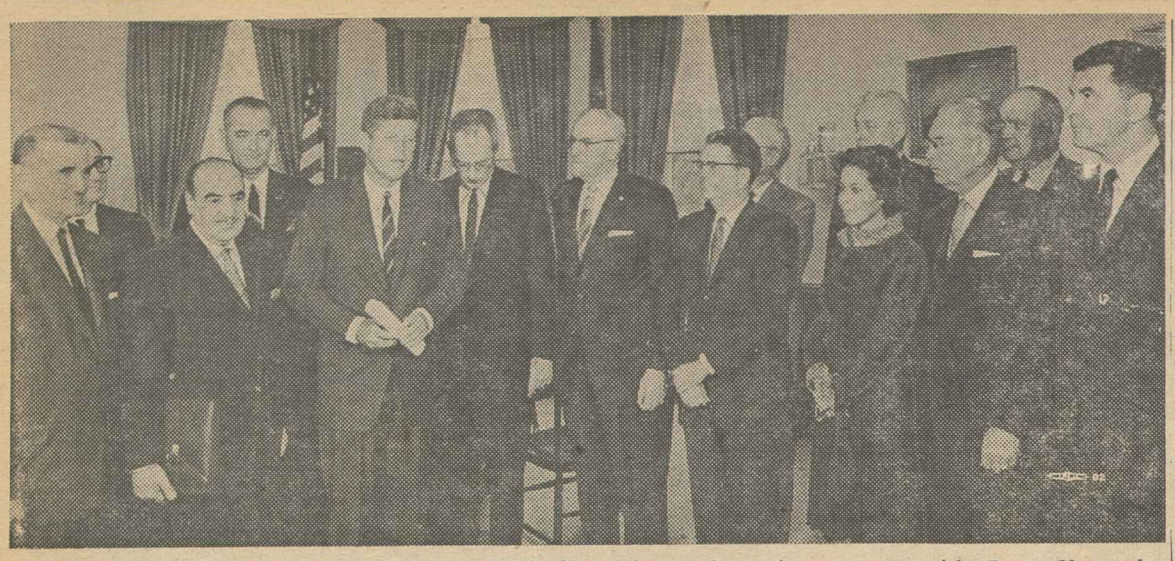
Gleason said "we're locked out because of the machinations of the shipping associations," and added that "the operators have always figured the government was going to bail them out" in negotiations.

"The only time we become vital to the country is when we're going on strike," he said.

Pressmen Induct Vice President

Pressmen's Home, Tenn.—Former Pres. Clarence G. Schroeder of Detroit Local 2 has been sworn in here as a vice president of the Printing Pressmen & Assistants.

Schroeder was elected in a referendum to fill out the unexpired term of Alexander J. Rohan, who recently became secretary-treasurer of the union. He has been a member of the union since 1923, president of Local 2 since 1956 and a full-time union representative since Jan. 1, 1961.



MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING Advisory Committee meets with Pres. Kennedy, Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, Health, Education & Welfare Sec. A. J. Celebrezze, and, at Kennedy's left, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. Labor representatives on the 10-member committee are Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, next to Wirtz, and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, the latter of whom was unable to be present. Other members of the group are Chairman Eli Ginzberg, Columbia University; William G. Caples, vice president of Inland Steel Co.; Felix Larkin, executive vice president of W. R. Grace & Co.; William H. Nicholls, Vanderbilt University; Mrs. Louise G. Daugherty, superintendent of Chicago School District No. 11; M. D. Mobley, executive secretary of the American Vocational Association, Inc.; Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. of Atlanta; Upshur Evans, president of the Cleveland Development Foundation.

Kennedy Tells Advisers:

Training Act 'Potent Tool' in War for Jobs

The Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962 is "a potent tool" for use against unemployment and for the promotion of a highly skilled labor force, Pres. Kennedy told the 10-member National Advisory Committee recently appointed under the act.

The President greeted committee members personally following their first meeting. They had been sworn in earlier by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Labor representatives are Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fittres and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers. Both are AFL-CIO vice presidents.

Kennedy described the act as "one of the most important measures ever passed by Congress to foster the nation's technological development, strengthen our domestic prosperity and maintain our position of leadership in the world."

It "attacks one of the basic causes of long-term unemployment," encourages "sound manpower planning based on research," and will help "eliminate waste of our human resources," the President said.

The first major legislation enacted by the current session of Congress, the act represents a large-scale federal effort to salvage manpower lost to the nation through automation, technological change and inadequate education.

It had the solid support of organized labor and was a key element of broad-ranging proposals by the 1961 AFL-CIO convention to cope with increasing displacement of jobs by machines.

Heart of the act is a three-year program of training and retraining financed by $435 million in federal funds, plus matching state grants in the third year.

Unemployed heads of households are the chief beneficiaries. If qualified for retraining in skills for which there is a demand, they will be eligible for up to a year of school or on-the-job training and for subsistence payments keyed to state unemployment insurance benefits. Lesser subsistence amounts would be given on-the-job trainees who earn some wages and to youths of 19-21, for whom up to 5 percent of the appropriation is earmarked.

The act, which took effect last July 1, has already led to the initiation of 138 training programs in 20 states.

The role of the advisory committee under the act is to aid in the establishment of labor-management-public committees at plant, community, regional or industry levels and to provide assistance to such groups as well as to established organizations in the field of manpower training and research.

Named to head the committee was Eli Ginzberg, director of the Conservation of Human Resources Project at Columbia University.

Other members, besides Schoemann and Beirne, are William G. Caples, vice president of Inland Steel Co.; Felix E. Larkin, executive vice president of W. R. Grace & Co.; William H. Nicholls, chairman of the Economics Dept. at Vanderbilt University.

Also, Mrs. Louise G. Daugherty, superintendent of Chicago School District No. 11; M. D. Mobley, executive secretary of the American Vocational Association; Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr., of Atlanta; Upshur Evans, president of the Cleveland Development Foundation.

Curb Asked for Nations In Soviet-Cuba Shuttle

Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, testifying before the House Select Committee on Export Controls, vigorously urged the U.S. government to cut off cargoes it controls from ships of nations whose merchant fleets are carrying Soviet military supplies to Cuba.

Curran said the Cuban situation had made clear "the folly" of government policies since the Korean war which he said have encouraged the buildup of a huge fleet of "runaway flag" vessels controlled largely by U.S. financial interests but sailing under foreign registry, to the detriment of the American flag merchant marine.

"Ships flying these 'runaway flags' have been part of the Soviet shuttle to Cuba," he declared. "Some of the ships in that traffic were built in the U.S. and were transferred out of U.S. jurisdiction to one of the 'runaway' flags, although now by subsequent transfers they may be under some other registry."

In other testimony before the committee, headed by Rep. A. Paul Kitchin (D-N.C.), Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. said Congress should ask the President to "apply economic pressure," including the suspension of U.S. aid if necessary, on any country building merchant ships for the Soviet Union.

Under Construction

McGavin said 23 Russian tankers are under construction in Yugoslavia, 18 in Japan, 6 in Italy and others in Sweden, Denmark and West Germany.

Curran in his testimony called for immediate federal action to:

- Halt the transfer of American-built ships to foreign registry.
- Strengthen the cargo preference laws to assure American ships "a fair share of American cargoes."
- Build a merchant fleet for the nation "which befits its position of world leadership and its worldwide responsibilities."

World Boycott Urged

Curran earlier had appealed for a worldwide boycott by free world merchant seamen and longshoremen against manning and loading ships taking part in the Soviet-Cuba traffic. He urged an emergency meeting of the seafarers and dockers sections of the International Transportworkers Federation to organize such a boycott.

The NMU called off picketing of a West German ship in Corpus Christi, Tex., when the German embassy assured the union and the State Dept. that its government was acting to "practically exclude" shipments of objectionable cargoes to Cuba.

So far, only West Germany and Turkey have heeded U.S. pleas to NATO nations to restrict their ships from the Soviet-Cuba trade.

Port Unions Seek to Bar Red Bloc Ships

Houston—Unions affiliated with the West Gulf Ports Council of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. tied up a Yugoslav freighter, protesting against use of ships involved in Communist bloc trade carrying U.S. government sponsored cargoes.

The Gulf Council's picket lines were respected by members of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association, the Inland Boatman's Union of the Seafarers and the Masters, Mates & Pilots.

The Yugoslav ship Drzic had carried Russian grain to Cuba and had arrived in Havana to pick up 13,000 tons of flour for the United Arab Republic under the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture's surplus commodity program.

SIU Port Agent Paul Drozak said that the MTD unions were concerned over the movement of U.S. aid cargoes by foreign flag ships, particularly those which have engaged in Communist trade, when U.S. flag ships and seamen are idle.

The port council has requested the President and the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce to halt the loading of the Yugoslav ship.

5 Honored for Aid In Training Plans

Providence—Five labor and industry representatives received certificates at a ceremony here for cooperation with the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training in promoting training programs. Those honored were:

Pres. Thomas F. Policastro and Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown of the Rhode Island State AFL-CIO; Pres. Jerome Kearney, Rhode Island Building & Construction Trades Council; Chairman Joseph P. Cuddigan, Plumbers Joint Apprenticeship Committee; and Chairman George R. Frankovich, Rhode Island Apprenticeship Committee.

State Supervisor Edward L. Fleming of the bureau expressed thanks for industry and labor cooperation in skilled trades training.

3 Union Aides To Speak on College of Air

Three representatives of labor organizations are among the 53 guest speakers, including President Kennedy, who will appear on the College of the Air on the CBS television network and a number of educational TV stations.

The 32-week credit course on "The American Economy" will present Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers on Lesson No. 107, Union Goals. Guest lecturer on Lesson No. 111, Do Unions Breed Inflation? will be Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The program started Sept. 24 and is shown five days a week at 6:30 a. m. with Dr. John R. Coleman of the Carnegie Institute of Technology as teacher.

NLRB Jurisdiction Over 'Runaway' U.S. Shipping Backed by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to uphold a National Labor Relations Board ruling that seamen on an American-owned and controlled vessel flying a foreign "flag of convenience" are entitled to protection of U.S. labor laws.

In a brief supporting an appeal by the National Maritime Union and the NLRB from an adverse lower court decision, the AFL-CIO said the regulatory power of Congress over American commerce cannot be evaded "by the change of an ensign on a fantail."

At issue is whether seamen on a fleet of "banana boats" operated by a subsidiary of United Fruit Co. will have the right to vote for their choice of collective bargaining representative in an election sought by the NMU.

The NLRB had ordered an election in 1961 after finding that the United Fruit "runaway" fleet is in fact substantially a part of U.S. commerce, even though flying the flag of Hondurus, and therefore should be subject to U.S. labor laws.

United Fruit and a Honduran union which the NMU has labeled a "company union" filed a series of court actions to block the election, and the case wound its way up to the Supreme Court. At the lower court level, the State Dept. backed the position taken by United Fruit Co. and the Honduran government's protest against the NLRB assumption of jurisdiction.

In its "friend of the court" brief, the AFL-CIO pointed out that "the NLRB is not violating international or maritime doctrine . . . because the board has expressly recognized that the foreign-flag ship over which jurisdiction is exercised retains its foreign nationality, just as does a resident alien in a bargaining unit in a Detroit automobile plant."

Declaring that the NLRB's order of an election is not normally subject to court review, the AFL-CIO brief added:

"If congressional labor policy interferes with what certain executive departments of the government have become convinced is sound as a matter of defense and foreign policy, that is something for them to take up with Congress, not with this court."

The State Dept.'s attitude toward flags of convenience, the AFL-CIO said, "appears to bear more the earmarks of international politics than of international jurisprudence."

Historic congressional policy, the AFL-CIO noted, has been to encourage the development of an American merchant marine. Despite this policy, the percentage of shipping carried by "runaway" American-owned ships flying foreign flags has risen steadily, the federation emphasized.

During 1960, only 16 percent of all U.S. water-borne exports were carried in American-flag ships, and only 7.5 percent of imports.

Somerset Elected Film Council Head

Hollywood, Calif. — Pat Somerset, executive of the Screen Actors Guild, has been elected president of the Hollywood AFL Film Council, composed of unions representing more than 24,000 employes in the motion picture industry.

Intl. Rep. Phil Fischer of the Musicians was named vice president. Sec. H. O'Neil Shanks, executive secretary of the Screen Extras Guild, and Treas. Edwin T. Hill were reelected. Ralph Clare, Elmer Ellsworth and Al Erickson were reelected trustees.

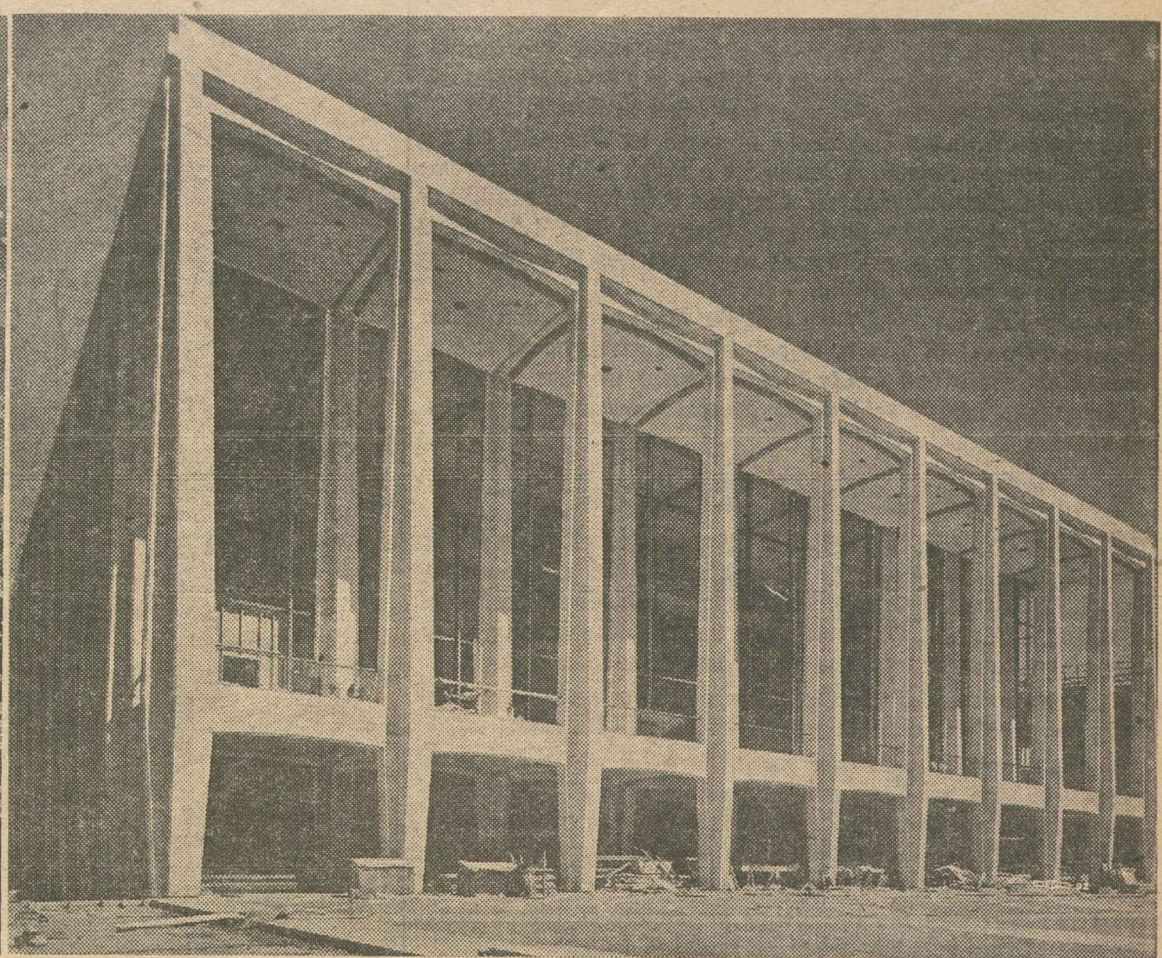
Canada Carpenters Urge Jobs Program

Vancouver, B. C. — Establishment of a commission to plan for a "Canada with full employment" has been urged on British Columbia members of Parliament and on the provincial legislative assembly in letters from officers and members of Carpenters Local 452.

Adoption of the resolution, which will be presented to the convention of the Provincial Council of Carpenters later this month, was prompted by the local's belief that "all indications point to a record number of unemployed this winter."

'Poetic, Not to Mention Musical, Justice'

BUILDING TRADESMEN and their families made up the first audience in the new Philharmonic Hall at New York's Lincoln Center for Performing Arts. In tribute to their craftsmanship they were invited to the first rehearsal of the New York Philharmonic.



PHILHARMONIC HALL is shown in the late stages of construction in this exterior photograph. Built at an estimated cost of $15.4 million, the concert hall with its 2,646 seats ends a long search by the New York Philharmonic, America's oldest orchestra, for a permanent home. In summer, the air-conditioned hall will be adapted to "pops" concerts.

THE SOUND OF MUSIC entrances the audience made up of union members who built Philharmonic Hall and their guests. The New York Herald Tribune compared the occasion to the medieval custom of thanksgiving services by artisans who built the great cathedrals of Europe. "To have the first sounds by an orchestra within its walls fall upon the ears of those directly concerned with its construction makes for poetic, not to mention musical, justice," said the paper.

LOCAL 1087 GLAZIERS Al Propper and Joel Schwarz complete the installation of a plate glass window even as the orchestra was in the final stages of rehearsal.

LEONARD BERNSTEIN rehearses the orchestra and the galaxy of opera stars who were to highlight the opening night performance at Philharmonic Hall. Design of the concert hall was guided by acoustical studies of 60 other halls around the world and includes 136 panels or acoustical "clouds" suspended from the ceiling to reflect both sound and light. Unwanted sounds have been kept out by insulation and by resting foundations on lead and asbestos pads.

An Example to Industry

THE NATION'S LARGEST employer—the federal government—has set an excellent example this year for private industry and business in labor-management relations.

It started with Pres. Kennedy's executive order for formal recognition of government workers' unions and establishment of procedures for handling grievances and other problems.

It continued with the President's proposal to Congress, on the basis of a special commission study, for a substantial pay increase for postal and classified workers. Congress built on the President's proposals and seems near passing a measure to give 1.5 million government employes what amounts to an average 10 percent pay increase over a two-year period.

The effect of the President's and the Congress' action is to bring a new sense of dignity to government employment and a measure of justice and equity to government workers who for too long have lagged behind the general movement in wages and salaries.

Mississippi Tragedy

THE TRAGEDY in Mississippi is compounded of many factors—the poverty of so many of its people, the rabble-rousing and race invective Bilbo tradition, its high rate of illiteracy—all culminating in a politics of frustration that led its governor deliberately and unlawfully to block the orders of a federal court.

Pres. Kennedy's address to the nation on the crisis in Mississippi brought the issue into clear and powerful focus. He said:

"If this country should ever reach the point where any man or group of men, by force or threat of force, could long deny the commands of our Constitution, then no law would stand free from doubt, no judge would be sure of his writ and no citizen would be safe from his neighbors."

We agree also with the President's assessment of blame in the wider area of race relations when he said:

"Neither Mississippi nor any other southern state deserves to be charged with all the accumulated wrongs of the last 100 years of race relations to the extent that there has been failure. The responsibility for that failure must be shared by us all, by every state, by every citizen."

Kohler

FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS the word "Kohler" has been an epithet on the lips of union members and many other decent Americans, a synonym for harsh, fanatical union-busting.

During those years the Auto Workers struggled in an almost unbelievable contest involving company goons, firearms and all of the anti-union, strikebreaking tactics developed by employers. The union plodded through years of NLRB hearings, court cases, appeals and every other device that Kohler lawyers could devise. Along the way the union was subjected to a Kohler-contrived political attack by Republican members of the McClellan committee.

Hanging on grimly despite company operations with strikebreakers, the union finally brought the company to the bargaining table. An agreement has been reached and workers now finally have the protection of a union contract.

The Kohler struggle is proof once again that the mightiest citadel of anti-unionism can be cracked, that labor can win out if it has the strength and determination and the public support that can produce victory.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Government by Law

In Federationist Editorial:

'The Choice of 1960 Must Now Be Made Again,' Meany Says

The following editorial, Vote — To Move America Forward, by Pres. George Meany, appears in the October 1962 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

IN THESE PAGES two years ago, on the eve of another national election, I described the issue in these words: "Our country is at the crossroads and we must choose one of two paths—a bold and challenging climb toward new heights or the deceptively easy-looking road of the last seven years which slopes slowly but steadily downward."

The American people made their choice. Though the margin was narrow, they chose the road of progress. There is every evidence that the close decision of 1960 has since won the endorsement of a far larger majority.

Unfortunately, that decision has not been translated, to a satisfactory degree, into practical results. Congress has faced up to what might be called the "old challenge"—area redevelopment, wage-hour improvements, housing and a number of others. But very little has been done on the fundamental economic and social questions that must be resolved to sustain and accelerate the modest forward movement of the last two years.

Federal aid to education has been brushed aside. Health insurance for the aged, under the social security system, was defeated in the Senate and smothered in the House. What began as a tax reform bill has emerged in a form that gives the wrong reductions at the wrong time to the wrong taxpayers.

Above all, with the unemployment rate again creeping toward 6 percent, the government's reaction has been circumscribed and laggard. A watered-down public works bill was enacted; but extension of temporary unemployment compensation was callously rejected, a temporary tax-cut in the lowest income bracket was ignored and nothing whatever was done to determine what new programs are necessary to achieve and maintain full employment.

For all of this the President bears little of the blame. He has banished complacency from the Executive Dept. He has urged enactment of most of the measures we in the AFL-CIO support. While we do not agree with him on every particular, we have no doubt that he still wants to move forward.

The responsibility for the failures, the inadequacies and the disappointments of the last two years rests almost entirely upon Congress—upon a reactionary coalition drawn from both parties which, on domestic questions, nearly always commands a majority. That majority must be replaced by a truly liberal majority if the aspirations of 1960 are to be realized.

In short, the choice of 1960 must now be made again. It must be made by the knowledgeable, selective action of the voters among candidates for the Senate and the House.

This is far more difficult, far more demanding upon the individual, than a presidential contest. This year we do not have one ticket aligned against another, from coast to coast. This year we have a national election cut into nearly 500 pieces.

IN EACH ONE of these "pieces" the decisions must be made, not on party slogans but on personal thought, personal choice based on the individual positions of the candidates. It is incumbent upon each of us to vote for candidates on the basis of their records and their clear, unequivocal convictions—disregarding both party labels and personal charm.

Before we can do that, of course, we must be qualified as voters. I hope all of you have registered; and that those who haven't will do so, in those states where the books are still open. As I have said before, in these times a union member who doesn't vote is not only a poor citizen but a poor union member, too.

I have no doubt that most Americans earnestly want this country to move forward again at full speed, to live up to our destiny, to be the inspiration as well as the leader of the free world. I have no doubt that most of our citizens endorse the proposals advanced by the President to attain these ends.

But the proof must be demonstrated at the polls on Nov. 6; only you, and the American people as a whole, can provide it.

Morgan Says:

Academic Freedom Under Fire Throughout the Lower South

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THERE IS NO TELLING how grievously that great educationist, Mississippi's Gov. Ross Barnett, has wounded the cause of higher learning in his state, where it has never been extravagantly high. And it must have been a deep and desperate wound to his own curious pride to discover that his cause of keeping the campus of Ole Miss unsullied by the shadow of a single Negro student had been lost before it had been begun. Now it comes out that, somewhat accidentally, a Negro named Harry S. Murphy, Jr., was a fulltime student at the university during the 1945-46 school year as part of the Navy's V-12 study program.

Morgan

But the sad fact is that Barnett is not the only one who has damaged American education and held it and the country up to ridicule. There has been an ugly rash of anti-intellectualism, "anti-educationism" just in the last two years—much of it concentrated in the South and coupled with the frantic, brutal but rear-guard attempts by racial extremists to deny civil rights to Negroes.

Although non-southern campuses are by no means impervious to this virus, the pitch of emotion has been most shrilly noticeable in the South, where the battle against first-class citizenship for the Negro is almost invariably hitched to the charges of demagogues that the whole civil rights movement is communistic and that any liberal—in this case meaning human—approach to the issue smacks of subversion and heresy.

The problem is starkly illuminated in the October issue of Harper's magazine by Yale History Prof. C. Vann Woodward, a native of Arkansas. In an article entitled The Unreported Crisis in the Southern Colleges, based in part on personal visits to more than a score of campuses, Prof. Woodward writes: "In spite of a decline in outright violence, academic freedom is still taking a beating in the lower South, from Texas to Florida. Faculty dismissals and harassments have been increasing, and reprisals against students reached a new peak this year . . .

". . . The fundamental trouble is that for the last two years a wave of reaction—led by the White Citizens Councils, the John Birch Society, and the Ku Kluxers—has clashed with the great movement for Negro rights. Both movements are not involved in all cases of academic freedom, but when they are the troubles are intensfied."

To support his disturbing charges, he cited the recent high-handed firing of the respected head of the sociology department of Sam Houston State Teachers College at Huntsville, Tex., under extreme right-wing pressure channeled through the chairman of the board of regents; and he also related similar, earlier incidents at Texas Tech, West Texas State, the University of Tampa, the University of Florida, Louisiana State, Mississippi, the University of Alabama and even Vanderbilt.

ONE OF THE LATEST and most shocking examples of political vigilantes harassing education came to a dubious but not altogether hopeless climax recently at the University of South Florida in Tampa. A so-called legislative committee, after closed-door hearings which the authorities were not allowed to answer, accused the university of condoning communism and encouraging atheism. The heartening thing was that the State Board of Control, emphasizing that it, not the legislature, was the proper agency to investigate such charges, stoutly defended the university and its president.

More often than not the difference between smear and sanity in such proceedings can be determined by a responsible press. The inquisition at South Florida might have been stampeded completely out of hand but for the editorial courage and reportorial thoroughness of the St. Petersburg Times and the Tampa Tribune.

With the almost singular exception of the race-baiting Albany Herald, which has added to the tension in that tortured Georgia city, the press of the Peach State, including its leading broadcasting stations, has been credited with large contributions of dispassion and reason which in turn have eased Atlanta's approach to desegregation and the stinging rejection of a racist by Georgia voters in the recent primary.

By contrast, scenes of some of the ugliest incidents—in, say, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi—have been devoid of any outstanding newspaper, radio or TV station fully committed to a fair-minded role of public responsibility.

One of the remarkable and reassuring things about these attacks on academic and other freedoms is the willingness of professors and students to stand their ground bravely against them. They are entitled to better odds, however, which it is the duty of a so-called free press to give them.

Washington Reports:

Scoreboard on 87th Congress Marked by Rival Senate Whips

DEMOCRATIC and Republican whips in the Senate are in agreement on the major successes and failures of the 87th Congress.

Appearing in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 500 radio stations, Majority Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Minority Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) toted up the score this way:

Major success of the 87th Congress—passage of the Trade Expansion Act.

Major failure—defeat of the proposal to provide health care for the aged.

Kuchel listed as a close second on the "success" side of the ledger approval of the U.S. loan to the United Nations, which he hailed as a great victory for the cause of freedom.

HUMPHREY CALLED the Trade Expansion Act "the most important piece of legislation that has been before this Congress or any other Congress for many a year." Along with the UN loan, Humphrey hailed the adoption of a health program for migratory workers.

"We have been trying to get this for 15 years," he said.

Kuchel called for revision of the rules of the Senate and the House to expedite future legislation. In this "nuclear era," he said, the congressional rules are "of another age."

Passage of emergency public works legislation to provide jobs and needed facilities was hailed by both senators.

Kuchel said he regretted the failure of Congress to act on mass transportation legislation and termed it "an unsolved problem which the next Congress is going to have to cope with."

In addition to the medical care bill, Humphrey cited the failure of Congress to act on youth employment opportunities, aid to education, creation of an Urban Affairs Dept. and wilderness preservation legislation. But he declared:

"In baseball parlance, we have been hitting far above .500. We have had many highly controversial measures before Congress. I believe in the main we have done well with them."

Kuchel summarized the legislative results as "a very good session of Congress."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A BONE-WEARY CONGRESS, anxious to get home and start campaigning, suddenly awakened to the fact that it was rolling out legislation that for a long time looked dead. The jubilant Democrats, declaring they had "said all along" that the final record of the two 87th Congress sessions would be a creditable one, began to get the feeling they were giving Pres. Kennedy a platform for campaigning.

On this a sense of perspective must be maintained.

The record does not show success on urgently-needed major reform legislation such as aid to education, expansion of the social security system to cover health care, or permanent improvement of the jobless compensation system.

It shows a failure on two of the most significant measures the President fought for—the creation of a Dept. of Urban Affairs and a program for giving federal aid and guidance in modernizing the transit systems of traffic-choked, decaying big cities.

Nevertheless, the session just ending has seen the sudden revival and enactment of a substantial part of the Kennedy-Freeman farm program. The drug control bill went through.

A sweeping federal pay bill neared passage, giving raises to low-salaried workers and adjusting higher salaries so that the government can compete more evenly with private industry for top-flight administrators, scientists and educators.

There was even a last-minute prospect that the women's-wage bill—a measure to require employers to pay women workers equal pay for equal work—had been seized from control of the Senate Labor Committee and sent on its way to passage.

* * *

FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH, a complaint filed by conservative Republican Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona sheds some light on what has been happening in recent weeks.

"I am so tired of voting on the Hanford atomic reactor issue," he said, that he hoped never to "see the word" again except on the campaign trails back home. His luck had run out; the Administration revived its program for producing electric power from the vast quantities of Hanford steam otherwise wasted, and Congress at last approved it, on the third time around.

Rhodes charged the Administration was keeping Congress around in the hope that "a wornout and fearful membership will be easier prey" for "ultraliberal" proposals. He remarked that after Kennedy bills are beaten, Senate and House conferees have been reviving them while dealing with other measures, and the House and Senate have to face the same issues all over again.

If true, it is a high tribute to the legislative craftsmanship and skill suddenly revealed. Rhodes has no legitimate complaint: in the Republican 80th Congress, the late Sen. Taft produced a compromise Taft-Hartley bill that contained features entirely different from those originally approved by either chamber.

* * *

THE CHANGE IN ATMOSPHERE is noticeable among Democrats on Capitol Hill. Six weeks ago they were groaning that the Republican attacks on the Kennedy program gave an impression of confusion, of an Administration on the run.

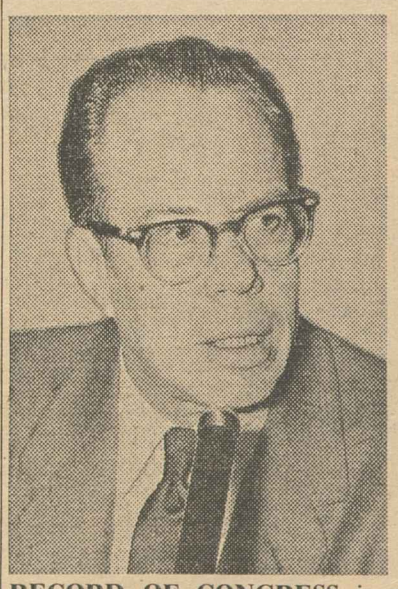
The White House reporter for the magazine Newsweek, Charles Roberts, in a recent televised commentary bluntly analyzed the session in these terms:

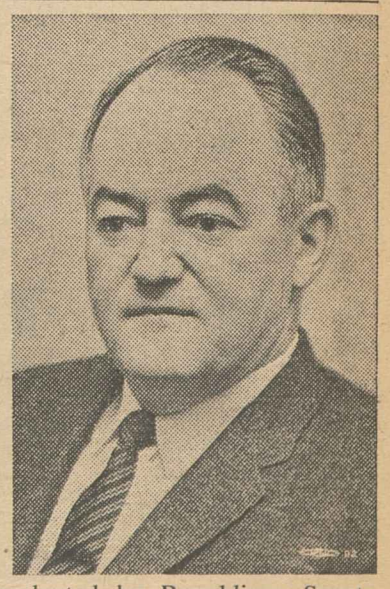
"In recent months many editorials and cartoonists have turned out obituaries. . . . They have pictured the President as bandaged and bleeding," his program "being carried out of the Capitol in a coffin."

In fact, the program "is getting through Congress in good shape," said Roberts. The President has asked for a lot more than former Pres. Eisenhower ever did and he "got more."

Kennedy "has chalked up more than 60 major laws bearing the imprimatur of the New Frontier" in his first two years, said Roberts, and in the last two weeks was about to get a lot more. His "record of failures is much shorter."

"Considering that it was declared dead or dying a few months ago, Mr. Kennedy's program has turned out to be one of the liveliest corpses in history," he concluded.





RECORD OF CONGRESS is evaluated by Republican Senate Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) and Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) on labor's public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People. They listed passage of trade expansion bill as major success and defeat of health care for the aged as greatest failure.

How to Buy:

Shop Hard for Auto Insurance —Or Run Risk of Overpaying

By Sidney Margolius

YOU CAN OVERPAY for auto insurance today if you don't shop for the company with the lowest costs in your circumstances. In just two years the auto-insurance industry has gone through a competitive upheaval. Rates today do not have the traditional uniformity, and the rate you pay can vary sharply depending on the company you choose.

This is especially true if you have a young driver in the family, or have suffered recent accidents or convictions for violations, or drive your car more than 10 miles to work or are near 65. And strangely enough, it also may be true if you have a particularly good safety record and very little road exposure.

Until recently it was simple enough to determine which companies had lowest costs, since most of the stock companies charged the "board" or standard rates for each area, while the mutual companies and other rate-cutters gave discounts at the beginning, or dividends at the end of the policy period.

The old-line companies saw they were losing considerable business to the rate-cutters, and have instituted a number of competitive measures of their own.

A. Mason Blodgett, an insurance authority, reports that among other measures old-line companies have reduced commissions to agents and brokers, are trimming administrative expenses, are offering modified policies with which to compete with the rate-cutters on simplified coverage, and also have developed new classifications, which reduce the cost of insurance to some drivers but increase it for others.

The classifications used by most companies to determine how much you pay are (in order of increasing cost):

- Class 1-A—Car used mainly for pleasure with no male drivers under 25.
- Class 1-B—Car used for driving to and from work, not over 10 miles each way, and with no male driver under 25.
- Class 1-C—Car used to commute to and from work over 10 miles but with no young drivers under 25.
- Class 2—Car used for business purposes (salesmen, collectors, messengers, etc.,) with no young driver under 25.
- Class 2-A—Car operated occasionally by a male driver under 25, who is a resident in the household. It also can include a vehicle operated by a married male driver under 25.
- Class 2-C—Car operated principally by or owned by unmarried male driver under 25.

However—and this is an important clue to shopping for auto insurance—many companies have their own variations of this classification plan, Blodgett advises.

THERE ALSO ARE variations affecting young male operators who own their cars. Those who have had driver training in high school or college receive discounts, usually 10 percent. Some companies are experimenting with psychological exams for young male drivers. Those who pass get a discount. A number of companies give discounts to young drivers who get high marks in school.

Some companies also have a special classification for drivers over 65. There are still other variations.

Many insurance companies also now have the "Safe Driver Award Plan." Under this plan you fill out an application on which you state the number of your accidents in the previous three years, and also the number of convictions or citations for traffic violations. A driver with no recent convictions or accidents gets discounts of 20 to 30 percent or more, depending on the individual company's plan. Some companies even give discounts of 40 percent and more for drivers with clear records going back five years.

On the other hand, drivers with records of accidents or convictions are penalized. One with several convictions or accidents could find his rates surcharged as much as 100 percent or more, and he might have to pay very high rates for three years.

With all the variations, there can be tremendous difference in the price of car insurance in a large city or well-settled suburb—in fact from $75 to $600, Blodgett estimates.

The best way to shop for auto insurance at this time, especially if you have a young driver in the family, or have convictions or accidents, or drive your car more than 10 miles to work, or have other classification problems, is to consult two or three well-qualified brokers as well as the rate-deviators (the mutual companies and direct writers).

How a particular company classifies you is now as important as its theoretical deviation from the standard rates.

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WELFARE AGENCIES which supervise baby placements are among the 34,500 voluntary organizations aided by labor through its support of united fund and community chest campaigns. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the federation's endorsement of the 1962 campaigns in the U.S. and Canada. Pictured are a baby with its new foster parents and a social worker who helped bring them together.

Meany Asks Backing:

Support Urged for United Fund Drive

THE AFL-CIO HAS OFFICIALLY endorsed the annual fund-raising effort of the 2,200 U.S. and Canadian united funds and community chests, and federation Pres. George Meany has urged all members to support the effort "wholeheartedly."

Expressing endorsement in a message to the United Community Funds & Councils of America, Meany said he is confident that organized labor will again help lead the way to a record return even larger than the $501 million last fall.

For a number of years, he pointed out, unions and union members have indicated their conviction that "the 'united way' is the right way" to meet community health and welfare needs by the regularity of their gifts—usually by payroll deduction—and by a year-round program of labor participation encouraged by the federation and its Community Service Activities.

Oliver G. Willits, chairman of the executive committee of the United Community Funds & Councils of America, is serving as acting national chairman for the balance of 1962, succeeding the late Lee H. Bristol, who died suddenly.

The text of Meany's letter follows:

"It is, as always, a genuine pleasure to extend the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations to the 1962 United Community Campaigns.

"Over the years, organized labor has repeatedly asserted its conviction that the United Way is the right way to meet the health and welfare needs of our communities.

"The 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO enjoy a unique relationship with federated fund-raising. Because their contributions are given on a regular basis, usually through some form of payroll deduction, they help communities to plan ahead to meet increased needs. This continuing financial support is further implemented by a year-round program of labor participation carried on by the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

"Because of this relationship, the men and women of organized labor know at first-hand how their contributions meet human needs and are able to participate in community-wide planning to meet these needs.

"The AFL-CIO's official endorsement of United Community Campaigns carries with it our deep sense of involvement and I urge all AFL-CIO members to support this effort whole-heartedly. Organized labor, I am sure, will once again be in the vanguard leading the way to a record return exceeding the $501 million raised by these drives last fall."

From Soup to Nonsense:

Yes, Molly, We Had to Be Tough To Survive in the Good Old Days

By Jane Goodsell

MOLLY, WHO IS SIX YEARS OLD, loves to hear about the olden days before she was born. She listens, wide-eyed, as I tell her about life as it was lived back in the prehistoric days of my childhood.

She can hardly believe it when I tell her that we used to squeeze oranges to get orange juice, and that peas came out of pods instead of boxes. I've told her about non-electric blankets, explaining that we used to put more blankets on the bed when it got colder instead of turning up the little dial.

I've told her, too, about cameras that didn't develop pictures instantaneously, explaining that we sometimes had to wait several days to see how the pictures turned out. She said that she'd seen one of those old-fashioned cameras.

But when I tried to explain to her how we used to make cakes by creaming butter and sugar and adding flour and eggs and milk, she couldn't seem to get the picture at all. She'd never heard of such a thing.

When I told her about refrigerators that had to be defrosted by letting the ice melt into a drip pan that had to be emptied by hand, she felt very sorry for people back in the olden times.

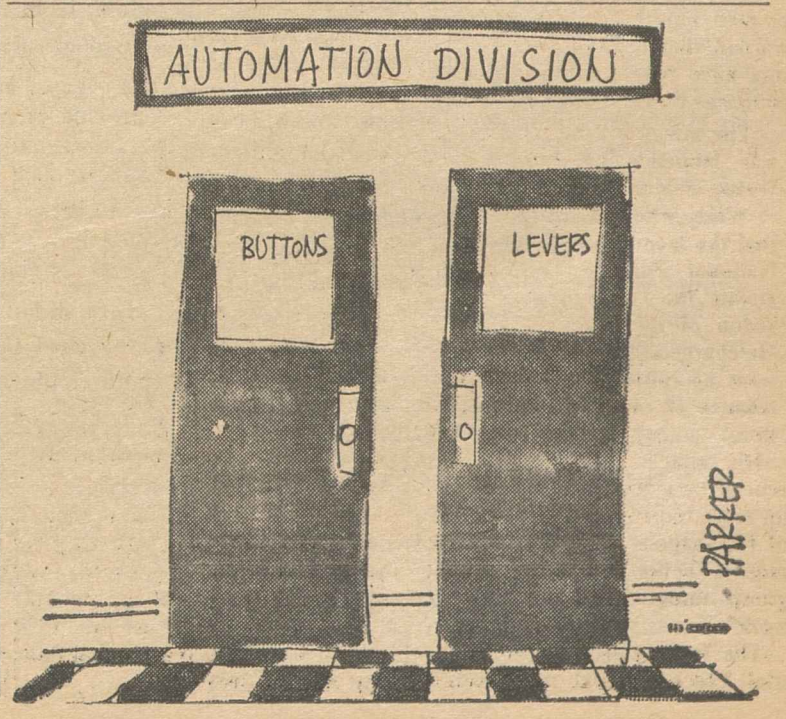
And she patted my hand sympathetically when I told her how hard I used to work back in the days when I had to shift the gears of the car all by myself, when I had to turn the little lever on the can opener, and when furniture polish didn't come in spray cans but had to poured onto a cloth and rubbed into the furniture.

I'VE TOLD HER of my underpriveleged childhood, too—about changing phonograph records by hand and re-filling fountain pens when they ran out of ink instead of throwing them away.

I've told her about the days of yore when telephones were black and sheets were white and Jello came in only six delicious flavors. She shook her head sadly.

But I really stunned her when I told her there wasn't such a thing as television when I was a little girl. She stared at me, horrified.

"Goodness!" she said. "What did you do all the time?"



Reader's Digest Charge Refuted:

Report to President Confirms Integrity of U.S. Job Statistics

A special presidential committee has firmly upheld the integrity and reliability of the government's employment and unemployment statistics. At the same time, however, the committee recommended substantial expansion and improvement in the job figures compiled by the Labor Dept. to meet the growing demands of public and private users.

In its 412-page report, the six-man President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics stressed that it had "unanimously and categorically concluded that doubt concerning the scientific objectivity of the agencies responsible for collecting, processing and publishing these data is unwarranted."

"The committee remains highly impressed by the professional qualifications and the scientific integrity and objectivity of those responsible for the system of reporting the official data. . . .," the report continued.

"I guess this is your answer to the Reader's Digest," Pres. Kennedy commented as he accepted the report.

An article in the September 1961 issue of the Digest had charged that the Labor Dept.'s published figures on the nation's high unemployment rate had been "engineered" by "juggling statistics" to make it easier to promote "new federal spending programs."

Kennedy Hails Findings

The furor created by the Digest's accusations, plus doubts raised by other critics as to whether the statistics reflected the true level of unemployment, was a factor in the appointment of the presidential study committee.

Kennedy, in a statement issued on receipt of the report, said it "confirms the fact that the United States has as comprehensive and accurate a system of measuring employment and unemployment as any nation in the world."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz hailed the committee's recommendations for improvement of the system as "objective, critical and constructive." He said that at the direction of the President, he had instructed various Labor Dept. bureaus to include the panel's suggestions in future planning and that some of them "will be implemented immediately."

"It is necessary, as the committee suggests, to know more about who is and who is not in the labor force, why people drop out of the labor force, to know more about the unemployed and why they are without work; to know more about the occupations, income and hours of work of those who are employed," Wirtz declared.

Chairman of the committee was Robert A. Gordon, head of the University of California's economics department. Other members were Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Robert Dorfman, economics professor at Harvard University; Martin R. Gainsbrugh, vice president of the National Industrial Conference Board; Albert E. Rees, head of the University of Chicago's economics department; Frederick F. Stephan, professor of social statistics at Princeton University.

The committee's findings also destroyed another popular fallacy: that the low rates of joblessness reported by other western industrial nations are due principally to differences in survey techniques and in concepts of unemployment.

The panel found that joblessness actually is higher in the United States than in other countries, except Canada, even when the figures for those countries are adjusted to reflect U. S. techniques and concepts. Included in the report was a comparison along these lines made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which showed:

	Unadjusted	Adjusted
United States	5.6%	5.6%
Canada	7.0	7.0
France	1.1	1.9
W. Germany	1.2	1.0
Great Britain	1.6	2.4
Italy	7.9	4.3
Japan	1.0	1.1
Sweden (1961)	1.2	1.5

Reasons for these sharp differences, the panel suggested, include the much faster rates of economic growth which a number of other countries currently are undergoing, the greater resources of unemployed American workers which enable them to hold out for longer periods rather than take an undesirable job, and law and custom in other countries which tend to keep workers on the job even during recessions.

As to how the government's statistics can be improved, one major recommendation of the committee was for "intensive research" aimed at "sharpening" the interviewing procedures used in the household survey, on which the monthly joblessness report is based.

The key question in the household interviews is "Was . . . looking for work?" Whatever the reply, it is accepted unless the person volunteers additional information. The panel suggests that the Labor Dept. look into the possibility of expanding the questioning so as to gather more conclusive information.

At the same time, the committee urged "strongly" that more comprehensive data be gathered, at least once a year, on persons not listed as in the labor force so as to pinpoint areas with special characteristics or problems. It would be "preferable" to have such surveys quarterly, the report says.

Labor Force Defined

The labor force is made up of persons holding jobs or unemployed. As presently defined, the term "unemployed" includes jobless persons looking for work, those on layoff, and those waiting to start a new job. The committee found this definition to be "reasonable" although not as "inclusive as some should like to have it."

Committee Chairman Gordon said it was unclear what effect on joblessness totals would result from tightening of interviewing techniques and "sharpening" the unemployment concept.

"The chances are just as good that the unemployment totals will increase rather than decrease," he said.

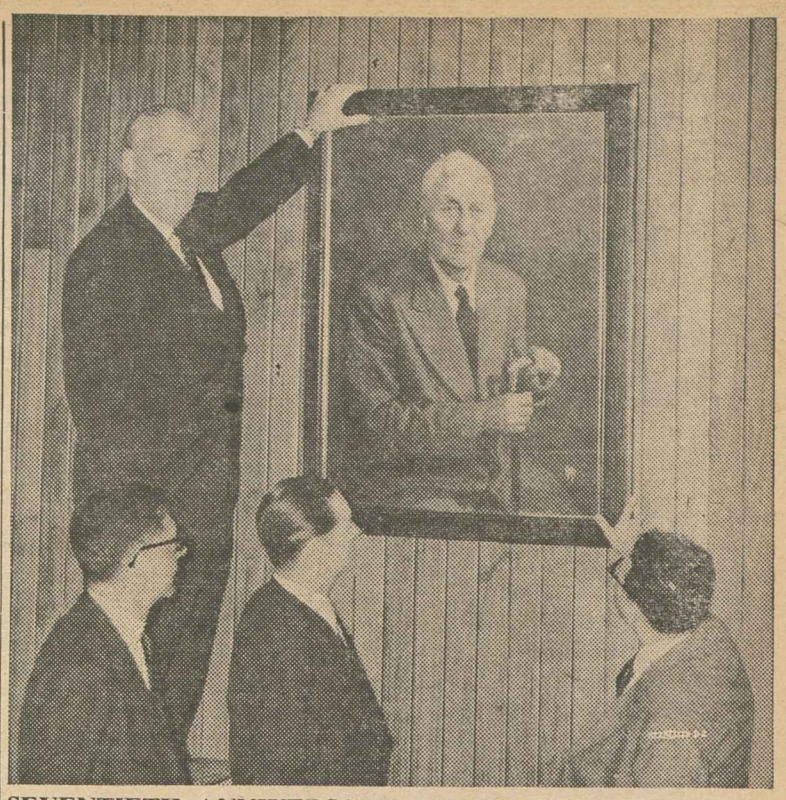
Gordon called attention to a special experimental survey in August 1955 which found more than one million persons classified that month as not in the labor force, but who wanted work and had taken steps to look for a job within the previous two months.

The panel also recommended, among other things:

- A substantial increase over the next decade in the number of households used in the survey sample—to as much as 10 times the present figure of 35,000—to establish an accurate basis for regional, state and community subtotals for which there is a growing demand.
- A national statistical inventory of job vacancies to meet widespread interest and fill "one of the more conspicuous gaps in our labor-force information."
- A breakdown of employment figures by occupations which is "increasingly needed to evaluate the impact of automation and technological change on the structure of the economy" and to provide a basis "for estimating future labor-force requirements."
- More comprehensive information on hours worked and on the number of jobless seeking only part-time work.

The committee acknowledged that its recommendations would require a large increase in appropriations and that it would be unrealistic to expect them all to be put into effect immediately.

The added expense will be well worth it, however, the panel wrote the President.



SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the founding of the Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach employes was marked by the unveiling of a portrait of the late long-time president, W. D. Mahon, in union headquarters in Washington. On the ladder is Pres. John M. Elliott, who presided at the ceremony. Standing are Sec.-Treas. O. J. Mischo (right); Executive Vice Pres. Henry B. Mann (center) and Bernard Cushman, union counsel.

Tax Cut of $7 Billion Urged for Low Incomes

A $7 billion income tax reduction concentrated among low-income groups and a $3 billion increase in federal expenditures are strongly urged as the first steps necessary to cure the nation's chronic underconsumption of the past 10 years.

In a new 73-page booklet "Key Policies for Full Employment", the Conference on Economic Progress warns that the country is "still in the grip of the periodic ups and downs in the economy, the dismally low average annual rate of economic growth and the chronically rising idleness of manpower and plant which have plagued us since early 1953."

After detailed analysis, the CEP booklet concludes that underconsumption is at the core of the trouble, declaring that the nation's productive powers, the acceleration in automation, increased skills in the labor force, and business investment in productive facilities "have far outrun . . . the expansion of distribution and consumption which equate with rising living standards."

There is an especially high concentration of "poverty and deprivation among our older citizens," the booklet declares, as well as a high concentration of poverty among those with inadequate education.

Underconsumption Blamed

These and other factors make it clear that "the paucity of our public services relative to our productive resources combine with underconsumption in the private sector to cause rising idleness of manpower and plant," it adds.

The CEP stresses that there is "little merit" in the claim that "excessive increases in wage rates" have harmed investment or damaged business profits.

"Contrary to the widespread belief that wage rate increases have outrun productivity gains," it says, "the study also reveals that, in recent years which are most relevant and even currently, wage rate increases in manufacturing and in the whole non-farm economy have lagged seriously behind productivity gains."

The study, directed by Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, calls for a personal income tax cut "at the first possible opportunity" of $7 billion, with top priority to cutting the rate on the first $2,000 of taxable income. Other reforms in the tax structure, the CEP declares, should reduce rates and simultaneously close tax loopholes.

Quicker Balanced Budget

To remedy the long neglect of essential domestic public services, a $3 billion increase in federal expenditures is called for. This would result in the "ultimate attainment of a balanced federal budget far more surely and swiftly than the alternative of continuing to stunt our economic performance by taxes which are too high and expenditures which are too low."

The study also urges liberalization of monetary and credit policies. Tight money and rising interest rates, says the CEP, "have seriously repressed consumption" and have consistently "thrown a wet blanket upon the process of economic growth."

The Conference on Economic Progress is a non-profit, non-political organization engaged in economic research and education. Members of the national committee include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, A. J. Hayes and O. A. Knight.

Copies of "Key Policies for Full Employment" are obtainable from the CEP, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C., at 50 cents a copy, with lower rates available for bulk orders.

'R-T-W' Backers Hurl Law at Farm Strikers

Anti-union forces in Kansas and Indiana have called for use of their states' so-called "right-to-work" laws against the National Farmers Organization, which has sought to win higher prices for livestock and farm products by withholding deliveries to markets.

The efforts to incite usage of an anti-union law against farmers was denounced by the National Council for Industrial Peace, which pointed out that it has repeatedly warned that "right-to-work" sponsors have fought farm groups and co-ops as well as industrial workers.

The attack on the farm group was launched by Pres. L. E. Weiss, of Kansans for the Right-to-Work, who charged in Wichita that the membership rules of the National Farmers Organization violate the "right-to-work" provision of the state constitution. He charged the organization with what he called "an illegal maintenance of membership" restriction.

His attack on the NFO was echoed by a Republican state senator from Indiana, John Ruckelshaus of Indianapolis, who said he would request action against the farm group under Indiana's "right-to-work" law.

The Indiana Council for Industrial Peace, through its executive director, George Feldman, said it takes "a grave view" of the threat by the "work" group.

"We have recognized that the same people who support so-called 'right-to-work' laws also attack farmer groups, but this is the first time the 'right-to-work' law has been invoked against farmers," Feldman said.

Leaders of two farm groups not associated with the NFO boycott also spoke out against "work" laws.

A spokesman for the National Farmers Union declared: "We are not for the NFO, but we certainly are against this type of shotgun utilization of what at best is a bad law."

Max Cooprider of Terre Haute, Ind., president of the Vigo County Farm Bureau, said persons who pushed the enactment of the Indiana "right-to-work" law in 1957 are now trying "to force the sale of crops at ruinous prices."

Passenger Ship Services Bettered

New York—A joint program to maintain the high-quality service aboard U.S. flag passenger ships has been undertaken by the National Maritime Union and the major lines, NMU Pres. Joseph N. Curran and Pres. Ralph E. Casey of the American Merchant Marine Institute announced here.

A major feature of the program will permit qualified applicants for jobs in the steward's department to achieve top seniority immediately and thus become eligible to join the union. At present three years or more in the industry are required for top seniority and union eligibility.

Top seniority under the new procedure will be granted on the recommendation of a union-management screening committee.

Candidates for Governor, Senate

Herewith is a listing of major candidates for the United States Senate and for state governors in states where these officers are on the ballot for the Nov. 6 elections.

Thirty-nine senators, 35 governors and 435 members of the House of Representatives are to be chosen in the nationwide schedule of state and district elections. In addition, in thousands of elections candidates will run for local, county, municipal and state executive department and legislative offices.

Incumbents are designated with an asterisk (*).

STATE	SENATE Democrat	SENATE Republican	GOVERNOR Democrat	GOVERNOR Republican
ALABAMA	*Lister Hill	James D. Martin	George C. Wallace	No Candidate
ALASKA	*Ernest Gruening	Ted Stevens	*William A. Egan	Mike Stepovich
ARIZONA	*Carl Hayden	Evan Mecham	Sam Goddard	*Paul Fannin
ARKANSAS	*J. W. Fulbright	Kenneth G. Jones	*Orval Faubus	Willis H. Ricketts
CALIFORNIA	Richard Richards	*Thomas H. Kuchel	*Edmund G. Brown	Richard M. Nixon
COLORADO	*John A. Carroll	Peter H. Dominick	*Stephen McNichols	John A. Love
CONN.	Abraham A. Ribicoff	H. Seely-Brown, Jr.	*John N. Dempsey	John Alsop
DELAWARE	No Election		No Election	
FLORIDA	*George A. Smathers	Emerson Rupert	No Election	
GEORGIA	*Herman Talmadge	No Candidate	Carl E. Sanders	No Candidate
HAWAII	Daniel Inouye	Ben F. Dillingham	†John A. Burns	†*William F. Quinn
IDAHO	*Frank Church	Jack Hawley	Vernon K. Smith	*Robert E. Smylie
	Gracie Pfost	*Len B. Jordan		
ILLINOIS	Sidney R. Yates	*Everett M. Dirksen	No Election	
INDIANA	Birch Bayh	*Homer E. Capehart	No Election	
IOWA	Elbert B. Smith	*Bourke Hickenlooper	Harold E. Hughes	*Norman A. Erbe
KANSAS	K. L. Smith	*Frank Carlson	Dale E. Saffels	*John Anderson, Jr.
	Paul L. Aylward	*James B. Pearson		
KENTUCKY	Wilson W. Wyatt	*Thruston B. Morton	No Election	
LOUISIANA	*Russell B. Long	Taylor W. O'Hearn	No Election	
MAINE	No Election		Maynard C. Dolloff	*John H. Reed
MARYLAND	Daniel B. Brewster	Edward T. Miller	*J. Millard Tawes	Frank Small, Jr.
MASS.	Edward M. Kennedy	George Cabot Lodge	Endicott Peabody	*John A. Volpe
	H. Stuart Hughes (Independent)			
MICHIGAN	No Election		*John B. Swainson	George W. Romney
MINNESOTA	No Election		Karl Rolvaag	*Elmer L. Andersen
MISSISSIPPI	No Election		No Election	
MISSOURI	*Edward V. Long	Crosby Kemper	No Election	
MONTANA	No Election		No Election	
NEBRASKA	No Election		*Frank B. Morrison	Fred A. Seaton
NEVADA	*Alan Bible	William B. Wright	*Grant Sawyer	Oran K. Gragson
NEW HAMP.	Alfred Catalfo, Jr.	*Norris Cotton	John W. King	John Pillsbury
	Thomas J. McIntyre	Perkins Bass		
NEW JERSEY	No Election		No Election	
NEW MEX.	No Election		Jack M. Campbell	*Edwin L. Mechem
NEW YORK	James B. Donovan	*Jacob K. Javits	Robert Morgenthau	*Nelson Rockefeller
N. C.	*Sam J. Ervin, Jr.	Claude L. Greene, Jr.	No Election	
N. DAKOTA	William Lanier	*Milton R. Young	*William L. Guy	Mark Andrews
OHIO	*Frank J. Lausche	J. Marshall Briley	*Michael V. DiSalle	James A. Rhodes
OKLAHOMA	*A. S. Monroney	B. Hayden Crawford	W. (Bill) Atkinson	Henry Bellman
OREGON	*Wayne L. Morse	Sig Unander	Robert Y. Thornton	*Mark Hatfield
PENNA.	*Joseph S. Clark	James E. Van Zandt	Richardson Dilworth	William W. Scranton
RHODE IS.	No Election		*John A. Notte, Jr.	John H. Chafee
S. C.	*Olin D. Johnston	W. D. Workman, Jr.	Donald S. Russell	No Candidate
S. DAKOTA	George McGovern	*Joe H. Bottum	Ralph Herseth	*Archie M. Gubbrud
TENNESSEE	No Election		Frank G. Clement	Hubert D. Patty
TEXAS	No Election		John B. Connolly	Jack Cox
UTAH	David S. King	*Wallace F. Bennett	No Election	
VERMONT	W. R. Johnson, Sr.	*George D. Aiken	Philip H. Hoff	*F. Ray Keyser
VIRGINIA	No Election		No Election	
WASH.	*Warren Magnuson	Richard Christensen	No Election	
WEST VA.	No Election		No Election	
WISCONSIN	Gaylord A. Nelson	*Alexander Wiley	John W. Reynolds	Philip G. Kuehn
WYOMING	*J. J. Hickey	*Milward L. Simpson	*Jack Gage	Clifford P. Hansen

† Subject to Oct. 6 primary elections.

Weary Legislators Set to Adjourn For Sprint Down Campaign Trail

(Continued from Page 1)

litical wars heartened by the last-month surge of congressional activity that saw major portions of Pres. Kennedy's legislative program rolled through to passage.

They counted on active participation by the President in the campaign and were encouraged by legislative leaders who declared flatly that the total achievements of the 1961-62 sessions added up to the most productive record of any Congress since the end of World War II.

Republicans went out on a bid to slash the Democratic congressional margins. They also had visions that in four or five northern and western industrial states they might pick up basic strength by electing GOP governors to replace Democrats.

GOP Gained in 1960

When Kennedy won his narrow victory over former Vice Pres. Nixon in 1960, Republicans picked up two seats in the Senate and scored a net gain of 21 in the House.

The Democratic House loss was considered largely responsible for strengthening the conservative Republican-Dixiecrat coalition that blocked passage of school aid bills, a college aid bill and the Anderson-King bill for health care under the social security system.

The prospective results were clouded for most observers by two factors:

- The normal "apathy" that characterizes voters in most non-presidential election years and sharply reduces the size of the vote, and which in the past has nearly always resulted in congressional losses by the party in control of the White House.
- Uncertainty resulting from substantial shifts in the allocation of House members to the states as a result of the 1962 census. Twenty-one states either gained or lost House seats.

California gained eight and Florida gained four. New York, and Massachusetts, on the other hand, lost two each, and so did sparsely-populated Arkansas. Pennsylvania lost three.

The population migrations recorded in the census resulted in a significant shift of the congressional balance of power toward the Southwest and away from the South (except Florida), the Northeast and the Middle West.

In all the states east of the Rocky Mountains, only six—Ohio, Michigan, Maryland, New Jersey, Florida, Texas—picked up an added member of the House. Sixteen states in the vast region lost a total of 21 seats.

Clothing Workers Back Morgenthau

New York — Managers of New York City locals of the Clothing Workers, declaring the overriding issue in the 1962 election campaign is "the support we owe" the Kennedy Administration, have endorsed the Democratic state ticket.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky issued a statement announcing the backing for Robert M. Morgenthau, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, and his running-mates, declaring that Pres. Kennedy "has a right to look to our state for continued support."

Morgenthau, he said, "grew up in a family atmosphere dominated by the spirit of such great liberal leaders as Al Smith, Franklin Roosevelt and Herbert Lehman," and "will carry on their tradition."

Corbett Raps AMA On Health Plan Stand

New York—Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO has charged that proposals made by the state branch of the American Medical Association before a legislative committee on health insurance plans would "sweep the needs of the aged under the rug."

The medical society's recommendations, he said, "would perpetuate the Kerr-Mills system of aid based on the degrading means test."

In Automation, Safety:

ILO Group Outlines Metal Trades Goals

Geneva—A broad program to guarantee metal trades workers a fair share of the benefits from technological progress was drafted at a 24-nation session here of the Intl. Labor Organization.

At the same time the 12-day meeting of the UN agency's Metal Trades Committee urged that experts be brought together to prepare a model safety code for the protection of shipyard workers.

The conclusions reached by the worker, employer and government delegates at the committee's seventh session, now go before the ILO's Governing Body, or executive council, for action.

The results of the three-way negotiations were hailed as "very substantial" by Vice Pres. Maywood Boggs of the Boilermakers and Woodrow Ginsburg, research director of the Auto Workers.

Boggs and Ginsburg were worker members of the U.S. delegation, whose government group was headed by George P. Delaney, special assistant to the secretary of labor and former U.S. worker delegate to the ILO.

The American labor spokesmen were on the small working parties that hammered out conclusions on technological and safety problems, the principal items on the committee's agenda.

Terming the improvement of general welfare the "essential end" of technological progress, the committee said this goal could be achieved only "if the gains resulting from higher productivity are shared equitably."

An increase in workers' incomes and improvements in social security benefits and conditions of work are some of the ways of achieving the desired equitable sharing of the fruits of progress, the committee reported.

Special emphasis was placed on the "need for greater and more effective action" to meet the human problems of adjustment, under-employment and unemployment faced by workers affected by the technological changes taking place in the metal trades.

"Every effort should be made," it was stated, "to find and put into effect measures that will enable workers whose jobs are changing or disappearing to continue in employment."

On shipyards, the committee decared that "considerations of production and urgency must not be allowed to prejudice the safety and health of workers."

Reasonable working hours and breaks during them "are an integral part of any accident prevention program," it was stressed.

The committee outlined the points it thought should be covered in the model safety code that it asked the ILO to have drawn up by experts.

At the request of the workers, the committee also urged the Governing Body to study the possibility of following up the meeting of experts by placing the question of shipyard safety and health on the agenda of an ILO annual conference.

Rudy Faupl of the Machinists, American worker delegate on the Governing Body, credited Boggs and Ginsburg with making "key contributions" to one of the most productive sessions of any ILO industrial committee.

Faupl followed the session as the delegate of the Governing Body's worker group.

Idaho COPE Backs Smylie For Governor

Boise, Ida.—Republican Gov. Robert E. Smylie, seeking a second term in office, has been endorsed for re-election by the Idaho State AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Endorsement of the Republican governor came as the state COPE meeting also gave its approval to two Democrats for election to the U.S. Senate—Sen. Frank Church, running for his second term, and Rep. Gracie Pfost. Mrs. Pfost, a four-term member of the House, gave up her 1st District seat to make the Senate race for election for the four-year unexpired term of the late Sen. Henry C. Dworshak.

Idaho Democrats have been violently split over a gambling issue, with the winner of the gubernatorial primary election, Vernon K. Smith, openly advocating a "county-option" form of legalized gambling.

Former Pres. Truman in a recent campaign swing denounced Smith's proposal.

725 Scholarships Given In USWA 'Talent Hunt'

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers, engaged since 1948 in a "talent hunt" for gifted children of low-income families, have reported the award of 725 scholarships valued at $704,000 since the program began.

In a booklet summing up the details of the program, the USWA Dept. of Education reported that local unions and districts of the union currently are providing 170 annual grants for higher education at a cost of more than $140,000.

"I wholeheartedly commend this program and pay special tribute to those whose foresight and devotion have made it possible," USWA Pres. David J. McDonald said in a foreword.

The booklet said thousands of high school seniors every year take examinations given by impartial testing committees or university officials with the hope of securing an award that will help them get a higher education. Competition is keen and the number of talented applicants is steadily growing.

Chosen so far by winners have been 206 colleges and universities, including the University of Minnesota, attended by 28 winners; Indiana and Lehigh, 12 each; Pennsylvania State University, 11; the University of Pennsylvania, 10; Brown, 8; Illinois, 7; Harvard and Michigan, 5 each; Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Wisconsin, 4 each; Notre Dame University and St. Louis University, 2 each.

For 1962, unions have donated $72,885 for 144 local scholarship awards and 26 district awards totaled $67,850.

The union's reasoning has been that even in a period when jobs have declined and staff wages have remained unchanged for six years, the scholarship program must be continued when funds are available.

Kefauver Wins Long Fight:

House-Senate Conferees Agree on Drug Safety Bill

A bill to protect Americans from dangerous or ineffective drugs has been cleared for final congressional passage as House-Senate conferees reached unanimous agreement on its provisions.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), who has led a two-year battle for prescription drug reforms, hailed the final version as a "workable, strong bill."

Only a few months earlier, Kefauver had seen the bill brought out by his Anti-Trust subcommittee stripped of virtually all its teeth by a Republican-conservative Democratic coalition in the full Senate Judiciary Committee.

But before the emasculated bill reached a Senate vote, the revelations of the nation's narrow escape from the baby-deforming thalidomide shocked the American people and put the potent drug manufacturers' lobby on the defensive.

After Pres. Kennedy sent a message to Congress on Aug. 3 urging that "essential" provisions killed by the Judiciary Committee be restored to the bill, the committee hurriedly reconsidered its earlier actions and adopted most of the proposals. Kefauver won some additional improvements on the Senate floor although he failed to restore patent restrictions aimed at reducing prices of prescription drugs.

A similar House bill, brought out by the Interstate Commerce Committee, was strengthened on the House floor by an amendment by Rev. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) that drug advertisements contain at least summary information on possibly-harmful side effects.

The committee version would have permitted manufacturers merely to state that such information was available on request.

The final version of the bill approved by the conferees also:

- Requires that drugs be proven effective, as well as safe, before they can be marketed.
- Authorizes the government to withdraw any drug from the market immediately if it poses an "imminent hazard" to health.
- Requires affirmative government approval before a new drug can be marketed, in contrast to the present procedure whereby new drugs are automatically cleared if the government does not act within a specified time.
- Authorized the government to prevent testing of drugs on humans until there has been adequate preclinical testing.
- Requires labels to show the generic name of the drug in type at least half as large as the manufacturer's trade or brand name.
- Strengthens factory inspection of drug manufacturing.

Postal Hike Exempts Non-Profit Periodicals

There will be no increase in the mailing costs of most newspapers published by unions and other non-profit organizations—thanks to an amendment by Colorado Sen. John A. Carroll (D) to the postage rate and government pay bill approved by the Senate.

While the bill the House passed last year did not raise postage rates for non-profit publications, the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee had added a section doubling the minimum charge for mailing single copies of non-profit publications; and slightly increasing the per pound rate.

The effect, the AFL-CIO told Congress on the basis of a survey by the Intl. Labor Press Association, would have been to force a number of papers to publish less frequently and some to cease publication entirely.

Church groups, fraternal, veteran and charitable organizations also reported they would face serious problems of continuing publications.

After a number of senators spoke in support of the Carroll amendment, which would leave the present minimum per piece rate at one-eighth of a cent, Committee Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.) agreed to accept it and strike the increase from the committee bill.

The only increase in second class mailing costs for non-profit organizations approved by House-Senate conferees was a small step-up in the present 1.5 cents-per-pound rate. This charge would rise by one-tenth of a cent a year until it reached 1.8 cents in 1965. Since most newspapers pay the higher minimum single-copy rate, this would affect only bulkier newspapers and magazines.

The Senate bill had also provided a small increase in the piece rate for bulk third-class mailing by non-profit groups, but the conferees eliminated this provision.

Unions and all other non-profit organizations will, of course, be affected by the general increase in postage for first-class letter mail—from 4 to 5 cents beginning Jan. 7, and from 7 to 8 cents for airmail. Post cards will go up from 3 to 4 cents.

Labor Nominee Gets Library Board Post

Cleveland, O. — Mrs. Florence Graham, business representative of Communications Workers Local 4307, has been named a member of the Cleveland Library Board. Long active in labor circles, Mrs. Graham was recommended for the post by the Cleveland AFL-CIO.

Doherty Is Nominated As Envoy to Jamaica

Pres. Kennedy has nominated AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty as United States ambassador to Jamaica.

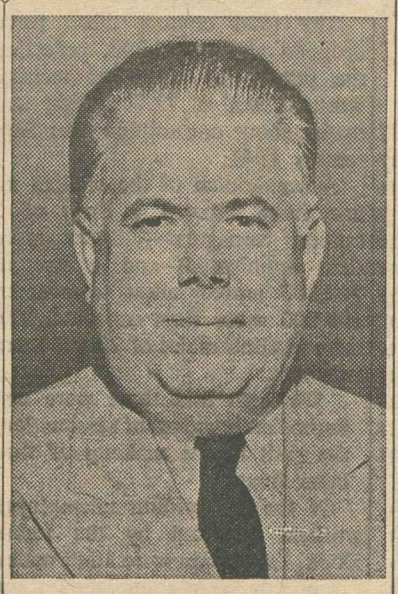
Doherty, who stepped down as president of the Letter Carriers at his union's convention last month, was one of two official U.S. delegates to the independence celebration of Jamaica last summer as the island ended 307 years as a British possession. Along with Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, he represented the United States in welcoming the Western Hemisphere's newest nation.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee scheduled an Oct. 3 hearing on the nomination, which was expected to be acted on before the adjournment of Congress.

Doherty, a Cincinnati letter carrier, was elected president of his union in 1941 and steered it through its greatest period of growth and legislative accomplishments. When he declined reelection this year, the convention named him president-emeritus of the 157,000-member union.

Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day, addressing the NALC convention, gave delegates a hint of the assignment the Administration had in mind for Doherty when he referred to letter carriers as "ambassadors of good will" to the public and added:

"It is fitting indeed that your retiring president may be making wider and more formal use of his qualifications as an ambassador."



WILLIAM C. DOHERTY
Named Ambassador to Jamaica

Buyer Aids On Display in Post Offices

A three-month program of testing public interest in government publications dealing with consumer problems has been undertaken by the Post Office Dept. in cooperation with the President's Council of Economic Advisers and consumer advisers from other government agencies.

The pilot project will determine reaction of the people to 72 booklets and pamphlets which have been placed on display, with facilities for easy ordering, in 100 post offices ranging in size and location from a substation in New York to Kermit, Tex.

Each post office in the test has a tabletop display explaining the program. Available are a supply of order blanks, envelopes pre-addressed to the Government Printing Office, and from postal window clerks, special documentary coupons which can be purchased to eliminate the use of checks or money orders in small denominations.

The publications include such topics as food and clothing buying, infant and child care, home construction and maintenance, health and safety, appliance purchasing, and recreation.

The publications are available at prices ranging from 5 cents to $2.75. Sales in cities in the test program where full publicity is applied will be compared with those in which there is no promotion outside of the local post office.

UNITED NATIONS DAY posters, similar to the one shown above, may be obtained in advance of the Oct. 24 observance from the U.S. Committee for the UN, 375 Park Avenue, New York 22. Single copies are free; five for 10 cents and 100 for $1.50.

Labor Backs UN Day, To Be Observed Oct. 24

The 17th anniversary of the date on which the United Nations came into legal existence will be observed on Oct. 24.

On that day in 1945 the required number of ratifications of the charter signed in San Francisco on the previous June 26 had been deposited with the State Dept., and the organization which has since done so much to preserve world peace emerged from the dream stage into reality.

The observance is under the general direction of the U. S. Committee for the United Nations. The AFL-CIO is a member organization of the committee, and Pres. Meany is on the board of directors. Chairman for the second year is Robert S. Benjamin, of United Artists Corp.

The committee has made available a large selection of aids to observance of the anniversary and to understanding of the UN itself. They range from posters and other decorations through a wide variety of leaflets and pamphlets, recordings and films, to impressive books dealing, in many instances, with the role of the UN in U. S. foreign policy.

One of the booklets, Facts for Fallacies, provides answers to current questions about the UN and serves as a program guide. The committee points out that surveys show four out of five Americans believe the UN "is serving a useful purpose" but do not always have the facts on hand to answer the fifth American—"the one who views the United Nations as a potential threat" to the U. S. The booklet provides such answers.

Defenses Suggested

"Look for those who enjoy using other peoples' meetings as platforms for pushing their own views," the booklet suggests. "Be on the alert to recognize people who deliberately distort UN actions.

"There are organizations which indoctrinate people through 'schools' and 'institutes' on ways of waging anti-UN campaigns. By having the facts on hand, point out the errors in statements made. Be ready to help the local chapters of the Parent - Teacher Association, women's clubs and others which are particularly open to this type of disruption."

Other helps the committee has ready for distribution include a leaders' guide to individual and community action, a UN study kit and David Coyle Cushman's The United Nations and How It Works, a practical insight into the UN's structure and organization.

A full list of free and inexpensive publications, as well as those for which charges are made, may be obtained from the U. S. Committee for the UN, 375 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Scholarship Split By Packing Union

Chicago—The Packinghouse Workers have divided their annual $1,000 Russell Bull scholarship between Joan Trumpower, Washington, D. C., a white student at the predominantly Negro Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss., and David W. Johnson, Muncie, Ind., a graduate student at Columbia University.

The scholarship honors the former director of the union's District 3. Miss Trumpower, formerly a student at Duke University, picketed segregated eating facilities in Richmond, Va., and was jailed as a freedom rider for three months in Mississippi.

Johnson, a graduate of Ball State College in Muncie, opposed a pattern of discrimination in off-campus housing there which forced Negro students to live considerable distances away and limited their full use of the school's facilities.

Congress in Drive to Pass 'Must' Bills

Narrow Senate Vote Salvages Aid Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

as the best that could be achieved this year, even though it bore a sketchy resemblance to the President's original proposals. It cleared the House by voice vote and passed the Senate, 56-22.

The Administration avoided a disastrous setback in the foreign aid program as the Senate beat back —sometimes by narrow margins— efforts to trim a $4.4 billion appropriation bill for the aid program. The closest vote came when an attempt by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-S. D.) to knock out $125 million in loans to underdeveloped countries was rejected 40-38. Final passage was by a 57-24 vote.

Before the Senate voted, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had written each senator that labor considered the foreign aid program "absolutely essential" to world freedom and the nation's security. Noting that 80 percent of the aid appropriations are spent in the United States, he warned that sharp cuts in the program would add to unemployment.

Although the Senate bill was some $300 million less than the amount previously authorized by Congress, it was nearly $800 million above the drastically-slashed appropriation voted by the House. Conferees were expected to split the difference.

In another major appropriations action, the Senate voted $500 million to get the emergency public works program under way.

$900 Million Authorized

While the amount fell short of the $900 million authorized for needed job-creating projects, the Appropriations Committee said the President could seek more funds if necessary when the new Congress convenes in January. The House had not yet acted on the appropriation as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) pushed a last-minute effort to revive the temporary unemployment compensation program. The 1961 law, providing extended benefits for persons who exhausted their regular state compensation and were still unemployed, expired last spring. A bill to continue the program has been locked in the House Ways & Means Committee. McCarthy said he would seek to attach the measure to a House-passed bill.

Among the bills listed by the House leadership for consideration before adjournment was a Senate-passed amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act aimed at restricting child labor by migrant farm workers. It would prohibit children under 12 from working in fields beyond daily commuting distance of their permanent homes.

Pay Bill Accepted

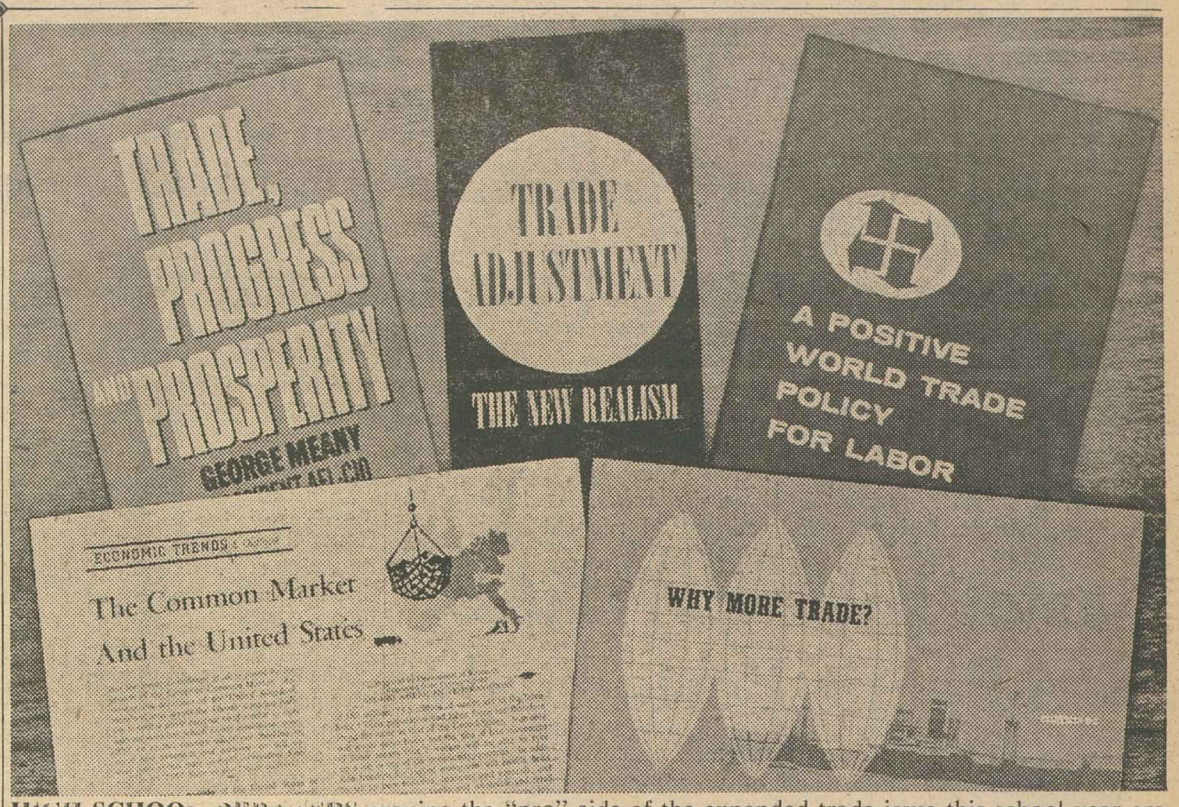
The government employe pay and pension raise which the Senate attached to a House-passed postage rate bill was initialed without change by House conferees.

It gives half a million postal workers an immediate 8.6 percent average increase, and another 2.6 percent effective Jan. 1, 1964. The raise for the 1 million classified, white collar workers varies considerably with grade level but averages 5.5 percent immediately and 4.1 percent in the second step. Wages for blue collar workers are set by wage boards on the basis of prevailing rates paid by private employers in their areas.

A point of order was raised on the House floor, however, to a portion of the conference report giving 600,000 persons on the civil service retirement rolls a 5 percent increase in pensions. The measure went back to conference in an attempt to work out a solution.

The Senate-passed equal pay for women bill follows the language of the House bill in providing equal pay "for equal work" on jobs requiring "equal skills."

While the House bill gives the secretary of labor clear authority to initiate enforcement of the law, the Senate version requires that a complaint must first be filed by or on behalf of a worker. The Senate bill also limits coverage to establishments with 25 or more employes, while the House language referred to an "employer" with 25 or more employes.



HIGH SCHOOL DEBATERS arguing the "pro" side of the expanded trade issue this school year are receiving a special assist in this AFL-CIO kit. Trade Adjustment: The New Realism is a 16-page pamphlet which discusses the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and its provision for adjustment aid for workers displaced by expanded trade; the other pamphlets discuss various aspects of the trade issue and labor's position.

Guidelines Set Forth For Emergency Works

Broad guidelines for the selection of projects under the new emergency public works program were set forth for some 850 representatives of states, communities and their redevelopment agencies at a two-day meeting with Commerce Dept. officials.

Sec. of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, opening the conference, expressed the hope that it would lead "to the speedy inauguration of projects that will help put our unemployed back to work and increase the opportunities for our underemployed."

He noted that the program was designed to meet a dual purpose: "To put people to work at useful jobs" in areas of high and persistent unemployment and "to spur economic expansion in these areas by helping carry forward worthwhile community projects."

The $900-million emergency program was enacted by Congress on the urging of Pres. Kennedy to help combat the continuing high rate of joblessness. It had the solid backing of the AFL-CIO.

The act authorizes the President to allocate funds to launch or speed up previously authorized federal public works projects or state or local projects for which federal aid had been approved.

The federal share of the cost may be at least 50 percent of the total and as much as 75 percent in states or communities unable financially to raise half the cost. The state or local share, however, must represent a net increase over planned spending for capital improvements.

Eligible Areas

Eligible for the federal aid will be areas already designated under the Area Redevelopment Act, plus others designated by the secretary of labor as having had substantial unemployment—6 percent or more —in at least nine of the preceding 12 months. ARA Administrator William L. Batt, Jr., recently reported that 1,069 areas in all states and several territories are qualified for aid under the act. No state may receive more than 10 percent of the total allocation.

The Senate recently trimmed appropriations for the program to $500 million on the basis of committee recommendations that this would be more than enough to cover projects ready to start between now and January, when it could take another look at the need for funds.

The ARA's role in the program is primarily one of coordination to spur the 13 federal agencies directly responsible for the type of projects eligible.

Batt told the state and community officials, who came from 44 states, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands, that the government would be looking for projects:

- That "use local unemployed workers to the greatest extent possible."
- That can be started before June 30 and can be at least half completed within a year after the first workers are hired.
- That meet an essential public need, such as sewer or water facilities, public recreational facilities, or soil, water and forest conservation and development.

Opportunity Award Goes To Randolph

New York — Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, an AFL-CIO vice president, and Thomas J. Watson, Jr., chairman of the board of directors of the Intl. Business Machines Corp., have been named receipients of the National Urban League's 1962 Equal Opportunity Day awards.

Henry Steeger, Urban League president, said both of the men chosen for the honor have made "outstanding contributions toward the Urban League goal of equal opportunity."

The awards will be presented at the annual dinner to be held on Nov. 19, the 99th anniversary of the Gettysburg Address in which Abraham Lincoln reaffirmed the American concept that "all men are created equal."

The annual dinner always attracts many representatives of labor groups as well as leaders of industry, government and civil and fraternal organizations.

Recipients of Equal Opportunity Day awards in past years include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the National Maritime Union and Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes.

Oklahoma Labor Backs Atkinson as 'Work' Foe

Oklahoma City—Labor's battle against a so-called "right-to-work" law in Oklahoma took a long step forward when the Democratic candidate for governor, W. P. Bill Atkinson, pledged full and vigorous opposition to the anti-union measure.

Atkinson told a state COPE convention here that he was opposed to "right-to-work," would veto it if the legislature enacted it, and if peitions for a referendum were validated, would place the question on the ballot in the 1964 general election, where its chances of defeat would be greatest.

Rules for Referendum

Oklahoma law provides that a question which goes to referendum at a general election must receive a majority of all the votes cast in that election. Those who do not vote on the question itself are therefore counted as against it.

Historically many citizens casting ballots for specific candidates prefer not to vote on proposed referendum issues — or are disinterested or feel ill-informed.

Atkinson's pledge was the first public statement on the issue by the nominee. It won him the unanimous endorsement of 350 COPE delegates here.

At the same meeting the Republican candidate, Henry Bellmon, said he was "personally" opposed to "right-to-work." But he acknowledged he had signed the referendum petition of its proponents, and if the petitions were validated, would call a special election to act on them.

The validity of the "right-to-work" petitions filed earlier this year has been challenged by the state AFL-CIO and a citizens' group, the Oklahoma Committee to Preserve Free Marketing and Bargaining. Many of the signatures, the challengers claim, are fraudulent, were signed by unregistered voters, are duplications or are otherwise improper.

A ruling will be made by the Oklahoma secretary of state after the AFL-CIO has completed the time-consuming job of checking each signature.

Jobless Rate 'Hangs High' At 5.8 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

workers on part-time for economic reasons, about 400,000 less than in August.

The total civilian labor force dropped about 500,000, reflecting the return to school of teenage workers, but at 72.7 million was up by about one million over September 1961.

A breakdown of the civilian labor force showed a drop of 2 million teenagers—300,000 more than anticipated—and a rise of 700,000 among adult women, or 100,000 more than expected. The drop in adult males of 200,000 was seasonal.

Wolfbein said there were no immediately apparent reasons for the shift in the makeup of the labor force.

Of the 3.5 million unemployed workers reported by the Labor Dept., 1.6 million were adult males, 1.2 million were adult females and 700,000 were teenagers.

Compared to a year ago the total number of unemployed in September 1962 was about 500,000 lower and the seasonally adjusted rate was down from 6.8 percent in 1961 to 5.8 in 1962.

'Americans at Work' Films Given College

Ann Arbor, Mich.—A series of 49 "Americans at Work" films, produced by the AFL-CIO and shown on television stations throughout the nation, has been donated to the University of Michigan's Audio-Visual Education Center here.

Don Stevens, education director of the State AFL-CIO, presented the motion picture series to the university, which will make the films available to Michigan schools and other groups studying occupational guidance.

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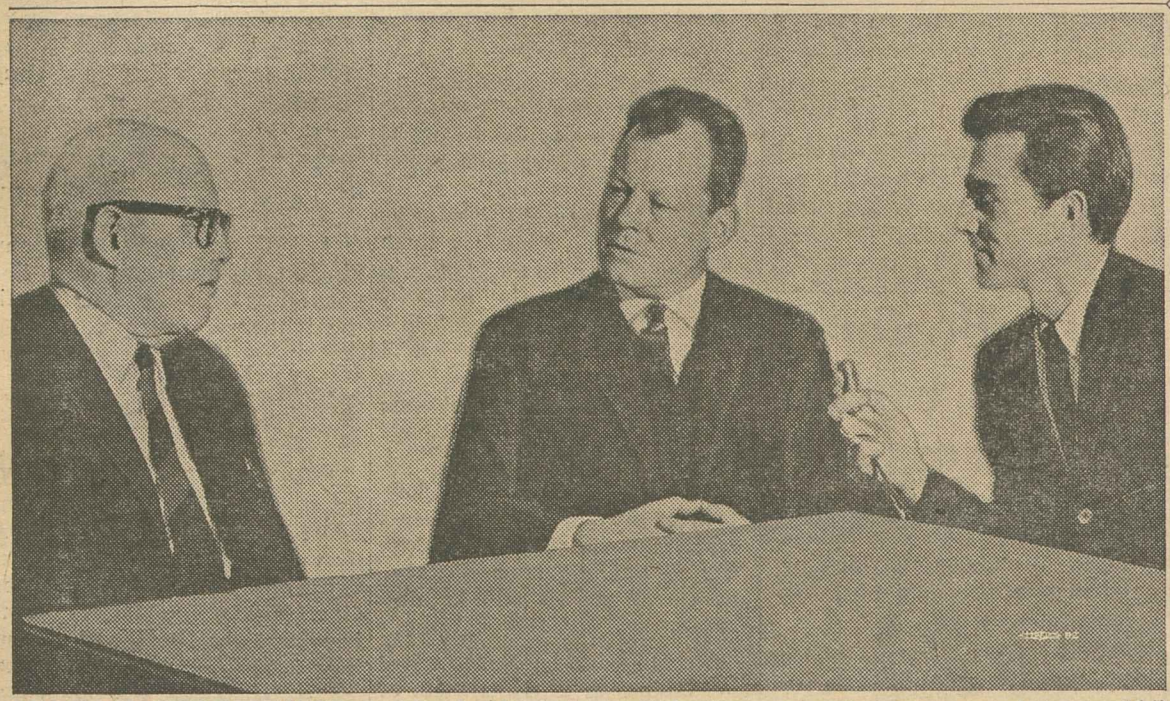
87th Congress Chalks Up 'Solid' Two-Year Record



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT position in Mississippi will be "to our credit in the rest of the world," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) predicted as he and Mayor Willy Brandt (center) of West Berlin were interviewed by Tony Sylvester on Station WTOP-TV in Washington. Brandt lauded Meany and the American labor movement for their help to Berlin workers.

Meany, Brandt Interviewed:

Federal Action in Mississippi Seen Enhancing U.S. Stature

The role the federal government has taken in the University of Mississippi desegregation crisis in the long run "will be to our credit in the rest of the world," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany predicted in a Washington television interview.

Meany and Mayor Willy Brandt of Free Berlin were questioned by Tony Sylvester on Station WTOP-TV in Washington.

The AFL-CIO president said he did not feel that the position of labor in the South was affected by the Mississippi situation.

"We have known all along that Mississippi was really a citadel of race discrimination," he said, "and I think that when the people in the rest of the world realize that here is the power of the federal government being used . . . to protect the rights not of some great corporation, not the rights of some great segment of our society, but to protect the right of one individual to go to school . . . being used on the side of the weak against the strong, I think that in the long run the position our government is taking will be to our credit in the rest of the world."

Brandt expressed regret that the United States should "have problems of this kind in addition to all the burdens they have from the outside."

"On the other hand," he continued, "I am deeply impressed that matters of principle, even if they only concern a few citizens, are handled in the way they are handled—in other words, that so much energy is concentrated upon these problems of human rights."

He expressed the belief that many Europeans "would be inclined to look upon it in the same way."

Aid to Berlin Praised

Meany and Brandt also discussed the situation in Berlin, the German mayor praising the American labor movement for the aid it has given workers in Germany, and lauding Meany because "he has done many good things for the people of Berlin."

The great difficulty, the two men said, is the human suffering and the problems of daily life growing out of the presence of the wall the Soviet built to separate Free Berlin from its captive sector.

Brandt said he and Meany had discussed "what could be done to mobilize world opinion for certain things which could counteract the most inhuman consequences of the Wall of Shame."

The mayor said he was

(Continued on Page 2)

Coalition Blocks Further Progress

By David L. Perlman

The 87th Congress neared its final rollcall with "a good solid record of accomplishment" from labor's viewpoint.

"It also left undone far too much essential business," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared, but "on balance" the achievements outweigh the failures.

Biemiller termed the two-year legislative record "particularly impressive in light of the paper-thin margin of support in Congress for key issues in the Kennedy Administration's program."

Detailed in Pamphlet

Reviewing the record in an AFL-CIO pamphlet entitled Labor Looks at the 87th Congress, Biemiller listed as "the most significant achievement" enactment of "the broad, new, job-creating trade expansion program." **(See story, Page 11.)**

Close behind it in importance was extension of minimum wage coverage to 3.6 million additional workers. It was the first time that Congress had added to Wage-Hour Act coverage instead of taking groups of workers from under the law's protection. The same bill raised the minimum wage in steps to $1.25 an hour. **(See story, Page 10.)**

There were major setbacks, too, as the conservative coalition exercised a veto power over some of Kennedy's top priority programs.

Some Programs Killed

Health care for the aged through social security and all new aid-to-education bills were blocked. An Administration bill to end discriminatory literacy tests was shelved after a Senate filibuster. Kennedy tried to set up a Cabinet Dept. of Urban Affairs through a reorgani-

(Continued on Page 11)

Vote Trend In Rockies Still Hazy

By Willard Shelton

The five-state empire of the upper Rocky Mountain states this year will elect three governors, five U.S. senators and 11 members of the U.S. House. In all cases the political contests are closely fought, the patterns of probable voting are not yet clear.

This vast but sparsely populated land, where only Colorado has shared anything approaching an industrial boom and a spotty one at that, was Nixon territory in 1960 and Eisenhower territory in 1956. The Republican presidential nominee in each year swept Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana with their total of 21 electoral college votes.

Yet the Mountain States are by no means part of the Republican Party "heartland." Two of the three governors seeking re-election are Democrats — and the third, Republican Gov. Robert E. Smylie of Idaho, has received the endorsement of the state labor

(Continued on Page 5)

Health Plan Ads Scored As Pre-Election 'Trick'

A national magazine advertising campaign now being conducted by Blue Cross-Blue Shield is "a blatant political trick to seek to confuse the public" before the congressional elections, according to Aime J. Forand, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

The advertisements state that local branches of the two organizations are "preparing to offer" expanded programs for older citizens. The council, which has 1.5 million members, immediately sought information in local communities.

"In 24 states our members were told that no such plans were available," Forand said.

"Where information was given about prospects for the future, it was reported that Blue Cross programs for older people will cost upward of $12 per month. In combination, Blue Cross-Blue Shield would cost an elderly couple about $360 a year.

"The truth is that Blue Cross-Blue Shield are nowhere near the achievement of an adequate national health care program for the aged at rates old folks can afford.

'Nothing to Offer'

"American Medical Association, Blue Cross-Blue Shield and private insurance companies have nothing to offer older people except health insurance which they cannot afford

(Continued on Page 3)

Rail Telegraphers Win Prior Notice on Layoffs

By Eugene A. Kelly

An arbitration panel named by Pres. Kennedy has settled a five-year-old dispute over railroad job layoffs by ruling that the Chicago & North Western Railway may make layoffs but must give the Railroad Telegraphers 90 days advance notice and time for discussion of the issue.

The ruling on one of four disputed points, plus other provisions in a strike-ending agreement reached Sept. 28 by the union and the C&NW, will give the 1,000 ORT members on the line a substantial measure of protection against unrestrained "job slaughter," according to Pres. G. E. Leighty of the union.

Expressing disappointment because the award "should have been more favorable to our members," Leighty said that the ruling on three of the four points in dispute nevertheless had "produced better provisions than Mr. Heineman was willing at any time to agree to." He was referring to Ben Heineman, C&NW board chairman.

The ruling was issued by Sylvester Garrett, Pittsburgh attorney-arbitrator, who said his views did not necessarily reflect the views of either Heineman or Leighty, the

(Continued on Page 3)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT-GOVERNMENT representatives from Sweden visit the AFL-CIO building and were given a tour by federation Sec.-Treas William F. Schnitzler, left. They are, from Schnitzler's left, Pres. Arne Geijer of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Ernst N. Michanek, Swedish under secretary of state for labor and social affairs, and Bertil Kugelberg, president of the Swedish Employers Federation. The visitors attended a recent meeting of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy as guests of the Dept. of Labor and its Bureau of Intl. Labor Affairs.

Meany Tells Legion:

Healthy Economy Essential to Survival

Las Vegas, Nev.—The economic health of the U.S. must be maintained as a "vital and important element in the arsenal of weapons that we must have if we are to survive" the Communist drive for world domination, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared here.

He told the national convention of the American Legion the security of the nation in the cold war is tied directly to the "state of our nation's economic health."

"The disagreeable fact," he said, "is that our economy is not in good shape and that the No. One problem we face in the domestic scene is the problem of long, continued high unemployment as well as our long-continued failure to use the productive capacity which we have available."

Meany told the Legionnaires "we have in this country the greatest productive machine in the world but it is only running in low gear. That's the real problem."

The nation, he stressed, must be militarily strong if it is effectively to meet the Communist threat.

"But we cannot be militarily strong," Meany emphasized, "if we are economically weak. That is what the Communists, from Lenin to Khrushchev, have banked upon —economic weakness in the United States."

The nation has the ability and the potential to build the economic strength "that will match our military strength and make us completely secure," he declared.

The U.S. can no longer afford any illusions as to the strength of the Soviet Union, nor can it afford the self-delusion that Soviet intentions and plans for world domination have changed.

"No matter what they may say through their diplomatic representatives or their propaganda media about devotion to peace and friendship with other nations, we must judge them by their deeds rather than by their words," he said.

The U.S. is the "No. One objective in the Soviet plans of world conquest," he said.

"As the most powerful single nation in the free world, we must be their No. One objective. Whether we will it or not, in the very nature of things as they are, our nation must lead the free world in this struggle."

American labor agrees with Pres. Kennedy that "we must face up to the serious situation that confronts our nation," he said.

"While it would be foolhardy indeed to underestimate the challenge and menace to our free way of life represented by Soviet military and technological progress," he added, "it would likewise be foolish to underestimate our own potential."

The U.S., said Meany, must eventually move ahead of the Soviet in space exploration, and must continue to play a leading role in the United Nations where the Communists are desperately trying to line up the uncommitted nations on their side in the world struggle.

Meredith Case Seen 'Test of Democracy'

The Meredith case symbolizes the world struggle for equality and fair play and "represents a test of the claims of democracy," Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. said in a statement supporting Pres. Kennedy's dispatch of troops to the University of Mississippi campus.

"Throughout the world, men and women of all races are looking upon what we do now in Mississippi," they said. "The are measuring our words about democracy against what we do to guarantee equal rights under law . . . Equally important, the Meredith case is a test of this nation's respect for justice."

Civil rights and equal opportunity can no longer be "denied with impunity," they said, adding that "institutions throughout the whole land must be made to adjust to this hard fact."

Earlier, Reuther as president of the Auto Workers had sent telegrams to 83 senators and Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson urging them to co-sponsor a "declaration of conscience and affirmation" of respect for law and order introduced by Senators Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and Kenneth Keating (R-N.Y.).

Pres. Arthur Rosenstock of the Newspaper Guild, noting accounts of abuse of reporters and photographers during the rioting and the slaying of Paul Guihard, French journalist, called on Mississippi law enforcement agencies to insure full protection for the press.

"The segregationists who beat up newsmen made it clear that their objective was to prevent reporting of the facts," he said. "State police who left their posts were guilty of aiding and abetting this aim as well as of failing to protect human life.

"It is Gov. Ross Barnett's responsibility to make sure that this shocking dereliction of duty is not repeated and that newsmen can fulfill their obligations in Mississippi with the same safety they are granted in every other state."

The New York Laundry Workers Joint Board of the Clothing Workers on the eve of the campus rioting passed a resolution expressing "shock" at Barnett's contempt of court and "contempt for the American Constitution, the law of the land and public opinion."

Meany Co-Chairman Of Labor Dept. Group

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been appointed co-chairman of a committee named by Pres. Kennedy to plan for the 50th anniversary of the Labor Dept. in 1963.

Serving with him will be Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and three of his predecessors, Frances Perkins, who served under the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, James Mitchell, appointed by former Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, Kennedy's first secretary.

Named as vice chairmen of the committee were Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Kohler Pact Approved by Auto Workers

Kohler, Wis.—The first contract between the Auto Workers and the Kohler Co. since 1953 has been ratified, 411-45, by members of UAW Local 833.

The 1953 contract, the first ever signed by the parties, expired and a strike started in April 1954. Kohler Co. negotiators returned to the bargaining table only after the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review a ruling holding the firm guilty of unfair practices and ordering reinstatement of most strikers with back pay.

The new contract calls for arbitration of grievances, seniority up to 2.5 years, seven paid holidays, improved vacation schedules, better transfer and leave-of-absence clauses, raises in night shift premiums, and numerous other changes including raises in insurance benefits, hospitalization and pensions.

Issues still awaiting decision by the National Labor Relations Board include reinstatement of 77 strike leaders and more than 1,200 other strikers. The bargaining units covers 2,568 workers.

West Berlin Morale Good, Brandt Says

(Continued from Page 1)

"afraid" that people who feel the Berlin situation is as critical, if not more critical, than it has ever been "may be right."

"I would not be surprised," he added, "that even before this year has ended we might get some additional excitement."

The morale of West Berliners, he insisted, has "nothing wrong" with it.

'Morale Is Good'

"There may always be periods when some people get a little impatient," he said, "and why shouldn't they? There is also the possibility that some people sometimes show some signs of confusion. I think, nevertheless, there is less confusion in West Berlin than in many other places.

"Now, the morale is good. I just visited some of our factories before I left. I talked to the workers there. I talked to those who work with us in our administration and other places. There is a feeling of basic confidence. No overoptimism —there can't be a feeling of overoptimism."

"But there is a feeling of basic confidence in the belief that with the support of our friends abroad, and based upon our own will to work and to survive, we will manage to go through those difficulties which may be ahead of us."

Brandt declined to give any figures on the number of East Germans who escape to the West because "almost every single case now is a drama" and the risk is greater than before the wall was built.

SAG Establishes Professional Award

Hollywood — A Screen Actors Guild Award "for outstanding achievement in fostering the finest ideals of the acting profession and advancing the principles of good citizenship" has been established by the board of directors of the Screen Actors Guild.

National Executive Sec. John L. Dales said the award will be presented at the annual general membership meeting, always held in November. The first award will be presented at this year's meeting, to be held Nov. 12.

State Labor Backs Jamestown Strike

New York—The State AFL-CIO has voted full backing for the Furniture Workers, on strike for more than a year at the Jamestown Sterling Co. plant, and has called on Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) to implement the findings of a panel he created to help settle the strike.

State federation Pres. Raymond Corbett and Sec.-Treas. Louis Hollander, acting on instruction of delegates to the recent fifth annual state convention, have sent letters to 2,500 affiliates reminding them of the convention action and urging them to assist the Jamestown strikers "morally, financially, and in every other way possible."

The union went on strike Oct. 3, 1961, after futile attempts to win an acceptable first contract. Rockefeller named a special panel whose recommendations for settlement were rejected by the company in February 1962.

Maritime Union Listed For Non-Compliance

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified all federation affiliates that the National Maritime Union has been found to be in non-compliance with the decisions of an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes procedures and is therefore subject to sanctions under the federation's constitution.

The finding was reached by a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council consisting of Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne and Meany. Meany said it followed refusal of the NMU "to withdraw from its efforts to supplant the Seafarers Intl. Union as the collective bargaining representative of unlicensed seamen aboard certain vessels of the Robin Line Division of Moore-McCormack lines."

Impartial Umpire David L. Cole had found the NMU's action to be a violation of the no-raiding provisions of Art. XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution. An appeal by the NMU from Cole's decision was denied by the Executive Council subcommittee. The SIU subsequently complained that the NMU had failed to comply with the ruling.

The NMU is the third union to be found in non-compliance since the adoption of the internal disputes plan as Art. XXI of the constitution at the December 1961 AFL-CIO convention. The only other union remaining in non-compliance is the Journeymen Stonecutters Association.

In his notification to affiliates, Meany said that the NMU, effective Oct. 5, 1962, would be subject to the following provisions of Sec. 15 of Art. XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution.

"1—The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this Article until such non-compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Section 16;

"2—The Federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this Article;

"3—The Federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the Constitution.

"4—No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this Article."

In C&NW Arbitration:

Rail Telegraphers Win Layoff Notice

(Continued from Page 1)

other two panel members. Heineman concurred on all four points, Leighty on one.

Established to settle a dispute over the meaning of an emergency board recommendation to the President, the panel ruled that the C&NW must give 90 days notice of its intention to abolish jobs (the railroad wanted from 10 to 30 days; the union asked for an arbitration provision). It ruled also that:

- In cases in which the union and management fail to reach agreement on permanent discontinuance of a job, the railroad may abolish the job but must provide the job displacement benefits set forth in the Sept. 28 agreement.

Where layoffs are subject to the approval of regulatory bodies, the union is free to oppose management proposals on their merits.

- Extra employes shall be guaranteed payment for 40 hours of work if they respond to a call for work, but management may determine the appropriate size of the extra work force. If any layoff of extra workers is decided on, the railroad must serve a 90-day notice on the union.
- Employes on layoff who have claims pending before the National Railroad Adjustment Board may pursue the claim or accept the compensation provided in the Sept. 28 agreement, but may not do both.

Arbitration of the four unsettled issues had been urged by Pres. Kennedy as a way of ending a 30-day strike that had tied up the C&NW. The union agreed after conditions for return to work had been negotiated.

Leighty said the award was disappointing in some aspects and was "another illustration of the unfortunate results when government officials intervene in disputes outside the normal channels" of the Railway Labor Act.

"Disputes in this industry should be decided in the final analysis by free collective bargaining as the act provides," he said.

Before the strike started, the railroad had refused, in several years of negotiation, to write any job security protection into its contract with the union.

The Sept. 28 agreement ending the strike provided that:

- Workers transferred because of job abolishment shall have a five-year guarantee that pay and working conditions are at least as good as before the transfer. If the new job is at lower pay, the railroad must pay a displacement allowance.
- Workers whose jobs have been permanently abolished shall receive a furlough allowance equal to 60 percent of recent average earnings for periods ranging up to 60 months, based on seniority.
- Instead of a monthly furlough allowance, workers may take a lump sum separation allowance to a top of 12 months' pay.
- All these provisions are retroactive to Jan. 22, 1958, "to the extent they can properly be applied."

SP Pattern Sought

Earlier this year the union negotiated a contract with the Southern Pacific containing broader protective measures, and tried unsuccessfully to get the C&NW to offer like proposals. This week the ORT opened negotiations with the New York Central Railroad on new contract terms for about 2,000 members.

In negotiations that began almost five years ago, the C&NW had held that a union proposal on layoff protection was not a proper subject for collective bargaining. It clung to that position until the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against it. Further negotiations led to a strike notice and the appointment by the President of an emergency board.

The emergency board in a June report concluded that the rule proposed by the ORT would "seriously impair efficiency and would represent an undesirable approach to job security." At the same time it "deplored the lack of sufficient provision for problems of worker adjustment" and refused to regard "economic efficiency and employe security as mutually exclusive choices."

The board proposed that a comprehensive program of employe protection be negotiated. When the parties could not reach agreement, a strike started but was ended by the Sept. 28 agreement, which sent the four unresolved issues to binding arbitration.

A FOOD DRIVE for striking members of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 6-717 at the Smead Mfg. Co., Hastings, Minn., was conducted by OCAW District 6. Pictured above are trucks and cars used by union members in canvassing the community on behalf of strikers and their families. One truck, left, shows members with a sign saying We Support the Smead Strike. The union has been on strike since Aug. 27 for a first contract.

General Board To Meet Nov. 14

The AFL-CIO General Board has been called to meet in Washington, D. C., Nov. 14 to consider organizing and other matters that may be referred to it by the Executive Council.

The General Board is composed of council members and the president or other principal officer of each of the AFL-CIO's national and international affiliates and its trade and industrial departments.

The federation constitution provides for an annual meeting of the board to consider policy questions submitted by the executive officers or by the Executive Council.

OCAW Strikers Defy All-Out Company Attack

Hastings, Minn.—A new Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' union of 450 members, on strike since Aug. 27 against the Smead Mfg. Co. here, is standing firm against everything that management and strikebreakers can contrive to discourage the pickets—a tight court restraining order, a "back-to-work" movement, even a shotgun blast.

"Our picketing still is peaceful," said OCAW Dir. A. Dave Herring of District 6, St. Paul. "The company took 50 strikebreakers through the lines in a big 'back-to-work' attempt and the pickets refused to be discouraged.

"They kept marching and singing 'We Shall Not Be Moved' and 'Solidarity Forever.'"

The union, on strike for a first contract, has asked all other unions using Smead products—file folders, envelopes, and plastic zippers — to write management urging it to negotiate a "fair and decent" contract.

A District Court judge issued an order limiting pickets to five at either side of the plant entrances and restraining anyone from walking across the entrances—the first time in Minnesota history that pickets have been barred from walking activity, according to OCAW Local 6-717.

After the OCAW won bargaining rights from an unaffiliated local union last May, management restricted bargaining sessions to one day a week, four hours a day and refused to grant any type of union security. The unaffiliated union, which Local 6-717 described as a "petticoat" union, had both the union shop and dues checkoff.

When a strike deadline neared, management posted notices that those not reporting for work would be fired. The strike began, and when the number of strikebreakers going through the picket line dropped from 50 a day to 7, the company halted production for five weeks.

Police arrested 11 pickets for alleged misdemeanors. One strikebreaker was charged with second degree assault after OCAW Rep. Larry Hunter tried to stop a car which had endangered women pickets and narrowly escaped being hit by a shotgun blast.

Two negotiating meetings have been held since the walkout started, and a third one was scheduled.

Businessmen, Beck on Trial In T-H Case

New York—Two businessmen are on trial with former Teamster Pres. Dave Beck in federal court here on charges of violating the Taft-Hartley Act by a $200,000 loan to Beck from business firms controlled by the executives.

The businessmen are Burge Seymour, president of Associated Transport, Inc., and Roy Fruehauf, retired president of Fruehauf Trailer Co. of Detroit.

The case arose from evidence revealed at hearings five years ago before the McClellan special Senate committee investigating union and management malpractices.

As presented by Assistant U.S. Atty. Thomas Edwards, the case charges that Beck sought a $200,000 personal loan from Fruehauf, and that Fruehauf Trailer raised part of the money itself and obtained the rest from the Brown Equipment Co., a subsidiary of Seymour's Associated Transport.

The government says that the action of Fruehauf and Seymour in lending Beck the money violated the T-H provision forbidding transfer of gifts or "things of value" from management representatives to union officials representing their employes. Beck is charged with accepting a "thing of value."

Separate counsel for Beck, Fruehauf and Seymour have argued that the T-H language was vague, that loans between companies and union officials were not specifically forbidden until the Landrum-Griffin Act was passed in 1959, and that the government is seeking to apply this statute retroactively.

The transaction took place in 1954, seven years after passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. The trial is being conducted before U.S. Dist. Judge Wilfred Feinberg.

Health Plan Ads Scored As Pre-Election 'Trick'

(Continued from Page 1)

or pauper's oath medicine on the welfare rolls.

"Yet they are jointly engaged in a multi-million dollar campaign to prevent the advent of health care for the aged through social security."

Forand as a Democratic congressman from Rhode Island introduced the first bill for medical care for the aged through social security. He said that while the Anderson-King bill, the successor measure which was sponsored by the Kennedy Administration and backed by the AFL-CIO, was being discussed in the House Ways & Means Committee, branches of the AMA spent "millions of dollars" in protest advertising.

"Now organized medicine has demonstrated its domination over Blue Cross-Blue Shield," he added, "by persuading them to embark on a pre-election advertising campaign which seeks to deceive the public.

"If this advertising had been undertaken weeks following the election it would still be too early for the proposed local plans—but post-election advertising would not have suited the political strategy of those who oppose Pres. Kennedy's program.

"Pres. Kennedy has promised to re-submit his program to Congress early next year. Its enactment will depend on the American people returning to Congress a majority of representatives who recognize that the desperately-needed health care needs of older people can best be met through social security financing."

Four-Week Vacations Urged for All Swedes

Oslo—All Swedish workers would get four weeks of paid vacation a year under a bill drafted for presentation to Parliament by a special committee named by the government with the labor movement and the employers represented.

If accepted, the proposed holiday schedule would become effective July 1, 1963. Three days would be added to the present three-weeks' vacation in 1964, and the rest of the fourth week the following year.

Ways of Meeting Trade Competition Proposed

Agreement on policies to ensure the competitive standing of American products in the world market was indicated in a formal report to Pres. Kennedy from the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

The advisory group, made up of seven representatives from labor and seven from industry with five public members serving with Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, expressed general agreement on these points:

- Improvement of our position in competing for foreign markets would serve to "accelerate economic growth and make possible improvement of our balance of payments."
- Wage rates and other costs "must be balanced by continuing technological improvement and increased productivity," but "we are proud" of the wage standards and standard of living.
- Both management and labor in formulating wage, price and profit policies "should bear in mind the need for overall price stability" but "no precise statistical standards" can or should be set generally as to the exact level that would adversely affect us.

The report, presented to Kennedy by Hodges as chairman and Wirtz as vice chairman, also called for stronger selling efforts by business abroad, improved government and private export financing, and improvement in service facilities.

The advisers recommended that in individual industries and companies labor-managment committees should be established to "explore ways of expanding exports."

Henry Ford II, an industry member, endorsed joint discussion of export problems as part of collective bargaining but dissented from a "general endorsement" of labor-management committees dealing with the subject. He said it raised "very serious questions concerning the responsibilities of management and the role of unions."

Failure to Attend Meeting Expensive

Cleveland, O.—Members of Retail Clerks Local 880 have voted a penalty of an extra month's dues for any member who fails to attend at least one meeting in each three-month period, Pres. Cecil B. Dunlap announced.

MORE LIBERALS IN CONGRESS will result in a realistic program to stem unemployment, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (second from right), told the convention of the Illinois AFL-CIO in Springfield. Another speaker was Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz (left), shown with Pres. R. G. Soderstrom and Sec.-Treas. Maurice F. McElligott of the state body. At far right is Stanley L. Johnson, executive vice president of the state body.

Meany Urges Illinois AFL-CIO To Add to Liberals in Congress

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois state armory belied the so-called "off-year" atmosphere when 2,000 delegates gave Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D-Ill.) a 15-minute demonstration as he was introduced to the 5th annual Illinois State AFL-CIO convention.

All the trappings of a presidential nominating convention built up the enthusiasm of Illinois labor behind Yates' drive to oust Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R) from the Senate seat he has held since 1950.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany kicked off the political talk with a call for more liberals in the House and Senate to enact a realistic program to stem unemployment.

In a reference to Dirksen's defense of the drug industry, Meany said that drug prices are becoming so high people can't even afford headaches. He attacked those who say labor should not be in politics.

"We should be in any activity which is legal for any American citizen," he said.

Meany's call for action toward a 35-hour week to provide more jobs was echoed by Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom of the Illinois AFL-CIO.

"A 40-hour workweek is no more sacred than the 60-hour or 44-hour week," Soderstrom said.

"Probably the most effective way to handle the problem in Illinois is to refuse to sign any labor contract unless it contains some provision for a shorter workweek."

Right Wing Assailed

Soderstrom charged right-wing movements are "fellow travelers of reaction" and declared that the purposes of the John Birchers and their allies are to destroy democratic institutions, social legislation and collective bargaining.

Yates, who has represented the 9th District in Chicago for 14 years, said the records were barren of any contribution by Dirksen to the legislative history of the past 12 years, except to obstruct the work of organized labor and others seeking solutions to major social problems.

Pointing to the COPE voting records, Yates ticked off bills opposed by Dirksen: increase in the minimum wage and extension of coverage; extension of unemployment compensation benefits; manpower development and retraining, and area redevelopment, which already has produced important job gains in Illinois in the face of Dirksen's opposition.

Yates charged Dirksen was primarily responsible for defeat of Pres. Kennedy's program to help finance hospital and nursing home care for the aged through social security.

"The junior senator form Illinois [Dirksen] evidently takes pride in acting as spokesman for vested interests," Yates charged.

Douglas Calls for Help

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) made this plea to the delegates:

"Send someone to the Senate who will vote with me once in a while.

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, in his first talk to a labor organization since his advancement to cabinet rank, said he could understand the feeling that led to the call for a shorter workweek but that the Administration was opposed to this program now.

"A more appropriate answer," he said, "to what is indeed a serious problem is to stimulate the economy so that there will be a job for everyone who wants one."

Wirtz said the 87th Congress has accomplished more for workers than any Congress since 1935.

Vigorous action to hold all House seats now occupied by liberals was urged by Stanley L. Johnson, executive vice president of the State AFL-CIO and COPE chairman. Illinois lost one district through reapportionment.

State Goals Listed

Legislative goals adopted by the convention for the General Assembly session opening in January include a ban on importation of strikebreakers, collective bargaining rights for all public employes, including teachers; making it a misdemeanor when employers fail to make contributions to negotiated health and welfare plans and a state minimum wage law providing standards at least equal to those in the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

Illinois is the only major northern industrial state without a minimum wage law.

Broadcast Employes Back Job Bias Fight

Chicago—Full support of the fair employment program recommended recently by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has been voted by the Broadcast Employes & Technicians, meeting here in convention.

Fifty-four delegates representing 6,100 NABET members also re-elected top union officers, raised the pay of officers and staff representatives, and defeated an increase in dues, now 1.3 percent of earnings.

The convention voted to support the AFL-CIO objective of a shorter work week and unanimously approved Federal Communications Commission Chairman Newton Minow's call for more UHF (ultra-high frequency) television stations.

A resolution endorsing the fair employment program of the President's committee declared:

"It is our purpose to further equal opportunity in all union services and benefits, in employment tenure, terms and conditions of employment, work assignment, promotion and transfers, and in all aspects of work training."

Some 20 changes, none of them major, were made in the union constitution. Other proposals were referred to the executive council for action.

The delegates re-elected Pres. George W. Smith for an unprecedented third term over four opponents and raised his pay from $15,000 to $16,500 a year. Sec.-Treas. Arthur Hjorth, previously serving by appointment since 1951, was elected to the post without opposition and with his salary increased from $12,285 to $13,500. Eugene Klumpp, Buffalo, defeated two other candidates for vice president.

A major convention speaker was FCC Member Robert E. Lee, who described plans for public hearings into TV programming. The commission is interested, Lee said, in possible deterioration of technical operations of radio and TV stations. Smith told the FCC member that NABET could supply evidence of such deterioration.

Lee said the future of television lies in utilization of UHF. He pointed out that the present VHF system provides only 12 channels, leaving no room for expansion. A survey indicated that the nation could support 1,200 TV stations but Lee said he favored an increase from the present 450 stations to 800.

To Aid AFL-CIO Affiliates:

35-Hour Week Drive Task Force Named

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has named a special seven-man task force to aid and advise all federation affiliates in the drive for a 35-hour workweek.

In a letter to all national and international unions, Meany wrote that the task force "is ready and anxious to assist you in any way possible in furthering this most urgent effort." He noted that the drive to establish a 35-hour week "will be a long and difficult struggle."

"But with a united effort, backed by all our resources and all the skill at our command," he added, "it can be won."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its August meeting in Chicago, adopted a policy to launch a drive for the shorter workweek and designated a special council committee headed by Meany and a task force of headquarters specialists to set up and guide the campaign. Named to the council committee were Vice Presidents George M. Harrison, O. A. Knight, Lee W. Minton and Jacob S. Potofsky.

Kirkland Selected

Meany designated Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to the president, to head the task force and named the following department directors to serve with him: Stanley H. Ruttenberg, research; Andrew J. Biemiller, legislation; Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel; Albert J. Zack, public relations; Saul Miller, publications; Lawrence Rogin, education.

Meany wrote the affiliates of the worsening unemployment problem since the council's action with a rise in the rate of the jobless to 5.8 percent.

"Even the most optimistic economic prophets no longer predict any substantial improvement," he noted.

"Moreover, the official figures, intolerable in themselves, gravely understate the true extent of unemployment. They do not include the partially unemployed—those who are involuntarily working less than a full week. Nor do they count the hundreds of thousands, young and old, who want and need jobs, but who periodically yield to discouragement and give up the search. And above all, no current statistics measure the future impact of automation, still in its infancy."

Therefore the AFL-CIO, he added, "must press" the drive for the 35-hour week "with all possible vigor." Requests for aid or advice should be addressed to Kirkland, who will coordinate the campaign and channel assignments to the appropriate departments "whose directors have been instructed to make all their facilities available for this purpose."

Kirkland, Meany said, "will report directly to me on the progress of our campaign."

Two-Front Drive

The Executive Council resolution called for a two-front drive for a shorter workweek to spread employment and pull the nation out of "economic stagnation."

The focus will be on a legislative effort to amend the Wage-Hour Act for a 35-hour week and provide double time for overtime, and on an intensified effort on the collective bargaining front to negotiate a reduction in hours without a cut in take-home pay.

Campaign in Wyoming Tied to 'Work' Issue

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Organized labor in Wyoming is carrying on a quiet, little-publicized war this fall against a quiet, little-publicized campaign to put a so-called "right-to-work" law on the books.

This guerilla war is half the political picture. The other half centers on the closely-matched race for U.S. Senate, in which incumbent Democrat J. J. Hickey, is seeking his first full term and is challenged by former Republican Gov. Milward Simpson. There are also races for governor and for Wyoming's one seat in the House.

The almost-underground nature of the "right-to-work" fight is something new. The "work" forces, perhaps because of drubbings in several other states, are not beating the drums loudly. Instead they are holding small workshops and discussion meetings with groups they think will be receptive.

Their objective is to secure election of sufficient anti-labor state legislators to (1) pass a law banning the union shop or (2) submit to the people two years hence a constitutional amendment to accomplish this end. The legislation would require a simple majority in both houses plus the governor's signature; the constitutional submission would require a two-thirds vote of each house.

Candidates for Governor Mum

Labor is countering, and the fight is concentrated in the House, where the prospects are considered fair. To block a "work" bill, all the Democrats likely to be elected plus half a dozen Republicans will be needed. The fight is genuinely bipartisan, which in this area fits the tradition in which pro- and anti-labor votes have broken across party lines.

A friendly governor could veto any "right-to-work" bill, but neither candidate for that office has indicated if he would do so.

Labor has endorsed Democratic Acting Governor Jack R. Gage, who stepped up nearly two years ago to succeed Hickey, who as governor appointed himself to the U.S. Senate upon the death of Republican Sen.-elect Keith Thompson. Gage is opposed by Clifford P. Hasen, Republican, a rancher.

Hickey, who in 1961-62 sessions of Congress has voted right eight times and wrong twice according to national COPE's tally, has a close race on his hands.

In his day, Simpson has been one of Wyoming's most popular office holders, but in his last term as governor (1954-58) made enemies for assorted reasons. Hickey defeated his bid for re-election as governor in 1958. Hickey's campaign has gotten off to a slow start this year, however, and much depends on his ability to campaign aggressively in the last weeks.

In the state's only race for Congress, a young Democratic Cheyenne attorney, Lou Mankus, is running against Republican Rep. William Henry Harrison, who has voted wrong 10 times and right once according to national COPE. Harrison's name is magic in Wyoming, where politics tend to follow a personality-line rather than party-line.

Everybody Running Scared:

Carroll Given Edge In Colorado Race

Denver—Everybody is "running scared" in Colorado this year, and labor forces are seeking to return to Washington a congressional delegation as good or better than the present contingent and to state office the labor-endorsed incumbent governor and legislative majority.

Democratic Sen. John A Carroll, with 40 right votes and no wrong votes on the COPE tally, is seeking his second term. He is opposed by an aggressive Republican campaigner, Rep. Peter H. Dominick, who in his one term has voted wrong 11 times and right zero times by the same reckoning.

Carroll has the advantage of six years of incumbency, an increased acceptance among the state's more conservative voters, and the unwritten but nevertheless apparent law that Colorado likes to send to Washington one senator from each party. Sen. Gordon R. Allott is not up for election this year. Labor supports Carroll with enthusiasm and genuine affection.

The visible straws-in-the-wind give Carroll a slight edge. But politics are ominously quiet in Colorado this year; anything could happen, both political parties admit.

McNichols Favored

In the race for governor, the predictions favor incumbent Democrat Stephen McNichols, but only because he is a tremendously competent politician and campaigner. He is carrying a great burden because, with the support of a Democratic majority in the legislature, he pushed through a sharp increase in state income taxes three years ago.

McNichols proved his courage and forthrightness by spending money to upgrade state school aid, colleges and institutions and raising the taxes to finance the improvements. More than 88 percent of the money available is spent in those fields. Impressive improvements are being made in all three.

Ironically, McNichols is attacked by Republicans because he has built up a cash surplus in the state treasury and placed capital construction on a pay-as-you-go basis. These same Republicans cry that the federal government should get out of the red and get on a cash basis.

His Republican opponent, John A. Love, is a handsome newcomer, Colorado Springs attorney. His campaign stickers feature the slogan "I'm for Love—Isn't Everyone?" and at rallies scantily clad lovelies from modeling schools parade around flaunting this slogan. The Republicans gave Love a landslide victory in the GOP primary over David A. Hamil, an experienced public servant.

Labor has been working fairly diligently in its COPE efforts. Registration is better than two years ago, and registration efforts were carried on until the last moment among union members in some areas.

Even Split in Hand

The state's four congressional districts are now split evenly between the two parties. The two Democrats, Representatives Byron G. Rogers of Denver and Wayne Aspinall of the western area, are considered certain of re-election.

Veteran Republican Rep. Donald G. Brotzman of the northeastern district is conceded to be ahead, although Democrat Conrad McBride, a university professor, rolled up a substantial vote in a three-way primary.

In the southeastern district, which should be liberal Democratic, Republican incumbent Rep. William B. Chenoweth is opposed by Albert J. Tomsic, speaker of the state House and a hard campaigner.

Chenoweth has a voting record of 35 wrong, 13 right, by COPE standards. Although Democrats are free of intraparty feuds in the district this year, Chenoweth looks formidable still. He has given skillful attention to the affairs of his district.

AS THE ELECTION CAMPAIGNS sweep into high gear, candidates go to union halls and plant gates to talk to the voters. At left, above, a member of Auto Workers Local 306, Wilbert ("Happy") Heliste, greets Democratic Gov. John B. Swainson, who is running for re-election against George Romney, Republican, in Michigan. At right, California's Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown discusses his race for re-election with workers at the hiring hall of Hod Carriers Local 300 in Los Angeles. Brown's opponent is former Vice Pres. Nixon, seeking a political comeback.

Pattern of Probable Voting Hazy In 5-State Rocky Mountain Area

(Continued from Page 1)

body's Committee on Political Education.

Five of the 10 incumbent senators are Republicans, five Democratic. Seven of the 11 incumbent members of the House are Democrats.

Pres. Kennedy in his race against former Vice Pres. Nixon sharply reduced the GOP pluralities that Gen. Eisenhower rolled up in 1956 against Adlai E. Stevenson. Ballot-scratching is commonplace in all the Mountain States regardless of presidential voting.

Democratic Sen. John A. Carroll of Colorado squeaked through to a narrow victory in 1956 despite a 130,000 plurality for Eisenhower in the state. In Montana in 1960, Democratic Sen. Lee Metcalf won by 4,000 votes while Nixon carried the state by 7,000 over Kennedy.

The overriding disputed issue in the entire region this year as candidates for the Senate and the House face the voters is support for or opposition to Pres. Kennedy's domestic program. This fits well into the Mountain States' political tradition; historically the Democrats who win elections are liberals and the Republicans elected tend to go along with the GOP's dominantly conservative element from the Middle West. The battlelines between the candidates of the respective parties in 1962 are clearly drawn.

There are local issues involved in each state, of course, and in many cases there are issues of personality and individual appeal. In some cases, as in Idaho's contest for governor, the local issues seem likely to prove decisive.

It is generally conceded here as elsewhere that the voters approve of the way Kennedy has handled his office; it is considered certain that if he were running against Nixon this year he would score far more heavily.

Yet few candidates of either party seem to be assured winners. One example is Democratic Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, who generally votes with his party's liberal wing. Another is Republican Rep. William Henry Harrison of Wyoming, who votes with his party's conservative wing.

'Work' Forces Active

Labor strength in the Mountain States varies widely, depending on the concentration of industry and mining. But in all the states labor has worked to spread the records of the candidates among citizens to increase the registration and turnout of voters.

In the past several years "right-to-work" forces have been exceedingly active in Colorado and Idaho, Montana and Utah, and they are expanding their penetration to Wyoming. Labor in self-defense has increased its own political activity, on the state legislative level as well as in congressional and statewide elections.

Attack Renewed

In 1958 the "work" propagandists managed to get referendum proposals for anti-union shop laws on the Colorado and Idaho ballots. The proposal was snowed under in Colorado and beaten in Idaho, but there is constant renewal of the agitation in state legislatures.

This is a land of cattle and lumber, of wheat-farming and beets, of a few expanding industries and a good deal of mining. Some farmers and ranchers are disaffected, as is not uncommon, and have a feeling of uncertainty as the Kennedy Administration pushes toward a new farm program that will cut the cost of price supports by pulling production closer into balance.

Denver, largest city in the entire region, is growing rapidly and its suburbs have pushed far out. Yet only a short distance away, in southeastern Colorado, there is substantial unemployment that is becoming chronic.

Most political observers in the region expect no landslide shift of political power in the direction of either party this year.

Early Utah Polls Hint Trend to Democrats

Salt Lake City—The Democratic candidate for the Senate in Utah, two-term House member David S. King, is seeking to knock out Sen. Wallace F. Bennett, Republican conservative who once served as president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Strongly backed by the State AFL-CIO, King overturned a normally heavy Republican majority in Salt Lake City to win his House seat in 1958 and re-election in 1960. He was a beneficiary of the 1958 tide toward the Democrats that brought the party a net House gain of 47 seats.

Running against Bennett, he is generally considered to be facing an uphill fight; the Democrats have won only one Senate race in Utah in the past 13 years, and that came when Bracken Lee, now Salt Lake City's mayor, split the party in 1958 by running as an independent against the incumbent Republican, Sen. Arthur V. Watkins, and Democrat Frank Moss. Moss was elected in the three-way race.

Lee, a highly controversial figure who has campaigned against foreign aid and federal income taxes, tried to make it to the Senate again this year. Charging that Bennett wasn't conservative enough, despite a record listing him on the Committee on Political Education scorecard as having voted only three times in 12 years for labor-backed bills, while voting against them 46 times, Lee fought a hard primary contest.

Democrats went into the Republican primary in large numbers, to vote both for and against Lee. When Bennett won, Lee, however, accepted the results without running again as an independent.

The issue in the King-Bennett race is a straightout contest on the Kennedy program, with King as an advocate. In his two House terms he has a voting record almost the opposite of Bennett's, and is credited by COPE with 19 votes for public-interest or labor bills, only 2 against.

Both King and his party have been encouraged by early polls showing that a Democratic year may be in the making. The state's 1st Congressional District was won two years ago by Democratic Rep. Morris B. Petersen; his plurality was razor-thin but the normal Republican majority is overwhelming.

King's personal advantage is that he is an attractive and effective campaigner while Bennett impresses most voters as aloof if not cold.

Gambling Issue Clouds Campaigns in Idaho

Boise, Ida.—Two liberal Democrats are running for the Senate in this state where the population is small, the victory margins often narrow, and the political situation unusually confused.

The confusion arises from the intrusion of a gambling issue by Vernon K. Smith, the Democratic candidate for governor against incumbent Republican Gov. Robert E. Smylie.

Smith, campaigning as an advocate of "county option" authority to legalize open commercial gambling, won the Democratic primary in a multiple-candidate race. He also stirred up a hornet's nest of controversy.

Former Pres. Harry S. Truman entered the state to campaign for the Kennedy program and bluntly denounced Smith's pro-gambling platform as a "terrible" thing for Idaho. Smith retaliated by charging that Truman had "deserted the Democratic Party," but the effect was to weaken his already shaky prospects of unseating Smylie.

The Idaho AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, disturbed over both the gambling issue and a strong suspicion that Smith was unreliable in the state's perennial "right-to-work" battle, endorsed Smylie for re-election as an able and trustworthy governor.

It also gave a strong endorsement to the two Democratic candidates for the U. S. Senate, Sen. Frank Church, who is seeking re-election to a second term, and Rep. Gracie Pfost, a five-term member of the House. Mrs. Pfost gave up what was for her a safely Democratic congressional district to run for the Senate vacancy created by the death last July of the late Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R).

The issue in the senatorial races is the Kennedy program.

Church in his first six years is rated by COPE as having voted on 28 rollcalls in favor of proposals labor considered in the public interest, only four times against. Mrs. Pfost's scorecard shows 43 votes that labor believes were public-interest votes, only 3 negative.

Church's opponent, Jack Hawley, is a lawyer and former state representative listed as a Republican conservative. The Republican nominee against Mrs. Pfost is former Gov. Len B. Jordan, who was appointed by Smylie to fill the Dworshak seat pending the election.

The decisive battleground is the 2nd (southern) Congressional District, which is traditionally Republican but which went Democratic in 1960 when it elected Rep. Ralph R. Harding, now seeking a second term.

Ohio Democrats Back 'Little Wagner Act'

Columbus, O.—Delegates to the Ohio state Democratic Party convention here have adopted a platform calling for a state minimum wage law and a "little Wagner Act" which would guarantee collective bargaining rights to workers not covered by the federal National Labor Relations Act.

Other labor-proposed platform planks adopted by the convention include improvements in unemployment benefits and workmen's compensation and strong, enforceable civil rights programs covering the fields of jobs, homes, financing, education and recreation.

Neither Logic nor Reason

THERE IS A PARALLEL of sorts between the die-hard racists of Mississippi and the die-hard reactionaries of the National Association of Manufacturers: The racists are willing to use violence and insurrection to stop the progress of civil rights; the reactionaries are willing to stir up industrial warfare to stop the progress of social justice.

There is neither logic nor reason to explain either group. When most of the nation has accepted—albeit in some areas reluctantly—the admission of Negroes to colleges and universities, Mississippi racists choose to defy the courts and the law. When most of the nation has accepted trade unions as an essential part of American life—albeit not in all areas—the reactionary leadership of the NAM chooses to launch a new campaign to weaken and destroy unions, a path almost certain to stir unrest and dissension.

The fate of the NAM campaign will be the fate of the racists. The NAM can no more sell the nation a program to destroy unionism than the racists in Mississippi could sell a plan to destroy the American judicial system.

In a very real sense the NAM campaign against trade unions smacks of the young thugs who threw rocks at U.S. marshals.

Danger Signal

THE FAILURE of the unemployment rate to drop in September indicates a potential worsening in the economic outlook for the rest of the year.

After a half-year of averaging out at 5.5 percent, the jobless rate moved to 5.8 percent in August and stayed there in September, a month when it normally is near the year's low point.

There were a few encouraging areas in the Labor Dept.'s latest report. For the first time in two years the number of workers unemployed 27 weeks or longer dropped below 500,000. The actual number of unemployed at 3.5 million, a drop of more than 400,000 from the preceding month, also was bright spot.

But the fact that on a seasonally adjusted basis nearly 6 out of every 100 persons seeking work in September could not find it, is a danger signal that cannot be ignored. If the current 5.8 percent unemployment rate continues into January 1963, the actual number of unemployed may reach 4:7 million.

The September report points up also the serious problem of securing and holding a job among teenagers. Of the 3.5 million counted as jobless in September, 700,000 were teenagers, a figure that many economists consider sharply understated. A large number of youngsters are not actively seeking jobs because they believe there are none to be had.

The same report points up also the large amount of unemployment among adult females, with 1.2 million of the 3.5 million jobless in this category. This also is considered an understated figure of actual joblessness as many women have given up hunting jobs that they want and need and are no longer counted in the labor force.

The fact that adult women and teenagers make up more than half the 3.5 million unemployed in September underscores the danger to the nation's economy. Most of these unemployed, as well as those who have given up hunting jobs, are supplementary wage earners who help bolster the demand for all types of products and services.

Their high rate of unemployment—6.1 percent for teenagers and 13.2 percent for adult women—could have an important impact on the economy's ability to achieve a rate of growth necessary to maintain full production and high employment.

AFL-CIO News

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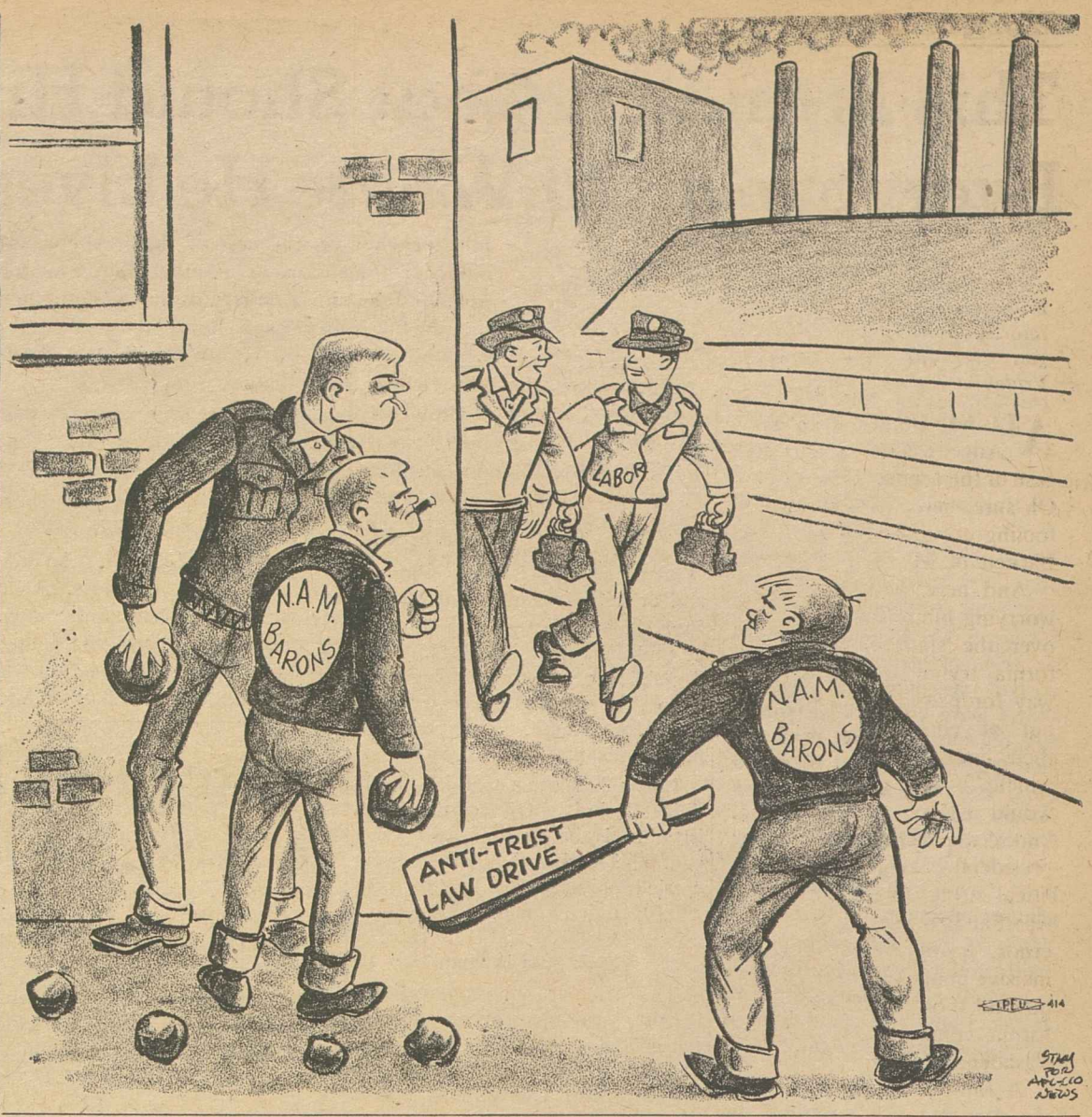


38 Ratifications Needed:

Poll Tax Amendment New Step In Quest of Universal Suffrage

HISTORY WAS MADE when the 87th Congress approved a constitutional amendment which would outlaw the payment of a poll tax or any other levy for the privilege of voting in federal elections.

Before the resolution becomes the 24th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution it must be ratified by a minimum of 38 state legislatures in the next seven years.

It is true that the poll tax is not the great "cause" issue it was a quarter of a century ago when bills to ban it were first introduced in Congress.

Today only five states—Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia, Arkansas and Texas—require such taxes for voting in federal elections. In the period just prior to World War II almost all southern states used the poll tax as a means to limit the Negro vote. Literary tests and similar "qualifications" are more commonly erected for this purpose now.

However, what cannot be overlooked is that every action taken to assure universal suffrage is an important step toward achieving the goals set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

This great document proclaimed that "all men are created equal" and that they are "endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights" under governments "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

At the time this was written and for many years thereafter there were rigid property qualifications for voting. Earlier there were even religious requirements.

In the early years of the republic, ownership of property was a prerequisite to voting in almost all the states. John Adams, for example, expressed the ruling class conviction of the time that government is, and ought to be, founded on property and that only those who have sufficient property to ensure their support of the established order can be allowed to vote with safety.

The second president frequently used the argument that the workingman was dependent on his employer and would vote as his employer willed. This, Adams felt, was a threat to the landed aristocracy.

However, early unionists who believed in the revolutionary cry of "No Taxation Without Representation" fought for the right to vote.

The first breakthrough came in Massachusetts in 1820 when a new law was adopted which permitted taxpayers to vote. However, to counter this, an effort, led by Daniel Webster, was made to require property ownership to vote for or be a member of the state senate.

In New York, too, as property qualifications were knocked down in electing members of the lower house of the legislature, conservatives insisted on the right to restrict membership in and voting for the upper house to property owners.

The debate in both New York and Massachusetts was closely patterned after the present-day fight for a "fair share" vote for urban workers.

CHIEF JUSTICE JAMES KENT of the New York Supreme Court expressed fear of universal suffrage in connection with New York City, saying:

"Now, sir, I wish those who have an interest in the soil to retain the exclusive possession of a branch of the legislature, as a stronghold . . . in which no laws could be passed without the free consent of the owners of the soil."

Gradually, with trade unions playing a leading role, property qualifications for voting were being wiped out. Other restrictions, such as residence, taxpaying, literacy, were established, but with each change the goal of universal suffrage was a little nearer.

After the Civil War the 14th Amendment legally enfranchised the Negro although many roadblocks were placed in the way of Negro voting, especially in southern states. The woman's suffrage movement, which started in the mid-1800s, reached fruition after World War I with the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution.

We still have a long way to go before we reach the goal of the Declaration of Independence, but each time we knock down a roadblock to voting we have made just that much more progress. Great strides have been made and are being made in wiping out property qualification. There are still many who insist that geography, for example, should determine at least one house of the state legislature. This is a holdover concept of the old property idea.

The 87th Congress refused to meet the literacy block to voting and many southern states use this and a wide variety of other means to discourage Negroes from voting. Also, while progress in federal elections is being made, many states still refuse to accept the concept of universal suffrage in state and local elections. The fight must continue, for the ballot is the weapon that controls our government. The idealism expressed in 1776 must become the reality of our time. **(PAI).**

Morgan Says:

This Is an Item That Should Hit Everyone Right Where He Lives

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

ALL KINDS OF THINGS are going on in Los Angeles County all the time. Like take the case of the aroused real estate man from Pasadena. Oh sure, here was Kennedy back in Washington, fooling around with Berlin and Cuba, with Gov. Barnett of Mississippi and men in outer space.

Morgan

And here was Nixon worrying himself sick all over the state of California trying to find a way for people to strike out at communism in their daily lives, a way which — hopefully — would at the same time knock the former vice president back into political orbit. Here even was Pat Brown, the governor, trying to cut an incisive image of forcefulness and concerned about how all those other items would affect what California voters would do at the polls. But this Pasadena guy had a real crisis on his hands.

A Jap—that was the way he put it—a Jap, he discovered, was about to move into his street.

He didn't waste any time. He faced right up to the problem, four-square and true-blue and in the democratic American way. He called an indignation meeting of his neighbors. "We simply can't stand still for this," he said. "It will ruin our property values. Besides, those Japs were killing American boys in World War II."

There wasn't exactly what you would call unanimity of opinion at the indignation meeting and at first there was some confusion over what was going to be on the agenda. One rumor got around that maybe the outraged realtor was proposing a levy of volunteer troops to dispatch to the aid of Barnett. Anyhow, when somebody called one neighbor, an ex-social worker, a Stevensonian and now a Kennedy Democrat, her son answered and said:

"Mother's gone off to some kind of White Citizens Council meeting."

Meanwhile, back at the rancorous rally in the neighborhood, the former social worker was coming through loud and clear.

"Look Stanley," she told the businessman (whose name is not really Stanley), "I don't happen to believe that the quality of my neighbors depends on the cast of their eyes or the color of their skin or whether they worship idols or Jehovah. I believe in the Second Commandment which says 'thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' and I for one am ready to welcome this Japanese couple."

"But that is not what Christ meant," protested another woman, adding shrilly, "and don't you try to brainwash us with the Bible."

Stanley himself had hit upon a plan of action, inspired by his patriotic apprehension over the awful threat to neighborhood property values.

THERE WAS, it developed, a Jew who had already bid on the property in question—a house being sold by a couple who were divorcing. Indeed the Jew, a doctor and an instructor of medicine at the Seventh Day Adventist College, had already put down a deposit in the belief that he had actually bought the house for approximately $34,000. Then somebody quoted $39,000—the owners' original price—to the Japanese physicist who accepted it. Stanley's idea was to raise the difference in the neighborhood so the Jew could get the place.

"I never thought I'd live to see the day," wryly observed another resident, himself a college professor, "when people would be encouraging a Jew to move into Pasadena."

But despite opposition which was not anti-Semitic but anti-foul play, Stanley and his cohorts determined to press ahead. One neighbor called on the Japanese wife and appealed to her to abandon the deal out of a sense of "fairness" to the residents who had so much invested in their homes. Another man telephoned her pleading with her to understand that the threatened shrinkage in the value of his home would jeopardize the security of his old age.

By this time the drift of developments had been encountered by a fellow from the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker outfit, who advised the Jewish doctor, who, needless to say, was aghast. He in turn made contact with the ex-social worker. They exchanged expressions of distress over the situation and he made it plain that, much as he had originally coveted the house, he could under no circumstances be the pawn in Stanley's plan.

As things stood at last count, the Japanese couple after meeting and delighting at least some of their potential neighbors were going ahead with their purchase of the house and the street was preparing to receive them.

It seems to me that this item ought to strike everybody right where he lives.

Labor News Conference:

Schnitzler Calls for Special Aids To Assist Women Who Work

IF WOMEN ARE to be enabled to make their full contribution to society, outdated prejudices will have to be swept away and special aids like child care centers and educational courses will have to previded, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has declared.

Schnitzler, a member of Pres. Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women, was interviewed about the commission's work on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program, broadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting System. Reporters Marjorie Hunter of the New York Times and Eve Edstrom of the Washington Post posed the questions.

Schnitzler pointed out that some 24 million women now hold jobs and an estimated 24 or 25 million are involved in a variety of "community activities."

"Now when we talk about a woman in employment," he said, "if she is a married woman and has a family, there is a reason for her working, more often than not. It is an economic reason and we have not done the job that we could do in developing proper child care centers."

He conceded that some women work to provide their families with luxuries, but added that preliminary data indicate that most women work to supplement their husband's earnings.

"Did we forget about the widows; did we forget those who are supporting mothers and fathers or some of their elder relatives?" he added.

SCHNITZLER POINTED out that prejudices against working women have been weakening both as they have proven themselves in all types of work at all levels and as they assert themselves and demand recognition and equal treatment.

"I think you have progressed to the point," he said, "where you can stand up and not ask for any special favors but say that you are entitled to these conditions because you earned them."

"We thank you," replied Miss Hunter.

Schnitzler noted that organized labor always has opposed the use of women as cheap labor, "has always stood for equal pay for equal work."

Schnitzler said he expected the commission's recommendations, due before next Oct. 1, will "shock" those "mired" in a "no change" attitude, and expressed confidence that the women of America would use "the necessary muscle" to pass corrective laws.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

DETROIT—IN THIS YEAR when elections of state governors have taken on unusual significance, the race in Michigan is second in attention-getting qualities only to that in California. It is George Romney, the motor car manufacturer, for the Republicans against Democratic incumbent Gov. John B. Swainson.

Romney represents what might be called the Michigan GOP's Sunday punch. He has been well publicized for years as the executive and salesman who sparked what is called the "compact" car revolution. He entered politics with a dash and verve, stating loudly that he didn't even know whether he was a Republican or a Democrat, but that he certainly thought the political situation in the state should be improved. He organized a "citizens" group to improve things, then he became active in state constitutional revision, and then he announced his desire to run for governor.

Swainson, who is seeking a second two-year term, entered the statehouse as the successor to G. Mennen Williams, now assistant secretary of state for public affairs, who served six straight terms as governor. The results of the campaign this year, if the Democratic administration survives, will be to establish Swainson as a political force in his own right.

* * *

THE POLITICAL FACTS in Michigan set it apart. The state is economically dominated by the automotive industry, which in turn means a great many workers in unions. And the Republican Party in the state has been dominated by its small-town and rural leaders, heavily entrenched in the state legislature, embittered by their loss of power 14 years ago to the Williams organization based in Wayne County (Detroit) and its surging industrial suburbs.

For nearly a decade and a half, the Republican state legislature has fought proposals by Williams and Swainson to modernize the state tax system, to improve revenues and social services, to repeal burdensome and expensive levies that are outmoded. The legislature blocked every effort.

Romney came along with a plan that looked remarkably like the Williams and Swainson plans. Once again the legislature turned down the Swainson proposals—this time by a single vote in the state senate. And once again the Democratic governor was accused of creating a fiscal "stalemate."

Romney is like all other Republican candidates of the past several elections in hammering away at the "stalemate" theme.

By a process of logic that is familiar only in political life, the cure for the "stalemate," he indicates, is not to change the legislature that failed, but to throw out the governor who made proposals the Republican candidate himself endorses.

* * *

THE GOP THOUGHT it had picked a winner when it nominated Romney, who was getting national publicity as a potential presidential candidate in 1964 before he had announced for governor.

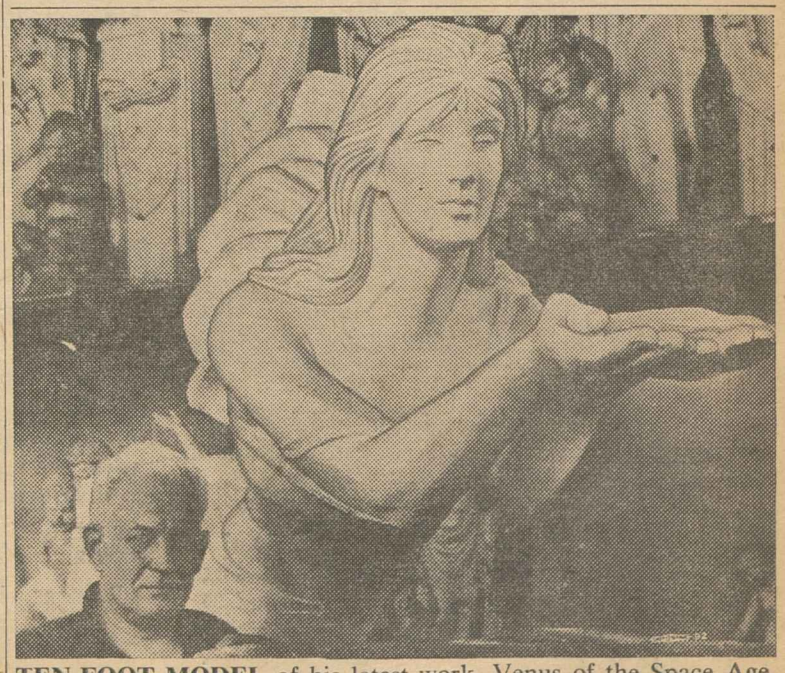
The Detroit News poll, which is a mail-ballot poll with a reputation for reflecting accurately the probable division of votes, gave the Swainson camp a lift when it showed Swainson and Romney running neck and neck early in October. The Democrats got a further lift when the governor began slugging at Romney in a two-fisted debate before Detroit's celebrated Economic Club.

The next night the two candidates met face to face again in the first of three scheduled half-hour television debates. The newspapers called it a standoff.

An example of the power of the automobile companies was revealed when Henry Ford II, just returned from Europe, acknowledged that Ford lobbyists had helped beat the governor's compromise tax plan in the legislature.

Swainson, intent on getting the program through the Senate, telephoned Ford last April and said the only obstacle to passage was Ford's intense opposition. He asked the motor company executive to "call off" the lobbyists. Ford refused.

In his later explanation he remarked: it would have been injurious "to one segment of the economy." Actually, it would have given Michigan business generally a net reduction in taxes of $71 million.



TEN-FOOT MODEL of his latest work, Venus of the Space Age, is displayed in New York by Lumen Martin Winter, noted artist whose mosaic mural in the lobby of AFL-CIO headquarters attracts a steady stream of visitors.

How to Buy:

Money-Saving Booklet Library Can Be Had at Little or No Cost

By Sidney Margolius

AS PART OF the Administration's consumer program, the home economists and other consumer specialists in the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture have assembled a very useful packet of 10 pamlets. This is being offered free to newlyweds as a "Packet for the Bride."

But all families will find these pamphlets helpful. You can get the free "Packet for the Bride" by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

While the department has not included some of its best pamphlets in this packet, most of those it has included can give you valuable help in keeping down food costs and in shopping for clothing.

Included is a list of all the available publications for homemakers put out by the department. Or you can get this list separately by writing to the department's Office of Information for a copy of Popular Publications for the Farmer, Suburbanite, Homemaker. You can get up to 10 additional pamphlets free. You can get many of these publications free from your congressman, or can order from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at moderate prices.

In addition to the pamphlets mentioned above, others that are very useful, with the prices listed if you order from the Superintendent of Documents, include Family Fare (nutrition guides, food plans, recipes) 35 cents; Fruit & Vegetable Buying Guide for Consumers, 20 cents; Washing Machines, Selection & Use, 15 cents; and Leather Shoes—Selection & Care, 10 cents.

Another recently-published pamphlet, Farmer's Handbook of Financial Calculations (facts on installment purchases, insurance, other information useful to non-farmers, too), also is available (free) from the USDA Publications Branch, Division of Information; in addition, Guiding Family Spending, Miscellaneous Publication No. 661, published by the USDA.

YOU ALSO CAN BUILD up your own reference library of money-saving information with pamphlets available at little cost from a number of other agencies and publishers. Consult your union or co-op educational department about available pamphlets, and also check the list below:

Consumer, Beware; a guide to installment buying, available from your union educational department, or a single copy free by mail from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

This pamphlet is more thorough and honest than any other material this department has found on the problem, whether published by the government, or any other agency, and should be the first consumer pamphlet in any moderate-income family's library.

Facts pamphlets, available from your local Better Business Bureau or by mail for 15 cents from the Association of Better Business Bureaus, 405 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y., including Facts You Should Know About Borrowing, Facts You Should Know About Auto Insurance, and others on cosmetics and toiletries, air conditioning, vitamins, and appliance servicing and repairs.

Co-Op Publications. List of pamphlets on various types of consumer cooperatives and locations of regional food, fuel, insurance, housing and other co-ops, is available from Cooperative League of U.S.A., 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Credit Union Publications. Pamphlets showing how to protect yourself from excessive finance charges, such as How To Answer An Auto Dealer, are available from your local credit union.

Small Homes Circulars, 15 cents each from Small Homes Council, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., including Financing the Home; Insulation; Heating the Home; Fuels & Burners; Plumbing, and others.

Building or Buying the High-Quality House at the Lowest Cost, by A. M. Watkins, is a practical book for homeseekers by an experienced housing engineer; available in a 95-cent paperback edition from local stores or from Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

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TIME OUT for a picture at the annual fall meeting of the New Jersey Labor Press Council brings two of the hosts and a guest speaker together in the Rutgers Labor Education Center, where the meeting was held. Above left to right are Council Sec.-Treas. George K. Erhart, Communications Workers; Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.); and George Meisler, of the Retail Clerks. Williams discussed problems of the migrant farm worker.

'Revolution' in Los Angeles:

Doctors Shift Views On Labor Movement

LOS ANGELES—A minor revolution in attitudes on a major subject seems to have occurred among leaders of organized medicine here.

There may be no basic change in their continued resistance to such proposals as health care for the aged through social security, but officials of the Los Angeles County Medical Association said their ideas about union representatives have undergone a radical upheaval.

It is still too soon to say there will be no shift back in the opposite direction, but union spokesmen here hope the surprising comments of the LACMA reflect a real understanding of union goals among physicians here and that this understanding may spread to other doctors around the nation.

A group of union leaders recently began a series of meetings with representatives of LACMA.

In the latest issue of the LACMA Bulletin, Dr. Richard A. Taw, secretary-treasurer, said in describing the sessions:

"Because of an ingrained and not unjustified belief that these people were 'the enemy', they (the union leaders) were approached with caution.

"The sincerity of the doctors was questioned, but their (labor's) willingness to cooperate and find solutions to mutual problems was evident.

"These men from labor are astute and extremely well informed, and the quality of the men at these meetings was most impressive.

"Labor is much better informed about medicine's failures than we are.

"We see and are in contact with the people that we help and whose lot we improve. They are in contact with those we miss and areas in which we fail."

Taw said it is not the purpose of the LACMA's Research and Planning Committee "to convince all segments of society that we have the answer to all of medicine's difficulties."

Instead, he said, the committee's object has been "primarily to explore the problems and share the experience of other groups interested in community health (and) any solution must be satisfactory to the entire community or it will not endure."

"We must learn first before we can diagnose and treat," he said.

Noting a union suggestion that a subcommittee "of top men in each area represented sit down and bargain" until an acceptable answer is found, the LACMA officer said "This is a very attractive and sensible suggestion."

The medical organization, one of the more conservative such groups in the nation, also met with representatives of management involved in union health and welfare programs.

Taw said that "several of the management representatives were extremely pessimistic, and a few were definitely antagonistic to the medical profession and did not hesitate to express their views."

After the session, however, the doctor said that management was "convinced of the sincerity of the doctors."

Intl. Vice Pres. E. R. White of the Machinists, who attended the session with the doctors, called the meetings "most helpful and constructive."

He emphasized that organized labor is still "very much in favor of such measures as the Anderson-King bill, and our concern basically is to bring all the miracles of modern medicine to all the citizens of this nation."

"We are hopeful," he said, "that further meetings with the doctors may bring us further toward this goal."

Other union officials at the meeting included Ira L. Osborn of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers, who filled in for W. J. Bassett, secretary of the Los Angeles County Labor Federation, and representatives of several affiliates, including building trades unions and the Auto Workers.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Trying to Be The Whole Child Can Take a Lot Out of a Kid

By Jane Goodsell

WELL, HERE WE ARE again, faced with the important task of planning the children's after-school activities. Should little Ermintrude take ballet lessons? Piano lessons? Interpretive dancing? Tap dancing? Horseback riding? Ice skating?

Should Junior sign up for the weight-lifting class? Should he take ballroom dancing? Judo? Golf? Chess? Skin-diving? Wood carving?

Time was when kids used to go home after school because there wasn't any place else for them to go. After grabbing something to eat from the icebox, they spent the rest of the afternoon doing whatever kids used to do. As long as they kept out of trouble and showed up in time for dinner, nobody paid much attention to them.

But today it is every parent's duty to develop The Whole Child; and there is a dazzling array of constructive activities, all designed to transform the younger generation into well-rounded, socially-integrated, physically-coordinated, culturally-oriented individuals.

The problem of which lessons to give which child is as puzzling as the riddle of the chicken and the egg. For those of you whose heads are a-whirl with confusion, here are some guideposts to clarify the situation:

Reasons why a girl should take piano lessons:

1. Because she has musical ability that should be developed.

2. Because she has no musical ability and ought to develop some.

3. Because there's a piano in the house, and it might as well be used by somebody.

4. Because there isn't a piano in the house, but a small spinet would look lovely in the bay window.

Reasons why a boy should take tennis lessons:

1. Because he's so poorly coordinated.

2. Because he's so well coordinated that he might turn out to be another Pancho Gonzales.

3. Because the kid next door is taking tennis lessons.

4. Because he was given a tennis racket for his birthday.

Reasons why a girl should take dancing lessons:

1. Because she's so graceful.

2. Because she's so awkward.

3. Because her mother took dancing lessons when she was a girl.

4. Because her mother was deprived of the opportunity to take dancing lessons when she was a girl.

Reasons why a child should take riding lessons:

1. Because she's so fond of horses.

2. Because she's scared of horses.

3. Because she has a free Thursday afternoon now that she's given up ballet.

4. Because she can wear her sister's outgrown jodhpurs.

Labor Score Card on 87th Congress

ISSUE AND AFL-CIO POSITION	CONGRESSIONAL ACTION
TRADE EXPANSION: With 4 million U.S. jobs dependent on exports and imports, the AFL-CIO was an early supporter of Pres. Kennedy's bold trade expansion program keyed to breaking down tariff barriers erected by European Common Market countries. The Administration program included realistic adjustment help to workers and industries hurt by increased imports. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the first public witness at House hearings, emphasized that labor's support would be withdrawn if Congress weakened provisions authorizing special unemployment and retraining benefits for workers.	**Congress gave** the President virtually everything he asked for, including power to negotiate lower duties covering broad categories of goods with the Common Market. Tariffs can be cut up to 50 percent on a reciprocal basis over a five-year period, and can be eliminated entirely for products where the U.S. and the Common Market nations account for 80 percent of world trade. The adjustment assistance, retained in the bill despite conservative opposition, authorizes a federal allowance equal to 65 percent of average wages, payable for up to 52 weeks of joblessness. Persons over 60 and workers being retrained would receive payments over a longer period.
MINIMUM WAGE: One of labor's top-priority goals as the 87th Congress convened was to raise the $1 minimum wage and extend coverage of the wage-hour law. This was needed, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said, "to bring a measure of economic justice to workers and to add to the purchasing power on which economic recovery depends."	**With strong support** from Kennedy, Congress last year raised the minimum wage in automatic steps to $1.25 an hour, and extended coverage to 3.6 million previously unprotected workers—the first expansion of jurisdiction in the law's history. Although the conservative coalition in the House drastically weakened the committee bill, the Senate repaired most of the damage.
AID TO DEPRESSED AREAS: While unemployment has been high nationwide, the heaviest suffering has been in areas where plants have been closed, mining discontinued and where joblessness has persisted despite business upturns. AFL-CIO had called for a "bold program" of help.	**Two months and 10 days** after Kennedy took office, he was able to sign an area development bill authorizing federal funds to help communities and to finance retraining for workers. Almost identical bills had been vetoed by former Pres. Eisenhower in 1958 and 1960.
MANPOWER RETRAINING: Automation's impact on unemployment, brought out by labor witnesses in congressional testimony, pointed up need for retraining of workers with obsolete or inadequate skills for jobs available.	**The Senate** in the first session passed a labor and Administration-supported bill introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) but the House Rules Committee blocked action until the 1962 session. The final bill authorized a three-year, $435 million program, with workers entitled to unemployment benefits for up to 52 weeks of training.
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Administration and AFL-CIO agreed on need for improved federal standards of unemployment compensation and supported McCarthy-King bill to set a floor under benefits of 50 percent of normal wages up to two-thirds of the average of statewide wages. There was also an immediate need for continuing benefits to persons who had exhausted their rights under inadequate state programs.	**One of the first** Administration bills approved by Congress was an emergency one-year federal program extending jobless benefits by up to 13 weeks. The program expired last spring, however, and the House Ways & Means Committee—with a crowded agenda—failed to take up the McCarthy-King bill. By a one-vote margin, the committee rejected a bill to extend the temporary program.
PUBLIC WORKS: Labor early gave strong support to the Clark-Blatnik program of stepped-up public works spending as a weapon against current unemployment and future recessions. Kennedy, who initially asked a massive stand-by program to be used if joblessness increased, agreed that an immediate emergency public works step-up was needed.	**Congress authorized** a $900 million immediate public works program to be channeled into both urban and rural areas of heavy unemployment. The money is to be used both for federal projects and for matching grants-in-aid to step up state and local public works. The AFL-CIO Executive Council estimated the bill could provide as many as 300,000 new jobs, directly and through stimulation to the economy.
HEALTH CARE FOR AGED: The AFL-CIO, which led the fight for the original Forand bill, actively pressed for the Administration-backed Anderson-King bill to provide hospital and nursing care protection for those over 65 through the social security system.	**The House Ways & Means Committee** held hearings, but supporters were unable to get the committee majority needed to bring the bill out. In the Senate, southern Democrats joined with Republicans to kill the measure, 52-48, even though it had been modified in an effort to pick up more GOP votes.
LABOR LEGISLATION: The AFL-CIO had called for hearings on modification of the Landrum-Griffin and Taft-Hartley Acts, closing of loopholes in the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act, inclusion of the cost of fringe benefits in computing prevailing wages under the Davis-Bacon Act, and a requirement that contractors on federally-assisted projects pay overtime rates after 40 hours a week. At the same time, anti-labor groups pressed for legislation to put unions under anti-trust restrictions, outlaw strikes in defense-related industries and transportation. The AFL-CIO also supported an Administration reorganization plan to speed NLRB decisions.	**Congress put teeth** into the Welfare-Pension Plan Disclosure Act by giving investigative and enforcement powers to the secretary of labor and providing criminal penalties for kickbacks and embezzlement. Congress also approved an 8-hour day, 40-hour week law for federally-aided construction. Davis-Bacon improvements were blocked in the House Rules Committee and the House turned down the NLRB reorganization plan. There was no progress made towards either tougher anti-labor legislation or liberalizing existing laws.
HOUSING & URBAN AFFAIRS: Administration proposals for multi-billion housing and urban renewal programs had strong AFL-CIO backing. Labor also supported a reorganization plan establishing a Dept. of Urban Affairs and a mass transit program to aid traffic-clogged cities.	**Congress enacted** the most comprehensive housing program in more than a decade in a major Administration victory. The Urban Affairs Dept. was killed in the House by a large margin, with virtually all southern Democrats voting with Republicans after Kennedy had revealed that Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, would head the new department. The mass transit bill was blocked in both houses.
WORLD AFFAIRS: Labor supported foreign aid programs as "essential to world freedom and the nation's security" and strongly backed legislation to enable U.S. to purchase United Nations bonds. Peace Corps was actively supported.	**Authorization for the President** to purchase UN bonds was approved after a hard fight. Foreign aid programs were continued, but Congress sharply cut back the appropriations requested. Peace Corps won congressional approval.
AID TO EDUCATION: Labor and the Administration joined in support of major program of federal aid to schools, including colleges and medical schools, coupled with scholarship programs.	**All major aid** to education bills were either defeated or bottled up in committee, except for continuation of existing program of aid to federally-impacted school districts and extension of National Defense Education Act.
CIVIL RIGHTS: AFL-CIO backed Administration bill to end discriminatory literacy tests, asked ending of poll tax, and testified for broad fair employment legislation.	**Congress passed** constitutional amendment barring poll tax in federal elections, subject to ratification. Literacy bill sidetracked after Senate filibuster. FEPC bill not acted on.
TAX REFORM: The President submitted a broad tax revision program including proposals which labor supported for a withholding tax on dividend and interest income, closing loopholes on taxation of income earned abroad, tightening tax-exempt expense accounts. AFL-CIO opposed Kennedy plan for investment tax credit for business. Labor strongly urged immediate tax cut, largely in lower income brackets, to spur economy and purchasing power.	**Tax bill enacted** by Congress included investment windfall for business but few of the loophole-closing reforms urged by the Administration. The AFL-CIO termed the final measure a "fraud" and said "true tax reform is still a crying need." Kennedy said he will seek broad tax cut next year.
CONSUMER PROTECTION: Labor-backed bills included Douglas truth-in-lending measure and Kefauver bill to tighten drug safeguards and limit patent monopoly. Labor opposed so-called "fair trade" legislation.	**Modified Kefauver bill passed,** strengthening protections against unsafe drugs and misleading advertising. Truth-in-lending bill failed to get out of committee. Fair trade bill blocked.
SOCIAL LEGISLATION: AFL-CIO and Administration supported legislation to improve social security benefits, provide youth employment opportunities, improve public welfare programs and aid migrant workers.	**Minimum Social Security** benefits were raised and optional retirement at 62 allowed for men as well as women. Welfare reform bill enacted. Only one of five Senate-passed bills to aid migrant workers became law. Youth employment bill blocked.
NATURAL RESOURCES: Labor supported comprehensive federal program of land, water, power development and effective water pollution control.	**Among significant victories** were stepped-up pollution control, congressional approval of long-pending Fryingpan-Arkansas project in Colorado, and authorization for utilities to construct electric generating plant utilizing waste steam from Hanford, Wash., Atomic Energy Commission plant.
FEDERAL EMPLOYES: Kennedy proposed three-step "catch up" raise for federal employes. AFL-CIO hailed proposal but asked more for lower grades and earlier effective dates.	**Congress enacted** with labor and Administration endorsement a two-step raise averaging about 10 percent for the 1.5 million annually-paid workers. Cost-of-living hike in pensions was authorized, starting in January.

Virginia Law Unconstitutional:

High Court Upsets Curbs on Pickets

The U.S. Supreme Court has struck down as unconstitutional a Virginia law barring union members from picketing unless they are employes of the firm involved.

In three other cases involving labor, the court also:

- Agreed to hear arguments on whether management can grant "superseniority" to strikebreakers.
- Upheld the right of the secretary of labor to delegate the power of subpoena to a subordinate under the Landrum-Griffin Act.
- Refused to review a lower court ruling that the Glidden Co. should have offered jobs and seniority to workers when it moved its Durkee Famous Foods plant from Elmhurst, N. Y., to Bethlehem, Pa., in 1957.

In the Virginia case the high court reversed a lower court opinion that the "right to work" state could bar "outsiders" from picketing.

Virginia courts had convicted four representatives of the Ladies' Garment Workers of violating a state law by taking part in picketing activities during a 1960 strike at the Radford, Va., plant of the Kenrose Mfg. Co. They were not company employes, but were aiding employes on strike.

The ILGWU argued that the state law interfered with the rights of free speech and assembly and made state law superior to federal law in a field long preempted by federal statutes. The Supreme Court decision upheld the union.

'Superseniority' at Stake

The "superseniority" issue involves a 1959 strike of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against the Erie, Pa., Resistor Corp., which offered to give strikebreaking workers and new employes who crossed the picket line a guarantee of 20 years seniority over the strikers.

The National Labor Relations Board, asserting that the preferential seniority offer is an unfair labor practice, is appealing a June 26 decision of the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Not involved is a 6th Circuit Court decision upholding a board ruling in a similar case—the Rubber Workers and Swarco, Inc., plants at Bucyrus and Carey, O.

The Glidden case came before the high court on a company request for a rehearing of a 1961 decision by the U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals. The latter decision supported the claim of members of the unaffiliated Teamsters that Glidden workers were entitled to jobs with full seniority when the Elmhurst plant was closed and operations moved to Bethlehem.

The fourth case involved a subpoena issued in 1961 by a subordinate of Arthur J. Goldberg, then secretary of labor. The subpoena ordered Thomas Battles, a labor relations consultant, to appear before a Dept. of Justice attorney in an investigation of Philadelphia Teamsters.

Battles refused to testify, challenging the validity of the subpoena and the legality of the investigation. A Circuit Court ruled against Battles and the Supreme Court has declined to review that ruling.

The Supreme Court decisions were among a number issued on the first working day of the court's new term. Goldberg, newly appointed by Pres. Kennedy, was in court when the decisions were read but did not participate in any of them.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF AFL-CIO NEWS published weekly at Washington, D. C., for September 1962.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Editor, Saul Miller, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Managing Editor, Willard Shelton, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Business Manager, none.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) George Meany, President, 815 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; William F. Schnitzler, Secy.-Treas., 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. (principal officers).

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) NONE.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: 76,158.

Saul Miller,
Director of Publications.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1962.

(Seal) Harold H. Jack,
Notary Public.

My commission expires January 14, 1965.

4 Million Get Pension Aid in First Session

More than 4 million persons directly benefited from the improved social security benefits adopted during the first session of Congress. These included:

- Retired workers drawing the minimum benefits, whose payments were raised from $33 to $40 a month.
- Men who wished to begin drawing reduced benefits at 62 instead of waiting until 65. (More than 100,000 filed applications the month after the law was passed.)
- Widows whose benefits were raised from 75 percent of their husband's benefits to 82.5 percent. The same increase was provided for surviving parents.
- Retirees with part-time jobs, who were able to earn more money without a reduction in benefits.
- Persons not previously entitled to benefits who became eligible under liberalized rules.

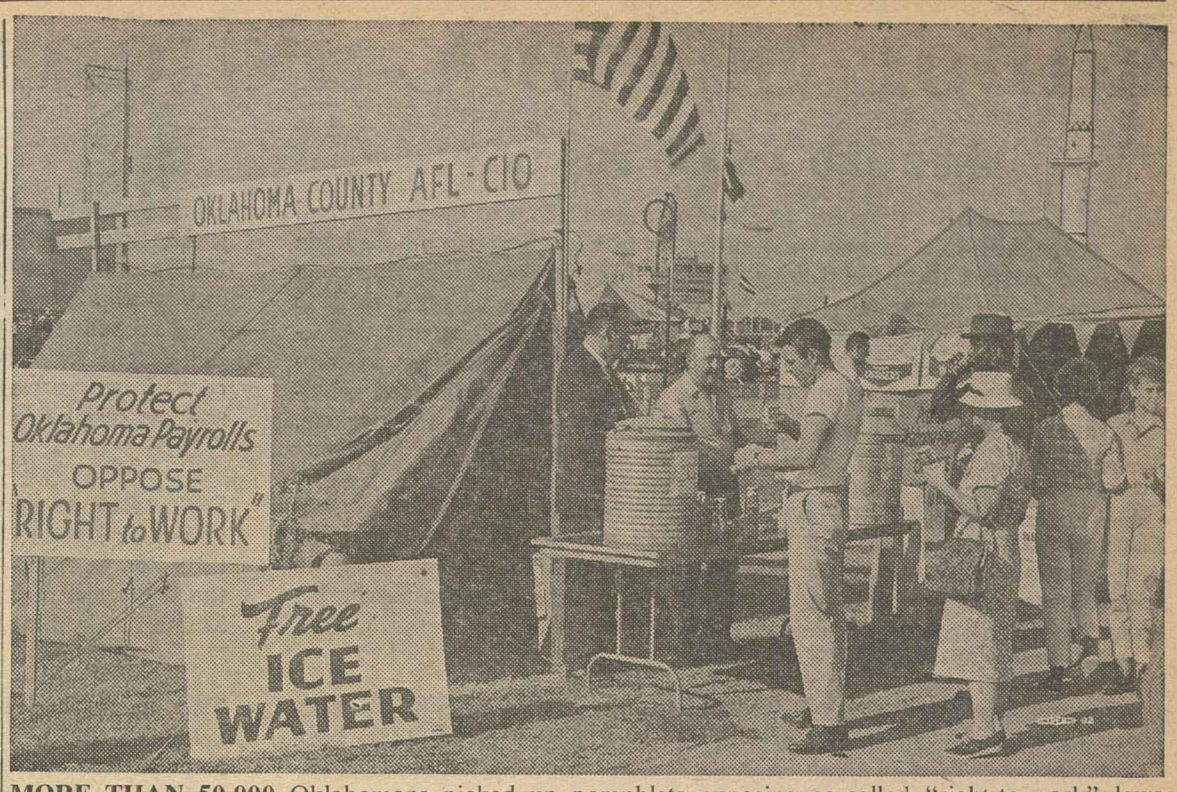
To pay for the improvements, payroll taxes paid by employers and employes were raised one-eighth of 1 percent.

Painters in Drive On Prison Wares

The Painters have opened a new campaign against the use of prison-made goods by private contractors in place of products they would otherwise buy in the open market.

The National Sign, Pictorial & Display Conference, an affiliated organization of the Painters, has adopted a resolution protesting in particular the growing use of prison-made signs not only by government units, but also by federal contractors.

Bryce P. Holcombe, Washington representative of the conference and general organizer of the Painters, stressed that the union is not opposed to rehabilitation programs in prisons that involve the teaching of craft or industrial skills.



MORE THAN 50,000 Oklahomans picked up pamphlets exposing so-called "right-to-work" laws from AFL-CIO booth at Oklahoma State Fair. Attracting them to the booth was the County AFL-CIO's offer of free ice water to thirsty fair visitors.

Joblessness, Economic Stagnation Under Steady Administration Attack

The nation was in the grip of its most serious recession since the 1930s when a new President and a new Congress took office in January 1961.

There were 5.4 million persons jobless and 1.7 million more working only part time—"involuntarily", as the Labor Dept. phrased it. Seventy-six large cities and 152 smaller areas were listed as having "substantial labor surpluses", meaning there were many more people looking for jobs than there were jobs available.

Congress didn't give the President all that he asked for "to get the economy moving again." But the first session of Congress did apply first-aid to the suffering depressed areas and did extend federally-financed jobless benefits to hundreds of thousands of workers who had exhausted their state unemployment compensation and were still without work.

In the second session, with unemployment still high despite a business upturn, Congress enacted the Administration's manpower retraining program and voted an emergency public works speed-up designed to provide jobs and buying power to stimulate the sluggish economy.

The depressed areas bill which Kennedy signed two months and 10 days after he took office was almost identical to measures which then-Pres. Eisenhower had vetoed in 1958 and 1960. It provided federal loans to build industrial plants in communities with persistent high unemployment, money to construct public facilities to provide employment and improve the chances of attracting industry, and funds to retrain workers in skills needed by employers in the area.

Major Improvement

The temporary unemployment compensation program enacted by the 87th Congress was a major improvement over the Eisenhower Administration's 1958 program.

Under the earlier program the government merely advanced money to states which were willing to extend the duration of jobless benefits, and only 15 states accepted the loans.

By contrast, the 1961 TUC bill raised the payroll tax paid by employers throughout the nation to finance the extension of benefits—and all states participated. On a key vote, the Senate rejected, 44-42, a Byrd amendment which would have prohibited using taxes paid by an employer in one state to finance extended benefits in another state. If adopted, this would have destroyed the concept of the unemployment crisis as a national problem requiring a national solution.

The one-year bill authorized a 50 percent extension in duration of benefits, up to a maximum of 13 weeks.

A major achievement of the 87th Congress was manpower development and training legislation aimed at helping workers with obsolete or inadequate skills equip themselves for jobs which are or will be available.

The first session saw a strong bill passed by the Senate. Early in the second session, a weaker bill was approved by the House. The conference compromise provided a three-year, $435 million program to retrain unemployed workers and provide on-the-job training for younger workers.

A delay in voting funds held up the timetable for retraining, but the first programs are now in operation.

The AFL-CIO was among the first groups to call for an accelerated public works program as a weapon against high unemployment. After first asking only a stand-by program to be used if economic indicators point to a new recession, Kennedy added his endorsement for an immediate spending program along lines of the Clark-Blatnik bill.

The Senate first voted $750 million in immediate spending and an equal amount in stand-by authority; then accepted the House-passed bill providing $900 million authorization for immediate programs, without stand-by provisions. The closest test came in the House, where the bill survived by a 221-192 vote.

While reacting to the immediate emergency situations, the 87th Congress put off action on the Administration's labor-backed plan for permanent improvements in unemployment compensation standards.

Minimum Wage Gains Climax Kennedy Drive

Pres. Kennedy won from the 87th Congress what he had been unable to get through the 86th Congress as a senator from Massachusetts—a meaningful improvement in the federal minimum wage and the first extension of coverage in the Wage-Hour Act's 25-year history.

In one of his first messages to Congress, Kennedy asked passage of a wage-hour bill similar to the labor-backed measure he had cosponsored with Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) in the previous session. It would have extended coverage to 4.3 million more workers and raised the wage floor in steps to $1.25.

The conservative coalition in the House dealt the program an initial defeat, adopting an emasculated substitute. But the Senate approved a McNamara bill embodying the Kennedy program and the final version was close to the Administration draft. It extended coverage to 3.6 million workers and provided a step-up to the $1.25 minimum. On final passage in the House, 197 Democrats and 33 Republicans supported it, with 138 Republicans and 58 Democrats opposed.

During the second session, Congress approved an AFL-CIO-endorsed bill to give the secretary of labor powers of investigation and enforcement under the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act and setting up criminal penalties for kickbacks and embezzlement of welfare-pension funds. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce opposed the bill.

Congress also acted to correct a loophole in the 8-hour day laws governing contractors in federally-financed or assisted projects. While laws dating back to 1892 required overtime payment after 8 hours in one day, there was nothing to stop a nonunion contractor from working his crews seven days a week without premium pay, thus enabling him to underbid fair employers. Congress set a 40-hour ceiling on straight-time work.

On the minus side, Congress failed to approve inclusion of fringe benefits in determining prevailing wages under the Davis-Bacon Act, did nothing to clarify jobsite picketing rights, defeated a reorganization plan to speed up National Labor Relations Board decisions, failed to protect wages of farm workers against "bracero" competition, and passed only one of a series of bills aimed at improving conditions of migrant workers.

Progress Made During 87th Congress

Achievements Seen Outweighing Failures

(Continued from Page 1)
zation plan, but the House rejected it.

The key to the accomplishments of the 87th Congress—despite the handicap of the loss of 21 liberal seats in the 1960 election—was the change in the presidency, according to the AFL-CIO analysis.

In contrast to former Pres. Eisenhower, whose vetoes or threats of vetoes helped block social legislation from 1953 through 1960, "Pres. Kennedy threw White House power into the legislative battle for liberal programs," labor's legislative experts emphasized, "otherwise the record of the 87th Congress would have been much worse."

To relieve recession suffering, put jobless workers back on payrolls and provide new purchasing power to stimulate a sluggish economy, Congress passed these major labor-backed, Administration programs:

- Depressed area aid.
- Manpower retraining.
- Public works step-up.
- Temporary unemployment benefit extension in 1961. However, the program was allowed to expire this year.

Boosts to the economy also came through a greatly-expanded housing program, and a "catch-up" pay raise for 1.5 million government employes.

Resources Protected

Long-delayed programs to make better use of the nation's natural resources became law, the analysis observed. Consumers were also given greater protection against unsafe or ineffective drugs—although it took the scare of baby-deforming thalidomide and an aroused public opinion to make Congress heed the President's request for a strong law.

More than 4 million persons on social security rolls gained through increases in minimum benefits and widows' pensions, and from optional early retirement for men.

If a constitutional amendment passed by Congress is ratified, voters in five states will no longer have to pay a poll tax to vote in federal elections.

On the free world front, the Peace Corps was set up on a permanent foundation, the Alliance for Progress opened a new era of inter-American cooperation, and the President won his request for authority to buy United Nations bonds to help the world organization out of a financial crisis.

Over employer opposition, Congress passed labor-backed amendments to the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act giving greater investigative and enforcement powers to the secretary of labor.

Left for the 88th Congress to tackle was permanent reform of the unemployment compensation system through high federal standards, a youth employment opportunities program, mass transit legislation to help traffic-choked cities, the balance of the Administration's farm program which didn't get adopted, and amendment of the Davis-Bacon Act to include fringe benefits in computing prevailing wages.

Although the President signed it, the tax revision program he submitted to Congress last year reached the White House in emasculated form, stripped of most of its loophole-closing provisions.

While the President succeeded, during the first days of the 87th Congress, in expanding the House Rules Committee to balance the previous top-heavy conservative domination, the reform was not complete and Senate liberals failed in an effort to curb filibusters.

Outlook for TUC Dim

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the outlook appeared slim for last minute efforts to revive the temporary unemployment compensation program and to pass an equal pay for women law.

In other developments, Congress sent to the White House a $3.9 billion foreign aid appropriation—a sharp cut from the amount the President had sought although not as crippling a slash as the House had originally voted.

Kennedy signed a bill allowing tax deductions for self-employed persons who set aside money in special funds for their retirement, thus lifting one obstacle to adjournment. However, controversies over appropriation and a delay in consideration of the rivers and harbors authorization bill continued to keep the session well beyond the target date set by the leadership.

Firing Held Illegal in Late Dues Case

A company which fired a worker at the direction of a union under its union shop contract has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to put her back to work.

The firing was unlawful, the board said in a 3-2 decision, because the union accepted the dues after a late-payment deadline had passed, failed to return them, and voted to drop the worker from membership.

Three board members voted to order the Colgate-Palmolive Co., Berkeley, Calif., to reinstate Phyllis Boyle as a worker despite a union shop contract with an unaffiliated union—Local 6 of the Longshoremen & Warehousemen. Management committed an unfair labor practice, they said, because it knew the union had accepted the delinquent dues, and the union also broke the law when it insisted on her discharge after it had waived its rights by accepting her dues. Both were ordered to compensate her for lost pay for at least 10 weeks.

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Member Gerald A. Brown dissented, saying the ruling was too severe.

Pamphlet Spells Out Record of Congress

A detailed review of the two-year record of the 87th Congress is now available from the AFL-CIO in the form of a new pamphlet, "Labor Looks at the 87th Congress."

The pamphlet, Publication 77D, prepared by the Dept. of Legislation headed by Andrew J. Biemiller, covers the record on the general welfare and the economy, foreign policy, labor legislation, consumer protection, conservation and atomic power, civil rights and congressional rules.

Single copies are available free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Up to 100 copies the cost is 15 cents per copy; orders for 100 or more cost $13.50 per hundred.

JUSTICE ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG of the United States Supreme Court got a helping hand from his wife when he donned his robes to take his oath and qualify for a seat on the high court. Goldberg was secretary of labor when Pres. Kennedy named him to the Supreme Court.

Trade Expansion Act Highlights 2nd Session

Congressional approval of Pres. Kennedy's trade expansion program—by a larger margin than even its supporters had anticipated—was the high point of the second session.

The AFL-CIO was an early backer of the measure, which grants the President unprecedented powers to negotiate tariff cuts and puts into effect an adjustment program long urged by labor to help workers adversely affected by freer trade.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) chairman of Ways & Means Committee, was the Administration's field general in steering the bill through the House. In one committee showdown, he rounded up the votes to keep intact the adjustment protections for workers. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had warned that weakening of the provision would force labor to withdraw its support.

In the key vote on the House floor, a Republican attempt to substitute a simple one-year extension of the existing tariff program was handily beaten, 253-171, and final passage was by a 298-125 vote. The Senate rejected a series of weakening amendments and voted final approval, 78-8.

The President was given authority to negotiate for elimination of all tariffs on goods of which the U.S. and the European Economic Community together account for 80 percent of the free world trade. Other tariffs could be negotiated downward by 50 percent. Reductions would be spread over a five-year period.

Under the trade adjustment section, when the Tariff Commission finds that tariff concessions adversely affect a domestic industry, the President is empowered to put into effect provisions for:

- Federally-financed unemployment benefits equal to 65 percent of the worker's wage for up to 1 year, with a ceiling of 65 percent of the national average manufacturing wage.
- Workers undergoing retraining to receive an additional 26 weeks of benefits and persons over 60 an additional 13 weeks. Those in retraining programs could be given travel allowances and lump-sum relocation allowances of up to 2.5 times the average weekly manufacturing wage.
- Loans and tax advantages to injured business firms, and technical assistance in converting to other products.

In other developments affecting U.S. international relations, Congress authorized U.S. purchase of United Nations bonds, set up the Peace Corps on a permanent basis and voted funds to get the Alliance for Progress program in Latin America under way.

During both sessions, however, the House made heavy cuts in foreign aid appropriations and the Senate was able to put back only part of the slashed funds.

Federal Pay Scales Raised During Term

Government employes, whose salaries traditionally lag several years behind wages in private industry, came a big step closer to catching up as Congress approved a two-step pay raise for more than 500,000 postal workers and some 1 million classified employes.

The raise will average about 10 percent, including the portion effective in 1964.

Based on the pay reform proposals submitted by Pres. Kennedy early this year, the bill provided higher increases than the President had proposed for postal workers and other low-paid employes, slightly less for the top brackets, and an earlier effective date than the Administration had originally sought.

Its main features, however, follow the Administration draft, including a provision for annual salary studies of comparable jobs in private industry.

Pension increases, effective in 1963, were authorized for 600,000 persons on the retirement rolls and a cost-of-living escalator protection was tied to pension payments.

Strong Boost Given Housing By Congress

The 87th Congress enacted the most comprehensive housing legislation since 1949 during its first session—and followed it up in the second session with a stepped-up program of low-cost loans to provide housing for the elderly.

The most significant feature of the 1961 housing law was the boost it gave housing projects for moderate income families, a goal long supported by the AFL-CIO.

Long-term, low-interest loans were authorized for both rental and cooperative housing for families with incomes too high to qualify for low-income public housing but not high enough to afford the prices and rentals required for most housing not built with government assistance.

The new law also included a big increase in programs for public housing and urban renewal.

There were few votes to spare in the Administration victory on the bill. The Senate adopted the moderate-income provisions of the bill by a 47-42 vote, and the House rejected an inadequate substitute bill by only 215-197.

The housing-for-the-elderly bill doubled the money available in a revolving fund for direct loans to nonprofit groups for construction of rental or cooperative housing in urban areas. It also greatly broadened a comparable program administered by the Farmers Home Administration for rural areas. The AFL-CIO strongly supported the measure in testimony.

Bills Guarding Resources Fared Well

Supporters of federal programs to prevent the waste and exploitation of the nation's natural resources made significant headway in the 87th Congress.

For years, federal funds had been sought for a multi-purpose project to tunnel water from the Fryingpan River in western Colorado to the Arkansas River basin in eastern Colorado across the Continental Divide. It would provide water for irrigation and industrial use, electric power, flood control and recreation benefits. Bills had passed the Senate in 1954, 1956 and 1957, but had died in the House.

This year the Fryingpan-Arkansas bill passed both houses and became law.

After two defeats in the House, a conference committee revived and Congress approved authority for a group of public utilities to utilize waste steam from the Hanford, Wash., Atomic Energy Commission plant to generate needed electricity for the northwest.

A stepped-up program to combat water pollution, similar to one vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower in 1960 with the comment that pollution was a "local" problem, was passed in the first session and became law.

Programs to develop better and cheaper methods of converting salt water were continued and stepped-up, although not to the extent sought by the Administration.

Three new national seashore recreation areas were added to the national park system, although a Senate bill to set up a national wilderness preservation system was scuttled in the House.

'Center' Established:

NAM Plans Drive For Anti-Labor Laws

The National Association of Manufacturers has announced the establishment of a "Center for the Study of Union Monopoly," confirming the existence of a new, long-range campaign for additional anti-labor legislation.

Charles A. Kothe, NAM vice president for industrial relations, said the center already has held some preliminary meetings. His announcement said it would be guided by a committee of 30 "manufacturers, educators, attorneys and others interested in analyzing the economic effects of union monopoly."

He said the center would serve as a clearing-house to compile "case histories showing the effect of this monopoly power on the national economy, on individual companies, on the unions themselves, and on their members."

Copies of a working paper submitted by Kothe to an unpublicized meeting of the NAM executive committee last spring have been circulating for some time. Text of the document, titled "A Program to Curb Union Monopoly Power," was recently inserted in the Congressional Record by Rep. Roland V. Libonati (D-Ill.).

Libonati declared the NAM was embarking on a campaign to "brainwash" the public and stimulate support for federal legislation that would "in effect destroy the freedom of union activity in the labor movement." The plan, he said, calls for the use of "all the hidden persuaders so effectively used to get us to buy soaps and cigarettes."

Kothe's paper outlined a three-year campaign beginning with the gathering of so-called "case-histories" and culminating in 1964 in "a full-powered drive . . . with all forces activated to accomplish the legislative goal."

What that legislative goal might be was not spelled out, although the document noted that some NAM officials want the nation's anti-trust laws amended to cover trade unions, while others favor legislation aimed at specific aspects of labor-management relations.

Kothe himself has been quoted as advocating "some kind of restrictions designed just for labor," such as flat prohibitions against industrywide or companywide bargaining, legal bars against industrywide strikes, and measures to prevent unions from setting forth national wage and benefit policies.

The NAM's definition of "union monopoly power" was set forth in an editorial in a recent issue of the NAM News as the ability of labor "both nationally and on an areas basis, to exact increases in wages and fringe benefits which are not warranted by gains in output in the competitive situation which confronts an industry or a particular employer"—in other words, union effectiveness at the bargaining table.

Aerojet Talks Continue as Walkout Ends

Negotiations on a new agreement affecting 9,000 aerospace Machinists continued in Washington after workers ended a four-day strike blamed on "misunderstandings" and returned to work at four locations of the Aerojet-General Corp., space component contractor.

At a meeting called by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, all parties to the dispute issued a statement agreeing it was caused by "unfortunate misunderstandings" and promising to continue looking for a settlement.

The statement said that, in 20 years of company existence—15 of them under a union shop contract—this was the only serious disagreement between the parties. It added:

"The company wishes to state that it is proud of the skill and patriotism of its workers and regrets the misunderstandings for which it was responsible. Both parties assure the nation that production schedules vital to the nation's defense will be met."

In other negotiations, Pres. Kennedy announced an extension of the deadline from Oct. 15 to Nov. 5 for a report by a presidential board headed by Saul Wallen in the dispute between the IAM and the Boeing Co. The union has said it wants a contract by Nov. 15.

IAM negotiations with Lockheed were continuing at Los Angeles, and a strike deadline was extended by Auto Workers Locals 300 and 669 at a Wright Aeronautical plant in Paterson, N. J., employing 7,200 shop and office workers.

UAW Official Named To Satellite Board

Auto Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock was one of 13 persons named by Pres. Kennedy to start a government-regulated private corporation to operate a communication satellite program.

ORIT Urges Ben Bella To Forego Visit to Cuba

Mexico City—Algerian Premier Ben Bella has been urged by the inter-American trade union movement to forego a scheduled visit to Cuba and avoid "sanctioning" the Castro regime.

Gen. Sec. Arturo Jauregui of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) told Ben Bella in a telegram that his announcement of plans for an official visit to Cuba had produced "an unfortunate impression" among workers in the hemisphere, who with other free trade unionists "have enthusiastically supported the cause of the Algerian nation."

"The Commuist regime of Castro has imposed on the Cuban people the most barbarous tyranny ever suffered by any nation of our continent," Jauregui declared.

The fate of the Cuban people, he said, is no different from "that of the Algerian workers and people in the worst days of French colonial rule."

He urged Ben Bella "to abstain from sanctioning with a visit . . . the most despicable group of tyrants" in the history of the Americas.

WHEN A BRANCH of the American Institute for Free Labor Development for regional training was opened in Caracas, Pres. Romulo Betancourt (right) of Venezuela presided at the exercises. He is shown being greeted by Serafino Romualdi, executive director of the institute and AFL-CIO inter-American representative.

Farm Workers Drop 41 Percent in Decade

The number of workers in farm occupations plummeted 41 percent in the 1950-60 decade, the sharpest decline in history, the Labor Dept. has announced.

The trend will continue downward during the early 1960s, according to the report prepared by the new Office of Manpower, Automation & Training. The pace will depend on the availability of non-farm jobs.

The farm labor decline of the 1950s was attributed mainly to "the technological revolution in agriculture" which cut the need for labor and caused a two-thirds boost in farm output per man-hour. The output per manhour in manufacturing rose one-third during the same period.

The report was prepared in light of the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962, which contains provisions to help rural youth and adults secure occupational training so they can adapt to the basic trend.

The Labor Dept. said workers in farm families who earn less than $1,200 net income per year are considered unemployed under the new law and thus became eligible for priority referral for training.

The report said there were in 1960 slightly fewer than 4 million workers employed as farmers, farm managers, farm laborers and foremen; this compared to 6.7 million employed in 1950.

At the turn of the century, the report noted, 1 of every 3 workers in the labor force was engaged in agriculture; by 1960, the proportion had changed to 1 in 18.

The report also noted that under the Area Redevelopment Act, the nation's first farm training course was set up in January to meet a need for skilled farm machinery operators in fruits and vegetables. By June, 358 workers were in training.

The shift of large numbers of workers from rural to urban areas—especially in the 20 to 29-year group — emphasizes the need for training programs, the report added.

The largest proportionate and absolute decline in rural population occurred in the South. As a result, the South for the first time in its history had more of its population living in urban areas than in rural areas.

The report said "a considerable portion" of the exodus from the South was non-white. The out-migration of non-whites totaled 1.5 million in 1950-60, the bulk moving to the large manufacturing states of the Northeast and North Central regions.

The report said this shift of workers ill-equipped for city jobs probably contributed to the problem of hard-core unemployment which persisted during the latter 1950s.

High Jobless Rate Areas Decline to 44

The number of major industrial areas with an unemployment rate of 6 percent or higher dropped to 44 in September, three less than the previous month and 38 below the total a year ago.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz released the report showing eight changes in the ratings of 150 major employment centers, five moving to lower categories and three reflecting an increase in joblessness.

An all-time high in the number of major job areas with 6 percent or more unemployed was hit in the spring of 1961 when 101 such areas were listed. Since July of this year the total has dropped from 48 to 47 to 44.

Four major areas moved from the 6 to 9 percent jobless category to the 3 to 6 percent bracket in September: Bridgeport and New Britain, Conn., and South Bend and Terre Haute, Ind. The classification of Terre Haute to below 6 percent jobless was the first time this area has moved out of the "substantial unemployment" listing since 1951. Another improvement was registered in Fall River, Mass., which moved from the 9 to 12 percent bracket to the 6 to 9 percent category.

Moving in the other direction were Altoona, Pa., Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va., and Steubenville, Ohio-Weirton, W. Va.

T-H Order Bars Longshore Strike

New York — A U.S. District Court judge has issued a Taft-Hartley injunction here forbidding a strike of East Coast dockworkers before Dec. 23.

Dist. Judge John F. X. McGohey issued the order imposing the 80-day waiting period after Justice Dept. lawyers argued the national interest would be imperiled by a strike.

Dockers who walked out last week in a dispute over contract terms returned to work under a temporary order issued by the same judge. Spokesmen for their union, the Longshoremen, said they are willing to negotiate new contract terms and do not want to impede government efforts in view of the Cuban situation.

30 Students Attend First ILO Institute

Geneva—The new Intl. Institute for Labor Studies, established by the Intl. Labor Organization, has begun operations with 30 students from 29 countries attending its first study course.

During its 12 weeks, 33 lecturers from the faculty and the ILO itself and 28 guest lecturers from 14 countries will speak to the students on a wide variety of social and labor subjects centering on the main theme, The Labor Force and Its Employment.

The institute was established by vote of the ILO Governing Body in March 1960 and is financed by an endowment fund which now stands at $3,074,000 through gifts, pledges, legacies and grants from 36 countries, many worker and employer organizations, private institutions and individuals. The fund pays for all expenses of the students, who have at least some background in labor, management or government.

ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse sent a message of welcome from New York, where he is attending the General Assembly of the United Nations. He reminded the students that the program was not intended to provide training in any particular field, but instead to give "an opportunity of contact and discussion with specialists in various fields and of intensive exchange of views and discussions.

"In this era of increasingly rapid change," he said, "your first task will be to try and understand the processes of change, to understand the problems that they raise and the various means of solving them."

10-13-62

3 Religious Groups Back Anti-Bias Act

Harrisburg, Pa. — Three major religious groups have joined in a friend-of-the-court brief upholding the state side in a challenge to the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act.

The suit was filed in Commonwealth Court by the Connellsville Joint School Board in an effort to upset a ruling by the State Commission on Human Rights ordering it to hire Mrs. Jane McPherson for a teaching job. She contended she had been denied the job because she is a Negro.

The joint brief was filed by the Pennsylvania Council of Churches, Pennsylvania affiliates of the Synagogue Council of America, and the Catholic Interracial Councils of the dioceses of Pittsburgh and Greensburg.

The church groups maintained the challenged act represents "strong recognition by the people" that discrimination is unjust.

"In the social setting of the present," it added, "the act is a reflection of the first section of the Declaration of Rights that 'All men are born equally free and independent'."

Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO is chairman of the Commission on Human Rights.

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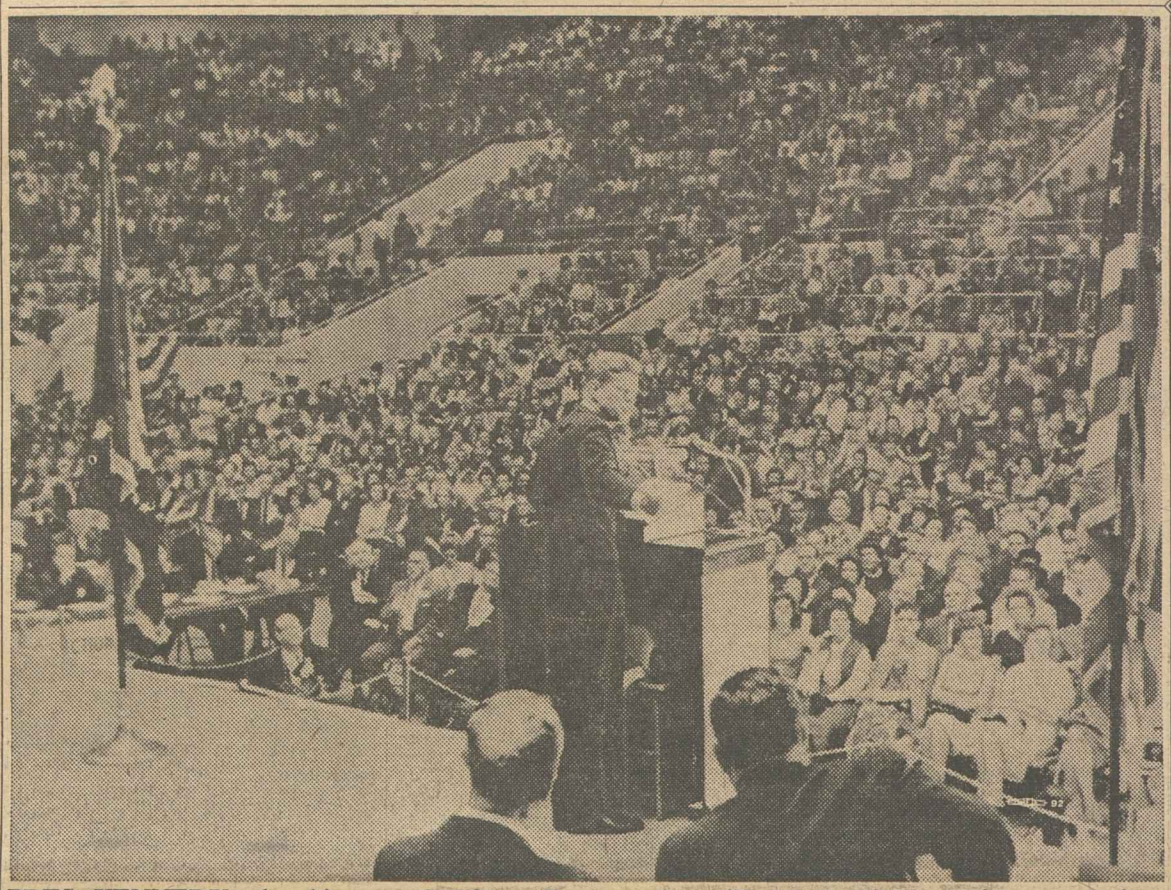
Kennedy Going All-Out For Liberal 88th Congress



PRES. KENNEDY takes his campaign for a Congress that will support his domestic program into state after state across the nation. Here, in Louisville, Ky., he speaks before 9,000 voters, turns to point out to the audience two candidates on the platform—Lieut. Gov. Wilson Wyatt, left, who is running against Republican Sen. Thruston Morton, and Rep. Frank Burke (D), who is challenged by a Goldwater-type conservative Republican nominee.

Retraining Programs Aid 20,000

Retraining programs for about 20,000 unemployed workers have been authorized as the federal government has pushed into operation a major attack on chronic joblessness resulting from rapid changes in the economy.

Approximately 12,000 jobless men and women were approved for retraining during the first year of activity under the 1961 Area Redevelopment Act, the Labor Dept. has revealed.

Projects providing for the retraining of an additional 7,200 workers have been approved under the long-range Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962.

Among the first 2,304 enrollees who completed training in the initial nine months of the ARA, 61 percent were placed in jobs and 39 percent were awaiting referral to jobs as of last June 30, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced in a formal report.

About 9,000 were enrolled in approved training projects during the nine-month period, Wirtz said. The Labor Dept. reports that an additional 3,000 were enrolled in three months that followed.

Projects under the 1962 Manpower Development Act—a broader program designed to train or retrain 400,000 workers across a three-year period—began to get fast approval as states and communities committed allocated federal funds to specific approved projects. The plan is financed with an initial $64 million appropriation by Congress, with indications that more funds will be made available as the program advances.

Pilot Projects in ARA

The broader program, Wirtz pointed out, will be substantially advanced by the preliminary experience gained under the much more limited ARA training projects.

The ARA operation, he said, is giving the government a "graphic picture of some of the manpower problems that confront us and a glimpse at some possible solutions."

"Occupational training in itself cannot create jobs," the report released by Wirtz commented, but "it has proven to be an effective tool for assisting several thousand workers who were faced with the alternative of either changing their occupations or remaining unemployed for extended periods."

The training programs together represent a two-pronged drive under the Kennedy Administration to deal with one of the most serious problems

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Drive Aims To Stir Up Big Vote

By Willard Shelton

President Kennedy is hitting the campaign trial in an unprecedented White House drive to rouse the voters from the apathy that ordinarily deadens off-year elections and to strengthen the Democratic margins in Congress for legislative battles that lie ahead.

"It is the responsibility of a President of the United States to have a program and to fight for it," he said three weeks before the Nov. 6 election.

He left no doubt that he intends to keep fighting for the election of progressive northern and western Democrats who will pass the bills in the 88th Congress that the 87th Congress turned down.

From New England to the Pacific Coast, from the Midwest to the Mountain States, the President is warning voters that the party in power has historically lost membership in Congress in the off-year contests and that the pattern must be broken to pass a school-aid bill, a health care bill, a bill creating a Dept. of Urban Affairs.

Eisenhower Counters

The Republicans are countering with former Pres. Eisenhower, who in six states thus far has campaigned for more vigorously for GOP candidates than he ever did from the White House.

The Eisenhower theme is that the Kennedy Administration is "callow," brassy and boastful, that the White House is filled with "self-assertive intellectuals," that the Administration programs offer "pie in the sky."

Kennedy in his far broader cam-

(*Continued on Page 9*)

In Midwest States:

Democrats Battling To Regain 17 Seats

From the Appalachians to the Rocky Mountains the 13-state midwestern area on Nov. 6 will elect nine governors, 11 senators and a huge block of 132 members of the House, only a little short of one-third of the House's entire membership.

This has been, traditionally, a Republican heartland, although politics here as in other parts of America is fluid and shifting. Of the 11 senators, most of them chosen in the Eisenhower presidential election in 1956, all but two are Republicans. Among House members the existing GOP edge is 79 to 53 (eliminating five districts that have been lost by reapportionment after the 1960 census).

The House margin for Republicans would be larger if Kentucky were counted as southern rather than midwestern, which is the usual classification, but Kentucky is distinctly a border state with voting habits much like Missouri's. It usually chooses a preponderance of Democrats for the House and may very easily choose Republican governors and senators.

The Democrats made tremendous gains all through the Midwest in their 1958 landslide victory, picking up 23 House seats previously held by the GOP. In 1960 the Republicans made a strong comeback, regaining 17 of the House places they had lost.

In the nine midwestern states where there are contests for governor this year, Democrats now hold five of them, and in all five the Republicans are making a hard drive to recapture the state houses.

Observable signs indicate that the election battles throughout the area

(*Continued on Page 9*)

Job Picture Still Gloomy, Hours Rise

The September job picture showed no real dent in unemployment as the Labor Dept. reported the seasonal factors of school reopening and fullscale new car production brought a jump in employment and a drop in joblessness.

The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls rose by 500,000 to a record high of 56.2 million. State and local governments added 400,000 employes as school reopened and the auto industry gained 125,-

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Darlington Workers Awarded Back Wages

One of the nation's largest textile chains has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to pay lost wages to more than 500 Darlington, S. C., workers who lost their jobs six years ago when their mill was closed because they voted for union representation.

In a landmark 3-2 decision, the NLRB ripped apart the legal fiction that the Darlington Mfg. Co., owned and controlled by South Carolina "right-to-work" leader Roger Milliken, was a separate employer from its parent corporation, Deering, Milliken, Inc., headed by the same Roger Milliken.

If the courts uphold enforcement of the NLRB order, the workers who were stranded when Milliken ordered the mill closed and its equipment sold at auction rather than bargain with the Textile Workers Union of America will receive back wages for all periods of unemployment plus the difference in wages if they have since worked at lower-paid jobs.

The labor board also ordered the Deering, Milliken chain to give former Darlington employes preferential hiring at its other mills in South Carolina and adjacent states and to pay the moving expenses of workers who accept jobs in other mills.

Deering, Milliken was also ordered to bargain with the TWUA on terms and conditions of employment for the former Darlington

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Steelworkers Certified In Big Canadian Victory

Toronto, Can.—The Ontario Labor Relations Board has put its official stamp on one of the great union triumphs in Canadian history—the decisive victory of the Steelworkers in the "Battle of Sudbury."

The board ended 13 months of turmoil in Ontario's nickel belt by certifying the Steelworkers as sole and exclusive bargaining agent for 15,000 Intl. Nickel Co. miners, smeltermen and refinery workers.

The triumphant Steelworkers immediately called on INCO to begin bargaining on a new agreement for the Sudbury workers and 2,000 more in Port Colborne.

The Steelworkers' win smashed the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers union into virtual impotence in Canada since it stripped away two of every three Canadian members of that union.

It was the climax to the year-old "killer offensive" launched by the Steelworkers to drive Mine-Mill out of the Canadian nickel industry and the greatest victory scored by the union in its 13-year effort to free hard-rock miners and smeltermen from the Communist-dominated union.

The Steelworkers earlier had wrested bargaining rights from Mine-Mill for 2,000 men at Inco's Port Colborne refinery and another

(*Continued on Page 4*)

DUBUQUE KIDS show their willingness to support the home town by going to work on a king-sized hot dog made in Dubuque. It was part of the "Boost Dubuque" night at the ball park of the appropriately named Packers. The promotion enlisted labor, management and civic promoters generally to sell more meat products and help keep jobs of workers in the Iowa city.

Labor Helps to Sell Meat, Also Dubuque

Dubuque, Iowa—A suggestion advanced by union representatives at a management-labor meeting of the Dubuque Packing Co. here last March mushroomed into a community-wide promotion this city of 60,000 will not forget for a long time.

Impetus for the promotion idea possibly was furnished by closing of an industry employing nearly 800 people the month before—only one of a number of factories which had closed its doors here in recent years. The situation had created a cloud of gloom which management and labor watched anxiously.

Now the apprehension is gone; in its place is a new optimism traceable to an idea advanced by union leaders seeking to cooperate with management in a united effort to prove that there was hope for every citizen in the future of the city.

Carefully laid plans resulted in a community-wide "Boost Dubuque" promotion throughout August. Employes at the packing plant, as well as businessmen and workers throughout the city, could be seen everywhere displaying their "Boost Dubuque" buttons along with the familiar label of the Dubuque packing plant products.

Sales of meat products processed at the plant have soared 60 percent in a year. Employes normally laid off during the summer season have had steady jobs. Some were required to work 10 to 12-hour days during the peak of the promotion to keep pace with the demand for Dubuque Packing Co. products.

All this happened because management and labor cooperated to work together to provide steady employment during a dull season. One of the things which prompted the promotion was a report showing sales of the firm's products in Dubuque at a lower level than in other cities of the same size.

The Dubuque Packing Co. is considered the tenth largest in the country and is the largest employer in the city. Automation has steadily made inroads on employment opportunities with consequent loss of jobs, which has meant loss of purchasing power along Main Street. And after losing 800 employes at the recently closed factory, business wanted no more of this.

'Boost Dubuque' Night

As part of the promotion effort, the cooperating unions sponsored a "Boost Dubuque Night" at Dubuque's minor league ball park. Dubuque-made hams were among the prizes and Dubuque-made hot dogs were sold at half-price, with the unions picking up the bill. The company covered expenses for the rest of the drive and considered the money one of its best investments.

Commenting upon success of the event, Dave Cavanaugh, president of Meat Cutters Local 150, said:

"I sincerely hope that effects of our promotion will be far reaching. We have demonstrated that it takes two groups, both management and labor working together, to meet a problem which was fast developing to the detriment of both the owners and workers. And besides our immediate benefit at the plant, the whole town benefited."

Cooperating with the packing plant in sponsoring the promotion were Local 150, General Drivers Local 421, Operating Engineers Local 758, Retail Clerks Local 396, and Meat Cutters Local 431.

A GIFT FROM DUBUQUE—a canned ham—goes to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during the month-long "Boost Dubuque" program sponsored by Dubuque Packing Co. labor and management. Above left to right are company executives William Burke and Marvin Rehm; Meany; and Pres. David Cavanaugh of Meat Cutters Local 150, who visited the federation head at AFL-CIO headquarters.

Work Stoppages Decline in August

Work stoppages in August declined slightly from July levels, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

Approximately 335 stoppages began in August and 235 continued from July. Time lost in man-days accounted for 18 one-hundredths of 1 percent of total working time, up slightly over August 1961 and August 1960 but a reduction from July levels, BLS said.

Thus far in 1962, time lost by strikes or lockouts was higher than in the corresponding eight months of 1961 but below comparable levels for all other postwar years except 1957 and 1958.

Purchasing Power Boost Needed:

Artificially-Built Deflation Labeled Drag on Economy

Minneapolis—The American economy in 1962 has "great underlying vitality and strength" but is "afflicted with all the symptoms of an artifically induced deflation," according to a top government economist.

James W. Knowles, senior economist with the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, told the American Statistical Association at its meeting here that policies adopted to meet the problems of the 1940s and early 1950s are no longer pertinent because the inflationary conditions of those periods have disappeared.

The basic fault, he indicated, is in the continuing gap between consumer and investment income—a gap that has been steadily widening since 1954 when tax legislation went into effect favoring investment income.

The remedy, he continued, is tax reform that would bring the two types of income into greater balance and bolster consumer income to spur economic growth.

Perhaps the most "significant symptom" of the deflationary trend is the low ratio of consumer spending to the nation's total spending for goods and services, said Knowles. This weakness, he added, can be attributed mostly to the fact that consumer after-tax income is too low in relation to the economy's ability to produce.

He declared that the recovery from the 1960-61 recession "appears to be one of the weakest—if not the weakest—since World War I." It is weaker than the recovery from 1958-60, he said, and that "was one of the weakest recoveries since 1921."

There is a widening gap today, he said, between "potential output and total demand which tends to repress prices, savings, employment and investment." The automatic stabilizers built into the economy in the past 20 years, he added, are now providing "powerful brakes on the expansion of the economy as well as stimulants during contractions."

The problem is intensified by the success of management in reducing break-even points to provide insurance against cyclical swings in demand, said Knowles. In some industries, he warned, this has reached a point at which, if the economy should boom to high levels of employment, "the total cash flow to capital, including both profits after taxes and depreciation funds, would reach higher levels than would be needed to finance the level of investment that business could maintain year after year without developing excess capacity."

These policies, in some cases, he noted, "have re-enforced rather than offset the forces of deflation originating in the public sector [government] of the economy."

He predicted that it would not be surprising, given the existing situation and present government policies, if the gross national product and unemployment rate both were to rise in coming months.

Taking existing unemployment rates and figuring in part-time joblessness as well as the failure of the labor force to meet growth expectations, Knowles said the true current rate was probably between 7 and 7.5 percent of the labor force.

"There seems to be nothing in the immediate picture, even on the most optimistic assumptions, which would significantly reduce this rate," he added. "There is some reason for expecting the rate to rise in coming months."

R-T-W Strike Movie Called 'Clever' Fiction

A malicious, distorted film is being distributed by the anti-union National Right-to-Work Committee as part of its campaign to push for state compulsory open shop laws and to defeat trade union organizing drives.

The title of this soap opera of industrial relations is a moving "And Women Must Weep." It is presented as if it were gospel truth, based on a 1957 strike of the Machinists in Princeton, Ind.

"The film is cleverly salted with fictitious events that never really happened," Al J. Hayes, president of the IAM, declared. Al Zack, director of public relations for the AFL-CIO, had even sharper words for the movie:

"It is a false, deliberately malicious, lying film," he said. "It is propaganda of the Nazi type at its very worst." But, warns Zack, "this film is effective."

There are two versions, one designed to defeat union plant organizing drives and the other for the political arena, to push for so-called "right-to-work" laws.

A central figure in the film is a minister who leads a back-to-work movement during the strike. This serves to shroud the anti-union cause with all the sacredness of the church.

In the actual strike a minister was involved in strikebreaking, but most of the citizens of Princeton would like to forget him now. He's in California working for right-wing religious organizations.

IAM Digs Out the Facts

The IAM decided to meet the falsehoods, the fabrications and the propaganda head-on. Hayes sent Gordon Cole, editor of The Machinist, out to Indiana with a camera crew to interview people connected with the strike, to present the true picture of the 1957 situation.

The Machinists then produced their own film which painstakingly dissects the stark falsity of the anti-labor film, point by point. The IAM film, "Anatomy of a Lie," may be rented from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Following are some of the "lies" revealed by "Anatomy of a Lie":

- The anti-labor film depicted the president of the local as a bullying, shouting, ignorant man who violated the union contract and pushed the workers out on strike to protect his own job. The actual president of the local was a warm, grandmotherly woman who pleaded with the workers not to strike for her, but only if the provocations for a strike made such action a necessity.
- The anti-labor film showed a small clique of 11 deciding to strike after being harangued by the president. In truth there was a meeting of some 400 workers at the Princeton armory and only nine voted against the strike.
- In the anti-labor film the impression was given that outsiders took over the strike. Strikers reported that the company actually hired strikebreakers outside of Princeton and outside of Indiana.
- The impression is given that union "goons" shot a baby. "Anatomy of a Lie" shows interviews with both the sheriff and the father of the baby. Both agreed that there was nothing to indicate that the shooting was in any way connected with the strike. The crime has never been solved.
- The impression is given that the strikers were brutish men whereas, in fact, 80 percent of the union members were women.

IAM Ratifies Convair Pact; Aerojet Settles

Aerospace workers at General Dynamics (Convair) plants and bases coast to coast have voted 3-1 to ratify a new contract, and members of the same union—the Machinists—were balloting in weekend meetings on new terms offered by the Aerojet General Corp.

That left unsettled only two major pacts—between the IAM and Lockheed and Boeing, space component manufacturers. Other major firms have come to terms with the IAM and the Auto Workers along the lines of settlement proposals made by Pres. Kennedy's special aerospace board.

The three-year General Dynamics pact provides general wage increases of 2.3 percent this year, plus a seven-cent cost of living factor, and additional 2.5 percent boosts next July and in July 1964. Also included are more than 30 other improvements.

The key provision is a union shop, which becomes effective if two-thirds of the employes vote yes in an election set for Oct. 23 by the National Labor Relations Board. Hal Shean, IAM coordinator, said the union is confident that employes will vote yes "by an overwhelming margin."

The Aerojet agreement reached last week in Washington was being voted on at ratification meetings by members of IAM locals 946 and 1893. Details were withheld until members have voted but a Lodge 946 official said the negotiating committee was unanimously in favor of recommending acceptance.

At Shipbuilding Convention:

Union Members Urged to Take 'Vigorous Action' at the Polls

By Gervase N. Love

Miami Beach, Fla.—The voters want candidates who will support Administration proposals for liberal legislation and will "pressure the Administration to go further and faster in resolving the unmet needs of our society," the 21st convention of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers declared in an appeal for vigorous political action by the membership.

Many of the nearly 250 delegates stalked to the microphones to add their emphasis to the resolution, which called for reversal of the off-year tradition of staying home on election day.

"We are faced with a sweeping conspiracy to render the labor movement ineffective," it warned. "This conspiracy exists between the leaders of large corporations and groups within both political parties, and has as its immediate objective the use of political power to constrict labor unions so as to render them ineffective at the bargaining table."

Shipbuilders Pres. John J. Grogan, mayor of Hoboken, N. J., and Hudson County Democratic chairman, closed the discussion with a stirring plea for all union members "to take an active part in political life and support those who help us—they deserve it."

"Help them financially," he asked. "Reach into your pocket and give them a dollar once in a while — Rockefeller and Romney and Nixon don't have to worry about money, but it's up to us to give it to our friends who do."

He noted that a few minutes earlier, in a convention speech which had broken into the political action discussion, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler had recalled having been picked up by Hoboken police regularly as a young organizer for the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, of which he formerly was president.

"I know what Bill Schnitzler was talking about," Grogan said "We couldn't get into our own union hall for nine long months, and we were blackjacked and jailed. That's how we organized and that's why we got into politics—to get rid of the kind of people in office who were trying to take away our rights as Americans."

Schnitzler hailed the sentiment expressed in a sign that faced him from the rear of the convention hall as he spoke. It read "A Better Future Through a Stronger Union."

It was utilization of "our combined strength" in the past that accounted for the progress labor has made, he asserted. Only through the use of its combined strength will labor make progress in the future, Schnitzler said in urging unions and their leaders to forget differences and work together as they once did.

He also urged unions through their members, officers and publications to "brag about what they're doing to build," and cited a number of community projects unions have undertaken without fanfare for themselves or cost to their cities or states.

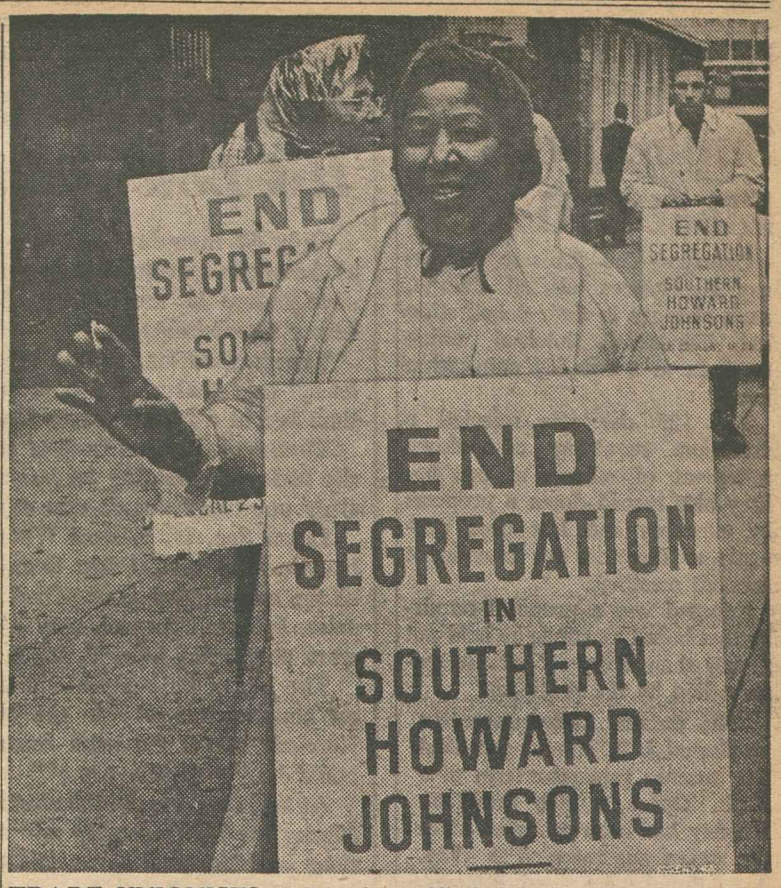
"We must broaden our thinking to cover the entire community," he added, "and then the future will measure our success in what we do now to consider the entire community. Not to let the entire community know what we do to help make it better is to give people a false image of ourselves and to leave their minds open to the anti-union propaganda that deluges them."

The delegates warmly endorsed the AFL-CIO internal disputes machinery and added a re-affirmation of "our adherence" to national AFL-CIO policies.

"We instruct the national officers and general executive board to do all in their power to realize the goals and aims of the national AFL-CIO," they continued, "and we do declare that the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbulding Workers embraces the doctrines of AFL-CIO as part of the national program of this union."

In other resolutions the convention:

- Welcomed recently adopted improvements in social security and called for a broad program of further advances.
- Put the full weight of the union behind the coming "climactic drive" for enactment of the Anderson-King bill.
- Called for a "comprehensive overhauling and improvement" of unemployment insurance under a single federal program.
- Renewed the union's endorsement of federal aid to education for school construction, teachers' salaries, college scholarships and university facilities.
- Stressed the urgency of beating back the states' rights campaign in workmen's compensation as "a phony device calculated to obstruct the development of adequate legislation" and backed enactment of federal standards.
- Pledged support of white collar workers in the shipbuilding industry.



TRADE UNIONISTS and students filled the picketline ranks Oct. 6 on Desegregate Howard Johnson's Day in a demonstration organized by the Congress of Racial Equality. Represented in this New York scene were Ladies' Garment Workers Local 23, Hospital Employes' Local 1199 and District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Workers. Picketlines went up in 30 cities in 15 states.

Chemical Workers Get 2-Year Growth Report

Las Vegas, Nev.—Chemical Workers' Pres. Walter L. Mitchell presented a two-year report of "growth and strength" to the ICWU's 18th convention.

Mitchell said there is still much New Frontier legislation to be passed, and he pledged ICWU support to Pres. Kennedy's program. "In the Gompers" tradition, we will always want more and more," he said, "and we will not be happy while millions of workers are unemployed or while one worker is being deprived of his rights."

ICWU has grown modestly in membership, while some unions have declined, Mitchell told the 370 delegates from more than 400 locals in the U.S. and Canada. This, he said, has been true even though automation in the chemical industry "has taken a heavy toll in lost jobs." He noted, too, that the union has also grown in finances and political stability and it is completely debt-free with net worth of more than $1 million.

Key issues before the convention include election of officers, four-year terms and salary increases for officers, and the launching of a major apprenticeship and training program.

British labor leader James Matthews, president of the Intl. Federation of Industrial Organizations and the General Workers Union, urged all Americans to study the British health system and push passage of the Kennedy health care for the aged program. Matthews challenged the American Medical Association to prove its charges that British health programs do not work.

"I believe the working man of any country is entitled to the best medical health that country can provide at a cost he can afford," Matthews said.

Assistant Labor Sec. James Reynolds told delegates of the 80,000-member union that "you prove size is not a way to measure value."

Called 'Most Democratic'

Reynolds called the ICWU "one of the most democratic trade unions" and reminded the convention that "the only significance of size is in the enormity of the challenge facing America to provide full employment in a free economy." Reynolds said labor unions have carried the "ideal of freedom" into all phases of national life, and he urged ICWU members to continue supporting the Kennedy program to "fill the gap in the social security system with medical care for the aged" and make labor's main assault on unemployment.

Dr. Herbert K. Abrams, ICWU medical consultant, called for more federal action to curb occupational health problems. State agencies cannot do the job, he said, and labor must also press for more federal control of radiation hazards, instead of the "patchwork system" some states provide.

A team of Bolivian petroleum workers attended opening sessions of the convention, along with management guests from major U.S. chemical and drug plants which are under ICWU contract.

NMU Recognized On Military Fleets

New York—The National Maritime Union has received formal recognition in the Pacific and Gulf area fleets of the Military Sea Transportation Service, Pres. Joseph Curran has announced.

The action gives NMU formal designation as bargaining representative of unlicensed seamen in all three fleets of the service—a branch of the U.S. Navy operating transport and service vessels manned by civil service employes. Recognition was obtained in the Atlantic area fleet two weeks ago. The MSTS fleets total 64 ships employing 4,500 non-officer seamen.

Formal recognition is granted only after at least 10 percent of the employes of the unit have joined the union. With this recognition, MSTS must consult with the union regarding any changes in policies or conditions affecting its members. NMU has filed for exclusive recognition in the Atlantic and Gulf MSTS fleets. This form of recognition, requiring majority representation, means MSTS must enter into collective bargaining with the union and terms agreed on apply to all employes.

Lyle Cooper Dies; Retired UPWA Aide

Chicago—Lyle Cooper, who for almost two decades was research director for the Packinghouse Workers until his retirement last year, died here after a long illness. A former economist for the U.S. government, Cooper was considered a leading expert in the field of agricultural economics.

NAACP Urged to Shun Split with Labor Allies

New York—The Ladies Garment Workers Union has called on the "responsible elements" in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to prevent the destruction "of the natural and historic alliance between the NAACP and the progressive trade union community."

In an editorial in the Oct. 15 issue of the ILGWU's official publication, Justice, the union declared that the NAACP board has a "grave responsibility" to prevent "one irresponsible individual from tearing down a constructive relationship that has been built up over many years."

The editorial referred to a resolution adopted by the NAACP board of directors on Oct. 8 charging the union with alleged discriminatory tactics. Justice termed the resolution "a rehash of the charges contained in the unacceptable testimony of the discredited NAACP labor secretary (Herbert Hill) and written in the same intemperate language."

Hill, until recently a part-time staff member of a House Labor subcommittee until he resigned amid charges of conflict of interest, had at the opening of the subcommittee hearings distributed a statement which subcommittee members refused to allow in the record until further editing and research.

The Justice editorial said the testimony was "rejected" by the subcommittee because it was biased, opinionated and unfounded in fact."

The NAACP later distributed copies of the Hill statement as prepared for the committee, and the resolution adopted by the board was based in large part on the same material.

Charges Repudiated

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky has appeared twice before the subcommittee sharply repudiating charges that the union denies equal opportunity to workers of all races and languages to be trained for better-paying jobs or to hold high union office.

The Justice editorial noted that the ILGWU has for many years supported the NAACP "in line with an historic and traditional policy of the union: the fight for full human rights and equal opportunity."

The editorial continued: "We have too much regard for the individuals on the NAACP board to believe that they would lend their names to this irresponsible action (adoption of the resolution) if they had all the facts before them.

"This resolution of the NAACP . . . could only be a serious blow to the cause of civil rights, to the cause of labor and to the great liberal coalition in America."

The adoption of the NAACP board's resolution led to the resignation of ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman from the board of the organization's Legal Defense Fund.

Zimmerman noted in his resignation that the had helped organize the first national Negro Labor Committee, had served with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph on the first National Committee for a Permanent FEPC, organized the first labor advisory committee on Puerto Rican affairs and directed the anti-discrimination program of the Jewish Labor Committee since 1941.

He charged Hill with being a "notoriously irresponsible person" and that "we have not been inclined to hold the NAACP responsible for his behavior." But the board's resolution, he added, "has formally endorsed Hill's charges which are demonstrably untrue."

The NAACP, he declared "has driven a wedge between the Negro community and the labor movement which will necessarily impede our struggle to improve the economic conditions of Negro workers and to widen their economic opportunities. It is now further shattering the forces of civil rights."

Housing for Elderly Planned in Detroit

Detroit—Four Freedoms, Inc., has announced that ground will be broken next spring on a 21-story, 330-unit apartment for the elderly in the Gratiot redevelopment area downtown. Rentals will start at $65 a month.

A nonprofit union-sponsored group, Four Freedoms plans a similar building later on a five-acre plot close to shopping and transit facilities. Space in Four Freedoms House will be available to those 62 years and up.

Rail-Airway Supervisors Elect Officers

Chicago—The Railway & Airway Supervisors elected officers, made changes in their constitution and considered internal union problems at a two-day convention here.

The 125 delegates rejected a resolution requiring compulsory retirement of officers at age 65. They also turned down a proposal for expenses and lost time payments to directors for attendance at board meetings.

Adopted was a proposal requiring that board meetings be held not oftener than every six months unless called by the president.

The union's 26th convention re-elected J. P. Tahney president for another four-year term over J. P. Tipton, a vice president. Tahney has been president since the union was founded in 1934. In addition to six vice presidents, the delegates re-elected G. D. Martin, corresponding secretary, and W. Howard Taylor, recording secretary.

Rudolph Durdik resigned as financial secretary-treasurer after the delegates voted to remove the office from the board of directors. The board will name a successor to fill the unexpired term.

Tahney told the convention that since the union was founded 28 years ago, "the supervisors throughout the railroad and airway industry have benefited by your assistance, enlightenment and good work."

Guest speakers included AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Daniel J. Healy and A. E. Lyon, labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board.

The 8,000-member union has contracts with North Central Airlines and 86 railroads.

Missile Site Stoppages Hit Low .005% in August

Only 67 man-days of labor were lost because of disputes at American missile sites in August—a record exceeded only once before in the history of the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission.

The commission, calling the loss "insignificant, to say the least," said that of 1.4 million man-days worked in August, time lost in work stoppages figured out at .005 percent.

That made August "one of the very best months" in missile site history, according to commission Sec. Julius E. Kuczma. Only one other month was more dispute-free, he said.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz is commission chairman. He has reported another low time-lost record for the first quarter of the commission year. Of 4.3 million man-days worked in June, July and August, only 1,424 days were lost because of work stoppages, he said, for a percentage of .031.

The job of building missile sites has been called the "largest construction job" in the United States. Last June Pres. Kennedy hailed the work record as one of which the nation could be "justifiably proud."

At that time the commission lauded AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for his leadership and support, and cited strong positions backing labor's "no strike" pledge by Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, and by heads of other construction unions. For the first year of the commission's existence, the lost-time percentage was .091.

Politics, Organizing Key Cement Parley

St. Louis—Political action and trade union organizing were twin themes of speakers at the opening sessions of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers convention here.

Pres. Felix Jones, in a keynote address to the 300 delegates, called for a program of mobilizing the union's resources to make new breakthroughs in organizing and bargaining.

The choice before the convention, he said, is "whether the union is to go forward in accomplishing its goals or will take the easy road of drifting and just being another union."

Jones called also for coordinated efforts to fight "right-to-work" forces in every state where the union shop is under attack.

In other addresses:

- Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told the delegates that the voting records of congressmen and senators show "who are the friends of unionism" and deserving of re-election.
- Canadian Labor Congress Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald joined in stressing the importance of political action by unions. He also called for a greater labor effort to get the economies of the two nations moving forward more rapidly, pointing out that the standard of living in some European countries has risen at a considerably faster rate than in North America.
- Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) predicted passage of social security health care for the aged in the next Congress.
- AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization Jack Livingston told the delegates that more vigorous organizing efforts are needed by all unions. He said the number of workers organized in recent years has been balanced out by the loss of membership and jobs as a result of automation.

At Sheet Metal Convention:

Schnitzler Spurs 35-Hour Campaign

Miami Beach, Fla.—"Pump-priming" the economy during periods of unemployment will no longer work, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared in a talk to the 31st general convention of the Sheet Metal Workers.

An increase of $1 billion in the gross national product until a few years ago, he recalled, produced 45,000 to 65,000 new jobs. Now, he continued, the same increase means only 3,652 new jobs.

"We're going to have to tackle it another way," he said.

"The President has said he wants full employment on a 40-hour week. I am in favor of that 100 percent. But I don't see where anything this Administration has done has produced anywhere near full employment on a 40-hour-week basis, and it has done its best. Congress has been reluctant to give all the Administration has asked for, but even if it had I don't see how it could have eaten into this unemployment.

"It seems to me our waiting time is almost over. We can't wait any longer because the picture is not getting any better—it's getting worse. If America does not provide jobs for the workers on a so-called 40-hour-week arrangement, then we're going to have to go to a 35-hour week so we can put the unemployed to work and keep them working."

The more than 700 delegates roundly endorsed the international union administration headed by Pres. Edward F. Carlough and Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner, and re-elected them and 11 vice presidents without opposition. Carlough's stand in defense of the union's jurisdictional claims was given unanimous endorsement.

The convention was the first the Sheet Metal Workers have held since the Landrum-Griffin and labor-management and reporting acts were passed, and the delegates approved a long series of amendments which brought the international constitution into compliance with the requirements set up in the legislation.

They also passed several resolutions aimed at protecting the union's jurisdiction, voted to accept into union membership all workers in shops, either organized or being organized, "where the work performed is within the jurisdiction of the SMWIA," and backed the general officers in "the continuance and expansion of their efforts in organizing all areas and phases of the sheet metal industry."

The officers' report noted that the union is one of the few showing growth, with an increase in production membership of more than 50 percent since the last convention four years ago.

Steelworkers Certified In Big Canadian Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

2,000 at the firm's Thompson, Manitoba, complex. Mine-Mill is left with only the 2,200 workers at Falconbridge Nickel in Sudbury. The Steelworkers withdrew a bid for bargaining rights at that company in August after the labor board found some cards had not been properly signed.

Stripped from major union status and 27,000 members to an almost regional status and less than 9,000 members, Mine-Mill said it would appeal the certification to the courts. It said it refuses to recognize the board's verdict.

The Steelworkers won a government vote for bargaining rights by a slim 15-vote margin, but Mine-Mill objected on two grounds—that 70 ballots had not been officially stamped and that the Steelworkers violated the 72-hour no-propaganda period before the February vote.

The board ruled against both protests although employer member R. W. Teagle agreed with Mine-Mill and recommended another vote.

The victory pushed the Steelworkers over the 100,000-member mark in Canada, the first union to reach that figure in this country.

The Steelworkers, who took Port Colborne with ease last December, pushed through barbed wire barricades and company interference to win a resounding victory in Thompson last spring.

The union moved into Sudbury on Sept. 10, 1961, after die-hard Mine-Mill members rioted when Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, attempted to tell the Inco workers how they could get back into the recognized labor movement.

Labor's Support of UN Reaffirmed by Meany

The ideals and aspirations of American labor "are identical with the fundamental aims of the United Nations charter," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a statement calling on all AFL-CIO members to reaffirm support of the UN on Oct. 24, United Nations Day.

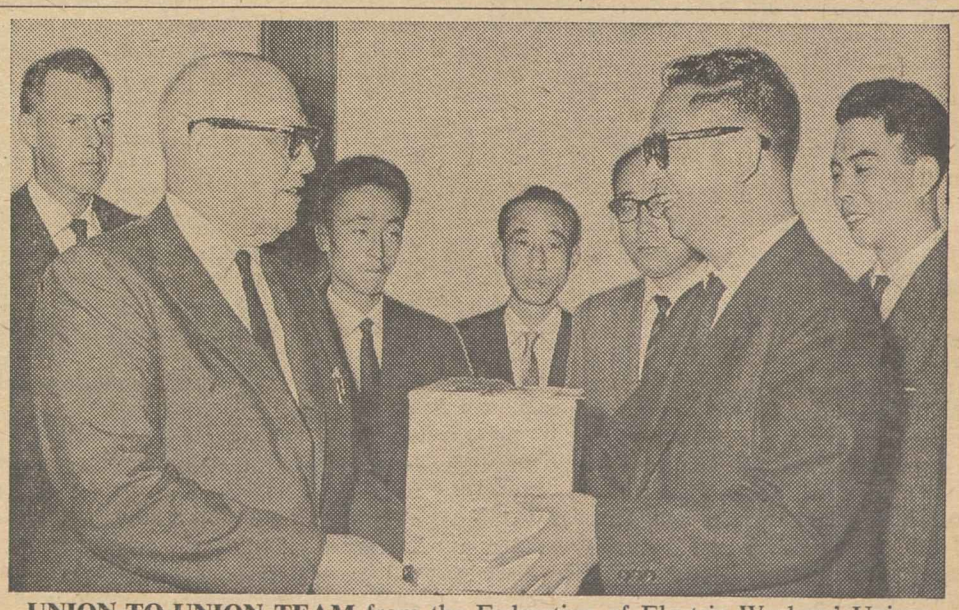
Despite enormous difficulties, the federation president said, the UN has "made encouraging progress" in advancing the aims proclaimed in its charter. Meany pledged American labor's support to "help the UN translate the ideals of its charter into living reality."

American labor, said Meany, pioneered the campaign for the adoption of the UN convention against slave labor. "On the occasion of the observance of UN Day, we pledge our highest efforts, in cooperation with the ICFTU, to secure UN adoption of a convention for protecting the basic human rights of the millions of people on both sides of the iron curtain imprisoned on political and religious grounds."

The UN, Meany warned, with its membership already more than doubled, "faces the task of eliminating its weaknesses and the dangers which beset it. The nations of Africa and Asia can render decisive service towards the success of the UN Development Decade program by assuring the UN authoritative and cohesive rather than fragmentized and paralyzed leadership. The UN can grow as a new type of instrument of world negotiation and preventive diplomacy only if all its member states honor its decisions and meet their obligations and responsibilities to it as a world body."

Meany urged that the UN as "an open door to the future" be strongly supported so that it becomes a "door to a world of human freedom, well-being and world peace."

PIN AND TIE CLASP were presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by members of a union-to-union team from the All-Japan Federation of Electric Machine Workers Unions who called at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington while guests of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.



UNION-TO-UNION TEAM from the Federation of Electric Workers' Unions of Japan through Vice Pres. Chozui Kameyama presented a gift to Pres. George Meany during a call at AFL-CIO headquarters. The group is exchanging visits with the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

At Oklahoma Hearing:

Expert Sees Forgery On 'R-T-W' Petitions

Oklahoma City—A handwriting expert has testified that 35 different names on a single Oklahoma "right-to-work" law initiative petition were forged by the same person.

The expert said that in more than 1,100 instances signatures were placed on the petitions more than once by the same person. Evidence on another 1,000 cases of alleged fraud was still to come.

The testimony was given by Mrs. Sadie McBride, Oklahoma City, in a hearing before Sec. of State William Christian challenging the validity of the initiative petition, which seeks to place the so-called "right-to-work" proposal on a state ballot.

The sheet bearing the 35 different names, taken from the initiative petition filed with the secretary of state by "right-to-work" law proponents, was introduced in evidence at the hearing and the handwriting expert said they were all written by one person.

Examination of 18 bulky volumes containing the instances of alleged "flagrant fraud" was then begun by Christian, with the handwriting expert testifying on the evidence found in each case. Examination of 14 other volumes was to be considered later in the hearings.

Under Oklahoma law, fraudulent signatures to an initiative petition constitute a felony.

'Fraud' Charged

Attorneys for citizens groups challenging the "right-to-work" petition said there were "hundreds of other instances of fraud" that had been uncovered. William Kessler, Oklahoma City councilman, represents the challengers.

"It is obvious petition circulators were not warned of the serious consequences of using these illegal methods of obtaining false signatures. On the contrary, it appears circulators were encouraged to violate the law."

The hearing on the "right-to-work" petition challenge was set by Christian two months ago and held on schedule after the challengers obtained a temporary writ of mandamus.

The attorneys contended the secretary of state was uncertain of his legal right to subpoena witnesses to appear before his hearings on the petition challenge.

Kessler said examination of the signatures on the "right-to-work" initiative petition has uncovered "numerous instances of outright forgery."

Questioning Sought

"The secretary of state is authorized by law to conduct these hearings and rule on testimony," Kessler said in his argument.

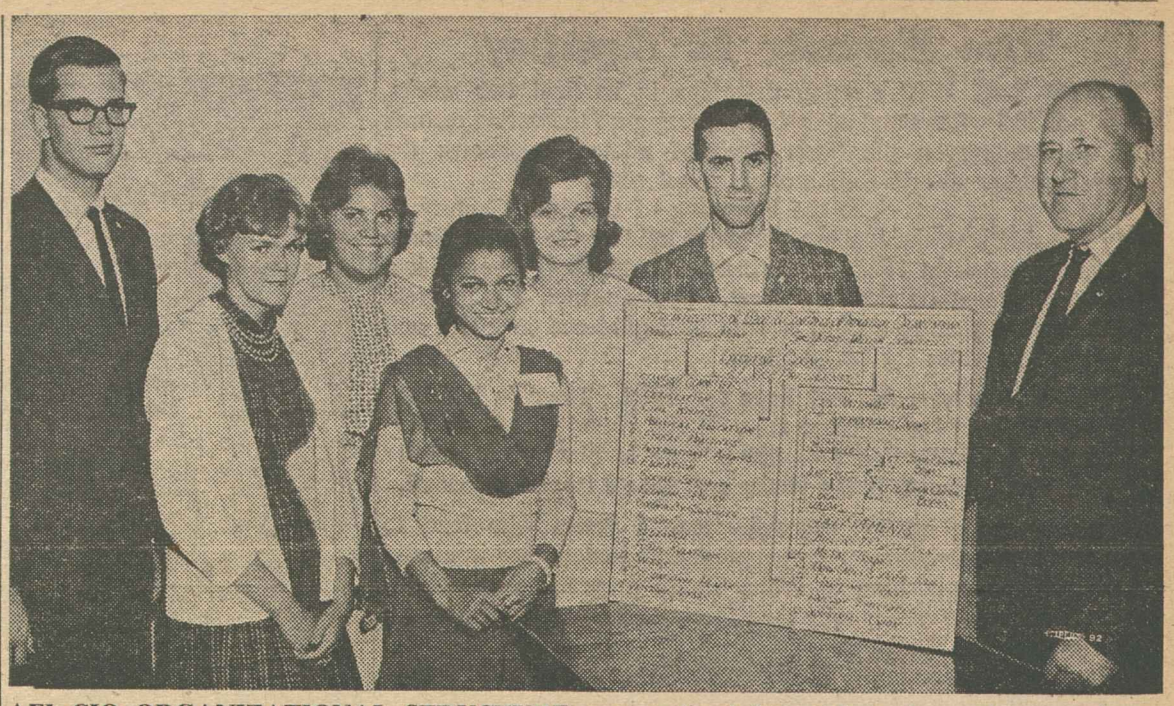
"How can he do so and give us a fair and complete hearing unless we are permitted to question individuals responsible for the wholesale amount of fraud and irregularities showing up on these petitions?"

The attorney said the challengers seek to question 10 petition circulators and three officers of Oklahomans for the Right to Work Inc., the organization responsible for circulation of the initiative petition.

"We are anxious to hear their explanation of numerous cases of outright forgery," Kessler said.

"I am amazed at this utter disregard for the law. I wonder if these people realize fraudulent signers of a petition are risking felony conviction for which the maximum penalty is $500 fine and up to two years imprisonment?"

"In checking Oklahoma County voting files we are finding one out of every four petition signers were not even registered to vote. Another 18 percent are improperly registered."



AFL-CIO ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE was outlined for students from three continents by Corresponding Sec. Alton Ross (right) when they visited the Erie (Pa.) Central Labor Council. They are, from left, Norman Seifreit, Marilyn Raeder and Carol Melzer of Erie; Rehana Yasmin of Lahore, West Pakistan; Christina Soderberg of Arboga, Sweden, and Vincent Leone, Erie.

States Urged To Look Into Health Plans

The National Council of Senior Citizens, alarmed over charges that subscribers to health insurance plans have received unnecessary surgery by unqualified doctors, has called on its member clubs to urge state studies of the non-profit plans and the medical societies which control them.

Former Rep. Aime J. Forand of Rhode Island, president of the council, said the move was prompted by serious charges growing out of a state-sponsored Columbia University study of non-profit health plans in New York. The council wants special attention focused on Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans and supports the Columbia recommendation of more public representation on Blue Shield boards.

"Reports from our membership in many states," Forand said, "indicate that criticisms of poor-quality service and high costs, such as were leveled in the recent Columbia University report, could be found in many other areas of the nation."

The four-year study by the Columbia group disclosed that subscribers may be subjected to inferior medical care. Forand said the council has received reports that new Blue Cross-Blue Shield combination plans for older people would cost an elderly couple more than $360 a year—a rate hike of over 50 percent.

Strong Anti-Bias Policy Stressed by Seafarers

The West Coast division of the Seafarers union has a strong anti-discrimination policy, SIU Pres. Paul Hall declared, and membership and work permit applications are considered without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

Hall cited a statement of policy voluntarily filed with a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) declaring that the anti-discrimination policy is fully binding on the division (known as the Sailors Union of the Pacific) and its agents and officers.

The citation came as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed for recision of certification of the SUP with the National Labor Relations Board regional office in San Francisco on grounds that the unit engages in discrimination.

NAACP Files Suits

The NAACP action was one of several announced by the organization including a suit filed in the U.S. District Court in St. Louis against the Trainmen and the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. The objective, said Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, is to establish legally "the right to equality in job opportunity."

Hall cited the statement by Roosevelt in the Congressional Record of May 22, 1962 that the SUP had taken a "significant step to eliminate discrimination," and that "it is most gratifying to me to have received voluntary cooperation of the union to eliminate discrimination and to advance the cause of human rights." He inserted the SUP policy statement in the Record.

Hall noted that in contrast to the NAACP action announced by Carter, the Brooklyn, N. Y. branch of the NAACP had presented a Better Race Relations Labor Award to the SIU local in Brooklyn this month for its excellent record and active civil rights committee.

The SIU president noted also that the union's paper, the Seafarers Log, in September called on all union members to notify him directly of any discrimination or denial of equal rights so that necessary action could be taken.

The NAACP also filed a charge with the Atlanta office of the NLRB alleging that Local 2401 of the Steelworkers at the Atlantic Steel Co. had set up different wages and job classifications for Negroes. USWA General Counsel David E. Feller denied the charges, noting that the union negotiated several years ago contract language that allowed Negro workers to move into previously all-white departments when vacancies occured.

20,000 Jobless Enroll In Retraining Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

characteristic of present-day unemployment—the incapacity of hundreds of thousands of workers to find employment in industries for which they have previously worked.

The programs are designed to provide new skills for workers whose former skills have been made obsolete either by automated processes or by the decline of entire industries.

Both the ARA programs and the Manpower Development & Training programs were approved by Congress on Administration initiative and both were strongly backed by the AFL-CIO as part of the answer to the problem of joblessness caused by rapid technological change.

The ARA training program is designed specifically to equip workers for new jobs in areas where unemployment has been substantial and chronic and where the federal government is seeking to aid entire distressed communities.

Training in New Skills

The Manpower Development program is intended primarily to aid workers individually by equipping them with new skills useful anywhere in the country in industries that now suffer a shortage of adequately prepared employes.

In the first month of the broad-range program, the Labor Dept. committed approximately 16 percent of the funds available from the first appropriation. Four states gained approval of the maximum funds they are allowed under the law—Connecticut, Maryland, Oklahoma and Nevada. Other states are rapidly seeking approval of training projects, the Labor Dept.'s manpower expert, Seymour L. Wolfbein, indicated.

In the first period of the area redevelopment training program, Wirtz reported:

- Nearly 64 percent of all trainees were men and one-third of all were more than 35 years of age.
- About 79 percent had some high school education although not all had been graduated from high school. About 12 percent had less than a full eight-year grade school education.
- Courses of training were approved for 89 occupations representing almost all major occupational groups.
- The largest group of trainees, 29 percent of the total, received training in 14 metalworking occupations.
- The second largest, 22 percent, received clerical and sales training.
- There were 358 trainees in agricultural occupations including operation and maintenance of farm machinery; 610 in the automobile trades; 359 in the field of electronics mechanics.

NLRB Orders Back Wages, Jobs For Darlington Textile Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

workers who take jobs at other Deering, Milliken mills.

The key issue in the six years of hearings and litigation was whether Deering, Milliken should be held responsible for the unfair labor practices of its affiliated mill.

The board was unanimous in its finding that the Darlington mill was guilty of unfair labor practices. Three members, Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown said the evidence made it clear that all Deering, Milliken mills were controlled by the Milliken family and that Roger Milliken was president of all but one of the affiliated companies. Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom dissented on this point.

"More important," the NLRB majority added, "was Roger Milliken's participation in the area having the greatest impact on labor relations—the area of collective bargaining. Thus he circulated a memorandum and editorial which was obviously intended as a primer to the managers of the mills in combatting union organization. During the organizational campaign, his pervasive influence was demonstrated by the statements of supervisory employes that Roger Milliken would close the plant rather than permit its unionization. . . . And finally it was Roger Milliken who told a stockholder and director that he would not operate the mill as long as there was '17 percent of the hard core' labor people remaining in the mill."

The "17 percent" figure referred to the employes who refused to disavow their support of the union after the plant closing had been announced. In a whipped up atmosphere of hysteria and fear, more than 400 of the workers signed supervisor-circulated petitions recanting their support of the union. The mayor of Darlington carried them to Milliken to plead, hat in hand, for a reprieve.

Plea Rejected

Milliken coldly noted that some 17 percent of the workers had not signed the petitions and said he didn't think he could profitably run the mill with such a "hard core" of resistance to the speedup which had led the mill workers to organize.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock hailed the NLRB order as "a big step to remedy injustices done to Darlington workers." He added:

"We hope other southern textile workers will take heart from the board's action which demonstrates that effective remedies can be brought to bear against union-busting employers."

Pollock said the union also hopes that as a result of the NLRB action "other southern textile employers will become more law-abiding."

The Enemy Is Apathy

WITH THE 1962 election campaign in its final two weeks, political writers and analysts are dusting off the voting records and expounding on the "iron rule" of midterm elections: the party in power always loses congressional seats.

The facts are that since the beginning of the 20th Century in only one midterm election has the party holding the White House picked up seats—in 1934, in the first opportunity the voters had to pass judgment on the New Deal. Voters turned out in great numbers that year to record a vote of confidence in FDR and provide more votes for his program.

The 1934 case holds out hope for 1962. There is nothing inevitable about the midterm rule. If the voters who back the Kennedy Administration turn out to vote in November in full force, liberal strength in the House and Senate can be increased.

The enemy is apathy, especially among voters who tend to support the Administration. By simple failure to vote they ironically strengthen the opposition to White House programs and policies because the conservatives rally their forces to increase congressional opposition to the President.

The secret weapon in the 1962 elections is the great uncast vote—the electoral power of the millions who do not come to the polls in congressional elections. There are enough of these unexpressed votes to repeal the "iron rule" and repeat the FDR victory in 1934. Labor's job is to turn out that vote.

Comparing the Records

FORMER PRES. EISENHOWER'S unusually active participation in the fall election campaign has invited new attention to the record of his first two years in the White House compared to the opening years of the Kennedy Administration.

The record shows conclusively that Pres. Kennedy, working with a Democratic Congress, has achieved more in the way of major legislation than was accomplished by Pres. Eisenhower working with a Republican Congress during his first two years. Pres. Kennedy asked for more and got more than Pres. Eisenhower during a comparable period.

The record shows that Pres. Eisenhower secured congressional approval of about 30 major proposals. Pres. Kennedy has chalked up more than 60 major laws during his first two years including creation of the Peace Corps, the disarmament agency, the Alliance for Progress, aid to depressed areas, an increase in the minimum wage and extension of coverage, manpower retraining, the far-reaching trade expansion measure, a pay increase for federal workers and many more.

The record of failures in the first two Eisenhower years is about as long as the accomplishments, while the first Kennedy Congress refused to go along on a handful of issues, although these have an importance beyond a mere listing.

The difference in the records takes on added significance when it is remembered that Pres. Eisenhower had the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition working with him and Pres. Kennedy was under constant attack from the conservative grouping, winning portions of his program by paper-thin margins.

An 88th Congress bolstered with enough liberals to overcome the obstructionism of the coalition can produce a two-year period of fruitful legislation designed to meet the critical problems in medical care, education, urban growth and civil rights and above all move toward a solution of the chronic unemployment that is plaguing the nation.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Hey, Wake Up

In Analysis of 87th Congress:

Labor Finds the Record Good; Major Problems Confront 88th

This analysis and evaluation of the two-year record of the 87th Congress is contained in a new AFL-CIO pamphlet, "Labor Looks at the 87th Congress," prepared by the federation's Dept. of Legislation.

THERE IS NO EASY JUDGMENT to pass on the 87th Congress. It made a good, solid record of accomplishment on legislation vital to the welfare of the American people, but it also left undone far too much essential business.

On balance, the accomplishments outweigh the unfinished business. These accomplishments are particularly impressive in light of the paper-thin margin of support in Congress for key issues in the Kennedy Administration's legislative program. The 1960 election—which brought Pres. Kennedy into the White House—resulted in the loss of 21 liberal members of the House of Representatives. Thus the new Administration and liberals in Congress had to work hard against conservative opposition to constructive legislation.

During the previous eight years, long-sought and badly-needed social legislation was often pigeonholed by conservatives, tied up by out-of-date congressional rules, or killed by presidential vetoes. Fortunately Pres. Kennedy threw White House power into the legislative battle for liberal programs during the 87th Congress. Otherwise the record of the 87th would have been much worse.

Perhaps the most significant achievement of the 87th Congress was enactment of the broad new job-creating trade expansion program to increase United States foreign trade and to protect American workers. Another major achievement was extension of Fair Labor Standards Act wage-hour protections to 3.6 million previously unprotected workers and setups in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

Other accomplishments of the 87th Congress were area redevelopment assistance for economically depressed communities, manpower development to upgrade job skills of unemployed workers and youngsters newly entering the labor force, emergency public works acceleration to provide jobs for the unemployed, a comprehensive job-creating and home-building housing program, public welfare reforms to help needy adults and children, social security pension increases, pay raises for federal workers, submission to the states of an amendment to abolish poll taxes, and drug industry controls to protect the American people.

IN THE FOREIGN POLICY FIELD, Congress endorsed and supported the imaginative new Peace Corps program, "Alliance for Progress" assistance to Latin American countries, and the new Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. In spite of perennial criticism of foreign aid, the 87th continued support for essential foreign aid programs after the President began reform and reorganization of foreign aid administration.

Although there were many solid accomplishments and achievements, the 87th Congress still left a substantial amount of unfinished business for the 88th.

First, the 88th Congress must overhaul and reform its rules of procedure. Far too often, liberal legislation proposed by Pres. Kennedy and supported by the AFL-CIO during the 87th Congress was killed in committees dominated by conservatives.

High unemployment remains an urgent challenge for Congress. Related challenges for the 88th Congress are lagging economic growth and automation. Area redevelopment aid, manpower development, youth employment programs and public works acceleration are steps in the right direction. But much more action and much more progress are essential.

The AFL-CIO wants a full employment economy with a full-time job for every worker who wants a job. This is essential not only in terms of human welfare but also in terms of national security. The AFL-CIO campaign for a 35-hour workweek is an answer to persistent high unemployment. It is a program we support because other full employment measures have been inadequate or ineffective.

Unfinished business left by the 87th Congress includes genuine, equitable tax reform, "medicare" health benefits for the aged, federal standards for unemployment compensation, aid to education at all levels, youth employment opportunities, aid for mass transit systems, establishment of a Cabinet-level Dept. of Urban Affairs, abolishing literacy tests to protect voting rights, and realistic reform of existing labor laws.

With their votes on Election Day the American people can decide whether the 88th Congress will meet these challenges and whether the will of the people will be effectively translated into law.

Morgan Says:

Congress' Inaction on Youth Bill Leaves Serious Social Problem

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

AFTER THE PEACE CORPS shaped up so well it was logical that something along its lines be proposed for home use. The result was the Youth Employment Opportunities Act which Pres. Kennedy put on his "must" list of legislation last June. But Congress changed it from must to musty. It is one of the important bills gathering dust in a House Rules committee pigeonhole. The reason for its fate is monumentally simple: Rules Committee Chairman Howard Smith didn't like it. "Tell me," he inquired, in effect, at one point, "does this bill apply to Negroes?" Advised that it did and that the Youth Corps activity camps would not be segregated, the autocratic Virginia gentlemen, who is a walking bottleneck against progressive legislation, decided that the move had gone far enough even though the appropriate committees of both House and Senate had already approved it—in different versions.

Morgan

The cruel irony of Rep. Smith's action—or rather inaction—is reflected in the increasingly serious predicament of the age group the bill was designed to help. The latest government figures show that unemployment rose among teenagers in September. A citizen doesn't have to be a social worker to understand that a teenager with empty hours on his hands is a kind of human time bomb, capable of explosive damage to himself and his community unless his energy is fused to something constructive.

It is disturbing how we can brush aside understanding and ignore that threat. In hearings before the joint economic committee of Congress in August on the state of the economy and policies for full employment, an economist for the du Pont Company, Ira Ellis, appeared to minimize the importance of joblessness among the nation's youth, at least as an economic factor. "It seems to me," he testified, "that when we talk about unemployment, we ought to talk about the adult labor force, not boys and girls 14 to 19 years of age." This despite the fact that much unemployment is concentrated among the young, the unskilled and minority groups.

At that same hearing, Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) made the point that if you have a combination of all three categories, that is a youngster who is unskilled and, say, a Negro, the lack of a job strikes with triple intensity and explains, in part, where teenage "wolf packs" come from. Douglas called this organizing of delinquents in big cities not only "the most serious social problem that we have in the country," but an economic problem as well.

AUTOMATION, Research Dir. James Wishart of the Meat Cutters told the committee, does not hit employed workers (unless their plant is closed down) so hard as it hits young people because it dries up potential jobs, making it more difficult for them to get started to work in the first place.

This problem, coupled with the desperately depressing spectacle of increasing "drop-outs" of boys and girls from high school, thus increasing in turn the seriousness of juvenile delinquency, made some governmental response imperative. Legislation was drafted to revive, with a youthful accent, the depression-born Civilian Conservation Corps. Objective: help over the high hurdle of job-finding for unskilled young men and women who don't finish school, with a secondary target of providing more manpower for short-handed public service institutions and conservative projects. The Senate version was big and expensive—a permanent 30,000-member Youth Corps to cost 1.3 billion dollars the first four years, 400 million a year thereafter. The modest plans in the House authorized only a pilot corps of 12,000 persons for three years at an annual cost of 50 million dollars.

Some conservatives, Republicans and Democrats, criticized the plan for involving more federal funds. Others argued it would give the secretary of labor too much power in selecting urban Youth Corps projects and that it was inappropriate to have the Labor Dept. supervise what would be essentially conservation work in the field.

Admittedly the legislation was not perfect. A tidier, happier, perhaps even speedier solution would be for each community to tackle its own youth unemployment and delinquency problems fully. But most communities won't do the job that has to be done, some can't do it without outside financial help. Is the solution then to do nothing, or next to it, rather than let the federal government do anything to help?

This, in effect, is how Congress has disposed of a situation threatening the very fabric of our society.

On Labor News Conference:

Biemiller Calls for Election Of More Congress Liberals

THE FAILURE OF CONGRESS "to act vigorously" on programs to eliminate high, persistent unemployment can be remedied by the "election of more liberals in the November elections," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller has declared.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, a weekly interview program carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System's radio network, Biemiller said the AFL-CIO believes the two-year 87th Congress had made a "creditable record." It would have been a better record, he stressed, if there were more "troops" to support Kennedy Administration proposals.

The restrictive rules of both the House and Senate contributed to the disappointments of the legislative record, commented Biemiller, a former congressman. These rules must be revised, he urged, "if American democracy is going to continue to function in this very complicated world."

The director of the federation's Dept. of Legislation called also for more activity by citizens to express their views to members of Congress, asserting that "conservative, reactionary forces" have done a better job than liberals in this area.

Biemiller predicted that the 35-hour workweek proposal "will receive extended hearings at the next session of Congress, partly because of the continuing unemployment problem."

COMMENTING on the National Association of Manufacturers' drive on "curbing the monopoly power of unions," Biemiller said he expects that Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and some of his colleagues in Congress "will be pushing the NAM program," and it is possible that hearings will be held.

He emphasized that the labor movement feels it already has been curbed "too much by recent congresses" and that "we are prepared to have it out because we are convinced we have justice on our side."

He expressed his conviction that "most of the voters in the United States are actually ahead of their congressmen. They are more liberal than their congressmen. The job is to make sure that those people vote on Nov. 6 and give us the kind of congressmen we need to pass a liberal program."

The American people, he urged, "should do more of a lobbying job than they have been doing."

Biemiller was interviewed by Alan Adams of McGraw-Hill Publications and Neil MacNeil of Time Magazine.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE TERRIBLE-TEMPERED Rep. Clarence Cannon, the antique Missouri Democrat who runs the House Appropriations Committee, is getting lavish praise from newspaper editorialists for his fight against federal spending. Mr. Cannon used to give Harry Truman saddle sores when Truman was in the White House and now he is giving saddle sores to the ranking members of the Senate Appropriations Committee and the official Democratic leadership of the House.

He is a bristling, tough-minded veteran, so familiar with the House rules that for years he served as parliamentarian to Democratic national conventions. He has had fights this year with Sen. Carl Hayden of Arizona, an even more venerable Democrat who runs the Senate Appropriations Committee, and with the potent Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, second-ranking to Hayden, with whom few other members of Congress would care to tangle.

Cannon says the House has a constitutional right to originate all money bills and that the Senate is a second-stringer, with no power whatever to originate any appropriations.

Cannon joins the Republicans in hating and denouncing what they call "backdoor" spending, which isn't "spending" at all but the financing of services by Treasury lending through revolving funds, all authorized in due form by a majority of each house.

In short, Cannon is jealous of what he considers the prerogatives of the House and he would have given Abraham Lincoln fits in the financing of the Civil War. That is what the shooting is about.

* * *

ACROSS THE YEARS a pattern has developed in regard to federal appropriations that is perfectly familiar to students of Congress.

The departments ask the White House for certain funds that bureau and division heads consider desirable and the Budget Bureau, which is an arm of the President, kicks back the requests and tells the cabinet members to cut them down.

After a department's money requests have been cleared by the Budget Bureau, Mr. Cannon's House Appropriations Committee cuts them down some more. There are subcommittees that sit in judgment, basically, and the chairmen of the subcommittees are small-model dictators with the power of life and death. Mr. Cannon likes this system and he backs up his subcommittee chairmen, and so does the House.

The Senate Appropriations Committee then takes over, and the Senate is notably more sympathetic toward social programs than Mr. Cannon and his House subcommittee chairmen are. It is more sympathetic toward foreign policy programs. Generally speaking, the Senate raises the money bills the House has been willing to vote.

The rules of comity have then been applied in conference committee, and the final appropriation bills that emerged have been compromises between the House and Senate.

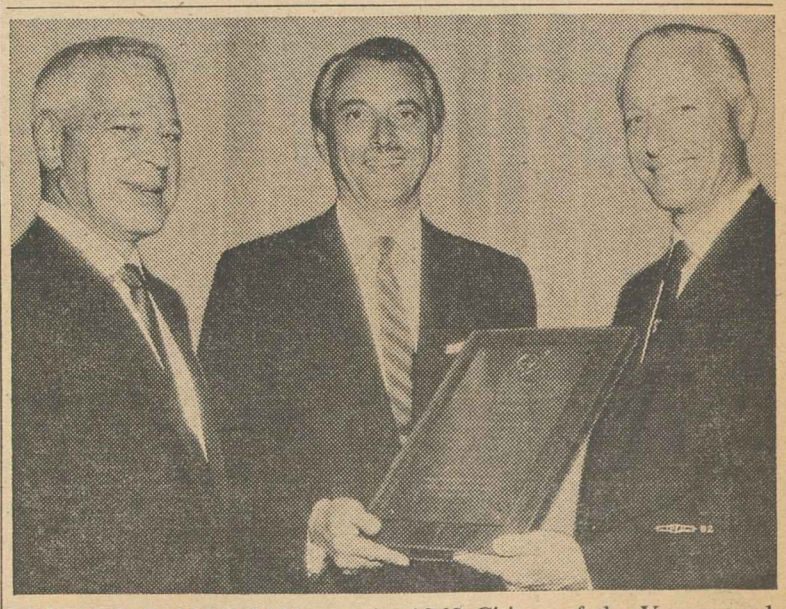
* * *

THIS IS THE WAY the system worked until Republicans began threatening parliamentary blockades to what they call "backdoor" spending and until Mr. Cannon decided he would have a prestige hassle over the question of whether the Senate had the constitutional right to say more than "ja" to a House money bill.

The quarrel may look like a brawl between a couple of elderly men—Cannon and Hayden—on prestige and prerogatives. It may look like a silly bickering on whether "half" the conference committee meetings sit on the House side instead of the Senate side of the Capitol and who presides. But it is much more.

The money power is at stake, and the appropriation of money is the test of what programs Congress really approves. The Senate's right to raise House appropriations to levels consistent with the Senate's concept of the general welfare is at stake.

This battle will have to be renewed in the new Congress. It is no powderpuff derby, no shadow fight. It involves the very simple issue of whether the entire Congress, both houses thereof, is willing to let a small minority that makes up the House Appropriations Committee dictate the public policies of the United States.



EDWARD P. MORGAN gets the 1962 Citizen of the Year award from the Guardians of the Jewish Home for the Aged, Los Angeles, for representing the "highest ideals of courageous, intelligent reporting." Pictured left to right are Pres. Lee R. Bishop of the Guardians, Morgan, and Vice Pres. Samuel L. Kaye. Morgan is an ABC commentator whose nightly broadcasts are sponsored by the AFL-CIO.

How to Buy:

Auto Insurance Rates Trimmed As Firms Intensify Competition

By Sidney Margolius

COMPETITION BETWEEN standard-rate auto insurers and rate-deviating mutuals and direct writers has erupted into a rate war. The standard-rate companies themselves are cutting prices through classification plans and "safe-driver" awards. What many drivers pay depends not only on the amount of dividend or discount a company gives, but on the driver's classification.

Especially if you have a young male driver in the family, or recent accidents or traffic convictions, or other classification problems, nowadays you need to consult well-qualified brokers as well as agents employed by the more usual rate-deviators. Since classification policies of different companies vary, a broker may know of one whose current classification system will save money in your situation.

In discussing with brokers and agents the rates applying to your situation, these factors should be considered:

- Is yours a "compact" car eligible for an extra 10 percent discount? (Most insurers define a "compact" as under 200 inches overall length and no more than 125 h.p.)
- Is it used for commuting, and how far?
- Is it operated occasionally by a young male? What is his age? Married? Steadily employed? Had driver training in school? Has he taken a psychological test? Is he in the upper portion of his class?
- How many convictions or citations have you had? If only one, can you be placed in a company which waives one? How many accidents and how serious?
- If there are two cars in your family, do you qualify for the second-car discount, or what classifications will give you the lowest cost?

You also may want to check on your present insurance by asking how your company has classified you and whether it has a merit-rating plan or subsidiary which can benefit you on the basis of your record, and also by comparing the rate you pay with quotations from other companies and brokers.

It is worth asking also how the company stands on the state of Illinois' listing of each insurer's ratio of lawsuits to premiums. Any broker should have a copy. A company with a ratio over 5 percent might be slow in settling claims. Incidentally, despite rumors, leading mutuals and other moderate-cost companies often have moderate ratios, the listing shows.

SOME MERIT-RATING companies have low rates for drivers with excellent records, and may be a choice for families with relatively low road exposure who drive carefully and keep their cars in good condition. As just one example, while Nationwide Mutual offers some savings from standard rates in various classifications, its subsidiary, Nationwide General, can be as much as 35 percent below it in some cases. But you also face the possibility that a series of violations or accidents can raise your rate so that even though this company won't cancel you, you could find yourself paying as much as 200 percent more than in the parent company.

Drivers with good safety and traffic records and no special classification problems are in position to shop the more selective mutual companies and other deviators, and the merit-rating companies.

Among large mutuals and direct writers which often give dividends or discounts, at least to the preferred risks, are such traditionally low-cost insurers as Factory Mutual, Lumbermen's Mutual, Mutual Service, Government Employes Insurance Co., State Farm Mutual, Federated Mutual, National Farmers, Nationwide Mutual, Safeco, Allstate, Employers Mutual, American Mutual, Farmers Insurance Exchange, Hardware Mutual, Pennsylvania Threshermen's, and Utica Mutual.

In addition, several specialized or more regional companies often offer reasonable rates: Farmers Mutuals of Madison, Wis.; Shelby Mutual and State Auto Mutual, with main offices in Columbus, O.; Keystone Auto Club Insurance Co., Philadelphia; State Auto Insurance Association of Indianapolis; Motor Club of America Group in New Jersey; Auto Club of Southern California; and California Casualty Indemnity Exchange.

Preferred Risk Mutual Insurance Co., Des Moines, Ia., offers substantial savings to non-drinkers.

But some of these companies are selective and in no case can any be considered the best buy for your classification or area until you have compared with other companies and with local brokers.

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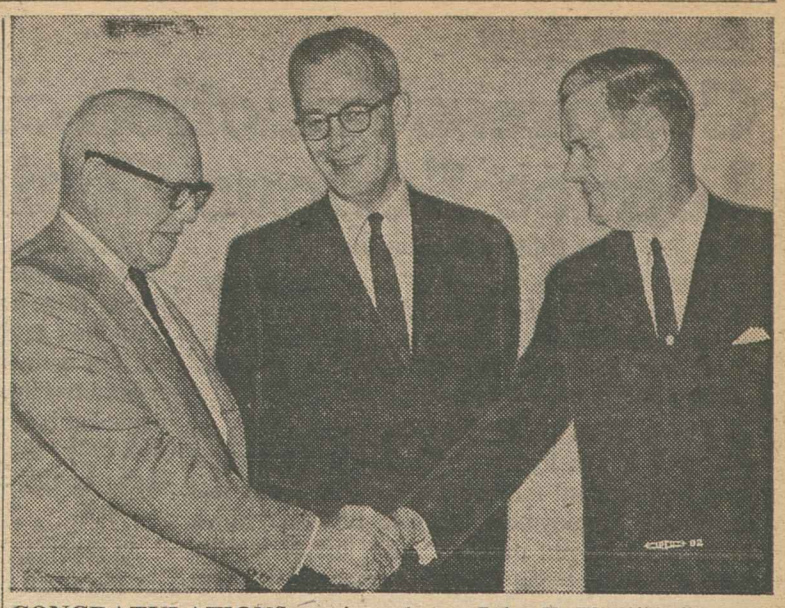


CONGRATULATIONS are in order as John F. Henning is sworn in as under secretary of labor. With Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz looking on, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) shakes Henning's hand. Henning had been director of the California Dept. of Industrial Relations; previously he served as research director of the California AFL-CIO.

Consumer Survey Shows:

Auto, Yule Buying Prospects Are Good

CONSUMER SENTIMENT remains favorable toward the purchase of automobiles during the fourth quarter of 1962 and for good Christmas sales in general, the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center reports in its latest survey of consumer attitudes and inclinations to buy.

A nationwide cross section of 1,300 adults in August and September indicates that the outlook for most of 1963 is clouded, and that the data do not lend support to those who hope for a more rapid rate of growth in the American economy.

A small decline has taken place in consumer confidence, continuing a trend noticeable between February and May surveys earlier this year, the report indicates. The latest reading of the SRC Index of Consumer Attitudes is 95 as compared to 96.8 last May and 98.7 in February, 1962. The Index is geared to consumer attitudes of the fall of 1956.

A long-range view of the new findings is far from comforting, SRC analysts point out. They foresee a "slow and gradual deterioration" of the economic situation "long before it has reached a fully satisfactory level."

A comparison of trends in consumer mood during the last three business cycles indicates that from 1960 to 1962 the upturn in sentiment was weaker and shorter than following either the 1954 or 1958 recessions.

The report balances both favorable and unfavorable indications:

FAVORABLE INDICATIONS: People's expectations regarding their personal financial situation remain favorable; intentions to buy autos remain unchanged at a high level; the proportion of people expecting price increases decreased moderately, and consumers are generally satisfied with prices; changes in the expectations of upper income people, generally well-informed, are at least as favorable as those of middle and low-income people.

UNFAVORABLE INDICATIONS: Many more people report having heard unfavorable than favorable economic news recently; Americans in general do not believe that the unemployment problem will be solved soon; concern with the cold war and the opinion that international tensions make for bad times persist among very many consumers.

Current business conditions are not viewed as good, but most people do not expect further decline within the next year—a vital factor since discretionary consumer demand is a function of both ability and willingness to buy, the report points out.

From Soup to Nonsense:

With So Much Good Eating, No Wonder We Look That Way

By Jane Goodsell

WHY I'M NOT A SIZE TEN: "If I scrape off the whipped cream and leave the crust on my plate, I don't see how huckleberry cobbler can be any more fattening than half a cantaloupe. After all, they're both fruit."

* * *

"I'm on a new diet. I can eat anything I want as long as I don't use any salt."

* * *

"There are just a couple of spoonfuls of macaroni and cheese left. It seems a shame to waste it. Won't somebody finish it up? No? Well, in that case, I guess I'll just have to eat it myself."

* * *

"My diet calls for a glass of tomato juice, but I don't see how it could hurt to substitute onion soup. When you come right down to it, it's practically nothing but water."

"I'll have the clubhouse sandwich with potato salad, please. But don't put any butter on the bread. I'm on a diet."

* * *

"Oh no, thanks, I really don't care for any dessert. But if you're not going to finish your cheese cake, may I have just a little taste of it?"

* * *

"I SUPPOSE I SHOULDN'T have eaten those chicken liver canapes, but Agnes made them herself, and she'd have been hurt if I hadn't tasted them."

* * *

"Oh, meat isn't fattening. In fact, protein acts as a fuel in the system, so the more meat you eat, the more you can eat of other things."

* * *

"I'm going to treat myself to the creamed chicken in patty shell. I've been shopping all morning, and burning up energy like mad."

* * *

"After all, I have to taste the food when I'm cooking it, don't I?"

* * *

"There must be something wrong with my metabolism. I've been dieting all week, and I haven't lost an ounce."

* * *

"My beige dress is a whole size too small. Isn't it terrible the way cleaners shrink things nowadays?"

AMA Fixes Things Up For Parents of Doctors

The American Medical Association's objections to social security for doctors apparently doesn't extend to the parents of physicians.

An article in the AMA News, reported by the editor of the Ohio State AFL-CIO publication, News & Views, tells doctors how to put their parents under social security and at the same time get a "tax break" for themselves.

"For example," the AMA article read, "the doctor pays $10 a week to his mother for straightening up his office. He would deduct 3 percent from her wages and send it to the Social Security Administration, along with his 3 percent as employer."

This way, the article noted, the doctor could take a business deduction for this expense for himself while providing credits "toward social security benefits for his mother." Commented News & Views:

"That's what we like about the AMA, its great concern for the welfare of people who are doctors or doctors' parents."

In Midwest States

Democrats Battling To Regain 17 Seats

(Continued from Page 1)

are close and bitterly-fought but that the Democratic tide that began to rise in 1954, when the party regained control of Congress in the middle of former Pres. Eisenhower's first term may not yet have run its course.

The authoritative reference guide to elections, Congressional Quarterly, lists all nine contests for governor as extremely close, with a "lean" to the Republicans in two states and the other seven rated as "doubtful."

Although the GOP now has 9 senators of 11, Congressional Quarterly lists only three states as apparently "safe" Republican again and three others as "leaning" Republican. Two are rated as either "safe" or "leaning" Democratic and three others are regarded as tossups — Indiana, Kentucky and Wisconsin.

Republicans are credited with prospects of 71 "safe" or "leaning" House seats, Democrats with 43. But the real battle is taking place in the 18 rated as "doubtful," for these are primarily seats the Democrats won in 1958 and lost in 1960 when the head of the ticket, Pres. Kennedy, ran behind congressional candidates rather than ahead of them.

"There is no limit" to the gains that might be made by groups seeking liberal members of the House, says one experienced midwestern political observer, if voters are aroused by Pres. Kennedy's present attempts to overcome the normal offyear apathy and go to the polls.

Kennedy has pointed out in his speeches that since the turn of the century, the party in control of the White House has lost an average of 39 House seats in midterm elections. A heavy vote would make such a loss extremely unlikely for the Democrats.

New York's Wage Floor Faces Test

New York — Mayor Robert F. Wagner has ordered city attorneys to be prepared to defend in court the constitutionality of New York's new minimum wage act against an expected challenge by employers.

By setting a $1.25 wage floor, rising automatically to $1.50 after one year, New York became the first municipality in the nation to legislate on wages. The increase, which goes into effect 30 days after the mayor signs the bill passed by the City Council and the Board of Estimate, is expected to provide immediate raises for 200,000 low-paid workers and benefit many more when the floor moves up to $1.50.

Equal Pay, TUC Bills Die as Congress Quits

Two labor-backed bills—equal pay for women and extended unemployment compensation—died with the adjournment of Congress despite last-minute efforts to beat the clock through legislative shortcuts.

When it became evident that the House-passed equal pay bill was not going to be considered by the Senate Labor Committee, Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) got the Senate to adopt a modified version of the equal pay measure as an amendment to an unrelated House bill. But the plan ran into a snag in the House.

While it is usually routine for differing versions of House and Senate bills to be sent to conference, a single objection in the House is enough to route the legislation through the Rules Committee which can either pigeonhole the measure or recommend that it be sent to conference.

An Ohio Republican, Rep. Frank T. Bow, objected to the conference. The bill went to the Rules Committee, which had just held its last meeting of the session. And there the measure died.

A similar effort was made by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) to revive the temporary unemployment compensation program through an amendment to a House bill dealing with consolidation of pension trust funds.

Although the TUC program had expired last spring, there was still enough money which had been raised through an increase in payroll taxes to permit the program to be revived until the 88th Congress convenes in January.

An amendment to that effect by McCarthy was adopted by the Senate. But the Senate then turned around and attached the substance of the original House bill to still another House-passed bill, which it then passed. The original bill, including the McCarthy amendment, was left pending on the Senate calendar at adjournment.

A supplemental appropriations bill, providing funds needed by various government agencies to carry out programs authorized by Congress after the regular budget had been acted on, was caught in the adjournment rush and failed of passage. However, the agencies affected are expected to spend the money out of their regular appropriations and come back to Congress for additional funds in January.

Wage Increase Delayed

Some 600,000 persons on civil service pension rolls will have to wait beyond the scheduled Jan. 1 effective date for the five percent increase in benefits voted by Congress. Funds to put the raise into effect were included in the sidetracked supplemental bill. Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., announced that the Administration will ask Congress to provide the funds as soon as it convenes in January.

A $400 million start on the $900 million emergency public works program approved by Congress was provided in a bill appropriating funds for other public works projects.

2 Unions Give $6,000 To Rutgers Labor Unit

New Brunswick, N. J.—Two more union contributions to the campaign for Rutgers University's Institute of Management & Labor Relations were announced on the eve of the scheduled dedication of the institute's new home. Auto Workers Local 824 gave $5,000 as its share of UAW Region 9's pledge of $50,000 and the Ladies Garment Workers added $1,000 to their previous contribution of $7,500, in memory of the late Arthur A. Elder.

BROOKLYN UNION MEMBERS held a huge register-and-vote rally at Longshoremen's Local 1814 headquarters, under the sponsorship of COPE. Above, some of the 14 sound trucks that toured Brooklyn streets advertising the rally. The audience packed the hall and overflowed into the streets to hear the speakers by an outside loudspeaker system.

Kennedy Hits GOP 'No-Saying' In Drive to Overcome Apathy

(Continued from Page 1)

paign has stated that he does not "particularly enjoy driving around the country and making speeches" but that in view of the Republican record in the 87th Congress he couldn't think of "anything better to do" with his autumn weekends.

"I don't want to see the 87th Congress stand still for two years in the most difficult and dangerous and also the most promising time in the history of our country," the President said as he campaigned in Louisville for the election of Democrat Wilson Wyatt over Sen. Thruston Morton (R).

A President "wears many hats" as commander in chief of the armed forces and as the official with special foreign policy responsibilities," he acknowledged in Pittsburgh, "but he is also the leader of his party and in this country both of our parties have a function."

Kennedy indicated that he does not expect his campaign to "change votes" from Republican to Democratic. His hope, he said in a television interview with William Lawrence of the American Broadcasting Co., is to stir up enough excitement so that voters in key districts will flock to the polls Nov. 6.

"If we can arouse some interest and cause a bigger turnout, then I will feel I have done the job," the President said.

Wherever he went, the President taunted the Republicans with their reluctance to use the word "Republican" on their campaign literature.

Raps GOP Record

Morton, a former chairman of the GOP National Committee, "completely banishes the word from his billboards," Kennedy observed. "What is it about this party he once headed that makes him ashamed to identify himself publicly with it?"

In Indiana and in Michigan, in Maryland and New York, he ran the record of what he charged was "no-saying" by Republican members of Congress.

"We proposed a bill for urban affairs and 73 percent of the Republican members from Michigan voted against it," he said.

"We proposed a $1.25 minimum wage and 91 percent of the Republicans voted against it."

"I submitted a bill to make it possible for those living in our cities and suburbs, 75 percent of our people, to be represented in the cabinet, and 92 percent of all the Republicans voted against it," he said to another audience.

"Our Housing Act of 1961, the widest and most comprehensive in 13 years" saw "85 percent of the Republicans voting against it," he declared, and "85 percent" against the Area Redevelopment Act.

The President's program will keep him campaigning through the nation at least through Nov. 3—three days before the election.

Patrolmen Re-elect All Top Officers

Boston—The Railway Patrolmen, meeting here in convention, re-elected present officers and made a number of minor changes in the union constitution.

Elected for another term were Pres. William J. Ryan of Elizabeth, N. J.; Executive Vice Pres. John V. Macdonald, Boston; and Sec.-Treas. Cecil Smithson, Chicago. Q. T. Bean of Fort Erie, Ont., was elected a vice president succeeding George T. Cannon of Buffalo, retired. All other executive board members were re-elected without opposition.

The three-day gathering was attended by delegates from 35 U.S. and Canadian locals. The convention voted to change election procedures, including the election of local union officers for two years instead of one, the present requirement.

The delegates adopted a series of resolutions affirming union policy on legislative and economic programs of the AFL-CIO.

Smaller Growth Rate Seen for Labor Force

The Labor Dept. has taken a look at the trends of recent years and revised downward its earlier projections of labor force growth during the 1960s.

The recent trends show young men are staying in school longer and men 65 and over are retiring earlier.

The result, the Labor Dept. reported, is that the labor force is expected to increase by 12.6 million in the 1960-70 decade instead of by 13.5 million as forecast a few years ago.

In issuing revised projections for the 1965-75 period, the Labor Dept. estimated the labor force may total 85.7 million by 1970 and 93 million by 1975. It said the new projections were prepared in light of revised population estimates of the Census Bureau and of labor force trends since 1957.

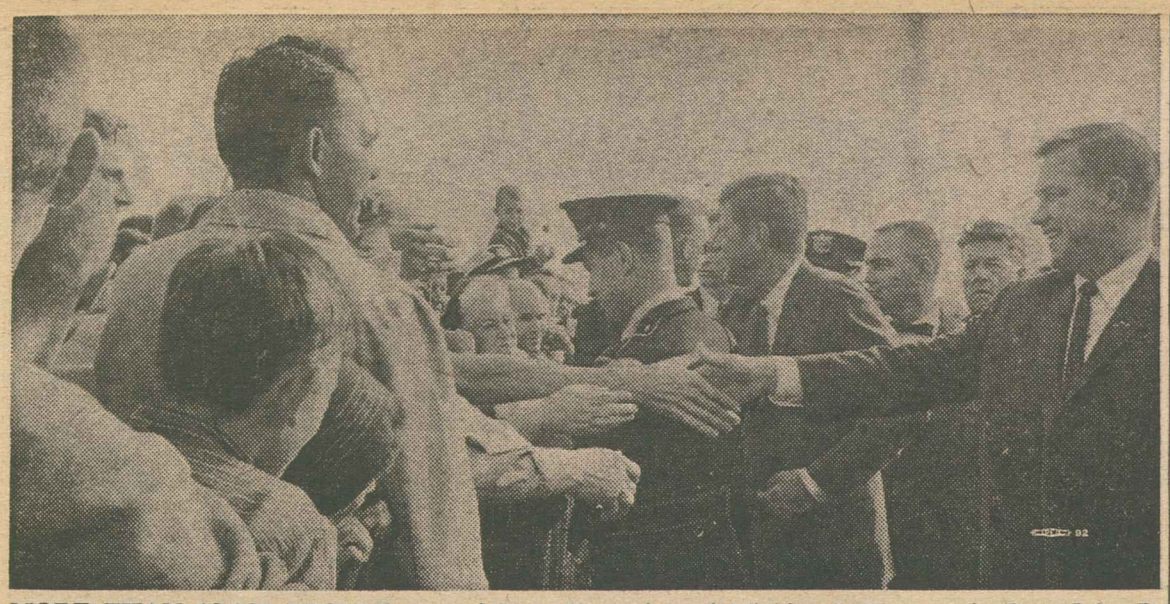
"In evaluating this later experience," the department noted, "allowance was made for the likelihood that recent economic developments affecting labor force participation rates, such as curtailed job opportunities in the 1958 and 1961 recessions, were of a temporary nature."

The assumptions in both sets of projections are that the economy will operate "at relatively high levels of activity," that the size of the armed forces will not change significantly and that past trends in labor force participation rates for various age groups of men and women will continue.

The labor force changes foreseen for the 1960s, the Labor Dept. said, will be highlighted by the addition of 6 million young workers under 25 years of age—nearly half the estimated rise of 12.6 million. An additional 3 million will be adult women and 3 million more will be adult men.

For men 65 years and over, the report noted, the continuation of trends towards earlier retirement is expected to more than offset their expanding numbers in the population.

Between 1970 and 1975, the pattern of changes will be somewhat different. The number of young workers will rise much less sharply than in the 1960s—some 2 million—but there will be almost 3 million more men workers in the 25-34 age group. The labor participation rates among adult women probably will rise at a slower pace and population growth will be primarily responsible for an increase of 2 million among women 25 and over.



MORE THAN 10,000 PEOPLE greeted Pres. Kennedy and Michigan's Democratic Gov. John B. Swainson, running for re-election, when the President and governor visited Muskegon on a campaign trip. A voter reaches out to grasp Swainson's hand (right) as Kennedy mingles with the crowd.

Swainson Stock Rising in Race Against Romney in Michigan

Detroit—The race for governor in this state, which pits the Republican "new face," George Romney, against incumbent Democratic Gov. John B. Swainson, is generally rated second in potential importance only to the California battle between Democrat Edmund G. Brown and former Vice Pres. Nixon.

When the energetic Romney, the motor car manufacturer, entered the race, it looked as if he had Swainson "buried six feet deep," some Democratic spokesmen frankly admit. Now they are sure that Swainson stock is rising sharply in the political market and that Romney's appeal has slipped.

Their remaining question is whether there is "enough time" before the election for Swainson to reach his maximum strength and for Romney to continue his slide from a too-early "peak".

The registration figures in Wayne County (Detroit) are favorable to Swainson and the Democrats. In the upstate towns, usually a stronghold of Republican power, new voters have been registering heavily Democratic.

The Detroit News poll, which often has proved accurate in the past, showed that early in October the young Swainson off his two-year record was running neck-and-neck with Romney, despite September reports from visiting newspapermen that the Republican candidate seemed definitely ahead.

The GOP in this state has found 14 years of Democratic rule in the executive mansion in Lansing little short of unendurable. The party has resorted to a wide variety of candidates in its effort to recapture what used to be territory almost as solidly Republican as Vermont.

Romney was chosen to make the race against Swainson because he seemed to have many built-in attributes of victory. He was widely publicized as the salesman extraordinary who made American Motors a major automobile producer of "compact" cars. (This can kick back, because every time he charges the Democrats have "lost industry" for the state, someone points out that he himself took Nash-Rambler production and thousands of jobs out of Michigan into Wisconsin.)

In the beginning the aura of success nevertheless surrounded him. He was active in a so-called citizens' group organized two years ago to improve political relations between Democratic governors and a Republican-gerrymandered state senate. He plunged into constitutional convention activities that brought him wide newspaper coverage.

He is described as "vital", "dynamic", "ruggedly handsome". The Democrats call him "Buster" and suggest that his aura is thin, that the man himself is shallow. The proposed tax-reform program devised with fanfare by his "citizens' " group, they point out is simply the reform program repeatedly advanced by Swainson and by former Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams, which the Republican legislature repeatedly rejected because Swainson and Williams proposed it.

Swainson has clearly achieved solid and substantial gains. Not least are the gains he scored when he met Romney face to face in two "confrontations" during the second week in October—one a debate before Detroit's Economic Club, where he slugged the GOP candidate hard, the second a television debate that left Romney looking somewhat meeker than a man-eating tiger.

Next day Romney canceled campaign speeches to study the films in preparation for two more TV debates scheduled for statewide exposure.

Districts Gerrymandered

The congressional races—Democrats now have seven members of the House, the Republicans 11—are expected to produce few if any changes. The districts are gerrymandered to favor Republicans.

Michigan gained one seat through reapportionment after the 1960 census, and this at-large seat is contested by Neil Staebler, who as former state chairman built the Democratic organization that elected Swainson and Williams, and by former GOP Rep. Alvin M. Bentley.

Pres. Kennedy's recent hard-hitting Michigan tour gave a lift to the Democrats. They expect him to be back in the state once more before the election.

In Top Wisconsin Race:

Nelson Presses Bid Against Aging Wiley

Milwaukee—An aging and perhaps slipping Republican, Sen. Alexander Wiley, is running for a fifth six-year term against the most formidable challenger of his career, Democratic Gov. Gaylord Nelson in Wisconsin, and the battle is paralleled by the clash between State Attorney Gen. John W. Reynolds (D) against Philip G. Kuehn (R) for governor.

Dean of the Senate Republicans since the death of the late Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Wiley has lived something of a charmed existence in his quarter century in Washington. A conservative, he fought for the St. Lawrence Seaway when the seaway could be made to appear a symbol of liberalism. A one-time isolationist, he switched in time to obtain the support of modern Republicans six years ago against the attacks of extremist Republican businessmen with whom this state is extraordinarily well populated.

Wiley's principal disadvantage is that, at the age of 78, he obviously does not care to debate or appear in twin performances with the vigorous 46-year-old Nelson.

Nelson is the only Democrat in this century to be elected twice as Wisconsin's governor. He began his political career as a La Follette Progressive, shifted to the Democratic Party as did many other Progressives when the Republicans came under the domination of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.

Nelson may be handicapped by the financial burdens loaded on most governors in recent years because of the necessity of raising taxes to finance necessary social services. His choice was a selective 3 percent sales tax, and some who had supported him were sharply critical. It is considered certain, however, that liberals will back him strongly when it comes to voting in November.

By one of the contradictions familiar in this state's politics, Kuehn is running for governor on a platform demanding an across-the-board sales tax to replace Nelson's selective levy, while the Democratic candidate, Reynolds, advocates substitution of a graduated income tax.

Kuehn Lost in 1960

Kuehn, a powerful factor in the GOP's state organization, is considered close to the Republican Party's most conservative wing. He was narrowly beaten two years ago when he tried for the statehouse, losing to Nelson.

The present House of Representatives lineup in Wisconsin is six Republicans and four Democrats and the districts were not changed by reapportionment after the 1960 census. In most of the districts, the incumbents appear to be safe, although Republicans are making an intense if quiet campaign to defeat five-term Rep. Lester R. Johnson in the 9th District.

Johnson's victory in 1953 in a special election was the first signal that former Pres. Eisenhower's 1952 presidential triumph was something less than a solid Republican success.

In the AFL-CIO Committee for Political Education voting guide, Wiley is listed as casting 28 votes against, 19 votes for proposals considered by labor as in the public interest. In 1961 his record by this standard slipped; it showed three votes in favor, six against public interest bills.

Long Favored In Missouri Senate Race

St. Louis—The major statewide race in Missouri is for the Senate, with incumbent Democrat Edward V. Long running against Republican challenger Crosby Kemper, Jr., a Kansas City insurance man. Long is widely known in the state and highly respected. Kemper is militantly conservative and publicly hostile toward moderates who question his maturity and judgment. He is not the kind of candidate this state's voters ordinarily elect.

Most of the Democratic House seats are considered safely in the party's lineup, although some party factionalism in the 4th District (west central) has caused doubts about the position of Rep. William J. Randall.

A key race is that involving Republican Rep. Thomas B. Curtis in the suburban St. Louis County district. Curtis, a six-term veteran, is rated as a leading GOP economics and social security figure, and he has a well-organized campaign. His Democratic opponent, Philip V. Maher, is keying his campaign to support of social security health care, trade expansion, intensified water purification and other Kennedy measures.

Yates Seeks 'Downstate' Illinois Votes

Chicago—Traditionally this state elects one senator from Chicago, one from "downstate," an area that means everything north, west and south of Cook County. The Republican candidate for re-election, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, is the Senate's GOP floor leader, whose spellbinding oratorical style is out of fashion even among his fellow prima donnas in Washington but who is rated here as one of the most effective baby-kissing, hand-shaking politicians in the state's history. He is from "downstate" Pekin, a Peoria suburb.

The Democratic liberal who is attempting to take Dirksen's measure is Rep. Sidney R. Yates, seven times elected to the House and a candidate who got an ovation at the Illinois State AFL-CIO convention in early October.

The handicaps Yates faces are conceded; his assets are unmistakable. He will win, if he wins, on the basis of Cook County votes, on his record as a highly intelligent supporter of progressive legislation and from a possible falloff of Dirksen sentiment in normally Republican areas.

The handicaps are that Yates, like Democratic Sen. Paul H. Douglas, comes from Cook County and that he has never run before for statewide office and therefore is relatively little known.

To overcome the latter deficiency, Yates has been campaigning hard since early last spring in the midland cities—the heavily-populated urban communities of Bloomington, Springfield, Decatur, Champaign, Peoria, Jacksonville.

Scores Dirksen's Record

He has hit constantly at Dirksen's record which in the last two sessions of Congress has been solidly anti-Kennedy on domestic issues.

The authoritative reference publication, Congressional Quarterly, shows Dirksen in 1961 supporting 27 percent of Kennedy proposals on both foreign and domestic policy. (Yates supported Kennedy on 97 percent of the rollcalls.)

On the AFL-CIO COPE check list, Dirksen is shown as having voted across the years, 42 times against, only 6 times in favor of proposals labor considered important in the public interest. Yates is shown as having 55 votes in favor of such proposals, none against.

In a state so closely divided along political lines (Kennedy won in 1960 by only about 8,000 votes), campaign skill and other personal attributes often become decisive.

Dirksen's efforts to kill a strict drug-control bill made him vulnerable when the thalidomide scare forced the Senate Judiciary Committee to reconsider and send major portions of the original Kefauver bill to the floor for passage.

Even in downstate towns, Dirksen's votes against progressive programs have been re-examined by some normally Republican editors who are aware that jobs and help were needed—and are being provided—by the depressed areas bill, the emergency public works bill, the bill to retrain jobless workers, the bill to extend unemployment benefits for those whose normal state compensation was exhausted.

There are incipient Republican stirrings in Cook County; a bond issue for needed public works, sponsored by Mayor Richard J. Daley, was turned down by the voters last April; the city Board of Estimate has rejected departmental budget proposals.

Heavy Plurality Needed

It may be presumed, however, that Daley's Democratic organization will produce a heavy Yates plurality; Daley must seek re-election himself next February. Many labor groups have been active in registration campaigns. The key is whether downstate campaigning by Yates, plus the reconsideration being given to Dirksen's own record, will hold down the Republican margin outside Cook County.

The tightest congressional race involves Rep. Peter Mack (D) and Rep. Paul Findley (R), whose districts were thrown together by reapportionment. Illinois lost one seat of its 25. The new district would normally be rated narrowly Republican but Mack is a tremendous campaigner.

Spanish Booklets List Injured Worker Aids

New York — State benefits for workers injured on or off the job are outlined in two new Spanish language booklets ready for distribution, Col. S. E. Senior, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, has announced.

Translated into English — in which the pamphlets also are available—the titles are What Every Worker Should Know About Workmen's Compensation and Disability Benefits — Questions and Answers About Disability Benefits to Employes. Copies in either language may be had at the board's executive offices, 50 Park Place, New York 7, N. Y., or at regional offices in Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.

Minnesota and the Dakotas:

Key Contests Seen Close In Upper Midwest States

Minneapolis—Two members of the Senate, three governors and 12 members of the House will be elected by voters in the vast upper central area of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. It is an arena in which Democrats have a chance to score some gains—but as in other sections of the country the contests still look extremely close, the eventual results dependent on which party puts forth maximum efforts most effectively.

Minnesota's Republican Gov. Elmer L. Andersen won his office two years ago by a squeak-through margin of 50.6 percent of the vote over Democratic incumbent Orville Freeman, who is now secretary of agriculture in Pres. Kennedy's cabinet. Running against him is Lieut. Gov. Karl Rolvaag, eight years in that office and an effective campaigner. The Minneapolis Tribune poll, highly respected for its record of accuracy in the past, shows that the race is very close.

Labor is giving strong support to Rolvaag, pointing out that Andersen failed to push improvements in the state's unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation systems. Andersen is considered unlikely to repeat his 1960 feat of reducing the normal Democratic pluralities in the Iron Range—the factor that enabled him to defeat Freeman.

A key House race pits Democratic State Sec. Donald M. Fraser against the veteran Republican Rep. Walter H. Judd in the 5th District (Minneapolis). This district would now be counted normally Democratic as a result of the reapportionment, and Fraser has an unusually fine record in four terms in the state senate.

Judd nevertheless is a powerful and adroit campaigner and the Republican Party has been pouring funds and speakers into the district, including former Pres. Eisenhower. A principal issue is social security health care and Judd, a physician, is getting substantial aid from the American Medical Association's political arm.

There is no Minnesota senatorial contest this year. In the 6th and 7th Congressional Districts, now held by Republicans, Democrats believe they have a fighting chance to win. The 7th District Democratic nominee is Harding C. Noblitt, a political science teacher who is running as a straight out Kennedy supporter. The incumbent Republican, Rep. Odin Langen, won the district four years ago on issues that involved personality rather than principle.

Democratic Gov. William L. Guy is facing a hard challenge in North Dakota from Mark Andrews, a farmer who is also GOP national committeeman. Andrews gains strength from the fact that Sen. Milton R. Young, a three-term Republican who enjoys a reputation for some independence that is popular in this maverick state, also is on the ticket. Guy nevertheless is by no means rated out of the running.

There is a chance of at least one upset, observers believe, in the two congressional races. In the 2nd District (the western part of the state), the Democratic candidate, Robert Vogel, is making a hard drive at two-term Republican Rep. Don L. Short. Vogel enjoys considerable Nonpartisan League support — a factor of importance, as shown when Sen. Quentin Burdick (D) won a special election to fill the unexpired term of the late Republican Sen. William O. Langer.

Democrats in South Dakota have the able former Rep. George McGovern as their candidate for the Senate against incumbent Republican Joe H. Bottum, who was appointed a few months ago to succeed the late Sen. Francis Case.

Bottum has run an energetic campaign but McGovern would be rated as having at least an even chance with adequate campaign funds. An additional Democratic handicap arose when McGovern suffered a slight illness that required hospitalization a month before the election. The race is still regarded as a tossup, with the outcome depending on how many normally Republican voters cross party lines to vote for McGovern.

Incumbent Republican Gov. Archie Gubbrud is challenged by Democratic former Gov. Ralph Herseth, who won his single two-year term in the Democratic landslide victory of 1958. Gubbrud is considered leading.

Governorship at Stake In Three Plains States

Lincoln, Neb.—The three-state Plains area of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas votes Republican normally and voted solidly against Pres. Kennedy in 1960. The area is also losing population in proportion to the rest of the country; each state lost a seat in the House as a result of congressional reapportionment after the 1960 census.

In Kansas there are two Senate races. Two-term veteran Sen. Frank Carlson (R) is challenged by K. L. Smith, an employe of his county highway department, and Republican Sen. James B. Pearson is running against Paul L. Aylward, a Democratic Party official. Kansas does not elect many Democratic senators.

The Democratic candidate for governor, Dale E. Saffels, is the opponent of incumbent Republican John Anderson, Jr., who reclaimed the statehouse two years ago for the GOP by ousting former Gov. George Docking (D). There have been scandals in the Anderson administration that causes local observers to give Saffels a chance to win.

By reapportionment the only Democratic House member from Kansas, Rep. J. Floyd Breeding, is compelled to face Republican Rep. Bob Dole, and the combined district two years ago gave 51.5 percent of its vote to the GOP. Breeding has a COPE record of voting 29 times for and three times against bills considered by labor to be in the public interest. Dole's record is an unrelieved vote of 11 against the bills, none for them.

The new southeastern district, where Democratic State Sen. Wade A. Myers is running against Joe Skubitz, is considered a prime possibility for a Democratic victory. Skubitz is a former staff worker for the late Sen. Andrew Schoeppel and is rated an extreme conservative in a district that is in trouble economically.

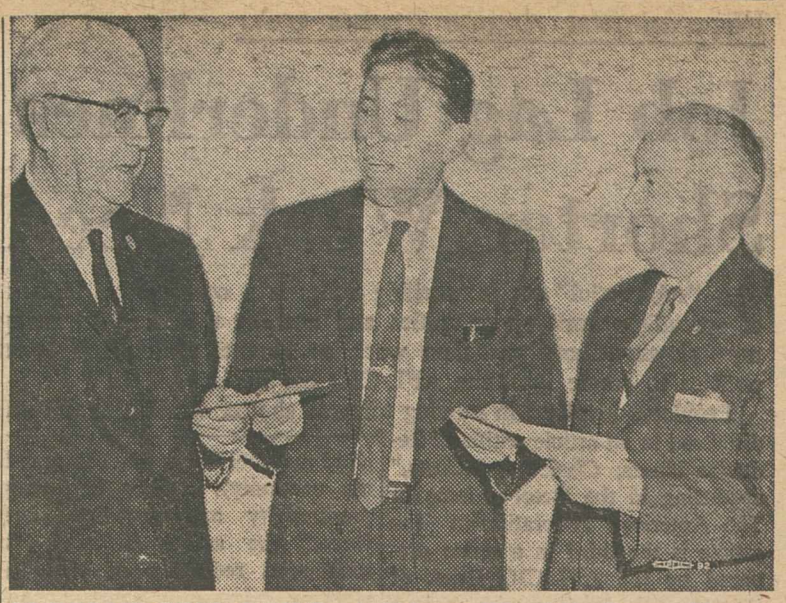
Seaton in Race

In Nebraska, Democratic incumbent Gov. Frank B. Morrison is opposed by a Republican with a reasonably prominent national name, Fred A. Seaton, who was secretary of the interior in Eisenhower's cabinet. But Seaton is a chilly campaigner and personality issues may swing the election. There is no contest for the Senate this year.

The best chance for Democrats to pick up a Nebraska House seat is in the Omaha district, where Republican incumbent Rep. Glenn Cunningham has lost the state AFL-CIO support he used to have. Backed by labor is Democrat Thomas N. Bonner, a University of Nebraska faculty member. Cunningham's voting record, according to the COPE scoreboard, shows 10 votes for and 23 votes against proposals labor considered in the public interest.

In Iowa, where Democrats scored gains in 1958, they lost in 1960, and the Democratic candidate for the Senate, E. B. Smith of Iowa State University, has an uphill fight against incumbent Republican Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, a three-term veteran. Democrat Harold E. Hughes, the state's commerce commissioner, is considered as having a better chance against Republican Gov. Norman A. Erbe.

Reapportionment in the state threw together two congressional districts represented by Democrats, but Rep. Neal Smith, who would inherit the post, is challenged by an unusually effective Republican candidate, Mrs. Sonja Egenes—first woman Republican ever to seek a congressional place in Iowa. An outstanding Democratic candidate in the 2nd (northeastern) District, Frank Less, is rated as having a fighting chance to oust Republican Rep. James E. Bromwell.



CURRENT COPE DRIVE of Chicago Div. 241, Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes, reached an all-time high of $5,265—including more than $700 from retired members who now live as far away as Ireland, Norway and Greece. Here a check is being presented to COPE Deputy Dir. Al Barkan (center) by Pres. Daniel J. McNamara (left) and Financial Sec. James J. Hill.

Wyatt Pressing Morton In Kentucky Campaign

Louisville—The border state of Kentucky, slung between the old South and the normally Republican strongholds of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, nearly always sends Democrats to the House of Representatives, elects Democrats as governor—but sometimes elects Republican senators. It now has two GOP senators, in fact. There seems at least an even chance that one of them, Sen. Thruston Morton, will be retired to private life in November.

Lieut. Gov. Wilson Wyatt, the Democratic nominee against Morton, is a former mayor of this city, an able campaigner, an attractive candidate of the type that flooded into Democratic leadership ranks beginning in 1948 and through the '50s.

Wyatt's appeal depends not only on his own qualities but also on Morton's vulnerabilities. From a state where the senators usually think it sensible to support liberal programs in Congress, Morton is a powerhouse in the Senate Republican conservative bloc.

On half a dozen key issues in the 87th Congress, Morton broke with the state's senior Republican senator, John Sherman Cooper, to vote with the GOP Old Guard against the depressed areas bill, against extension of coverage under the federal minimum wage law, against school aid, against health care for the aged under social security.

Morton is a former assistant secretary of state in the Eisenhower Administration, supposed to have some sophistication in political affairs. Yet in his campaign against Wyatt, whose record in public office makes him well known to the state's voters, the Republican candidate has felt driven to Nixon tactics (Wyatt was a leader in the anti-Communist Americans for Democratic Action, and Morton has used this fact as Nixon or Sen. Goldwater of Arizona might use it).

Registration Up

Labor has worked effectively to increase the registration of voters. It is expected to work effectively to build up the vote on Nov. 6.

The Democratic Party organization in the state, historically torn by feuds, is more nearly united than at any time in recent years.

The key to statewide results probably will be the vote in Louisville, which oddly enough swings back and forth rather violently between the parties. The city has sent Republicans to the House, although the incumbent is Democratic Rep. Frank Burke, a two-termer seeking re-election. Morton used to be Louisville's representative in the House; Wyatt was the city's mayor.

The state's current House delegation is seven Democrats, one Republican. One seat was lost by reapportionment, and the 88th Congress lineup is expected to be six Democrats, one Republican.

Bayh, Capehart Clash In Tight Indiana Race

Indianapolis—For the last two decades Indiana has been a political hurricane center, a state of violently shifting Democratic and Republican winds. Yet not for many years did Indiana's voters elect a Democratic senator until they chose Vance Hartke in 1958. This year, they may elect a second Democrat—State Rep. Birch Bayh.

The Republican incumbent, Sen. Homer Capehart, is running for a fourth successive six-year term. His career in national Republican politics runs back to the Thirties, when he sponsored a "grass roots" GOP conference on his farm to beat the drums against Franklin R. Roosevelt.

Bayh, only 34 years of age, is nevertheless rated as an "exceptional" Democratic candidate. He has served two terms as Democratic floor leader in the state legislature, two terms as house speaker.

Against Capehart, who would normally be a solid favorite for re-election, are his Senate vote against the Anderson-King bill to establish social security health care for the aged; his opposition to the expanded trade program that in the end picked up substantial GOP support; his efforts to cripple the 1961 minimum wage law with destructive amendments.

Against him, in addition, is a general impression of ineffectuality. In 18 years he has made no notable contribution to the Senate that would establish him as a force. He has been running against Pres. Kennedy by demanding an "immediate invasion" of Cuba by U.S. troops. Bayh's comment is that it is "detrimental" to our foreign policy for Capehart to "run around the country declaring war on an applause meter basis."

Labor has worked probably more effectively than ever before, according to observers in this state, in building up the registration lists, particularly in this capital city. Two years ago voters flocked to register on a basis that almost assured a Nixon victory over Kennedy on the religious issue. This year the Indianapolis new registration is lighter but also distinctly Democratic.

In 1960 Republicans won seven of the state's 11 seats, although two years earlier the Democratic congressional landslide left the GOP with only three House places. This year things may swing slightly back toward the Democrats, even though two-term Democratic Rep. John Brademas in the 3rd District is conceded to be in a tough re-election fight.

The Kennedy program, as well as organization factors and personal popularity, are issues in Indiana. The Republican congressional candidates are avowed conservatives generally; the Democrats are pro-Kennedy. Much depends, therefore, on which group of voters is interested enough in the off year elections to go to the polls Nov. 6.

Factory Hiring Shows Only 'Modest' Rise

Factory hirings showed only "modest increases" in August instead of the expected sharp rise, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

The hiring rate in manufacturing industries rose from 45 to 47 per 1,000. Layoffs were unchanged at 22 per 1,000, instead of showing the expected moderate decline, BLS said. The quit rate for August rose from 14 per 1,000 to 20, about as expected.

Federationist Article Points Out:

Job Lag Underlines Shorter Week Need

A "substantial" cut in working hours is a constructive method of spreading work opportunities and curbing the trend to rising unemployment and part-time work as long as the nation lacks policies to create jobs, the AFL-CIO has declared.

Problems involved in moving towards shorter working hours are discussed in an article entitled "Reducing Hours: Choices and Costs," appearing in the October issue of The American Federationist. The article is the third in a series prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and dealing with various aspects of the shorter hours movement.

Economy Slipping

It called attention to the recurrent recessions of the past decade, noting that recovery periods are getting shorter and weaker and the economy today is slipping again.

"Workers have borne the brunt of these economic failures through a continuing and tragic trend of recurring layoffs, part-time work schedules and an insufficient number of new job opportunities for a growing labor force," the article declared.

This is "a shocking waste of America's vast potential to produce," it added, pointing out that the economy has been growing at about half its potential.

"The Administration's attempts to boost the level of demand for the increasing volume of goods and services that can be produced have not been bold enough and have been largely frustrated by Congress," the article said.

Employment Lag Widens

The Federationist article emphasized that the rise in employment has been only 70 percent of the increase in the labor force during the past nine years, a lag expected to widen in the 1960s as labor force growth swings sharply upward.

"In the absence of policies to expand markets fast enough to match the economy's rapidly improving productivity and growing labor force," the article declared, "a substantial reduction of standard working hours represents a constructive method of spreading work opportunities and curbing the trend toward rising unemployment and part-time work."

The practical choice confronting workers, it was asserted, is not a good fulltime job versus reduced hours but rather a reduction in the standard workweek versus joblessness and part-time schedules.

The issue of shorter hours often is put in terms of "either more income or more leisure, but not both," the Research Dept. observed. This view sees the nation's need as greater production of goods and skirts the overriding problem of unemployment, it added.

Public opinion surveys, the article reports, show increasing support for shorter hours, particularly among union members. Gallup Polls showed a jump from a 21 percent "yes" vote for shorter hours in a 1953 poll to 29 percent "yes" in mid-1962; among union members, 42 percent favored a shorter workweek.

The article noted that a Machinists' poll in San Diego followed up Gallup in 1955 by putting the question in the context of cutting hours to spread work and forestall layoffs; 96 percent favored this approach.

The costs of cutting hours were calculated in terms of the percentage hourly pay hike needed to maintain pay at selected shorter workweeks; for example, a 14.3 percent increase would be needed if 40-hour pay was to be maintained on a 35-hour workweek.

The article recognized there would be variations by industry, but listed the major cost factors as follows: rate of productivity advance; industry cost structure; type and extent of changes required in equipment and methods; demand levels and trends; rate of use of plant and equipment and effects on labor costs.

Metal Trades Win at 2nd Navy Yard

Bremerton, Wash.—The Puget Sound Naval Shipyard here has granted the Bremerton Metal Trades Council exclusive recognition and bargaining rights for more than 8,500 workers at one of the nation's largest naval installations.

The council, representing 19 crafts, was awarded exclusive bargaining on the basis of a check of authorization cards signed by a substantial majority of employes in the unit, Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. announced.

Puget Sound became the second major shipyard to recognize local Metal Trades councils on an exclusive basis. Earlier the Brooklyn council won bargaining rights for some 11,000 workers at the New York Naval Shipyard.

Rear Adm. Floyd B. Schultz, shipyard commander, formally extended recognition at ceremonies attended by a delegation of union leaders headed by Council Pres. Paul C. Warner and Sec. Thomas W. Landon.

In other follow-throughs to Pres. Kennedy's executive order authorizing bargaining rights for unions which represent a majority of employes at federal agencies and installations, the Metal Trades Dept. is conducting major organizing campaigns at shipyards and other government installations throughout the nation.

A PEN USED by Pres. Kennedy to sign the historic expanded trade bill, generally regarded as the biggest single achievement of the 87th Congress, is given to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at ceremonies in the President's White House office. Others shown, left to right, are Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara (rear); House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.); Senate Finance Committee Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.); Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.); Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.).

September Job Changes Seasonal; Unemployment Rate Unchanged

(Continued from Page 1)

000 jobs as new car output moved into full swing, the report said.

Unemployment, however, declined by 400,000—the usual August to September change—to 3.5 million, leaving the jobless rate unchanged at 5.8 percent of the labor force. The rate has hung around 5.5 percent most of the year, the report noted.

Employers in various sectors of the economy are "adding to hours of work rather than adding to payrolls," Dr. Seymour L. Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower chief, commented in noting an upswing in the workweek and auto overtime.

"Factory employment," the job report said, "at 17.1 million was about 150,000 below its post-recession high in June (seasonally adjusted) with some losses in almost every group.

"On the other hand, the factory workweek, which has edged downward since April, rose by 0.2 hour between August and September to 40.6 hours. It normally shows little change at this time of year.

"The pickup in hours partly reflected the strong rebound in automobile production; in transportation equipment, the average workweek reached a 10-year high for the month of 42.4 hours, including 3.4 hours of overtime. Hours of work also firmed up in several soft-goods industries.

Overtime Average High

"Factory production workers averaged 3.0 hours of overtime in September, equaling the highest level since such data were first collected in 1956."

Traditionally, employers coming out of a recession pay overtime to workers for a spell before recalling laid-off workers or hiring new employes. This so far has failed to occur to a degree that would make a dent in unemployment, Wolfbein said.

Just why employers have failed to add to payrolls is "sheer conjecture," Wolfbein said in reply to questions. He said the Labor Dept. expects to take a closer look at the phenomenon. The given reasons for employer behavior usually relate to the business outlook and to such costs as fringe benefits when new employes are taken on.

The jobless family breadwinners experienced slight gains, according to the September report.

"The seasonally adjusted rate for adult men dropped from 4.9 to 4.6 percent, returning to the levels prior to the auto model changeover," the report said. "On the other hand, unemployment rates for both adult women and teenagers rose over the month."

Over the month, the total labor force—including the armed forces—fell by 1.6 million to 74.9 million in September. This total "usually contracts quite sharply" this time of year as young people give up work to return to school, the report said.

The over-the-year comparison showed a rise of 1.4 million between Septembers of 1961 and 1962; however, the report explained, the abnormal rise was due to a hurricane a year ago which "severely reduced" farm and other outdoor work.

The labor force was up by 1.4 million compared to two years ago. The government has estimated the labor force should grow by 1 or 1.2 million a year as the working age population increases.

The labor force has grown erratically this year, the report noted, ranging from a rise of some 200,000 in the first quarter to 600,000 in the second quarter and 1 million in the third quarter.

"For the nine-month period as a whole," the Labor Dept. said, "labor force growth has averaged about 600,000 or about 400,000 below what might have been expected on the basis of longterm trends in population growth and labor force participation."

Women 45 years and older—a main source of labor force growth in the past 15 years—appear to have slowed down their rate of entry into the work force, the report observed.

It singled out these trends in labor force participation rates for the third quarters of 1957-1962:

- Teenage boys are continuing their longterm downward trend because of increased schooling; with men 65 and over, a steady downward trend is related to earlier retirement since World War II.
- Men in the 55 to 64-year age bracket dropped significantly betwen 1961 and 1962, a possible reflection of the 1961 action enabling earlier retirement under social security.
- Women 55 to 64 years of age continued to enter the workforce at an increasing rate.

The report said longterm unemployment—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—totaled 900,000 in September, unchanged from the previous month. This is down 300,000 from a year ago but it is double the total of 456,000 longterm jobless of September 1957, before the 1958 and 1961 recessions.

Kennedy Urges Backing For U.S. Cultural Center

Pres. Kennedy has called on the nation to support a $30 million fund-raising campaign for a National Cultural Center in Washington, D. C.

In a proclamation carrying out a congressional resolution designating Nov. 26 through Dec. 2 as National Cultural Center Week, Kennedy gave a strong endorsement to the closed-circuit telecast on Nov. 29 which will benefit equally the the national center and local musical and theatrical activities in some 100 communities.

Herman D. Kenin, president of the Musicians and a member of the National Cultural Center's Advisory Committee on the Arts, termed the success of the drive "a vital matter to music and musicians and to all others in the performing arts."

Writing in the union's publication, the *International Musician*, Kenin said plans for the cultural center "are gratifying responses to years of patient demand that music and the arts be given a Washington stage commensurate with the prestige of our nation. . . . We must have a successful showplace in our U. S. capital if we expect successfully to propagate music and the performing arts in the 50 states."

Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy and former Pres. Eisenhower will appear on the telecast which will be shown at theaters and fund-raising dinners in major cities. Leonard Bernstein will be host and many of the nation's leading performers have donated their services.

The program, Kennedy said in his proclamation, is "designed to display the contributions of each of the nation's regions to our national cultural heritage."

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U.S. Labor Pledges Support To Halt Soviet Aggression

Issue Up to Voters:

Liberals Hit AMA In Medicare Battle

The American voter holds the key to enactment in 1963 of the Kennedy Administration's program of social security health care for the aged, whose defeat in the Senate this year could have been turned into victory by a shift of two votes.

As the Nov. 6 election approaches, the medicare lines have been drawn between liberal candidates of both parties who favor the plan and conservatives who have stepped up their campaign against it.

The American Medical Association, arch-foe of the proposals set forth in the Anderson-King bill, is concentrating a major political effort in Connecticut with Democratic Senate candidate Abraham Ribicoff as its apparent target.

Ribicoff, until he resigned as secretary of health, education and welfare to run for the Senate, was the Administration's chief spokesman for the health insurance plan.

In the past six weeks, the AMA has twice sent its president-elect, Dr. Edward R. Annis, into Connecticut for speeches attacking federally financed old-age health insurance and the plan's supporters, among whom he specifically included Ribicoff.

On a broader scale, a rash of letters from doctors advising patients to vote against named candidates because of their support of "socialistic" government-sponsored health insurance has blossomed out in the final weeks before election. In addition, the national Blue Cross Association has suddenly come up with a series of half-page advertisements extolling new "amplified programs" of health insurance it says local Blue Cross plans are prepar-

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Far West Trend Runs Democratic

By Willard Shelton

San Francisco—The Pacific Coast, the southwestern states, and the new states of Alaska and Hawaii have tended Democratic in recent years, and there is little expectation that the movement has changed.

Five of the six senators seeking re-election in the area are Democrats. Senators Ernest Gruening of Alaska, Carl Hayden of Arizona, Alan Bible of Nevada, Wayne Morse of Oregon, and Warren G. Magnuson of Washington are considered well ahead of Republican challengers.

Inouye Rated Ahead

In addition, Rep. Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, running to succeed Democrat Oren E. Long, is rated ahead of his Republican opponent, Ben Dillingham.

The area's single Republican incumbent who faces the voters this

(*Continued on Page 11*)

WIVES OF UNION MEMBERS have volunteered thousands of hours of work to help elect labor-endorsed candidates in Pennsylvania. Richardson Dilworth, Democratic candidate for governor, talks over campaign issues at a Pittsburgh reception given by COPE's Women's Activities Dept.

Registration Drive Successful:

Meany Asks Big Vote In National Interest

The AFL-CIO's 1962 register-and-vote campaign turned to the job of producing the largest possible vote in the Nov. 6 elections after concluding a successful registration drive.

Pres. George Meany told all AFL-CIO affiliates and state and central bodies that "we must redouble our efforts to achieve a record vote this year, not as a partisan undertaking, but as a contribution to the national interest."

Meany's letter cited the "pressing danger of this hour" and labor's support for Pres. Kennedy's position that "our nation will fight to preserve freedom if we must." A record vote on Nov. 6 can be "a peaceful and effective blow for freedom . . . demonstrating to the world that Americans are aroused, alert, determined," he added.

The duty to vote must be driven home "to every union member and to every other citizen," Meany stressed, adding: "Vote as you please, but for the nation's sake, please vote."

Registration Up Sharply

Preliminary registration figures from across the nation indicated that in several-score major cities and counties the percentage of the voting age population eligible to vote has increased.

The figures showed also a net increase of registered voters in nearly all major cities and counties between January and November of this year, ranging from a few thousand in some areas to more than 265,000 in Los Angeles County.

The nonpartisan campaign was launched by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in February, 1962, to overcome off-year voter apathy and to turn out a large vote in the congressional and gubernatorial elections. The drive has been financed by the federation, its affiliated unions and state and local central bodies.

The historic midterm congressional election pattern is for a drop-off in the total vote of about 25 percent from preceding presidential election year. The 1962 labor register-and-vote campaign was de-

(*Continued on Page 10*)

Free Latin Unions Also Back Stand

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has pledged Pres. Kennedy the "complete, unstinting support of America's organized workers" in the drive to prevent a Soviet takeover of the Western Hemisphere.

Meany declared immediately after Pres. Kennedy's television and radio speech to the nation on the Cuban situation that "in this hour of peril, the President has charted the only possible course for free men."

The federation president emphasized that "whatever it costs, the Soviet Union must be stopped and stopped now . . ."

"The President means business and so do we," he added.

The Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT), the regional organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which represents 27 million trade unionists in Latin America, declared its "strong support" of Kennedy's position.

'Absolutely Correct'

Sec.-Gen. Arturo Juaregui in a statement issued at ORIT headquarters in Mexico City, said that "we are asking the governments of South and Central America and member governments of the United Nations to support the United States at this moment."

Kennedy "is absolutely correct," the statement continued, "when he says that the military power which Castro created, thanks to the support of the Soviet Union, constitutes a menace not only to the

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Personalities Seen Key In Mid-Atlantic States

By David L. Perlman

One hundred and thirteen of the 303 electoral votes which elected Pres. Kennedy two years ago came from the six Mid-Atlantic states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware.

Five of these states have Democratic governors and while the area is represented by seven Republicans and five Democrats in the Senate, the House delegation is 54-47 Democratic.

Past performances, however, are often poor political guides to these states where vote-switching and ballot-splitting are common, and where personalities are often more persuasive than party loyalties.

In Maryland a liberal Democrat, Rep. Daniel B. Brewster appears to hold an edge in his bid to succeed Sen. John Marshall Butler, right-wing Republican who is not running for re-election. And despite a bruising primary campaign, Democratic Gov. J. Millard Tawes is generally conceded heading for re-election over an Old Guard GOP opponent.

In Pennsylvania, Sen. Joseph A. Clark is the front runner in his re-election race. His equally-liberal running mate, Richardson Dilworth, is in a neck-and-neck battle for the governorship.

In the New York election, both Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rocke-

(*Continued on Page 10*)

Democrats Seek Gains In New England Area

By John M. Barry

Boston—A brother of the President seeking office for the first time, a Republican governor who has endorsed a Democrat as his successor, and a hot battle over the medicare issue have combined to enliven the New England political scene.

All six governorships and five Senate and 25 House seats are at stake on Nov. 6. On balance, where the incumbents are in danger or are retiring, it is the Democrats who stand to gain.

Here in Massachusetts, Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, youngest brother of John F. Kennedy, is seeking the Senate seat held by the President until he moved up to the White House.

Kennedy won the Democratic nomination by a crushing 311,885-vote margin over State Atty. Gen. Edward J. McCormack. He is generally regarded as a heavy favorite to take the election, too.

His two opponents, Republican George Cabot Lodge and Independent H. Stuart Hughes, also are the products of families famous in Massachusetts politics. Lodge is the son of Henry Cabot Lodge, former ambassador to the United Nations whom the President displaced from the Senate in the 1952 election. Hughes is the grandson of Charles Evans Hughes, the late U.S. chief justice and 1916 Republican presidential candidate.

Hughes, a Harvard professor and an able debater, is causing anxiety

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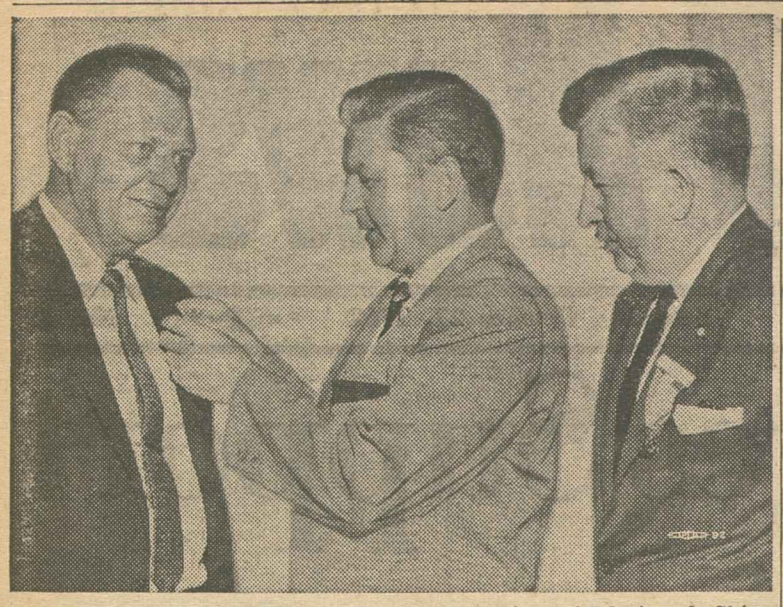


WELCOME GUEST SPEAKER at convention of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers in Miami Beach was AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (right), shown receiving his convention badge from IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan as Vice Pres. Andrew Pettis looks on.

Shipbuilders Offer Plan To Strengthen Industry

Miami Beach, Fla.—A detailed program aimed at strengthening the American merchant marine and the shipbuilding industry and at stemming the steady loss of job opportunities was unanimously passed by the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers at their 21st convention here.

"It is time that the national welfare of the United States be reviewed," the delegates declared in an accompanying resolution, "because we may well see our merchant marine and shipbuilding industry going the way of the railroads, which are bankrupt, and our airlines, which are in precarious financial position. Can we afford to have the entire transportation complex of the United States rendered completely obsolescent?"

The focal point of the proposed program was the establishment of a merchant marine research institute, similar to those in some other seafaring countries, to serve maritime interests in terms of technological development.

Included in addition was a continuing labor-management committee to work out agreements "to increase the efficiency and productivity of the American merchant marine, its operation and its construction." The committee would have access to all resources of the federal government for cutting the cost of operating and servicing the seagoing merchant fleet "without either the worker or management required to bear the full brunt."

'Runaway' Fleet Return

Other points in the program included return of foreign-flag vessels to U.S. registry on an economically feasible basis; replacement of "our obsolete fleet" on a five-year planned basis; more liberal and flexible depreciation schedules for merchant vessels, and extension of tax-free construction reserve funds to the entire merchant fleet; scrapping of the present reserve fleet, and other steps to modernize the fleet and promote its use.

The delegates also warned that the closing of shipyards dissipates the unique skills required in the industry which "are replaceable only at the cost of considerable time and effort" in case of national emergency — and with world conditions as they are, "today it is very doubtful as to whether there will be any time to train men in the required skills."

The union constitution was amended to change the terms of officers from two to four years. Re-elected without opposition to the first of the new longer terms were Pres. John J. Grogan, Vice Pres. Andrew Pettis and Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood. Grogan and Pettis each had served six two-year terms; Blood was first elected in 1944.

The officers in addition to longer terms were voted salary increases of $2,500 a year, raising Grogan to $20,000 and Pettis and Blood to $17,500.

After considerable discussion the convention approved a formula for dividing the $1 per member per month which had been collected since the last convention for a defense fund under a resolution that limited the assessment to two years and referred its disposition to this year's parley.

Seventy-five cents of the $1 was voted to the international, with 50 cents earmarked for defense and 25 cents going into the general fund, and 25 cents was alloted to the locals. Dues were raised from $4 to $5 a month, with $2.50 per capita to the international. In a companion resolution the initiation fee was raised from a range of $10 to $15 to $10 to $25.

Cement Union Votes Raise In Per Capita

St. Louis—The Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers have voted new two-year terms for all top officers, approved salary increases for them and voted up a 15-cent increase in dues going to the international union.

The 300 delegates approved Pres. Felix Jones' call for new breakthroughs in organizing and bargaining, and authorized him to appoint an assistant to help direct and coordinate organizing activities in the United States and Canada.

The convention also voted to support the AFL-CIO drive for a shorter work week, with no loss in pay, to help spread employment; approved a health care plan for the aged under social security, health care in Canada, COPE, and Labor's March on Cancer; and agreed to back Canada's new labor college scheduled to start next spring in Montreal.

Returned to office with Jones was Sec.-Treas. Toney Gallo. Eight vice presidents were re-elected with only one office contested. Salaries of all officers will be raised 5 percent on Nov. 1, 1962, and again on Nov. 1, 1963.

The convention voted to increase the present $1.55 per month per capita to $1.70 next Jan. 1; re-establish the committee on Canada as a regular convention committee; chose Montreal for the 1964 convention city; and authorized locals to elect officers for one or two years at their own discretion.

Unanimous NLRB Decision:

Employer, Detective Agency Guilty of Labor Spy Charge

A West Coast aluminum firm and a detective agency it hired to furnish labor spies in the guise of "production workers" have been found guilty of unfair labor practices by the National Labor Relations Board.

The board in a unanimous 5-0 vote upheld charges by the Steelworkers that Harvey Aluminum, Inc., hired the Wallace Detective & Security Agency of Portland, Ore., for purposes of labor espionage at Harvey's General Engineering plant in The Dalles, Ore., in 1960, and then at the main plant in Torrance, Calif.

In a decision ordering the firm and the agency to stop their labor spy activities, the board said:

"The employment of undercover operatives to engage in labor espionage and surveillance of union activities has been condemned since the early days" of the labor law as a "flagrant violation of the rights guaranteed by Sec. 7." All members concurred in the findings of Examiner Martin S. Bennett that such conduct "interfered with, restrained and coerced employes in violation" of the law.

The full board also ratified the examiner's finding that the aluminum firm unlawfully fired two union sympathizers, and ordered them reinstated with lost pay.

The labor law, as amended in 1959, requires the filing of reports on money paid by employers for labor spying. Reports filed with the Labor Dept. last Apr. 6 show that Harvey Aluminum paid $15,758 to General Engineering for money paid by it to the Wallace Agency from June 1960 to September 1961.

No report has been filed by the detective firm, the Labor Dept. said, adding that it has taken steps to compel the agency to comply.

Second Case in Year

Last year the department went to court in another labor-spy case involving the hiring of undercover agents by the Olson Rug Co., big Chicago mail order firm. A federal court ordered Olson and the Illinois State Detective Agency to file detailed information on their activities in spying on the Textile Workers Union of America. The firm later was bought by another employer who has dealt with the union.

In the latest espionage case, management of the Harvey Aluminum firm decided to hire detectives while several unions, including the USWA, were trying to organize the Oregon plant, according to the examiner's report.

Harvey claimed the detectives were hired, not for labor espionage, but to ferret out theft, dope peddling, prostitution and the disposal of stolen goods. The examiner, and the board, found that while some thefts were uncovered, the major objective of the detectives was to spy out the activities of employes on behalf of union organization.

Said the examiner in a report accepted by the NLRB: "The unlawful labor espionage engaged in by all respondents discloses a clear-cut purpose to thwart the most basic guarantees" of the labor act.

All Espionage Banned

The board ordered the Wallace agency not to engage in labor spying or other interference with union activities for Harvey Aluminum or any other employer.

Harvey Aluminum was directed to notify its employes that it will not engage in any spying on their union activities, or discourage membership in the USWA or any other union.

At hearings before Bennett, two witnesses admitted they were hired to spy at The Dalles plant. One said he turned in more than 100 names of pro-union workers and the other turned in more than 36 names of union and anti-union employes.

The aluminum firm had been involved in three previous unfair practice charges. In one, the labor board set aside a 1959 election the USWA lost. In others the management was ordered to stop taking photos of handbilling, and to reinstate three fired employes with back pay.

'Too Old' Carpenters Collect for Lay-Off

Newburgh, N. Y.—Two carpenters fired from a highway construction job "because they were too old" have agreed to accept $552 each in back pay in a settlement obtained by the State Commission for Human Rights.

The men are Francesco Lisi, 62, and William F. Spooner, 64. They complained last July against the S. J. Groves & Sons Co., Minneapolis firm then working on Route 74 north of here. The firm agreed the men had been laid off after two days work and agreed to the settlement, the state agency said.

The pair found other jobs after the firing. They have received checks for three weeks' back pay for a 40-hour week at $4.60 an hour.

Sheet Metal Workers OK Retirement Haven

Miami Beach, Fla.—Delegates to the 31st convention of the Sheet Metal Workers authorized their executive officers to sponsor a haven for retired members at East Lake Wales, Fla.

The project, as outlined by Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner, would come under Sec. 231 of the National Housing Act, under which a non-profit sponsoring group can secure 100 percent government insurance on a mortgage covering housing for senior citizens. The Letter Carriers and the Postal Clerks have already initiated similar projects for retired members, both also on East Lake Wales.

The Sheet Metal Workers' proposal calls for construction of 500 rental units, including efficiency, one-bedroom and two bedroom apartments, with air conditioning, heat and other utilities except electricity included in the rent.

Specifically, the resolution authorized the general executive council to form a non-profit corporation to sponsor the project; to name a special retirement housing committee to represent the union in all stages of preparation and planning, and "to move ahead to a successful conclusion of this project" if circustances in the view of the officers and council warrant action before the next convention.

Certificates of recognition for 100 percent participation of members in $1 contributions to the union's Political Action League were presented to Local 111, Trenton, N. J., whose members gave more than $3 each; Local 51, Chattanooga, Tenn., just under $3 per member; and Local 159, Greensboro, N. C., more than $2 per member.

Pres. Edward F. Carlough announced that a special award will be presented to Oakland, Calif., Local 355, which had given the international union $1,800 for educational purposes.

With scant opposition, the convention voted to increase the per capita tax from $1.75 per member per month to $2.50. About 50 cents of the boost, the resolutions committee estimated, will be required to finance the expanded organizing program already under way which the officers said will be intensified.

In a companion resolution, locals were authorized to establish dues "sufficient to carry on" their affairs, but not less than $4 a month.

In other actions, the delegates:

- Completed a long series of constitutional amendments to bring the union into conformity with provisions of the Landrum-Griffin and Labor-Management Reporting Acts.
- Raised the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer to $30,000 a year each, an increase of $5,000; gave raises of $3,000 to the vice president in charge of railroads, all international representatives and organizers, the organizing director and the chief international representative; and increases of $1,200 to all other vice presidents.
- Approved an officers' proposal to cover all members with insurance covering accidental death, dismemberment and loss of sight at a cost which could be absorbed without a further per capita tax increase.
- Voted to establish a trust fund for the pension program covering officers and staff members.
- Rejected a proposal calling on the officers "to promote" the reaffiliation of the expelled Teamsters "and other organized labor unions" with the AFL-CIO.

Dispatchers Membership Shows Jump

Las Vegas—The Air Line Dispatchers convention here heard reports that union membership has risen "substantially" over the past two years and authorized continuance of an educational campaign to improve the dispatcher's role on the airlines of the future.

M. M. Block of San Francisco, chairman of the ALDA's research committee, reported completion of a research project sponsored by the union and Leland Stanford University. Copies of a study, The Air Line Dispatcher in North America, by Karl M. Ruppenthal of Stanford, have been sent to the 26 lines with which the union has contracts.

The convention — one of the best attended in ALDA history —heard reports that new contracts have been signed with Eastern, KLM Royal Dutch, Scandinavian and Alaska-Ellis Airlines.

Re-elected for two-year terms were Pres. Robert A. Commerce and Sec.-Treas. Ernest A. Bressin, both of Washington, D. C. J. J. Blake, Los Angeles, was elected a regional vice president in place of Philip Klett, Seattle.

$1.25 in 30 Days, $1.50 in a Year:

Wagner Signs City Minimum Wage Law

New York—Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) has put his signature on a new minimum wage law designed to raise the income levels of 500,000 workers and has appealed for the cooperation of all New Yorkers with a six-man bureau appointed to administer the law.

Wagner named John M. Ekeberg of the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour Div. to head the bureau. He is on leave from his post as deputy regional director of the division's California office. Also "borrowed" from the federal government are James B. Mitchell, Nathan P. Epstein and Leo Friedman, who will work with two city appointees on a leave of absence basis.

In signing the law requiring private employers to pay at least $1.25 an hour to employes this year and $1.50 after one year, Wagner called the day historic and asked: "Who will dare say that less than $50 a week is enough to keep a family in even minimal decency?"

Calling the wage act "a new adventure in municipal law," the mayor said it was designed to "strike at the heart of one of our most serious social problems by raising the floor under wages" and helping to "insure the beginning of a living wage" for the lowest-paid portion of the city's work force.

The city acted, he went on, not on "reckless impulse" or abruptly but only after more than two years of study and hearings. As mayor, Wagner said, he would not want to place any business at a competitive disadvantage with those outside the city and said he would move rapidly if any significant harmful effects develop.

Effective in 30 Days

The law becomes effective 30 days after its signing. Employers have served notice they intend to challenge its constitutionality and city attorneys have been instructed to prepare a defense.

Among those who opposed the law was the Wholesale Laundry Board of Trade, which said through a spokesman that the law invades a field pre-empted by the state minimum wage law.

Unless the city law is overturned, the $1.25 minimum will become effective Nov. 21, almost two years before the state wage minimum rises to $1.25 in 1964. Federal law calls for a raise from a $1.15 minimum to $1.25 next September for certain workers, while other workers getting $1 an hour now under federal law will get $1.15 starting Sept. 3, 1964, and $1.25 one year later. Laundry workers are among those not protected by the federal act.

The City Council and the Board of Estimate, which have approved the new law, heard testimony that some 200,000 workers will have their wages raised to $1.25 an hour the first year, and 500,000 will benefit a year later from the $1.50 minimum.

The city law exempts fewer occupations than state or federal law. Among the 15 classes of workers exempted are baby-sitters in homes; bona fide executives, administrators and professional workers; members of religious orders and ordained clergymen; various classes of workers for non-profit agencies; federal, state and municipal employes; outside salesmen, and some part-time workers.

First Morristown Enka Pact Ratified

Morristown, Tenn. — The first contract between the United Textile Workers of America and the American Enka Corp. plant here has been ratified almost unanimously by members of UTWA Local 815.

The three-year contract covering 1,400 rayon fiber workers provides for seven paid holidays, vacations up to four weeks, company-paid hospital, surgical, sick and accident insurance; a paid-up life insurance policy for retirees at 65; rate adjustments of 3 to 20 cents an hour, and other benefits covering grievance procedure, seniority, arbitration, checkoff and a work assignment clause.

UTWA also has contracts at the company's Asheville, N. C., plants.

Meany Hails Hungarians On Uprising Anniversary

Human freedom and world peace are menaced "so long as Soviet troops occupy Hungary and the Hungarian people are under the yoke of Communist tyranny," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said on the sixth anniversary of the "immortal Hungarian revolution."

In a message to Msgr. Bela Varga, president of the Hungarian National Council, a center for that country's freedom fighters in the United States, Meany sent anniversary greetings on behalf of the AFL-CIO and added:

"We shall continue our unsparing efforts to hasten the day of freedom for Hungary, which is so vital for freedom and lasting peace through the world."

The dramatic Hungarian revolution of 1956 was sparked by workers and students whose deep-seated devotion to liberty spurred an uprising that toppled the Communist government. The rebellion was crushed, however, when Soviet Russian troops and tanks invaded the country.

In another message to Jozsef Takacs, president of the Association of Hungarian Students in North America, Meany declared that "liberty-loving mankind will always draw great strength from the heroism" of Hungarian students who, with workers, were "in the front line of one of the most inspiring fights for freedom in all history."

"Students everywhere, and especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America, have much to learn from your courage and idealism," he added. "They can serve mankind best by emulating your dedication to individual dignity and freedom and democratic nationhood."

AFL-CIO Supports Kennedy on Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

peace of our hemisphere but to the whole world."

"Castro's Cuba today is a direct threat to the development of free institutions in this hemisphere and is the single greatest block against the economic development in peace and freedom of Latin America," he asserted.

The ORIT statement concluded with a declaration that the workers of Latin America "stand with Pres. Kennedy in this crisis."

"We call upon all friends of freedom in this hemisphere to give their uncompromising support in this effort to prevent Communist totalitarianism from spreading its tentacles around this hemisphere," it added.

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., meeting in Honolulu, hailed the President's action as "a step to prevent war" and termed it "both prudent and necessary."

The council voiced "its full and complete support of the President" and his program "to halt any hostile forces from using Cuba as a springboard from which to attack the free nations of the Western Hemisphere."

The Maritime Trades Dept. also voiced its full support of the President and called for support of all affiliates to prevent Communist infiltration of Latin America.

Support of the President's position came from a long list of AFL-CIO unions in wires and letters to the White House and from members of the federation's Executive Council.

Latest Move by AFL-CIO

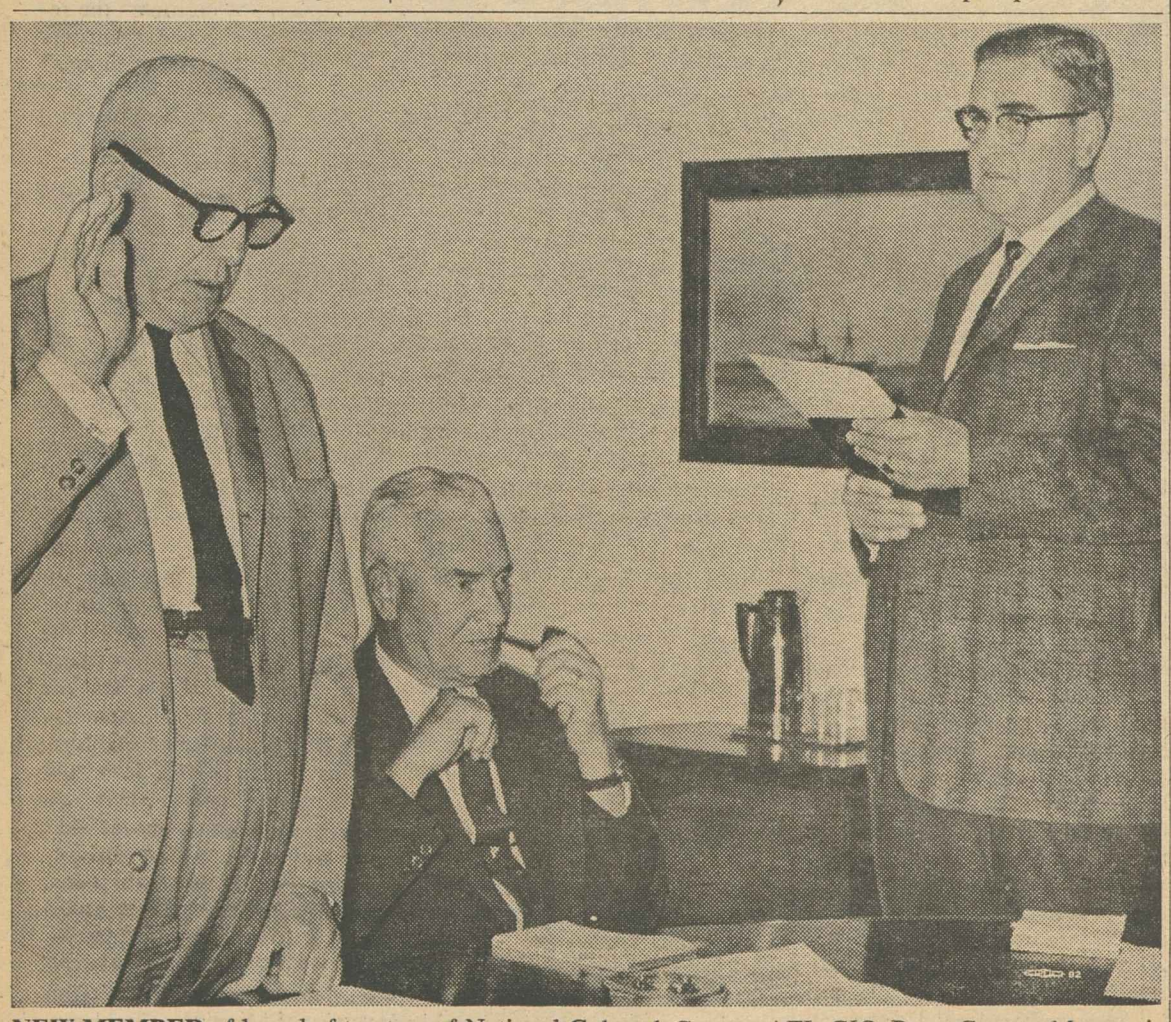
Meany's statement hailing the President's action was the federation's latest in a series of statements and resolutions warning of the Soviet threat to the hemisphere and detailing free labor's opposition to the Castro dictatorship.

The AFL-CIO, at its December 1961 convention, adopted unanimously a resolution declaring "we are proud of the fact that the free labor movement in Latin America was first to discover the falsity of the Castro propaganda, the subservience of its regime to Soviet Communist dictation and the subjugation of the Cuban workers and peasants to totalitarian enslavement."

The resolution pointed out that Cuba "has become a beachhead of the Communist international for the infiltration, subversion and ultimate conquest of the Americas." It warned that the Castro regime "is feverishly building a huge military machine for armed aggression against the free nations of Latin America."

At its February 1962 meeting, the AFL-CIO Executive Council expressed its full support of the Organization of American States and that body's action, which declared "the Cuban Communist regime incompatible with the principles of the inter-American political system" and voted to "exclude it (Cuba) from the OAS."

The council noted that as early as May 1960, the AFL-CIO had urged collective measures to isolate Cuba and to help the Cuban people regain "their democratic liberties."



NEW MEMBER of board of trustees of National Cultural Center, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, is sworn in by White House aide Herbert Miller, right. Seated is Corrin Strong, vice chairman of the board which is directing a $30 million nationwide campaign for a musical and theatrical center in Washington.

Upset Sought In Darlington Back Pay

One of the nation's largest textile chains—Deering, Milliken & Co.—has gone to court in an effort to upset a National Labor Relations Board decision ordering back pay and job offers for more than 500 South Carolina workers who were stranded when the Darlington Mfg. Co. closed its plant shortly before Christmas in 1956.

The landmark NLRB decision held that Deering, Milliken controlled the Darlington firm and its labor policies, and therefore shared responsibility for the unfair labor practices.

The Textile Workers Union of America also has asked appellate court review, on the basis that the NLRB should have required Deering, Milliken to reopen the Darlington plant as well as to offer its workers jobs in corporate-owned mills in other cities. The union request for review was filed in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, which is expected to consider the case, while the company filed its petition in the Richmond, Va., circuit court.

One of the key points in the NLRB decision which the company is trying to reverse is that Deering, Milliken and the Darlington firm were a "common employer." The labor board noted that Roger Milliken headed both firms and the Milliken family owned the majority of stock of both the parent corporation and the "affiliated" mills.

Also at issue is the power of the labor board to order back pay for the Darlington workers from the time of their dismissal until they are offered comparable employment in other Deering, Milliken mills—less earnings elsewhere.

Chemical Workers Pick Mitchell Again

Las Vegas, Nev. — Chemical Workers Pres. Walter L. Mitchell and all U.S. officers were returned to office without opposition at the union's 18th constitutional convention here.

Canadian Vice Pres. Gordon McIlwain did not seek reelection, and Tom Sloan, an ICWU representative for many years, was elected to fill the vacancy with no opposition. McIlwain was named Canadian research and education director.

Some 370 delegates representing more than 400 ICWU locals voted salary increases for the international executive board of $2,000 now and another $1,000 next year. Mitchell will now receive $17,000, Sec.-Treas. Marshall Shafer's pay goes up to $15,000, and the nine vice presidents will get $11,000 each.

Prior to this increase, ICWU officers had been given only one raise in nine years. In other action, the delegates:

- Defeated a resolution to give international officers four-year terms instead of two years.
- Launched a major apprenticeship and training program for chemical operators, with the assistance of key officials from the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.
- Called for support of the United Nations against right-wing attacks.
- Urged continued efforts to promote civil rights.
- Approved greater political action, including support of COPE and Canada's New Democratic Party.
- Pledged continued opposition to Chamber of Commerce drives for stronger management rights clauses.

NEW AMBASSADOR to Jamaica, William C. Doherty, is given the oath of office by Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg at State Dept. ceremony attended by leaders in government and labor. Doherty is the first American ambassador chosen from union ranks. Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson is behind Goldberg. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, at the right, were among guests at the ceremony.

Under Rail Labor Act:

High Court to Review Curb on Union Shop

The U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to review a North Carolina injunction limiting enforcement of a railroad union shop agreement.

A similar case, involving a Georgia injunction, was decided in June 1961. The Supreme Court ruled that union shop agreements under the Railway Labor Act are binding on all employes covered, but that individual members who disagree with particular legislative or political activities of their union may prevent the use of any part of their dues for such purposes.

Issues dealing with interpretation of the 1961 decision are still in dispute in lower courts and the Supreme Court review of the North Carolina case is expected to provide additional clarifying guidelines.

Both cases involve suits brought in the name of small groups of Southern Railway employes who maintain they should not be required to belong to a union or pay dues if they disagree with some of its actions or policies.

The North Carolina injunction prohibits the Railway Clerks and the Signalmen—which bargain for the dissident employes—from requiring the plaintiffs to join a union. However, if the unions present evidence to the court as to the portion of the dues which are "necessary and related to collective bargaining," they may collect that amount from the employes.

Among the issues which the unions asked the Supreme Court to review are whether a union shop agreement conforming to the Railway Labor Act may be enjoined because of union activities other than collective bargaining; whether it may be enjoined with respect to employes who did not inform the union of their craft of expenditures to which they were opposed, and whether it may be enjoined with respect to employes who are not members of the union and have not paid any dues or assessments to the union which bargains for them.

In its 1961 decision, the Supreme Court overturned a Georgia court's injunction which barred enforcement of a union shop agreement unless the unions abandoned political or legislative activity.

"The majority also has an interest in stating its views without being silenced by dissenters," the court said.

UAW Urges NAACP to Check Staff

Detroit—The work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been "seriously weakened" by "certain NAACP staff people," the Auto Workers have declared.

Indiscriminate and inaccurate charges "which made large headlines but got little results" have "retarded progress," the UAW said, expressing confidence that "these differences can be worked out" so that the job of eradicating discrimination can be carried forward.

Noting the "cooperative and constructive relationship" between the union and the NAACP over the years, the UAW pointed out that "the American labor movement has made a great contribution in the struggle to advance the cause of civil rights and equal opportunity."

It urged decisive and determined action to "root out those remaining areas of discrimination" and promised the vigorous support of UAW leadership.

7 Awarded Back Pay From Firm That Moved

Chicago—An employer who closed his Chicago plant and refused jobs to seven workers who applied in other cities has been ordered by an arbitrator to pay back wages estimated at $9,000 per worker.

The employer, the Sivyer Steel Castings Co., shut its Chicago plant on Aug. 12, 1961, when the site was needed for the right-of-way of the new Southwest Expressway. The work was moved to the company's plants in Bettendorf, Ia., and Milwaukee, Wis.

Six of the displaced workers applied in person for jobs at the other plants. A seventh applied by telephone. All three plants were under contract to the Auto Workers in three different locals. All the applicants were rejected.

Robert G. Howlett of Grand Rapids, Mich., the arbitrator, directed the back pay award under the Chicago contract. He also required the company to mail application blanks and notice of job openings for a year to all other laid-off employes.

An employe who takes a job in the Iowa or Wisconsin plants must be given his moving expenses, including packing costs up to $550, if he stays for 90 days. The arbitrator retained jurisdiction to enforce compliance.

The company was directed also to give pro-rata vacation pay to all Chicago workers for vacation time earned between the June 1 cut-off date of the old contract and the Aug. 12 shutdown.

UAW Reg. Dir. Robert Johnston said the arbitration award was of great significance because it recognizes that "the obligation of an employer to his employes under a union contract does not cease when the plant closes down."

Harold A. Katz and Irving M. Friedman, UAW attorneys, said the contract provided that arbitration awards shall be final and binding.

Union witnesses testified at the arbitration hearing that the company was hiring new employes off the street in Milwaukee and Bettendorf at the time the Chicago applicants were turned away.

About 250 employes are entitled to vacation pay and re-employment opportunity under the arbitration award. UAW Intl. Rep. Andrew Strojny estimated about $75,000 is involved in immediate back pay.

Ambassador's Oath Taken By Doherty

William C. Doherty, the first trade union leader to be named to a major diplomatic post, has been sworn in as the first United States Ambassador to the newly-independent nation of Jamaica.

Doherty, who headed the Letter Carriers for 21 years and served on the executive councils of both the AFL-CIO and the former AFL, took his oath of office from Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, another alumnus of the labor movement.

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, addressing the large group of dignitaries gathered for the State Dept. ceremony, spoke of the visit to Jamaica last summer which he and Doherty made as the two official U.S. delegates to Jamaica's independence celebration. Johnson said he had told the President on his return of the "face of friendship" which Doherty presented to the people of Jamaica.

It is "right and proper," Johnson added, that "the face of the United States" in Jamaica will now be "the face of friendship, the face of labor."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and Letter Carriers Pres. Jerome J. Keating were among the trade union leaders present for the ceremony.

Other prominent officials present included Postmaster Gen. J. Edward Day, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Under Sec. of State George C. McGhee, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), and the new Jamaican ambassador to the United States, Neville Noel Ashenheim.

Adding a note of informality to the State Dept. ceremony were more Doherty grandchildren than anyone was able to count to the nearest dozen.

Unions Push Drive for Strikebreaker Curbs

A committee of eight printing and newspaper unions has mapped a stepped-up drive for state and city laws restricting the use of strikebreakers.

Eight states and nine cities have enacted laws aimed at barring professional strikebreakers from being used in labor disputes. All except the Pennsylvania law, which dates back to 1937, have been adopted during the past two years as a result of labor-spurred campaigns.

Meeting in Washington, the union representatives explored ways of coordinating their legislative efforts, working more closely with AFL-CIO state and city central bodies and mobilizing labor and community support through an expanded information program.

Attending were representatives of the Typographical Union, Printing Pressmen, Newspaper Guild, Stereotypers, Photo Engravers, Bookbinders and Papermakers & Paperworkers, all AFL-CIO affiliates, and the unaffiliated Lithographers.

The new phase of the campaign is scheduled to get under way early in 1963, when most state legislatures will be in session. Spearheading the drive is the legislative subcommittee of the President's Committee of Allied Printing & Related Trades headed by ITU Pres. Elmer Brown and including Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen and Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild.

Printing unions have been among the chief victims of professional strikebreakers and of agencies which specialize in furnishing "replacements" for striking craftsmen to publishers.

Anti-strikebreaker statutes, known as Citizens' Job Protection laws, have been enacted during the past two years in Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Washington, Michigan and Louisiana.

Lathers Vice President Harold Weller Dies

Toronto, Ont.—Harold R. Weller, seventh vice president of the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers Union and the union's regional organizer in eastern Canada, died in a hospital here. He was 59, a charter member of the Toronto Building Trades Council and a labor leader for 38 years.

Unmployment Cost Far Exceeds Strikes

Des Moines—More workdays were lost through unemployment last year than through strikes during the previous 35 years, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz declared in a speech here.

Four million unemployed means a loss of 1 billion mandays of work, Wirtz declared. He added:

"If these people were working, we could build the 142,000 classrooms we need, clear the slums which breed juvenile delinquency, construct the roads and develop the recreation areas a growing nation requires."

Hall Protests Charge Of SIU Race Bias

New York—The Seafarers here strongly protested charges of racial discrimination and the manner in which they were made by two representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against its West Coast affiliate, the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

SIU Pres. Paul Hall, in a letter to Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said the allegations "were irresponsible and wholly inaccurate statements . . . which . . . not only have no basis in fact, but also do serious damage to the good name of the NAACP."

Hill, Carter Involved

The charges were aired in Washington by Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, and Robert L. Carter, the association's general counsel.

Hall said the SIU and its affiliates will stand on their "otherwise-unquestioned record" in the matter of equal rights in employment and cited the fact that the SIU had only recently received an award from the Labor & Industry Committee of the Brooklyn branch of the NAACP. The "merit award" cited the union "in recognition and appreciation of valued service in the promotion of civil rights and better race relations through cooperation with the NAACP program."

The SIU president pointed out that both Hill and Carter had denied such an award existed and had further denied knowledge of a document inserted in the Congressional Record on May 18 by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), chairman of a special House Labor Subcommittee which investigated hiring practices in the Sailors Union.

Roosevelt described an SUP "statement of policy" that he inserted in the Record as "a significant step. . . . It is most gratifying to me to have received voluntary cooperation of the union to eliminate discrimination and advance the cause of human rights."

Hall's letter questioned Hill's role on behalf of the NAACP because of his record of making unsupported statements and an attempt "to cause a dispute within the labor movement" which does harm to the NAACP "in its primary and essential functions in the area of civil rights and equal rights for all Americans."

E. I. Manger Heads Davis-Bacon Office

Appointment of E. Irving Manger as head of the Div. of Wage Determination, which administers the Davis-Bacon Act, has been announced by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Manger, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, had been with the Army Engineers since 1933 and since 1948 had been chief of labor relations in the Office of the Chief of Engineers.

Health Care in '63 Up to Voters Nov. 6

Battle Lines Drawn In State Campaigns

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to offer elderly persons, but which upon investigation have proved to be nonexistent or nebulous. **(See stories, Page 5.)**

Specific Program

The bill sponsored by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. Mex.) and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) in contrast offers the aged a specific program of up to 90 days of hospitalization and 180 days of skilled nursing home care, plus outpatient diagnostic services and home nursing care and therapy. The cost, too, is specific—an additional one-fourth of 1 percent in social security payroll taxes for both employers and workers. This cost to the average worker amounts to about 25 cents a week. **(See story, Page 5.)**

The arguments of the AMA and the candidates who espouse its views bear all the earmarks of a calculated effort to confuse the voters.

The "socialism" cry, for example, invokes the specter of doctors working as government employes in federally-owned hospitals whose patients have no choice of physician.

But the implications of the "socialized medicine" slogan bear no relation to the system of insurance proposed under the Anderson-King bill. The proposed law states specifically that the government would in no way control, regulate or interfere with the practice of medicine or the administration or operation of participating hospitals.

Patients would continue to choose their own doctors and hospitals and the government would not provide a single medical service. Its function would be solely to provide basic health insurance for the aged, reimbursing hospitals for their services in much the same way that private insurers now do. The big difference would be that Anderson-King would enable individuals to pre-pay the premiums on the insurance during their working years.

Indicative of the confusion being spread by some candidates, either by design or through misinformation, is the argument that millions of persons not on social security or railroad retirement would be left uncovered by Anderson-King.

Actually, in its final form, the measure would have provided hospitalization insurance for all persons over 65 except those already beneficiaries of another federal program. The costs for those not eligible for social security or other government programs would be borne out of general funds.

A number of candidates opposed to Anderson-King have joined the AMA in embracing the Kerr-Mills Act, known as Medical Aid for the Aged (MAA), as the solution to the health care problems of elderly citizens.

Yet two years after its enactment, MAA has been put into operation in only 25 states and has benefited only a fraction of the nation's aged population—less than 1 percent as of last July. A major drawback is that it depends on the states for implementation, since it requires the appropriation of state funds to match federal contributions. Many states so far have failed to appropriate any funds, and in others the benefits are often minimal and vary widely.

So far, a few wealthy states have been the major beneficiaries of Kerr-Mills. In 1962, New York, Massachusetts and California accounted for more than 75 percent of all MAA recipients and six states received 91.6 percent of MAA federal funds.

A major AFL-CIO objection to Kerr-Mills is its reliance on the welfare approach through a requirement that recipients must meet a means test.

Attacked On All Sides

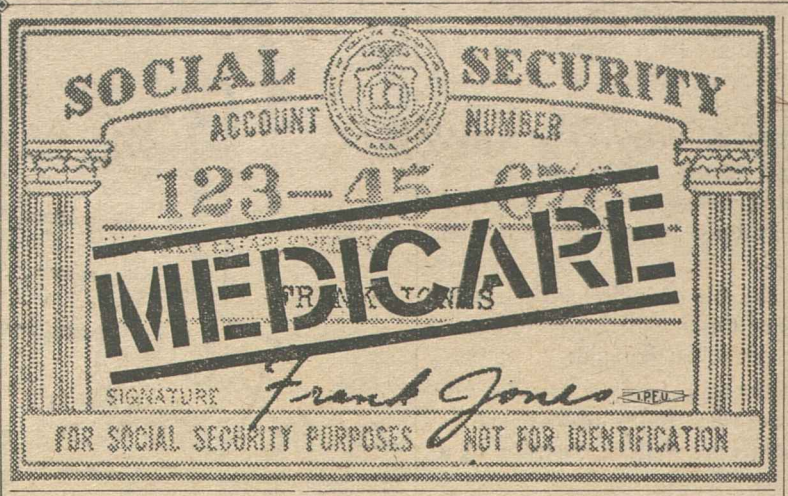
Ironically, some of those who support Kerr-Mills attack the Anderson-King bill as a dole or "handout."

This argument, the AFL-CIO suggests, ignores the insurance principle on which the entire social security system is built and which today provides 12.5 million retired persons with monthly checks based on contributions during their working lives and not on need.

"Most Americans prefer to pay their way, and they are enabled to do so by our social security system," the AFL-CIO points out.

"This is the system the Anderson-King bill would build on to protect the nation's families from some of the burdens of costly illness in old age.

"To prevent destitution is better than to meet it after it has occurred. The mechanism of social insurance is the best means of doing just this."



'Astronomical' Tax Hike Only 25 Cents on $100

A dominant and recurring theme in the American Medical Association's all-out attack on the Anderson-King bill's proposal for social security health care for the aged is the "astronomical" cost—a "17 percent increase in payroll taxes."

Where does the AMA get its 17 percent figure when the sponsors of the bill insist that payroll taxes, as they wrote the measure, will go up only an additional one-fourth of 1 percent?

The 17 percent figure might lead the typical worker to believe that Anderson-King would cost him another $17 out of every $100 he earns. Yet the actual cost will be only 25 cents more out of each $100.

Here's how the AMA does it:

Take the 1960 employe contribution of 3 percent on maximum earnings of $4,800:

$4,800 x 3 percent equals $144.

Now figure the one-fourth of 1 percent increase in the contribution rate as proposed in Anderson-King, plus the increase in the ceiling on earnings from $4,800 to $5,200:

$4,800 x .25 percent equals $12.

400 x 3.25 percent equals $13.

By simple addition, you get $25 and that is 17 percent of $144. See?

Not only does the calculation present a distorted picture of the actual costs of the Anderson-King program, the AFL-CIO points out, it further misleads because it is based on the social security contribution rate of 1960 (the present rate is 3.125 percent and is scheduled to go up to 3.625 percent in 1963).

Furthermore, the AMA's calculations ignore the fact that almost half the increased contribution for people earning more than $4,800 goes toward higher cash retirement benefits.

"The cost of adequate medical care for the aged must and will be met somehow," the AFL-CIO declares. "The question facing the nation today is largely one of how that cost should be distributed.

"It seems most equitable that instead of letting it fall arbitrarily and catastrophically, forcing large numbers of the aged to give up their independence and seek public charity, wreaking havoc with the family budgets of their children and causing a vast drain on state and local governments, as well as federal revenues—that instead of this a system should be utilized permitting people to contribute, while they are working and able to do so, toward coverage when they will need it."

USWA Cites Progress on Health Center

Miami, Fla.—Rapid progress towards establishment of a group pre-paid medical plan to provide improved health care for 20,000 residents of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was announced here by Ted Goldberg, Canadian assistant director of research for the Steelworkers.

Addressing a luncheon session of the Group Health Association of America, Goldberg traced the steps taken by the steel union to seek better medical care for its members in the Canadian city, located between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. The USWA, representing several thousand workers at the big Algoma Steel Corp. plant, is the largest union in the city of 45,000.

Impetus for creating the group medical plan developed, the union official reported, when steel workers complained about a "very limited range of benefits" from their negotiated insurance medical program. Some 3,800 union members requested the Algoma management to deduct 50 cents a pay-day to subsidize research and inquiry, a sum later raised to $3.

In an election last month, more than 80 percent of eligible voters selected the health care center over the existing insurance plan.

Some 4,600 steelworkers have voluntarily asked Algoma to check off $135 from their pay so they may be sponsors of the new center. It is expected to go into operation in mid-1963.

Blue Cross Ads Branded 'Misleading'

The national Blue Cross Association is engaging in "misleading" and "untrue" advertising which is really "political propaganda unbecoming to a tax exempt, nonprofit, presumably public interest organization," Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) charged in a speech to the Senate in the closing hours of the 87th Congress.

Williams cited half-page ads in several national magazines that "set forth the idea that local Blue Cross plans without exception are now expanding the effectiveness of their programs for senior citizens" and which urge readers to write or telephone their local Blue Cross for "full details."

"The ads are not true," the Senator declared, "and the Blue Cross Association knew they were not true in their promises when they had them run in our leading magazines."

Williams reported 33 local Blue Cross plans had been called on the day the ads first appeared. The pattern of response, he said, is displayed by these replies from the first four, alphabetically:

Arizona Blue Cross—"We have nothing on any new plan now."

Arkansas Blue Cross—"No idea when a new plan will take effect or what the coverage will be."

California Blue Cross, southern—"Don't know of any new plan."

Colorado Blue Cross—"Final arrangements on any new plan won't be made until the end of the year."

Williams charged that the Blue Cross management had demonstrated a willingness to become "not the defender of the public and its hospitals, but a tail to the AMA's high flown political kite."

The only possible purpose he could see for running the ads at this time, he asserted "is to give political candidates opposed to the Anderson-King bill something to wave in the air as they declare, 'I hold in my hand this advertisement by the Blue Cross Association announcing that throughout the country Blue Cross is about to meet the needs of the elderly.'"

Report on Kerr-Mills Makes AMA Backtrack

A new government report has demolished a "numbers game" the American Medical Association has been playing with the Kerr-Mills Act and has forced the doctors' lobby to backtrack on its claims that the medical needs of senior citizens have been solved by federal-state grants to the "needy" aged.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security has issued an analysis spotlighting the AMA's turnabout since April 1961, when full-page AMA advertisements in metropolitan newspapers proclaimed that 46 states were putting the Kerr-Mills Act into operation and predicting that it would shortly solve health care problems in all 50 states.

Thirteen months later, when the AMA hired an empty Madison Square Garden for a televised reply to Pres. Kennedy's plea for passage of the Anderson-King bill, the AMA claimed only 38 states were implementing Kerr-Mills but reiterated that this was the solution and no further federal action was needed.

Now, the AFL-CIO analysis points out, the AMA is taking the position that the "principle" of Kerr-Mills is sound—just give it time and the health needs of the senior citizens will be met.

A government report issued for August—the second anniversary of the passage of the law—has embarrassed the AMA into modifying its earlier line, the AFL-CIO declared.

According to the federal government there were only 24 states in August which made any medical assistance available at all to the elderly under the Kerr-Mills program—not 46 states or even 38 states. For the nation as a whole, only an average of 6.2 out of every thousand persons over 65 received any help.

"No one can seriously claim that there are so few who actually need help," the AFL-CIO declared.

Even among states providing assistance, the disparity is great. In Massachusetts, medical bills were paid for 36 out of every 1,000 older persons. In neighboring New Hampshire, only one person out of 3,000 was helped.

"Does the AMA contend that the need in Massachusetts is 108 times greater than in New Hampshire?" the AFL-CIO asked.

'Friendly' Family Doctors Tell Patients How to Vote

Those doctors opposed to the Kennedy Administration's program of health care for the aged financed through the social security system appear to be heeding the American Medical Association's plea to get active in politics.

Some of them have been taking the personal, family doctor approach to their patients.

"As a physician I am happy to participate in the campaign against polio and help other community activities which promote your welfare," a model letter begins. It then goes on—without reference to any specific issues—to describe the incumbent congressman in the district as "a liberal with socialistic tendencies."

The letter concludes by urging a vote against the congressman "to help stop the spread of socialism. . . ."

No one knows how many such letters are being mailed this month, comments Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security in the current issue of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO monthly magazine, "but it is clear the opponents of medicare continue to rely on scare and confusion as their basic weapons. . . ."

Cruikshank adds, however, that it is equally clear that where people are informed about the facts of the Anderson-King bill, "they are able to see through the smokescreen of 'socialism' and other misleading slogans of the opposition and willingly support the social security method of providing health insurance for the nation's aged."

Drawing the Line

PRES. KENNEDY'S historic speech drawing the line with the Soviet Union contained an essential truth that has been ignored too often in the overly-sophisticated discussions of foreign policy.

"The 1930s," the President said, "taught us a clear lesson. Aggressive conduct, if allowed to go unchecked and unchallenged, ultimately leads to war."

To the generation that lived through the 1930s of Nazi aggression, of piecemeal encroachment and seizure of free territory and free peoples until Hitler finally built up his strength to make a bid for world conquest, the Soviet missile build-up in Cuba is a grim reminder.

The arming of Cuba with missiles capable of inflicting destruction on the United States and the nations of Latin America is an aggressive act. The President spelled this out when he said:

"Nuclear weapons are so destructive and ballistic missiles are so swift that any substantially increased possibility of their use or any sudden change in the deployment may well be regarded as a definite threat to peace."

This is the issue in Cuba. The emplacement of missiles on the Communist-run island is an act of aggression. To allow it to go by unchallenged is to pave the way for another aggressive act somewhere else around the globe.

A Vital Benchmark

SIX YEARS AGO a major textile chain closed a mill in Darlington, S. C., and threw 500 workers out in the street because a union had won a representation election at the plant.

Last week, after prolonged hearings and litigation, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that shutting down the mill rather than bargain with the union was an unfair labor practice. This finding was unanimous. By a 3-2 majority the board destroyed the legal fiction that Deering, Milliken, Inc., was not responsible for the unfair labor practices of its affiliate, Darlington Manufacturing Co.

The board ordered the textile chain to pay lost wages to more than 500 Darlington workers and to give former employes at the Darlington mill preferential hiring at its other mills.

The NLRB has established another vital benchmark on the road to justice and equity in labor-mangement relations and given new hope to southern textile workers.

In the National Interest

THE CUBAN CRISIS has placed the 1962 elections in a new perspective. The national interest must now be the overriding concern rather than pure partisanship.

The national crisis re-emphasizes the "most precious right of free men," the right to political self-determination and the right of Americans to choose their own rulers.

On Nov. 6 Americans will be exercising that right in one of the most perilous periods in the nation's history. It is more important than ever before, therefore, that a record vote be achieved, as Pres. Meany has written all AFL-CIO affiliates, "not as a partisan undertaking, but as a contribution to the national interest."

Those who vote on Nov. 6, Meany stressed, "will be doing more than fulfilling their duty to participate in government. They will be demonstrating to the world that Americans are aroused, alert, determined."

AFL-CIO News

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'Trick or Treat?'

Howard K. Smith Says:

Cost of Political Campaigns Poses Problem for Democracy

The following is excerpted from a television broadcast by Howard K. Smith over the ABC television network.

IT COSTS A LOT to win an election. As Will Rogers once said, it even costs a lot just to get beat. And the cost is rising. In 1952, the minimum campaign cost to all candidates for all offices added up to $140 million. In 1956, the figure was $155 million. In 1960, the last presidential year, it was $175 million.

In New York City, the last contest for mayor in 1961 cost the candidates more than $3 million.

The present fight for the governorship of California, to cite only the most publicized of this year's contests, is expected to cost a minimum of $3 million and probably a great deal more.

Where all the money goes is obvious. With the number of voters to be appealed to multiplying, it means bigger campaign staffs, spending more money on ads, stickers, buttons, leaflets. With the competition for the voters' attention getting stiffer in this age of television, it means spending more money buying time on that expensive new medium. It takes more travel by more expensive conveyances like jet planes.

There is no denying that money has a great effect on our democratic process. Sometimes the effects are subconscious and very subtle, but they are always there.

In stating the case, however, we do not want to over-state it. There was a time when money was used in greater amounts to influence individual elections and more crudely than today.

No recent presidential candidate has spent as much trying to be nominated as did Leonard Wood, trying to capture the Republican nomination for President in 1920. Gen. Wood spent $1.75 million. That would equal nearly $5 million in today's money. He failed to get the nomination.

However, the most expensive single campaign in American history was that of John P. Mitchell trying to become mayor of New York in 1917. Mitchell spent over a million dollars. It amounted to $8 per vote. Compare that to the rough average of 15 cents a vote that the average American candidate pays today. Mitchell, incidentally, lost.

Those few incidents show that money does not always win. In fact, Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt had less money than his opponent in each of his elections and so did Truman; and so did Kennedy. But they all won.

What troubles conscientious people today is that Congress used to be jealous of its honor, and used to refuse to seat men in whose elections money played too crude a role. Today, Congress no longer seems to care.

There are congressional laws to regulate election expenditures, but the laws are disregarded or broken now as a matter of established practice. No single contribution is supposed to exceed $5,000. But due to the laxity of laws and enforcement of them, members of 12 American families contribute a million dollars to elections, 90 percent of it to one party.

THOUGH ALL members of Congress are supposed to file accurate accounts of all they spend, in the last election 10 senators and 65 congressmen neglected to file any accounts and no one protested. A senator some years ago acknowledged spending $600,000 for his re-election; but his account filed with Congress showed expenditures of less than $2,000.

There are congressional laws to regulate lobbyists or pressure groups in Washington. There is laxity about enforcing them, too. Many pressure groups do not register though law requires it. They are all supposed to file accounts of their expenses in pressuring Congress, but again laws are inadequate and are not enforced with any vigor. Many of these interests with huge funds to contribute to needy campaign chests of politicians blocked one piece of legislation after another in the now ended session of Congress.

But the new feature in the story is that there is hope. Five pieces of legislation on the subject were introduced in the last session of Congress, showing an increasing concern. Pres. Kennedy in a news conference became the first President since Theodore Roosevelt to ask for action to lessen dependence of U.S. democracy on a few wealthy people. He was promptly supported by Pres. Eisenhower, making it a bipartisan sentiment.

The President's commission on the subject under Dr. Heard of North Carolina recommended tax incentives to induce more small contributors to give to presidential campaigns. He asked for more publicity of real expenditures as a corrective to prevent abuses.

Morgan Says:

U. S. Foreign Service Far Better Than It Was Only a Decade Ago

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE SUBJECT of our little lecture is diplomats, especially American diplomats who, not so long ago, were being referred to derisively in and out of Congress as cookie-pushers in striped pants.

These emissaries still have to give and attend teas, cocktail parties, receptions, dinners and other musts on the social menu, booby-trapped with boredom, and they are still obliged, more often than they like to contemplate, to gussy themselves up in tuxedo and white tie and tails. But in spite of these burdens, the quality of U.S. ambassadors and their staffs has vastly improved, while the hardships they encounter and their heroic devotion to duty, in the main, go largely unappreciated and unsung.

Morgan

In the early days of diplomacy, princes had the good sense to pay more attention to their envoys' skill as negotiators than to their rank or affluence. Louis XI of France even sent his barber on diplomatic missions. Not until the 18th century, however, did a diplomatic service, in any modern sense, emerge. The elaboration of royal pomp and circumstance made it desirable that diplomats be courtiers and thus arose the aristocratic diplomatic class that survived into the 19th Century. Even after the Napoleonic wars, when the British Foreign Service was thrown open to competition, precautions were still taken to insure that it was manned by "gentlemen." Not until after 1914 did the British abolish the qualification of independent income.

We Americans have a long and not very illustrious history of appointing wealthy men to head our embassies abroad, usually as a reward for party contributions. According to Alexander Heard's valuable handbook, 'The Costs of Democracy,' 19 Eisenhower-appointed ambassadors contributed $218,000 to the Republican Party in 1956 alone. Yet by 1959 this "businessman's regime" had raised the proportion of career ambassadors in the Foreign Service to a record 69 percent. The Kennedy Administration is momentarily down to 63 percent but for the first time has put career men in all of Europe's major posts—London, Paris, Bonn, Rome and Moscow.

It would be stupid to argue that rich men can't be good ambassadors; several have served with distinction. Furthermore many non-career men without means have done brilliantly as ambassadors and it must be added that some diplomats coming up through the Foreign Service have been duds of almost unbelievable stuffiness.

BUT THE FACT of overriding encouragement is that though ambassadorial lemons of both career and non-career strains remain in some posts, our Foreign Service is enormously better than it was only a decade ago. Ironically, too few people appreciate the improvement or the obstacles under which it has been made. By comparison with business and industry—where some of them wind up on retirement—ambassadors are still underpaid, their salaries ranging from $20,000 to $27,500; more importantly, in some respects, their living allowances can be woefully stingy and it still requires major improvisation for a man without independent funds to meet the social and other demands of a major embassy.

Llewellyn Thompson has recently finished the longest assignment—five years—any American ambassador ever had in Moscow with the possible exception of John Quincy Adams in the days of czars. His patiently superlative service won tribute from the President, an unusually fine editorial in Life magazine, tempting offers outside government which he has turned down, and a painful case of gallstones.

One of the New Frontier's bright non-career ambassadors, William Attwood, a journalist by training, was crippled by polio soon after he reached Guinea in West Africa but though he has made a remarkable recovery and is back on the job with only a minor limp, the unsurprising lack of schools and medical facilities in the new republic separated him from his children, who are in school in the U.S.

These men are only two of a small army of dedicated diplomats to whom we of the general public owe a lot. Visiting firemen, especially visiting congressmen who are always so economy-minded at home, might well remember this the next time they descend on the embassy in Lower Slobovia and demand the best that the country and the ambassador have to offer.

'Budget Far Too Low':

Federal Boost Urged to Spur Vocational Education Program

THE DIRECTOR of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has called for a "much larger injection of federal funds" into the nation's vocational education system to meet the training needs of 60 percent of U.S. school pupils.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs program broadcast by the Mutual network, Lawrence Rogin said the $56 million budget for vocational education programs is "far too little" in view of the fact that a majority of U.S. school children have not had any specific job training.

Rogin cited statistics showing that:

- Only two out of evry 10 children who enter school in this country will finish college.
- Another two pupils will start college but not finish.
- Vocational training for the other school pupils does not reach a large number of youths who never get any specific training for a job.

A report by a presidential panel currently examining the vocational education system is expected early in November. Rogin believes it will be the basis for legislative recommendations by Pres. Kennedy to Congress in January.

Interviewed by Theodor Schuchat of School Shop magazine and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., Rogin said "this may be the most important thing that has happened to vocational education since the passage of the original Smith-Hughes Act in 1912."

In addition to the need for increased federal funds, Rogin cited another need—more public awareness of the vital importance of such education.

THE MAJOR PROBLEM, he said, is that while academic education is understood, vocational education for skilled work is understood by most school men and agricultural, vocational education is understood in rural areas, training for mass production or for "service" jobs is not related to the school curriculum or to employment possibilities in a meaningful way.

Vocational home economics, for instance, fails to train pupils to fill the need for waiters and waitresses in major cities, for cooks and chefs, for service workers in the whole food preparation industry—"it is still home economics in the traditional sense" of preparing for work at home, Rogin asserted.

U.S. schools are making headway, he reported, in reducing the percentage of pupils who will drop out—from 40 percent of the enrollment 10 years ago to 30 percent today. Unfortunately, he added, pupils who remain in school are "pushed into" general education programs, which give them neither vocational nor academic training, as a way to "hold them in school or off the labor market" a little longer.

"There is no reason," Rogin said, "why we can't do much more with them while they stay in school."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

LOS ANGELES—Former Vice Pres. Nixon, running in California for governor, is curiously different from the Nixon of the 1960 presidential campaign, when most voters thought they learned most about him.

In 1960 a fierce spotlight of national exposure beat upon him, and he acknowledged publicly and freely that Mr. Kennedy and Democrats generally were just as honest and patriotic and devoted to the public weal as he himself, and that he and they "agreed about goals."

After a few days of exposure to the current California campaign, an observer of the 1960 race begins to wonder which is the real Nixon. The insistent theme of the former vice president's speeches here against the Democratic candidate for re-election, Gov. Edmund G. Brown, is a skilled innuendo that Brown's administration is infested with Communists, or with dupes of Communists, or with softheaded liberals no whit better than Communists.

Back in 1955, Nixon's former campaign manager, Murray Chotiner, told Republican students gathered to be instructed in the techniques of political success that some "pink paper" happened to be available for Nixon's use in printing the Nixon-Chotiner version of the public record of former Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, who had shown the effrontery to run against Nixon for the Senate.

"Pink paper" tactics began popping up all over the place as Nixon in the circumscribed area of California this year began his final drive to exterminate Brown politically. It was 12 years after his battle with Mrs. Douglas for the Senate, but the techniques seemed bewilderingly the same.

* * *

THREE SEPARATE and distinct slanderous documents were circulated widely among voters denouncing various Democratic groups or leaders as "leftist" and attacking Brown by picture and name so that by insinuation Brown also became a "leftist."

Two of the documents contained faked photographs slotting Brown into juxtaposition pictorially with "leftist" Democrats and with Comrade Khrushchev. A faked alleged quotation was used. The pictures were "cropped" and put together to make Brown seem to be bending his neck to internal enemies of the people or to Khrushchev while the Soviet dictator mocked us.

The "pink paper" of 1950 was translated into a "Little Red Book" of 1962, a thing compiled in the name of a self-proclaimed longtime former FBI "counterspy," Karl Prussion, to traduce Brown.

Nixon's managers and the Republican state chairman, Caspar Weinberger, disclaimed responsibility. Yet all through the Nixon campaign the onetime vice president kept beating at the theme of "softness" on communism, of public figures who are "dupes" of communism, of his own special insight into the issues of freedom and courage and integrity, in contrast to Brown's alleged blindness.

* * *

AWAY FROM the national spotlight, Nixon is apparently relaxed in public and private as it seemed he might never be again after Mr. Kennedy blew him apart in the first televised debate of the 1960 campaign. He thinks he blew Brown apart in their one televised confrontation of this state campaign, a debate before editors.

Brown has an unusual kindliness for a highly effective and proved political figure. It is almost as if he finds himself embarrassed that an opponent would seek office so hotly that known defamation of character becomes a weapon.

Whispering campaigns, the sly innuendo, the fake document, the exaggerated charge, the overheated campaign oratory, are not the sin of either party alone. There are scoundrels and fools on both sides in American politics. But with respectable candidates a line is drawn which they do not allow any underling to cross.

In California this year apparently anything goes in the Nixon campaign to beat Brown. The California Republican senator, Thomas H. Kuchel, has disassociated himself so effectively that his personal re-election campaign seems to be taking place in another state—if not another world.

THE FIRST CONTRACT in history for New York City school teachers and other teaching employes is signed by Pres. Charles Cogen, left, of the United Federation of Teachers, and Max J. Rubin, president of the city Board of Education. The contract gives teachers many benefits they never had before and is the first detailed agreement of its kind between the Teachers and a city school board, according to the union.

How to Buy:

Comparison Shopping Saves Money on New Kitchen Range

By Sidney Margolius

LOWER MEAT PRICES now available have lifted a big load from wage-earners. Farmers who struck for higher prices early this fall now are bringing more livestock to market.

Your Thanksgiving turkey will cost you a little more this year but turkeys are still relatively cheap.

November is a good month to shop for women's coats and dresses; stores cut prices beginning with the Veterans Day sales. You also will find lower prices on kitchen ranges and water heaters. Here are tips on November buying opportunities:

Ranges: A family in need of a new kitchen range should consider current values. Even lower-price models now offer features formerly found only on the deluxe.

Electric ranges now outsell gas ranges three to one, although gas usually heats up a little faster on all burners and is a little less costly to operate.

But electric ranges are generally considered cleaner and more convenient. For some time even moderate-priced electric ranges have offered clock timers to start and turn off ovens automatically. But now an increasing number of gas ranges provide timer controls, automatic ignition, automatic meat thermometers, signal lights and other conveniences.

Whether gas or electric, you have a choice of three styles:

Built-ins are space-saving and lend themselves to flexible kitchen arrangement. They are, however, most expensive both to buy and to install. Free-standing ranges are least costly and can be moved easily if a kitchen is rearranged. Slide-in ranges are a compromise between built-ins and free-standing ranges. They are less expensive than built-ins, but have their space-saving compactness. They fit flush against adjoining counters, but do not require any cabinet work.

Manufacturers produce a basic range to retail, for example, for $150, and then add what they call "step-up" features so that the $150 range finally becomes an ultra-deluxe model with a tag, in this example, of $270. It may not pay to buy the most deluxe range, not only because of the initial extra expense, but because each additional feature is another potential service problem.

Many women may find an automatic timer helpful, but if you do not usually stray far from the kitchen while preparing meals, a hand-wound buzzer timer for a dollar may be all you want. If you rarely use a large automatic griddle or a rotisserie or two ovens, you may be better off without them.

The many models at first will seem confusing, and undoubtedly add costs which the consumer must pay. But in this case the multiplicity does give you an opportunity to select the most suitable package of features for your needs.

HERE IS A COMPARISON of five different models of the same basic electric range offered by one large seller, showing the features available at each price (in this case).

Standard model at $150 for the 30-inch size is a well-made unit with a comparatively large oven (24x19x18); one fast-start 2,100-watt burner and three of 1,250 watts; a fast-heating oven that reaches desired temperature in less than four minutes; a raised-edge cooktop to prevent spill-overs, and removable trim rings, bowls, racks, guides and knobs for easy cleaning.

Middle model at $170 is the same range with a clock-controlled oven which turns on and off at pre-set times; a 60-minute buzz timer; lighted backguard, and a time-controlled appliance outlet.

Deluxe model at $200 has above features plus oven window and light.

Ultra deluxe model at $250 has all these features plus one automatically-controlled 2,600-watt burner which maintains the temperature you select; infinite switches with visual heat indicators instead of the usual seven-position switches; a 3.5-hour buzz timer; a second appliance outlet; fluorescent "instrument panel", a larger clock and additional trim. With a rotisserie, this model becomes $270.

Thus, the standard or leader model is an excellent value. For $20 more you can have a clock-controlled oven, which can be useful. For $30 beyond that, you basically get only an oven window and light, although still helpful. But for an additional $40, you get just one possibly-important additional convenience—the controlled 2,600-watt burner—plus a few refinements and decorations.

Food Buying Calendar: Both beef and pork are cheaper this month. But among best main-dish values are turkeys and broilers, now in heavy supply. Frozen orange juice, cranberries and apples also are priced low. Buy in bulk for best values. The Maryland Cooperative Extension Service points out that you pay 15 cents for one pound of apples but 8 cents if you buy by the peck (12 pounds), and 5 cents by the half bushel (24 pounds).

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AN AWARD OF MERIT from the Laymen's National Committee, sponsors of National Bible Week, is presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by W. W. Overton, Jr., left, of Dallas, the committee chairman. As honorary vice chairman Meany was cited for his service to religious education and for "helping keep alive the precepts of the Bible."

Nuclear Physicist Says:

U.S. Ahead of Reds In Space Science

ALTHOUGH THE SOVIETS have excelled in spectacular feats of space technology, they have failed to exploit as fully as the United States the scientific and practical value of earth satellites, according to Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, nuclear physicist, who contends that the United States is actually far ahead of the Soviet Union in space science.

This information is contained in Space Science, a new 60-cent pamphlet he wrote which was published by the American Library Association in cooperation with the Public Affairs Committee. This is the first in the series of Guides for Reading for an Age of Change on vital topics in the physical and social sciences and the arts.

The reading guides are designed to provide a summary of current knowledge on the subject and to introduce the intelligent reader to books that will help him keep abreast of new developments in various fields. To this end the guides contain an analysis by a leading authority and an annotated list of books for further reading, selected by specialist librarians.

In Space Science Lapp traces the development and uses of space exploration, explains rockets, satellites, problems of men in space, getting to the moon, to Mars, and beyond.

After explaining the various systems used to launch satellites into orbit, he tackles "man's role in space," declaring:

"There can be no question that man's entry into space, even if for a matter of hours, caused great excitement on earth. Confusion has been created, however, by those who have sought to justify these space flights as contributing to scientific knowledge. Instrumented satellites have relayed back to earth almost all the scientific data acquired on space missions."

Moon exploration projects also are explained, as well as a look farther into space and the possibility of life on other planets. The Reading for an Age of Change project was developed by the American Library Association, in cooperation with the Public Affairs Committee, and is supported by a grant from the Carnegie Corp.

From Soup to Nonsense:

How to Break the News Subtly That Mother-in-Law is Coming

By Jane Goodsell

HOW TO BREAK THE NEWS: To your husband that your mother is coming to stay with you for an indefinite period:

"Darling, remember those marvelous potato pancakes Mother made for you when she was here last summer? And wasn't it nice having somebody right here in the house to stay with the children when we went out so that we didn't have to hire a baby sitter? I'm sure you haven't forgotten how beautifully she darned your socks for you, too. Well, I've just had a letter from her and . . . ."

* * *

TO YOUR seven-year-old that he'd better not count on winning the grand prize in the Yum-Yum Dogfood Name-the-Puppy Contest:

"Darling, I think 'Brownie' is a wonderful and very unusual name for a dog, but you've got to remember that thousands and thousands of other people are sending in names, too. So you'd better wait and see whether you win before you go around telling people that you're going to spend your $10,000 on an English bike and a Shetland pony."

* * *

TO YOUR high-school freshman child that you haven't the faintest idea of what the Treaty of Ghent was:

"Of course I could tell you, dear, but it wouldn't be fair to you. For your own sake, you should look it up in the encyclopedia."

* * *

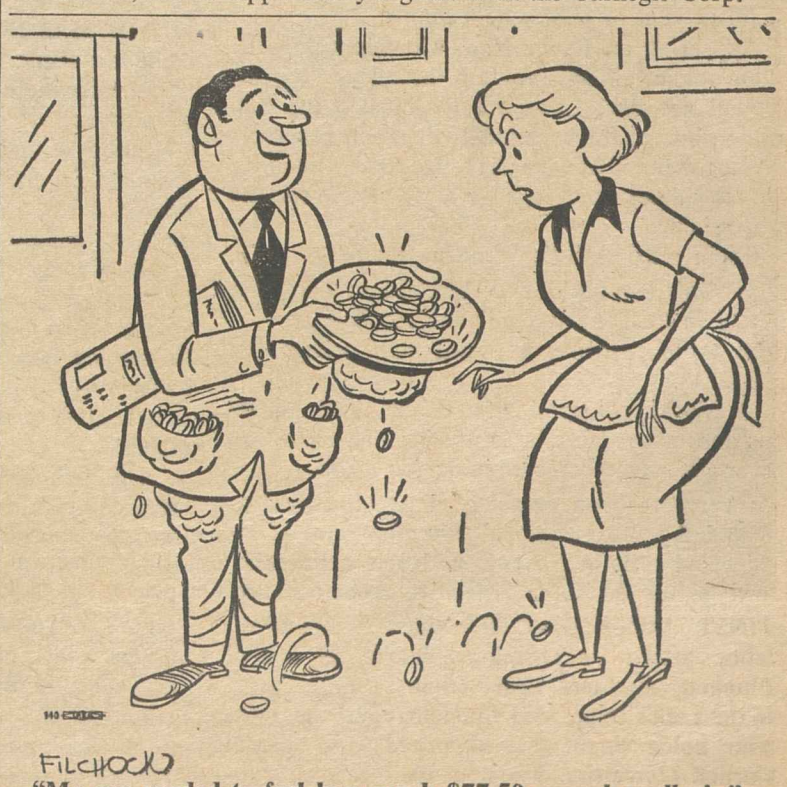
TO YOUR husband that your eight-year-old daughter is playing in a piano recital tomorrow evening, and he's got to show up:

"Honey, remember that article I was telling you about, the one written by the psychiatrist who said that little girls need to feel loved and admired by their fathers? I mean, it isn't enough just to tell a child that you love her. You've got to prove it by participating in the things that are important to her. So I know you'll feel that it's your duty to . . . ."

* * *

TO YOUR husband that you have volunteered his services to the P-TA as chief dishwasher at the Buckaroo Breakfast:

"Honey, I've done so much bragging about what a good sport you are, not grumpy like most husbands, but enthusiastic and full of fun and ready for anything. So when they asked me if you'd mind helping, of course I had to . . . ."



"My ego needed to feel how much $77.50 a week really is."

GOP Split in New Hampshire:

New England Gives Hope to Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

in both Democratic and Republican camps. Campaigning on a platform emphasizing nuclear disarmament and social welfare advances, he is given little chance of victory, but observers point out that he was able to gather more than 117,000 signatures on his nominating petitions.

Peabody Gathers Strength

Whether these represent actual votes and, if so, which major candidate stands to lose most from them are questions bothering Lodge and Kennedy.

In the gubernatorial race, Democrat Endicott Peabody, a former all-American football player at Harvard, is gathering strength from the Kennedy organization and in his own right, while emphasizing the need for state constitutional reform. His Republican opponent, incumbent John A. Volpe, was installed early in the campaign as a favorite despite a lackluster administration, but has been losing ground according to most observers.

Massachusetts labor, which has endorsed Kennedy, Peabody and the incumbent Democratic House members, is aiming for a high voter turnout with registrations at a record off-year level.

The state lost two seats to redistricting, one held by retiring GOP Rep. Laurence Curtis, who was defeated by Lodge in the Senate primary. Pitted in a hot contest for the new combined 5th District are Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D) and Rep. F. Bradford Morse (R). In the northeast section of the state, an able New Frontiersman, George J. O'Shea, Jr., is showing surprising strength and is given a 50-50 chance of taking the 6th district from the GOP incumbent, William H. Bates.

GOP Split

The campaign in New Hampshire is drawing national attention because of the biggest Republican donnybrook in the state's history which may just tip the scales for the Democratic candidate for governor, John W. King, and his running mate for one of the two Senate seats at stake, Thomas J. McIntyre.

Objective observers say New Hampshire Democrats have never been so well organized or so unified while the GOP has never been so torn by intra-party warfare stemming from a bitter primary battle.

Incumbent Gov. Wesley Powell, who has had wide Democratic support, was defeated in his Republican primary bid for a third term by John Pillsbury, majority leader of the General Assembly.

In a statewide television message, Powell threw his endorsement to King, the minority leader, labelling Pillsbury a "lobbyist" for the Public Service Co. and an advocate of a sales tax. At the same time, he insisted that "Old Guard obstructionists" had caused his primary defeat because of his appointment of Maurice J. Murphy, Jr., instead of Sen. Styles Bridges' widow, to the seat left vacant by Bridges' death.

McIntyre's opponent, Rep. Perkins Bass, may also lose the votes of many Republicans who supported his three opponents in the GOP primary—Mrs. Bridges, Murphy and Rep. Chester Merrow.

McIntyre, a liberal supporter of the Kennedy program is conducting a strong campaign against the conservative Bass. In 1954 he came within 400 votes of winning the 1st District House seat.

Ribicoff in Close Race

In Connecticut, Abraham Ribicoff has returned from Washington to encounter some disaffection over his leaving the governorship to become Kennedy's first secretary of health, education and welfare only to return to run for the Senate.

But "Abe" is a household word in the state and his opponent, GOP Rep. Horace Seely-Brown, is frequently known as "two other guys."

Ribicoff's identification with social security health care for the aged has made the Anderson-King bill a prime issue in the campaign, leading the American Medical Association to send spokesmen, including Dr. Edward R. Annis, its president-elect, into the state to oppose him.

In an effort to overcome his "recognition" handicap, Seely-Brown has been vigorously trudging from door to door in subdivisions distributing potholders bearing his name.

Observers see a tight race—much tighter than when Ribicoff was elected governor in 1958 by nearly 250,000 votes—and predict that Gov. John N. Dempsey will lead the ticket in his bid for re-election against Republican John Alsop. Nevertheless, Ribicoff still is regarded as the favorite.

Turnout Holds Key

A one-day visit to the state by Kennedy, before the international crisis, drew huge crowds and lifted the State AFL-CIO's hope of a big turnout among workers on Nov. 6. The size of the vote could tell the story for Ribicoff and the Democratic candidate for the at-large House seat, Bernard P. Grabowski, who is opposed by an ultra-conservative, State Sen. John M. Lupton.

Dempsey's popularity also may help the Democrats take the House seat being vacated by Seely-Brown in the 2nd District. Bidding for it are William St. Onge, Democratic mayor of Putnam, and Moses Savin, former mayor of New London.

Republican Maine and Vermont and Democratic Rhode Island are considered likely to remain that way, except that reapportionment has added to Democratic strength in Maine's revised 2nd District, giving the labor-backed Democrat, William D. Hathaway, an even chance against the GOP incumbent, Rep. Clifford G. McIntire. COPE gives McIntire a "zero" on his 87th Congress record, listing him wrong on all 11 key votes.

FIRST WOMAN named a U.S. labor attache is Margaret L. Plunkett, a career civil servant in the Labor Dept. Miss Plunkett, who holds three degrees from Cornell University, has been assigned to The Hague.

CONGRATULATIONS ARE EXTENDED to Gerald A. Lamb (second from right), Democratic candidate for state treasurer of Connecticut, following his endorsement by the State AFL-CIO's legislative, political and educational convention. Shown from left are: Pres. John J. Driscoll of the state labor body; David Holmes, chairman of the Fair Practices Committee of Auto Workers Local 1604; Pres. Joseph Falcone of the Greater Waterbury Labor Council; Pres. James Morris of the New Britain branch of the NAACP; Lamb; Shepherd Brock, fair practices committeeman for Rubber Workers Local 93.

Conservatives Aid Republicans, Some Victories Scented in South

More Republicans are running for office in the South than for many years—and there is a reasonable chance that some of them will be elected.

Not enough to create a genuine two-party southern political system; but enough to make it clear that in southern conservative circles it is no longer considered improper to be publicly identified as a Republican.

Two factors appear to play a major part in this shift in sentiment—race relations and the national economic policies of the Democratic Party.

The breach over these issues was sharp enough 14 years ago to cause the breakaway of a "states' rights" party that gave the electoral college votes of four states to Strom Thurmond, then governor and now senator from South Carolina. It was strong enough two years ago to take Mississippi out of the Democratic camp and swing its electoral votes to Gov. Ross Barnett for President.

Now there are seven governorships at stake, eight Senate seats, 112 in the House.

Democrats are considered certain to retain the state houses in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee (in Alabama and Georgia there is no Republican opposition). In Arkansas, the GOP is waging an unusually active campaign, but incumbent Democrat Orval Faubus seems assured of victory over the GOP nominee, Willis Ricketts.

In Oklahoma, outside observers give the Republican nominee, former State Rep. Henry Bellmon, an even chance against Democrat W. P. Atkinson, largely because of local issues and Democratic factionalism.

Texas Fascinating

The case of Texas has fascinating overtones. The state last year elected its first Republican senator in this century, John Tower, and many business conservatives have moved frankly into the Republican Party. One of them is the GOP candidate for governor, Jack Cox, running against Democrat John B. Connally, former navy secretary in the Kennedy Administration. Texas liberals are dissatisfied with what seems to them an effort by Connally to appease the conservatives, but the Texas AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education has endorsed Connally.

Texas seems certain to re-elect Republican Rep. Bruce Alger (Dallas), and may elect Desmond A. Barry over Democratic Joe Pool for a new at-large congressional seat. In the doubtful category is listed the far western 16th District, where incumbent Democratic Rep. J. T. Rutherford is being challenged by the Republican Ed Foreman.

All southern Democratic senators seeking re-election are rated certain of victory. It is typical of Republican signs of strength, however, that the veteran Sen. Lister Hill is strongly challenged by a Republican rival who is also a former president of Associated Industries (a little NAM) and who charges that Hill has been "too liberal," too closely associated with national Democratic policies.

The same pattern may be seen in South Carolina, where Democratic Sen. Olin D. Johnston is under attack from a Columbia newspaperman, William D. Workman, Jr., and a surprisingly strong GOP organization. The Workman theme: Johnston is "too liberal," too friendly to labor.

In House races, two contests are of national interest.

In the 3rd Tennessee District (Chattanooga), the liberal Wilkes T. Thrasher ousted incumbent Rep. James B. Frazier in the Democratic primary, partly on the issue of social security health care. Now the medical society political forces are backing Republican William E. Brock III, an outspoken conservative, and so are some of the former Frazier Democrats.

Davis Primary Loser

In the Georgia 5th District (Atlanta), another Democratic conservative incumbent, Rep. James C. Davis, was beaten in the Democratic primary, and a gangup is forming against the victor, Charles L. Weltner. The Republican nominee is L. J. O'Callaghan, a conservative, who seems likely to get powerful support from influential Atlanta conservative businessmen.

Three other House seats where Republicans are rated by Congressional Quarterly, an impartial reference service, as having a fair chance of winning are the Florida 11th District (Orlando), the North Carolina 9th, the South Carolina 2nd (Columbia). In various other districts, particularly in Florida, Democratic incumbents are still rated as favorites primarily because they vote conservative in Congress.

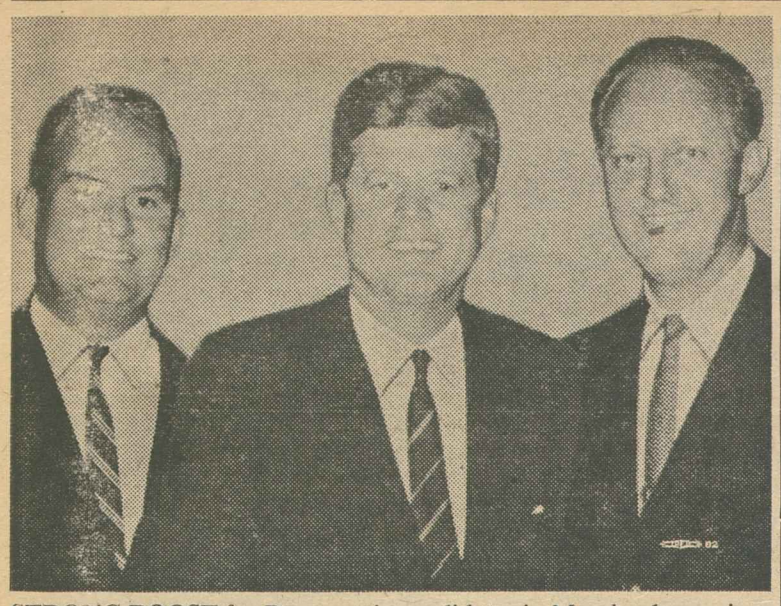
Aid Sought for Victims Of 'Bulldozer' Upheaval

The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to give special help to America's displaced persons—the more than 1 million poor and elderly citizens forced to move from their homes by projects such as expressways, public housing and schools.

Presenting a four-point program for the relief of victims of the "bulldozer revolution," Sec. Boris Shishkin of the federation's Housing Committee recommended that federal, state and local governments share in supplementing the rent of elderly persons who cannot afford suitable new housing.

Shishkin called for human conservation in a nation which has "quickly and warmly responded to distress wrought by human upheavals" outside its borders. Testifying before a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), he made these points:

- There is need to expand and reinforce the public housing program so that elderly eligible persons may take advantage of it.
- Congress should expand the program authorizing direct loans to private nonprofit corporate sponsors of housing for the elderly, add to the loan funds available for housing for those displaced by public land acquisition, and make other amendments to provide housing for elderly persons.
- The AFL-CIO recommends an entirely new program under which federal, state and local governments would, by rent supplementation and other means, aid the dispossessed to rehouse themselves in suitable living quarters.
- The law should be changed to make sure that federal funds or assistance to construction or rental of any housing be provided only when such housing is available to all "regardless of race, creed, color or national origin."



STRONG BOOST for Democratic candidates in Maryland was given by Pres. Kennedy at a giant rally in Baltimore before he cut short his political appearances because of the international crisis. With the President are Daniel B. Brewster, left, candidate for the Senate, and Carlton R. Sickles, running for Maryland's new congressman-at-large seat.

Maryland Senate Race Lifts Democrats' Hopes

Baltimore—Maryland Democrats have high hopes this year of electing Rep. Daniel B. Brewster to the Senate seat of retiring John Marshall Butler, a far-to-the-right-wing Republican.

Butler, during his two terms in office, voted "wrong" on 44 out of 46 key issues, according to the COPE tally. To succeed him, the Republicans nominated another right-winger, former Rep. Edward T. Miller, whose score while in Congress was "wrong" on 26 of 31 rollcalls considered by COPE.

Most observers think Brewster, a popular congressman with 20 out of 21 "right" voting record, has an edge in the race.

A closer contest is on for the state's new congressman-at-large seat. The Democratic standard-bearer is Carlton R. Sickles, strongly supported by labor on the basis of an outstanding record as chairman of the Labor Committee in the Maryland House of Delegates. Republican Newton I. Steers has been campaigning intensively throughout the state.

Despite a bruising primary, Democrats appear to have closed ranks behind the re-election bid of Gov. J. Millard Tawes. His opponent is a former congressman, Frank Small, Jr., who does not appear to be getting the independent support Republicans need to offset a heavy Democratic registration edge in Maryland.

A Kennedy Democrat, former Rep. John R. Foley, is trying to regain the seat he lost in 1960 to the state's lone Republican congressman, Charles M. Mathias. On the state's Eastern Shore, Democratic Rep. Thomas F. Johnson is still considered ahead in his reelection race despite his recent indictment on conflict-of-interest charges. The issue may, however, have hurt the Democrats statewide.

Sears Ordered to Pay Damages to RCIA Local

Seattle—An arbitrator has found Sears, Roebuck & Co. guilty of a willful violation of the contract it formerly held with the Retail Clerks and ruled that it must pay damages for money losses sustained by RCIA Local 1207 here.

The contract expired in 1960 but Sears unilaterally abandoned a union security provision while it was still in effect, said Arbitrator J. B. Gillingham, an economics professor at the University of Washington.

The issue was whether Sears had refused to carry out a long-standing union security arrangement known in Seattle as the "steward system" under which both union and management had encouraged new employes to join the union. Finding that the big retail chain had abandoned this agreement without any legal justification, Gillingham ordered Sears to pay the union more than $600 in damages and sustained wage claims brought by the union as grievances of individual employes.

RCIA said: "The conduct of Sears Roebuck in Seattle typifies the company's anti-union policy. Its policy has not changed."

The Retail Clerks have, in an effort to change the management's anti-union security and anti-labor policies, urged all union members to buy no Sears products until the policy is changed. The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted in 1960 to back the boycott, which has since been supported by the free labor movement all over the world.

Several months ago Local 1207's charges against Sears for its refusal to write any form of union security into its contracts were upheld by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner.

Clark Considered Ahead:

Pennsylvania Apathy Yields To Faster Campaign Tempo

Harrisburg, Pa.—A hard-fought election campaign appears to have dispelled the apathy which a few weeks ago enveloped the political picture in the nation's third largest state.

Sen. Joseph A. Clark, running on his record as a staunch liberal, has forged into what most observers consider a lead over his GOP opponent, Rep. James E. Van Zandt.

Van Zandt has tried to splatter Clark with a "soft on communism" charge. But the smear has failed to take hold and may have boomeranged. Clark is quick to retort by listing Van Zandt votes against aid to South Korea, Greece, Turkey and Nationalist China and asking, "Who is really soft on communism?"

On the gubernatorial level, grass roots workers say the campaign of GOP Rep. William W. Scranton has "peaked out" and the Democratic drive to elect Richardson Dilworth is on the upswing.

Scranton, a personable, one-term congressman from a prominent family (the city of Scranton is named after his ancestors), has been stressing Pennsylvania's still-heavy unemployment

He has come up with nothing more concrete, however, then a promise that he would establish a committee of 50 prominent citizens, backed up by another committee of 1,450, which in turn would rest on a "committee of 100,000" to boost the virtues of the state.

Dilworth No Straddler

Dilworth, a team-mate of Clark in ridding Philadelphia of a corrupt Republican machine and transforming it from a GOP to a Democratic stronghold, resigned as the city's mayor to make the gubernatorial race. He has been hitting hard and scored well in two public debates. He has taken an unequivocal stand in favor of a highly-controversial school district consolidation law and has refused to straddle hot local issues.

Democrats hope that the tremendous crowds which have turned out for Pres. Kennedy throughout the state will make it easier to turn out the vote on election day.

Labor's well-organized register-and-vote drive is credited as a major factor in a Democratic bulge in new registrations. The statewide figure as of last May was 52 percent Democratic, but 68 percent of the new registrations have been Democratic.

The congressional reapportionment which cost Pennsylvania three House seats has thrown two veteran congressmen into the same district—liberal, labor-backed Rep. George M. Rhodes (D) of Reading, and conservative 72-year-old Rep. Ivor D. Fenton (R). The race has been considered a toss-up, but Rhodes currently is believed to have a slight edge.

Elsewhere, only one incumbent Democrat—Herman Toll of Philadelphia—appears to face a serious threat, and it would be rated an upset if he were unseated by Republican Frank J. Barbera.

First-term GOP Rep. George A. Goodling of York County is being strongly challenged by Democrat Earl D. Warner in a marginal district. Also a major Democratic target is the northwest district, including Erie, which had been represented for eight terms by Republican Carroll D. Kearns.

In the GOP primary, Kearns was narrowly beaten by James D. Weaver, a physician. The primary wounds have not healed and Democrat Peter J. Joyce is making Weaver's vehement opposition to social security health care for the aged a major campaign issue.

Two other Democrats are given an outside chance of capturing Republican seats. Author James A. Michener is attracting considerable independent support in his effort to oust Rep. Willard S. Curtin in a traditionally Republican stronghold, which includes Bucks County. And Democrat William D. Gombar is not conceding the seat vacated by Scranton to Republican Joseph M. McDade.

Redistricting to Affect Vote in Eastern States

(Continued from Page 1)

feller and Democrat Robert M. Morgenthau have labor committees of union leaders supporting their candidates. The same is true in the Senate race between Republican incumbent Jacob K. Javits and Democrat James E. Donovan. Neither the State AFL-CIO nor the New York City Central Labor Council have made endorsements in the gubernatorial or Senate contests.

Redistricting, based on the shifts in population shown by the 1960 census, will reduce the region's congressional delegation by four this year. Losses of three seats in Pennsylvania, two in New York and one in West Virginia outweigh one-seat gains in Maryland and New Jersey.

Most significant is the political impact of the openly partisan redistricting in New York—a gerrymander skillfully carved by a Republican legislature to give the GOP the best possible chance of capturing the maximum number of congressional seats.

Based simply on past voting performances in the revised districts, the expected outcome would be a Democratic loss of six seats in the House and a Republican gain of four.

The outcome isn't that cut-and-dried, however.

For example, in the fast-growing Long Island area, the Republicans not only expected to fall heir to two new districts set up there, but changed the boundaries of the 1st District, which Democrat Otis G. Pike won for the first time in 1960 by less than 3,000 out of the 372,000 votes cast. This was supposed to ensure Pike's defeat, but observers think that he now has a very good chance of re-election.

Likewise one of the new "Republican" districts may elect Democrat Joseph A. Daley over Republican John W. Wydler.

Other New York districts which the early prognosticators conceded to Republicans, but where Democrats have a chance for upsets, include the Bronx district of GOP Rep. Paul A. Fino, opposed by Democratic Rep. Alfred E. Santangelo, who has been redistricted out of his Manhattan seat; the Brooklyn district of Democratic Rep. Hugh L. Carey, gerrymandered in a seahorse-shaped pattern to help former Rep. Francis E. Dorn regain the seat for the GOP, and the 35th District, where Rep. John Taber is retiring after 40 years as a bulwark of the Republican Old Guard in Congress. Democratic Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, whose former district was eliminated, is running a strong race in Taber's normally-Republican area against GOP State Sen. Janet Hill Gordon.

National attention has been focused on the West Virginia race where the districts of Democratic Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey and GOP Rep. Arch A. Moore, Jr., have been consolidated.

Kennedy personally kicked off the campaign to elect Bailey, a vigorous liberal during his eight terms in Congress and second in seniority on the House Education & Labor Committee. Other top Democratic leaders have gone into the district to campaign and the State AFL-CIO is making a massive effort to turn out the vote needed to elect Bailey, whose COPE tally for the 87th Congress was 9-2 "right" as compared with a 7-3 "wrong" margin for Moore.

The redistricting cost Bailey a strong Democratic county and the 1960 congressional vote in the new district gives the Republicans a 16,500 edge. Despite this handicap, Bailey is given at least an even chance and State AFL-CIO leaders say he has taken the lead.

Incumbents Favored

Democratic incumbents are favored to retain their seats in the four other West Virginia districts.

New Jersey picked up one extra seat in the new Congress, and it appears likely to go to Democrat Edward J. Patten, Jr., of Perth Amboy, although the Republicans are campaigning hard.

Two of the closest races are expected in the 11th District for the seat vacated by Democratic Rep. Hugh Addonizio when he was elected mayor of Newark, and in the 12th District, where there will be a repeat match between incumbent GOP Rep. George M. Wallhauser and Democrat Robert C. Peacock. In 1960, Wallhauser squeaked in with only 50.4 percent of the vote.

Joseph G. Minish, executive secretary of the Essex-West Hudson Labor Council, is the Democratic candidate in a hard-fought race against Republican Frank A. Palmieri in the 11th District.

One of the closest congressional elections in 1960 was for Delaware's lone seat, won by Democrat Harris B. McDowell, Jr., with 50.5 percent of the vote. It will be close again, but McDowell is rated a slight favorite.

Meany Urges Workers To Get Out Vote Nov. 6

(Continued from Page 1)

signed to contain this drop-off and to bring about the widest possible voter participation in the balloting. The major emphasis between now and election day will be to get these eligible voters to the polls.

Percentages of Increase

Indicative of the trend are the following figures showing the percentage of voting-age population registered in 1960, compared to 1962:

Los Angeles County, 70.8 to 77.8 percent; Chicago, 75 to 80 percent; Cook County (Ill.), 72.6 to 79 percent; Detroit, 82 to 85 percent; Wayne County (Mich.), 82.8 to 87 percent; San Francisco, 68 to 72.3 percent; Cuyahoga County (O.), 74.5 to 76.1 percent; Baltimore, 67 to 71.1 percent; Minneapolis, 79 to 83 percent; Cincinnati, 78.1 to 80.7 percent; Oakland, 73.8 to 82 percent; San Diego, 68.5 to 81.2 percent; Indianapolis, 72.6 to 79.9 percent; New York City, 60 to 64.4 percent.

COPE Dir. James McDevitt hailed the response of union members to the voter registration campaign but warned that "only half the job has been done."

Unless workers and their families turn out at the polls on Nov. 6, he emphasized, labor-backed programs such as health care for the elderly, school aid and unemployment benefits will be dead for another two years.

"By failing to vote," McDevitt said, "a union member becomes his own victim."

California Contest Is Close:

Brown-Nixon Race Study in Contrasts

Los Angeles—The biggest single political contest of 1962, the race for governor of California between incumbent Democrat Edmund G. (Pat) Brown and former Vice Pres. Nixon, is a startling study in contrasts. Most spokesmen of the campaign camps agree on only one thing, that the contest is close.

Brown, whose record across four years has been recognized in national magazines as excellent, is fighting a low-key battle. Nixon, whose exigencies require him to win this one or go down the drain as a Republican political force, is running a carefully-timed, carefully planned operation based on the strategy attack.

Victor in 1958

Brown won four years ago by a million-vote margin over former Republican Sen. William F. Knowland. He likes to stress his constructive achievements—an agreement on water development reconciling the historic mutual hostility of northern and southern California, his "master plans" for higher education, recreational development, highway development.

He talks to his audiences about growth that will push California past New York by the end of the year, that will swell the present 17 million people within eight years beyond 20 million.

He is earnest and unemotional in his platform style for formal speeches. In a long series of "telethons," in which he answers before the cameras sundry telephoned questions, he talks precisely about state problems and repudiates too-simple or too-glib "solutions."

Against this Brown record and Brown style, Nixon has thrown an unrelenting assault apparently designed to drive the governor on the defensive about coddling Communists, coddling narcotics peddlers, coddling criminals, tolerating unemployment growth, spending the taxpayers' money wastefully, being hostile to private enterprise.

Notoriously Volatile

California is notoriously volatile in politics. Democratic registrations outrun Republican registrations by 3-2 margin, but as many as a million Democrats may vote Republican with some regularity and 300,000 to 400,000 Republicans may vote Democratic.

Nixon was forced to fight through a bitter Republican primary with a state assemblyman, Joseph Shell, who accused the former vice president of temporizing and compromising with liberalism. Shell has now fully endorsed Nixon for governor, but he won 35 percent of the primary vote. And he is astutely preparing to pick up the pieces of the state Republican Party if Nixon should fall.

Nixon's campaign seems tailored to get Shell's right-wing Republicans to work hard for him, pull right-wing Democrats over to his side, push middle-road Democrats into apathy.

Brown called off most of his campaigning when the Cuba crisis broke, suggesting that the national interest should be placed first. Nixon promptly endorsed the President's action on Cuba and kept on campaigning.

Other State Battles

Behind and beneath the Brown-Nixon contest are hundreds of others—Republican Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel seeking re-election aganst Democratic nominee Richard Richards; 38 battles for seats in the House of Representatives; bitter conflicts involving the peculiar western-state system that invites popular referendums on an extraordinary variety of complex proposals on the best way to handle higher education systems, Communist subversion and state senate reapportionment.

The election results here seem to depend certainly on the size of the vote. In 1958, when Brown beat Knowland, turnouts of angry voters included union members indignant about the senator's endorsement of a proposed "right-to-work" law and others convinced that Knowland wanted to go to the State House in Sacramento primarily as a base for presidential campaigns.

In the 1954 offyear, Democratic intraparty confusion and dissension cut down the total election turnout so sharply that the party's candidates suffered an almost total disaster.

In this campaign, Brown has talked about the civil rights advances he has promoted, the strengthening of unemployment and workmen's compensation programs, the effort to stimulate employment and business prosperity, the necessity of raising taxes to provide social programs.

He proposed to Nixon, in the aftermath of the Cuba crisis, that the Republican nominee halt the rainfall of leaflets and booklets scurrilously insinuating that various Democratic nominees were "soft on communism," but the public proffer was mildly phrased, almost diffidently put forth.

Nixon Keeps It Up

The night before, in suburban Inglewood, Nixon had reiterated his emphasis on his chief campaign issue—the "internal menace" of communism to the strong American republic.

Brown is a proved vote-winner; he was twice a successful Democratic candidate for state attorney general during the Republican years when Earl Warren was elected governor.

Nixon has never lost a statewide campaign. He won California against Kennedy in 1960, when absentee ballots counted after the voting booths were closed gave him a narrow margin.

Registration in some areas this year is high—in Los Angeles County and in San Diego particularly. Northern California is normally rated liberal and pro-Democratic, southern California an area where Democrats must work hard to win. The actual turnout on Election Day should determine whether Nixon ends up a winner or a loser and Brown gets another term.

THESE VOLUNTEERS at COPE headquarters in Milwaukee keep the telephones busy checking on voter registration. Along with scores of other COPE volunteers, they will follow-up with a get-out-the-vote drive on Election Day. Two telephone headquarters are being used to accommodate all the volunteer women working in the campaign.

Trade Body Lobbyists Active In Ohio GOP Comeback Drive

Cleveland—In this state, swept by the Democrats four years ago as Republicans trapped themselves in a campaign for a so-called "right-to-work" law, the GOP is hoping for a comeback.

The Republican state organization, headed by Ray C. Bliss, is one of the most effective in the country, and helped carry Ohio against Pres. Kennedy in 1960.

Issues in the state campaign this year appear similar to those in Michigan, Colorado and other areas where Democrats won power in the face of a Republican tradition.

An able Democratic Governor, Michael V. DiSalle, had the courage to sponsor tax increases for schools, mental health facilities, old age assistance and other social services. The GOP, having regained blockading power in the legislature in 1960, checked further expansion. Republican campaigners now accuse DiSalle of fostering "hostility" to business and of being a spendthrift.

In addition, a conglomeration of trade association lobbyists known in Columbus as the "third house" of the legislature, was exposed in mid-September as having decided to pour money and effort into an all-out drive to protect Republican control of the Senate, which they regained by a narrow margin two years ago.

Cincinnati Enquirer and Dayton Daily News stories reported simultaneously that the business lobbyists were aiming an all-out effort to defeat three Democratic state senators, another Democratic senate candidate, and State Rep. Ralph Rudd, whose seat is not considered essential to House Republican control but who has voted for liberal proposals.

"It will be a sorry day for the workers of Ohio" if the big business lobbyists can "purge" members of the legislature "who voted for more decent unemployment benefits," commented Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope of the Ohio AFL-CIO.

DiSalle's opponent in his campaign for re-election is State Auditor James A. Rhodes, who tried for governor eight years ago and was beaten by the Democratic maverick, Frank Lausche.

Lausche Favored

Lausche, a notorious Democratic "loner" whose remarkable pulling power has kept him in office for many years, is running for U.S. Senate re-election. His Senate record of 67 percent opposition to Kennedy programs reveals why he is frequently given little more than token opposition by the GOP. His Republican opponent, John Marshall Briley, has ample campaign funds but is rated as unlikely to push Lausche out of public life.

Lausche's presence on the ticket, however, lends little help to DiSalle. The governor is countering the Rhodes challenge with one of the most extensive personal campaigns in the state's history, and has visited each of the 88 counties.

DiSalle is concentrating his late campaign in the cities after having received a friendly response in midsummer in normally Republican rural areas. He is making a straight-out issue of what he charges is GOP state legislative subordination to business lobbyists.

New House Seat

Ohio gained one seat in the U.S. House as a result of reapportionment after the 1960 census and it is being contested at large. The Republican nominee, bearer of a famous name, is Robert Taft, Jr., currently majority leader of the Ohio House.

The Democrat is a part-time political dabbler named Richard D. Kennedy (no relation of the President), who emerged winner of an 11-candidate primary contest.

Kennedy managed to get himself disavowed by the Democratic state convention and backed by members of the John Birch Society and right-wing Republicans by trying to strike out pro-civil rights clauses in the state Democratic platform.

DiSalle, among other Democratic leaders, has announced he will not vote for Kennedy.

Democratic Trend Persists in Far West

(Continued from Page 1) — year, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel of California, is considered by all odds the strongest GOP campaigner in the state. The State AFL-CIO, which is strongly backing Californias' Gov. Edmund G. Brown for re-election over former Vice Pres. Richard Nixon, also endorsed the senatorial Democratic nominee, State Sen. Richard Richards, who has a liberal record.

10 Seats Added

The present lineup of the area in the House shows a slight Democratic margin, 26 to 22, and this seems certain to be increased.

Reapportionment following the 1960 census has added 10 House seats—eight in California and one each in Hawaii and Arizona. Objective observers foresee Democratic victories in five or six of the new California districts, in both the new Hawaii and Arizona districts, and probably small net gains in addition.

The swelling Western population, most spectacular in California but by no means confined here, will exert steadily increasing influence on national affairs. The party split may run as high as 35 Democrats and 23 Republicans after the Nov. 6 election and is expected to balance Republican gains from the gerrymander of House districts in New York and possible Democratic defections on civil rights in the South.

The race between Brown and Nixon is the key gubernatorial contest in the West, and both campaigners are battling with techniques and vigor of a contest on the national scale.

The best guess of observers, two weeks before the election, was that the results depended on the "swing" vote of the so-called independent voters and the number of union members who repeat their 1958 outpouring of ballots for Brown.

In Oregon, Republican Gov. Mark Hatfield has built something of an independent record that is expected to aid his re-election campaign against Democratic Atty-Gen. Robert Y. Thornton.

Republicans in Danger

Two other GOP Governors, William F. Quinn of Hawaii and Edwin Q. Mechem of New Mexico, are rated as in danger of defeat. Democrat John A. Burns was barely defeated by Quinn in 1960. Mechem's victory was even more of the splinter variety; the Democratic candidate is Jack M. Campbell.

Gov. William A. Egan (D) won handsomely in Alaska in 1958, and his only apparent danger is that the current Republican nominee is the strongest GOP vote-getter in the state, Mike Stepovich, who barely fell short of winning a Senate seat four years ago.

In Arizona, incumbent Gov. Paul Fannin (R) is seeking a third term. He is getting an unusually hard battle from the Democratic nominee, Sam Goddard, who points out that Arizona is "the only state that refused federal aid to the schools" and federal aid on juvenile delinquency.

Goddard, former Democratic state chairman, is backed by the State AFL-CIO. The issue is whether conservatism of the Barry Goldwater type, practically invented by the state's junior senator, has run its course.

Democratic Gov. Grant Sawyer of Nevada, running for a second term, won by nearly 60 percent of the vote four years ago. There is no sign that the Republican nominee, Mayor Oran K. Gragson of Las Vegas, can overcome the margin.

Federal Programs Needed:

New Drive Urged To Add More Jobs

Failure of the American economy to reduce the nation's persistently high unemployment rate in 1962 has made it clear that private spending alone will not provide enough push to add the required new jobs, the AFL-CIO has declared.

What is needed urgently, the Dept. of Research asserted in the October issue of the American Federationist, are "government programs and policies which will help to stimulate the economy and help to create more employment opportunities."

Pointing out that Pres. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers estimated in 1961 that 4.8 million additional jobs would be needed by 1963 to get the unemployment rate down to 4 percent—a rate still too high for a full employment economy—the department concluded in a study made for the Labor's Economic Review section of the magazine:

"The necessary pickup has not materialized. Fewer than 1 million new jobs have been added since the beginning of 1961, with the result that over 4 million people remain unemployed.

"If adequate job opportunities are to be made available in the months and years ahead, further action by the government is essential—to spend money for much-needed roads, schools, hospitals and public works; and to adopt fiscal and monetary policies, including lower interest rates, which will help to stimulate economic activity."

Worse than It Looks

Actually, the magazine observed, the unemployment situation in 1962 is much worse than the official figures indicate. While the seasonally adjusted rate has been 5 percent or higher for 58 consecutive months, the average 5.5 percent figure does not include:

- People who are able to find only part-time jobs, though they want to work full time—approximately 2.5 million persons who, if the equivalent figure of 1 million totally unemployed persons were added, would raise the unemployment rate to 6.5 percent instead of 5.5.
- Many jobless workers who are not counted because of the method used to measure unemployment—the jobless figure includes only those "actively seeking work."

It is primarily this situation, the study said, which has been responsible for the failure of the labor force — employed or unemployed—to grow as expected.

Whereas the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1957 forecast a labor force of 74.9 million in 1961, the prediction came short by 700,000. For the full year of 1962, it said, the labor force probably will register no more than 75 million—nearly 1 million less than government estimates made only five years ago.

Compared with other countries, the U.S. growth rate has been lagging behind all nations except Canada. The reason: the economy of the U.S. has not been generating the number of jobs needed to meet our requirements; the labor force is growing and increased productivity makes possible greater output with less labor.

The AFL-CIO researchers said the unemployment problem can best be met through:

- Increased economic growth at an annual rate of at least 5 percent through measures such as a large-scale federal public works program; an income tax cut concentrated among low-wage earners; more effective use of tax, budget and money policies.
- Improved unemployment compensation to benefit the half of the work force not now covered; better benefits, for a longer period, and broader coverage.
- More attention in collective bargaining to scheduling of work and overtime, transfers and layoffs, retraining, and compensation for laid-off workers.
- More action by labor, management, community and government on shortening the work week
- Other measures to combat unemployment due to discrimination because of age, sex or color.

IAM Urges Seizure of Lockheed

The Machinists have called on the government to take over and manage the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in the national interest until management has reached a fair and equitable settlement with its 36,000 IAM employes.

The takeover request came in a message to Pres. Kennedy from IAM Vice Pres. E. R. White, Long Beach, Calif., and Pres. Tom McNett of IAM District 727, charging that Lockheed is the only one of five major aerospace contractors "openly defying" the contract settlement guidelines laid down by Kennedy and a fact-finding board named to help settle air-space disputes.

Saying that Lockheed management "has no intention" of settling with the union in talks now going on, and that it is a "ward of the government with every dollar of profit coming from the government," the IAM noted it has twice postponed strike deadlines and is reluctant to set another in view of the Cuban emergency.

White and McNett said the IAM has "exhausted all avenues" of peaceful settlement and "there lawfully remains only the strike weapon."

Lockheed-IAM negotiations will move Tuesday from the West Coast to Washington. The main point at issue is a union shop clause, recommended by the fact-finding board and accepted by four other firms, subject to approval by a two-thirds membership vote.

NEW LABOR CENTER at Rutgers University, financed by unions as a part of the university's Institute of Management & Labor Relations, was dedicated at a campus ceremony attended by some 1,700 union members. Those taking part included, left to right, State AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lewis M. Herrmann; Vice Pres. Milton Weihrauch and Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes (D); Rutgers Pres. Mason W. Gross, and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.).

1,700 Unionists Attend Dedication Of Rutgers Institute's Labor Wing

New Brunswick, N. J.—Free public education in the United States was largely achieved through the effort of the labor movement, an enthusiastic crowd of some 1,700 unionists and their families was told at dedication ceremonies for the labor wing of Rutgers University's Institute of Management & Labor Relations.

The building, believed to be the first of its kind in the United States, was erected at a cost of $650,000 with funds solicited from unions.

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, one of the main speakers, traced the intertwined history of education and unionism in this country.

"If the labor union movement has a culture and tradition, and I trust it has, it must be preserved by such centers as the one at Rutgers," Carey declared, observing that the labor movement and free public education trace their beginnings to the early 19th century.

He credited a militant unionism with the establishment of free and later compulsory education and emphasized that labor today must campaign for free college education as an extension of the 130-year struggle.

Carey said the center gives promise of bridging the gap between management and labor and predicted that it might become a national center for research in the labor relations-management field. He also called for the construction of similar institutes throughout the country.

Schnitzler Hails Center

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in a message to the center, hailed the dedication as an event which may "ultimately surpass the first intercollegiate football game in the annals of Rutgers."

Expressing his pride as a native of New Jersey, Schnitzler observed that in bringing about the center, the state AFL-CIO and the state university had "forged a partnership that will long endure to the continuing benefit of both and of all the citizens of New Jersey."

Pres. Vincent J. Murphy of the New Jersey AFL-CIO informed the crowd that the education of union members is essential in the face of mass media which give a distorted picture of unions as "corrupt." The center, he said, must deal with many pressing problems, "including a lack of understanding among some union members of labor's historic battle."

New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes said that the state's future "will depend greatly on our ability to innovate in the field of higher learning" and called the center "a dynamic beginning rather than a culmination of effort." "We see here tangible evidence of labor's concern with the perspectives of education as well as the technicalities of industrial relations," he said.

Vice Pres. Lewis M. Herrmann of the State AFL-CIO, master of ceremonies for the dedication, was cited by Pres. Mason W. Gross of the university as being in large part responsible for the labor wing. Herrmann introduced enabling legislation for the institute as a state senator in 1947 and headed the fund raising committee for the labor wing.

Swedish, Dutch Unionists Attend

Other speakers included U.S. Sen. Clifford P. Case and State Labor Commissioner Raymond Male. Swedish and Dutch labor union heads were among those at the head table.

The institute offers advanced union leadership training, self-study programs, managerial training, research and public education. Eventually, the center will have a three-building complex with management and public wings.

Dr. Irvine L. H. Kerrison, director of development, said the school now is studying the role of women in the labor force, the complexities of mediation, and in-plant medical facilities in New Jersey.

Lawyers, with the cooperation of bar associations, are being trained in contract negotiations and arbitration at the institute.

It is expected that automation, foreign competition, retraining of the work force and the unionizing of white collar workers will be subjects that the institute will study.

10-27-62

Union Cooperation Hailed On Disclosure Reports

Strong praise of organized labor for continuation of its "high standard of cooperation" in administration of the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act has been expressed by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

His statement was made upon release of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports' 'Summary of Operations' for fiscal year 1962.

The summary shows that 5,408 investigations were conducted by the BLMR as a result of complaints or, on a sample basis, to assure that the records required by LMRDA to be maintained did in fact support the reports. Of the 3,174 cases closed during the year, 1,263 indicated no violation, while 1,911 or 60 percent disclosed some deficiency in the reports or other violation of the Act, mostly of a technical nature.

In 96 percent of these violations, however, voluntary compliance was achieved, the secretary said.

More than a quarter-million reports of all types have been filed by unions, employers and consultants since the law was enacted. The bureau has these reports available for public disclosure in Washington and in appropriate area offices throughout the country.

Negro Hirings Up Sharply in Federal Jobs

Opportunities for Negroes in federal employment have improved sharply in the past year, Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, has reported.

The most significant fact revealed in a June survey of government employment, Johnson said, was that the number of Negroes in the middle and upper brackets of Classification Act employes has increased more than four times the overall rate.

"More than half the stepup in jobs for Negroes," Johnson said, "is in positions in grade GS-5 and above. This is a sound demonstration that the government is setting its own house in order in reaching toward the goal of equal employment opportunity without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."

Asserting that the survey does not reflect special privileges for Negroes but rather the result of insistence by Pres. Kennedy on hiring and promotions on merit, Johnson said the nation is a long way from full achievement of its goal of equal employment opportunity but has made "remarkable progress."

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Size of Vote Seen Decisive In Tight Election Contests

From September's 5.8%:

Jobless Rate Down To 5.5% in October

By Robert B. Cooney

The key seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment declined in October to 5.5 percent—where it has hung most of the year—from September's 5.8 percent, the Labor Dept. has announced.

Unemployment dropped by 218,000 to 3.3 million, according to the summary job report. Ordinarily, there is little change between September and October.

The total labor force — which includes the armed forces—totaled 74.9 million, unchanged from September. The labor force, which has been lagging in its growth rate for over a year, had been expected to grow by about 100,000 over the month. It is 800,000 above a year ago; it was expected to be 1 to 1.2 million higher.

Some observers have speculated that failure of the labor force to reflect proportionately the continual increase in the working-age population indicates some people are not actively seeking work because they feel jobs are not generally available.

The 5.5 percent jobless rate for October means 55 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force are actively seeking work and cannot find it.

The October report showed the adjusted jobless rate for adult women dropped sharply, from 6.1 percent in September to 5.6 percent. The rates for adult men and teenagers were virtually unchanged at 4.5 and 13.3 percent, respectively.

Total employment reached 68.9 million, a high for October. Nonfarm jobs rose seasonally by 315,000 to 63.4 million.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz welcomed the October report as

(Continued on Page 2)

'62 Profits May Reach New Record

Despite year-long, high and persistent unemployment and a generally sluggish economy, corporate profits are heading for an all-time record high in 1962.

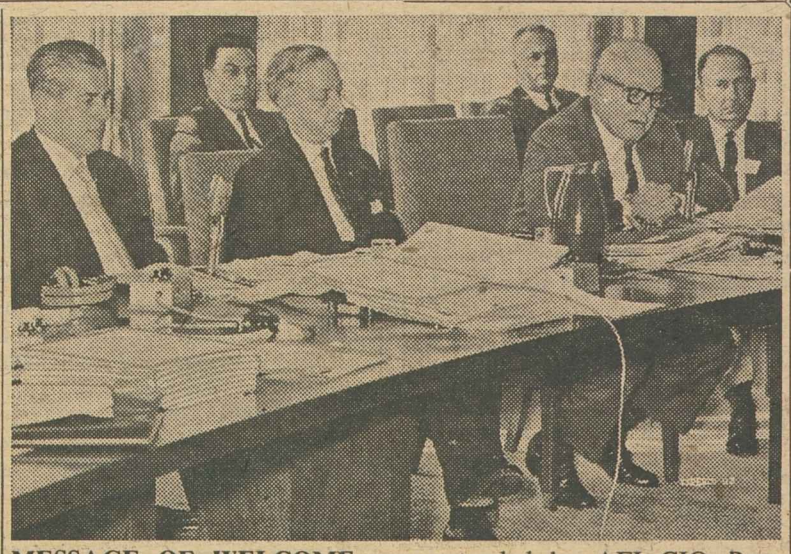
The Wall Street Journal's quarterly report on earnings predicts annual profits after taxes of "near $26 billion" or more than $1 billion higher than the record set in 1959.

Labor economists estimated that changes in depreciation schedules put into effect earlier in the year by the Administration, plus existing depreciation allowances, would produce a cash flow to corporations of about $52 billion after payment of all costs and taxes.

They estimated also that the total amount invested in plant and equipment for the year would fall below the cash flow figure despite a substantial increase in dividend payments.

Cash flow is the amount of re-

(Continued on Page 12)



MESSAGE OF WELCOME was extended by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the first Western Hemisphere meeting, above, of the executive committee of the international trade secretariat for white collar worker unions—the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes. From the left, IFCCTE Sec. Erich Kissel and Pres. Joseph Hiscock; Meany, and Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, a member of the executive group. **(See story, page 10).**

Calls Charge 'Unspeakable':

Hartke Attacks GOP 'Politics' Cry on Cuba

Republican leaders have charged Pres. Kennedy with creating the Cuban crisis for political purposes two weeks before the elections and at the same time are claiming that the GOP prodded the President to act "forcefully."

The rash of GOP attacks and charges came as the President cancelled all personal participation in the election campaign and ordered all members of his Cabinet to pull out of any partisan activity on behalf of Democratic candidates.

Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, termed the GOP charges "unspeakable," adding that "responsible Republicans must be filled with revulsion."

He warned that the Republicans have a "deep responsibility" not to misuse the Cuban crisis issue in the campaign and urged former Pres. Eisenhower to "give further consideration" to following Kennedy's lead and remove himself from the campaign.

The political charge on the Cuban crisis came first from the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee in its Newsletter dated Oct. 26. The publication declared:

Text of Attack

"The timing of Mr. Kennedy's announcement—just two weeks before a national election—gave it a distinctly political ring. The statement that it was only because the White House had just discovered the existence on Cuba of missiles capable of striking American cities sounded brazenly false inasmuch as this had been known for months."

The GOP committee said there were doubts the President would take a firm position on Cuba because of the "New Frontier pattern of seeking an 'accommodation' with the Communists everywhere else in the world."

It charged further a "continued

(Continued on Page 12)

Impact of Cuba Crisis Uncertain

By Willard Shelton

Under the shadow of the crisis of Soviet missiles in Cuba the American people will go to the polls Nov. 6 to elect 435 members of the House, 39 members of the Senate and governors in 35 states.

The election results, giving the country and Pres. Kennedy the Congress that will serve the two years leading up to the 1964 presidential campaign, seemed to depend, as usual, on the number of people actually voting.

The composition of the new Congress would substantially determine whether Kennedy could anticipate stronger support for major domestic programs blocked by the conservative coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats in the previous sessions.

The nature of the new Congress —its personalities as well as mere party division—also seemed certain to play a part in relations between the President and the legislators on vital foreign policy issues.

The campaign seemed to many observers marked in a number of states with unusual citizen apathy —although apathy is a disease familiar in off-year elections. Whether the sudden emergence of the crisis with the Soviet Union and Cuba would stir "silent" voters into going to the polls remained an enigma.

The Republicans, who historically have scored gains in the last three decades whenever voter participation was low, seemed hopeful principally of victories at the state

(Continued on Page 12)

Unanimous NLRB Finds Sears Guilty of Retail Clerks' Charges

The National Labor Relations Board has unanimously held Sears, Roebuck & Co. guilty of unfair labor practices by failure to bargain in good faith in 1960-61 with the Retail Clerks and its Seattle, Wash., Local 1207.

Upholding the findings of Trial Examiner Martin S. Bennett, the full-member board held that Sears interfered with, restrained and coerced its employes in these respects:

- Refusing to meet with a duly designated representative, Murray Plopper of the international union.
- Refusing to put an agreement on sales commissions into a signed contract.
- Refusing, in advance and during negotiations that continued through 30 meetings, to incorporate any agreement on union membership, such as the steward system, into a signed contract.

The board ordered the nationwide retail chain to bargain with "any designated representative" of Local 1207 concerning the provisions of a 1 percent commission program and a union membership program, or any other conditions of employment, and if an understanding is reached, to embody it in a signed agreement.

The board accepted the trial examiner's report that Sears as a matter of national policy had deliberately "obfuscated" and "frustrated" the collective bargaining process.

The record, Bennett asserted in his intermediate report, "well warrants the conclusion" that Eli Dorsey, general counsel for Sears in Seattle, "most probably because he (1) was hamstrung by Sears policy from Chicago and (2) was confronted with the problem of other Seattle department stores, obfuscated the issue and frustrated the collective bargaining process by insisting that even if agreement was reached on these two issues, viz., the 1 percent commission and the membership problem, they could not be placed in a written contract."

The board's decision held that

(Continued on Page 3)

Productivity Outstripping Factory Pay

American labor productivity has risen faster than factory wages during the past year and a half, Walter W. Heller, chairman of Pres. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, has reported. Labor productivity in manufacturing has risen about 6 percent since the low point of the recession in early 1961, while factory wages, including fringe benefits, rose somewhat less, he said.

In an address before the National Association of Business Economists in Washington, he noted that the discrepancy between wages in the United States and those paid abroad has nar-

(Continued on Page 2)

ORIT Stresses Plight Of Cuba Under Castro

Mexico City—The turn of events easing world tension over Soviet missile bases in Cuba has not resolved the issue of war and peace posed by Soviet domination of the Castro regime, Gen. Sec. Arturo Jauregui of the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT) has declared.

In a telegram to U Thant, Jauregui urged the acting secretary general of the United Nations to keep in mind the plight of the Cuban people during his mission to the island to discuss arrangements for UN verification of the dismantling of the missiles. Jauregui's message said:

"Thanks to Pres. Kennedy and the firmness of the free world as well as your own attitude as head of the United Nations, a terrible conflict seems to have been avoided.

"Yet the fact remains that Cuban people are still enslaved under a totalitarian despotic regime imposed by force. What better evidence of foreign domination over tragic Cuba can there be than the fact that the final decisions about the missile bases were made by a power outside of the Western Hemisphere?

"On behalf of 26 million workers in North and South America freely and voluntarily organized into the Inter-American Organization of Workers, we ask you while you are in Cuba to keep in mind that the Cuban nation is still suffering under the domination of an imperialist power and the Cuban workers lack the basic freedoms guaranteed by the United Nations charter.

"The issue of war and peace in this hemisphere will inevitably remain in doubt so long as Cuba is a Soviet satellite, its destinies decided not by the Cuban people but by a handful of men in Moscow."

Unemployment Declines To Rate of 5.5 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

showing "a substantial improvement in the economy since January 1961." He pointed out employment is a "record high" for the month and unemployment is at a "three-year low."

"There can be no doubt," Wirtz said in commenting on the economy's performance under the Kennedy Administration, "that the recession we found then is ended and that the nation's economy is moving ahead once again."

He said area redevelopment, manpower training, trade expansion, loans and business tax incentives are programs of a government "which does not believe that recessions and unemployment are inevitable."

"Nevertheless, we have still much work to do to make our economy operate at its full potential," Wirtz said. "While a great improvement in the unemployment situation has taken place, there are still far too many unemployed workers in the nation. We cannot rest in our efforts until the unemployment figure is reduced to the lowest rate possible in a highly mobile and ever-changing economy."

The October job summary showed long-term unemployment —those jobless 15 weeks or longer—totaled 865,000, or about the same as in September. In this group are 450,000 persons who had been out of work for six months or longer.

ILPA Issues Summons to Convention

The official call for the 1962 convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association has been issued by ILPA Pres. Bernard R. Mullady and Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester.

The organization, representing more than 350 publications of the AFL-CIO, the Canadian Labor Congress and their affiliates, will meet Nov. 29 through Dec. 1 at the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland. The ILPA executive council will meet in Cleveland the day before the convention opens.

This year's theme, "Labor and the Consumer," will be treated in four hour-long workshops featuring such participants as Sidney Margolius, whose "How to Buy" column is carried by many union publications, and Sam Burger, assistant editor of Consumer Reports.

Awards for journalistic excellence in the ILPA's annual competition will be presented at the convention banquet, and the winning publications will be analyzed at another workshop on the final day.

Scheduled as principal speakers are Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., of the Newspaper Guild and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Wage Hearing Set For Battery Industry

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has set Nov. 19 for a hearing to determine the prevailing minimum wage in the battery industry under the Walsh-Healey Act. The meeting will be held in Labor Dept. headquarters in Washington.

Productivity Outstripping Factory Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

rowed during the past four years. Factory wages in the U.S. have climbed 13.2 percent against 39 percent in West Germany, 30 percent in France and Sweden, 19 percent in Italy and 16 percent in Great Britain, he pointed out.

Living costs have remained more stable in the U.S. than abroad, Heller said. He cited the 4.9 percent rise in American prices since 1958 compared with 20 percent in Japan, 19 percent in France, 10.5 percent in Great Britain, 10 percent in West Germany and 8.5 percent in Italy.

He repeated warnings that the first half of next year could see the economy either catch its "second wind" or slip into a "mild recession." He expected a "good advance" during the last quarter of 1962, but said that the first half of next year would show which way the economy is going.

Documented Charges Filed:

ICFTU Asks United Nations Study Soviet Anti-Semitism

New York—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has asked the United Nations to investigate anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and has furnished the world body with evidence that discrimination against Jews is "part and parcel of government policy" in the USSR.

Irving Brown, ICFTU representative to the UN, called for "an uncompromising, relentless investigation of the repression by the Soviet Union of the rights, guaranteed by the UN Charter, of all men to human dignity and freedom."

In submitting a detailed memorandum of "fully corroborated" charges to the UN Social Committee, Brown declared:

"The free trade union movement has followed with deepening anxiety the ever-expanding program of Soviet anti-Semitism aided, abetted, encouraged and legalized by the Soviet government."

The facts, he said, "add up to a wholesale violation of human rights and persecution of innocent people because of their religious or cultural origin."

Included in the agenda for the UN Social Committee is a discussion of "racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance."

The ICFTU's 5,000-word memorandum charged that Soviet Russia has discriminated against nationality, religious and individual rights of its Jewish citizens. Government-controlled mass communication media are used "to arouse hatred against the Jews," the document charged.

While all persons born of Jewish parents must list their nationality as Jewish in the identification papers each Soviet citizen must carry, virtually all cultural and religious Jewish activity has been forbidden, the ICFTU said.

It cited as examples:

- The liquidation of virtually all remnants of the once flourishing Jewish newspapers, literary journals, theaters and schools.
- The closing by the state of scores of synagogues all over the USSR and the denial of permission to construct new synagogues. In addition, private prayer groups of religious Jews have been dispersed by the state.
- While other religions are permitted to have central organizations and maintain religious academies, no central body is permitted for the Soviet Union's Jewish congregations and only one small academy provides rabbinical training. Likewise, no Hebrew Bible has been published since 1917.
- As a result of a deliberate policy of "exclusion," Jews have "virtually disappeared from positions of major responsibilities" in many fields, especially in the diplomatic service and the Army.
- Nationality quotas have sharply reduced the number of Jews accepted for admission to universities. Their proportion has dropped from 13.5 percent in 1935 to 3.1 percent. "The disappearance of Jews from leadership positions in political life has been striking," it said.
- Newspapers, and especially the provincial press, carry articles attacking Jewish religious customs and institutions and listing the names of persons who follow Jewish religious practices. The attacks on Judaism go far beyond the general anti-religious attitudes fostered by the Soviet government.
- During a five-month period in 1961, six Jewish lay religious leaders in Moscow and Leningrad were sentenced to long prison terms "on spurious charges of espionage," chairmen of congregations in six major cities were deposed and the governing body of the Moscow rabbinical academy—the only one in the USSR—was disbanded.

NLRB Urged to Adopt 3-Year Contract Bar

The AFL-CIO has asked the National Labor Relations Board to extend to three years, from the present two, its limit on the period an existing union contract serves as a bar against another representation election.

In an amicus curiae brief filed with the NLRB, the federation further urged the board to make the change effective immediately, applying it to pending representation cases as well as future cases.

The issue has arisen in three board cases involving petitions for new elections at the end of the second year of three-year contracts. These elections would be permitted under the NLRB's present two-year rule.

In two of the cases, however, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has asked the board to adopt a three-year rule and to deny the representation petitions of the unaffiliated United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Involved are bargaining rights now held by the IBEW at plants of Westinghouse Electric Corp., Staunton, Va., and General Cable Corp., Sanger, Calif.

In the third case, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers holds a three-year contract covering General Cable employes at Tampa, Fla., formerly represented by an unaffiliated union. The IBEW, which once held the contract at the plant, sought recognition when two years of the existing pact had ended, but has since asked that its name be withdrawn from the ballot. The unaffiliated Teamsters have intervened, however, and the NLRB is proceeding with the case.

The board has set Nov. 9 for oral arguments and Nov. 5 as the deadline for filing briefs.

The IUE also advocates the three-year rule and urges its immediate application.

In its brief, the AFL-CIO argues that the present two-year contract bar tends to limit the length of collective bargaining agreements to two years, since a longer contract would be binding for its full term on the existing union but not on an intruding, rival union.

"A rival union can thus appeal to the employes on the basis that it will be free to negotiate immediately for new benefits after two years of a three-year pact are up, while the incumbent union is not," the brief notes.

But contracts of longer duration than two years have advantages to both unions and management in stabilizing relations, and are tending to increase in number, the AFL-CIO brief declares.

In line with this demonstrated preference, the board should lengthen the maximum contract bar period to three years, the federation states.

As to when the new rule should take effect, the AFL-CIO said it does not perceive "any substantial equity which weighs against giving immediate effect" to the change, and pointed out that the existing two-year rule is advantageous only to a raiding union.

OLDTIMER AND NEWCOMER is the dual role of Norman Monroe, left, as he applies for union membership minutes after receiving a pin recognizing his 30 years of service in the District of Columbia Sanitation Dept. Accepting the application card is Warren Morse, business agent for Local 1 of the State, County & Municipal Employes, which has applied for formal recognition as bargaining representative for the department's employes.

Union Editor Gets Manpower Post

James J. Clarke, editor of the Ironworker, official publication of the Iron Workers, has been named assistant for manpower training by H-E-W Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze.

At the same time John W. McCollum was named staff assistant. Both will work under the direction of Under Sec. Ivan N. Nestingen on the training program set up under the Manpower Development & Training Act and the Area Redevelopment Act.

Clarke, with the Iron Workers for the past three years, has been a consultant to the secretary since the Manpower Development & Training Act was enacted last spring.

Shoe Workers Benefit:

Major Gains Won In Joint Bargaining

St. Louis—Pattern-setting contracts have been negotiated here by two AFL-CIO unions with the nation's two largest shoe manufacturers—Intl. Shoe Co., employing some 15,000 workers in four states, and the Brown Shoe Co., with 12,000 employes throughout the Midwest and South.

A joint negotiating committee of the United Shoe Workers and the Boot & Shoe Workers represented the workers and the two-year agreements have been ratified by members of both unions at the plants.

The Intl. Shoe agreement, worth 11.5 cents an hour to the company's employes, was reached with the help of federal mediators just hours before union members in Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri were scheduled to strike.

The settlement which broke the bargaining deadlock provides two annual raises of 3 cents an hour, coupled with higher incentive rates for nearly half the jobs. It provided also:

- A seventh paid holiday, Memorial Day.
- An increase in company-paid hospital benefits from $12 a day to $21 a day.
- A two-step increase in the women's sickness-accident benefit plan to bring them up to the level of benefits provided for male employes.

The company also agreed to the union's request for a joint study of the pension plan with the aim of reducing the voluntary retirement age to 62, with no loss of benefits, and liberalizing the life insurance plan for early retirees.

The joint negotiating committee included Pres. George Fecteau and National Dir. Russell Taylor of the United Shoe Workers; Pres. John Mara, Vice Pres. J. W. McGonigal and Regional Dir. Joseph Esselman of the Boot & Shoe Workers, and local presidents from both unions.

The traditional pattern-setting role of Intl. Shoe in industry negotiations was confirmed when a similar agreement was reached and ratified with the Brown Shoe Co., second largest in the industry. In addition to the general wage increases, piece-rates on the lowest-rated incentive jobs were raised 5 percent in two steps.

The United Shoe Workers currently are in negotiations with the Florsheim Shoe Co. in Chicago, covering 2,000 members, and with two employer associations in New York representing 100 firms with some 10,000 employes. The Boot & Shoe Workers have negotiations coming up later this year with a number of major employers.

TENANTS OF BIG SIX TOWERS will have a panoramic view of Manhattan and Queens when New York's newest union-backed housing development is ready for occupancy. Seven buildings, 15 to 18 stories high, will have 981 suites in garden type apartments separated by grass plots, play space and parking areas. New York Typographical Local 6, known to union men as "Big Six," and the city of New York are partners in the $16 million undertaking. The photo shows how construction has progressed.

Applications Deluge 'Big 6' Housing Units

New York—More than 52,000 applications have been received for the 981 apartment units that Typographical Local 6 and the city of New York are building in Queens.

The $16 million housing development, covering six city blocks in the heart of the borough, will consist of seven buildings, each 15 to 18 stories high. Called Big Six Towers, it will be a limited-profit development permitted by state law and operated by I. D. Robbins for the union, under supervision of the city's Housing & Redevelopment Board.

All the suites will be cooperatively-owned at $550 a room, and tenants will pay a monthly carrying charge of $21 a room. Plans call for 208 three-bedroom suites, 472 with two bedrooms, 270 with one, and 31 efficiency-type suites. Of the 981 units, 755 will be provided with private balconies.

Frederick G. Frost, Jr., & Associates, architects, cite these unusual features of the development:

The buildings will cover less than 13 percent of the 11-acre site.

Usable ground area is greater than the 13 percent figure would indicate because the upper stories are cantilevered in such a way that they overhang the ground space.

Plans call for an X-shaped building with eight cross-ventilated apartments per floor; circular sitting and play areas; and a continuous promenade mall attractively landscaped, with adequate space for traffic within the community.

The ground floor of each building will be reserved for entrance lobbies, offices and community rooms. Outdoor parking spaces will be provided in a "decentralized" plan.

Strikers Mark Anniversary In Jamestown

Jamestown, N. Y.—Striking members of the Furniture Workers observed the first anniversary of their strike against the Jamestown Sterling Corp. here with a picket line demonstration joined by workers from other AFL-CIO unions in the area.

"We've Only Just Begun to Fight," and "The First Year Is Always the Hardest," said signs carried by stout-hearted workers who have vowed to win the strike "no matter how long it takes."

At the demonstration, pickets expressed their gratitude to unions and union members who have helped them in response to an appeal in their behalf made at the recent convention of the New York State AFL-CIO.

A major feature of the strike has been a concerted drive by the Furniture Workers, assisted by the AFL-CIO Union Label Trades Dept., to educate the public not to buy Jamestown Sterling furniture made by strikebreakers.

Firm Attacked Rockefeller

The strike began Oct. 3, 1961, when management failed to agree on terms for a beginning contract.

A panel appointed during the strike by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) made settlement recommendations which the union agreed to accept. The company rejected them, however, in what UFWA called a "harshly-worded attack" on Rockefeller. The state AFL-CIO has asked the governor to help implement the recommendations made by the board he appointed.

Cross Indicted On Charge of Embezzlement

A federal grand jury has indicted James G. Cross, former president of a union expelled from the AFL-CIO, on charges of embezzling $70,000 in union funds as part of an attempt to "fix" a 1959 perjury trial. Cross was acquitted on a directed verdict of the perjury charge.

Cross, who was president of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers when the AFL-CIO expelled it in 1957 and set up the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, was accused of first embezzling $35,000 in the perjury trial conspiracy and then, in 1960, embezzling another $35,000 in an effort to conceal the original theft.

The indictment, returned in Washington, D. C., also named five other former union officials and a New York lawyer in the alleged conspiracy.

Two Aerospace Groups Turn Down Union Shop

Aerospace workers, by majorities ranging from 59.8 to 54.2 percent, voted in favor of union shop clauses at North American Aviation, Inc., and General Dynamics-Convair plants but the result fell short of the 66.67 percent mandated by new contract agreements.

The result left the Auto Workers at North American and the Machinists at Convair with maintenance of membership clauses requiring present members to retain membership during the term of the contract, but did not reduce the determination of the two unions to seek union shop clauses in aerospace negotiations. The IAM still is negotiating with the Boeing Co. and Lockheed Aircraft Co. Previously Douglas Aircraft had agreed to an agency shop contract.

The union security issue was a major one in this year's negotiations. A special panel named by Pres. Kennedy to head off strikes in the industry had recommended that the companies agree to accept union shop clauses if workers approved the proposal by a two-thirds vote in secret-ballot elections supervised by the National Labor Relations Board.

First to vote were UAW members at North American. With 35,029 workers eligible, the vote was 19,232 in favor, 12,899 opposed. A union spokesman cited as one major obstacle the problem of explaining the union shop to new employes—17,000 in two years.

IAM members voted next at Convair. With 19,392 eligibles, the vote was 9,268-7,822. Here again, observers said, there are thousands of young workers, many without previous work experience.

Employes of Ryan Aeronautical Co., where the UAW has the contract, voted on the union shop Nov. 1. The result will be announced when challenges are disposed of.

Meanwhile the U.S. Mediation Service continued efforts to get an agreement between the IAM and Lockheed, which has been unwilling to let its employes vote in union shop elections. Labor and management negotiators at Boeing scheduled a meeting Nov. 1 with a presidential fact-finding board.

Appeals Court Upsets Rail Entrance Picketing

New York—A 2-1 decision by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here has upset a National Labor Relations Board ruling upholding the right of a union to picket a railroad entrance to a struck plant.

Although the decision dealt with a 1960 incident during a Steelworkers strike against the Carrier Corp., its significance stretches into the broad area of court interpretation of Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Act provisions dealing with "secondary" picketing.

Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard dissented from the decision and both the Steelworkers and the NLRB have announced they will ask the full circuit court to rehear the case. Union attorneys also said that if a rehearing is denied, the Supreme Court will be asked to review the case.

During the Carrier strike, the union placed pickets at tracks entering the plant gates along a narrow right-of-way owned by the New York Central. Train crews refused to enter the struck premises, and railroad supervisory officials were brought in to make deliveries and pickups at the plant site.

The picketing, management contended, was illegal activity affecting an employer not directly involved in a labor dispute.

The union and the NLRB contended that the situation was analagous to clearly permissible picketing which results in truck drivers refusing to make deliveries to a struck plant, and that the ownership of the railroad tracks did not change the situation.

They argued that a 1961 Supreme Court decision, involving picketing during a General Electric Co. strike, made it evident that a union may picket a gate not used by company employes in order to seek to prevent the company from maintaining normal operations during a strike.

In the GE case, the separate plant entrance was used by contracted maintenance employes.

The appellate court decision, written by Judge Sterry R. Waterman, asserted there was no directly guiding precedent in the case. The opinion ruled that picketing must be directed at employes of the company and must be conducted so as to minimize its impact on "neutral" employes.

The third judge hearing the case, Thomas W. Swan, did not sign the opinion but concurred in the result. Swan, now retired from full-time service on the bench, was assigned to the case under procedure permitting such voluntary service.

Office of Manpower Training Aide Named

Francis A. Gregory, an assistant superintendent in the District of Columbia public school system, has been appointed assistant director for manpower development in the Labor Dept.'s Office of Manpower, Automation & Training.

Sears, Roebuck Found Guilty of NLRB Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

this constituted failure to bargain within the meaning of two sections of the law, and also found the firm guilty of violations in two other cases complained of by the union.

The board rejected the union's charge that Sears fired one of its salesmen, Jack Hays, for union activities.

Local 1207 has represented Seattle employes of Sears since 1940, and its last contract expired May 15, 1960. Previously the firm had announced it was withdrawing from participation in the steward system but was willing to inform new employes that the union was the recognized bargaining agent.

Hearings conducted by Bennett produced testimony that Sears management "in Chicago" objected to Plopper's presence at negotiations and said it would be a mistake "in view of the existing boycott of Sears by the international union."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted in 1960 to back a boycott by the Retail Clerks of Sears products until its anti-union bargaining policy is changed.

Just before the NLRB decision was issued, an arbitrator found Sears guilty of a willful violation of its contract with Local 1207, and ordered it to pay more than $600 in damages and sustained wage claims of individual employes.

ANNUAL PEACE AWARD of the Catholic Association for Intl. Peace was presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a luncheon in New York by Dr. William O'Brien (right), president of the association and director of the Institute for Foreign Policy at Georgetown University, Washington.

Catholic Peace Group Gives Award to Meany

New York—The American trade union movement recognizes that it has "a responsibility to workers throughout the world," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared at a luncheon in his honor given by the Catholic Association for Intl. Peace.

The association presented its 1962 peace award to Meany, honoring him as "an American whose outstanding achievements have helped further the Christian principles of justice and charity in international life."

Meany told the luncheon guests that he accepted the award as representative of the American trade union movement rather than as a personal honor.

In a telegram to the luncheon, Pres. Kennedy called Meany "one of our country's distinguished ambassadors for peace."

Meany has "led American trade unionism during the most critical times in our history," the President asserted. "Because of his leadership, a strong link has been forged between American labor and the free world."

Meany has been a partisan for labor, Kennedy noted, and "also a partisan for peace and freedom. This has been the work of a lifetime of the man you honor today. I am delighted to join my fellow Americans in congratulating him."

Other congratulatory messages came from New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner, New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and others.

Meany himself cited Samuel Gompers, William Green and Matthew Woll, among early leaders, and David Dubinsky, Joseph A. Beirne and George M. Harrison of the present day as among labor leaders who have made important contributions to the furthering of world peace.

Meany noted that Gompers, six weeks after the start of World War I, introduced a resolution at the 1914 AFL convention in Philadelphia spelling out his philosophy on peace. The resolution asserted that when the war is ended "some sort of international instrumentality should then . . . look into the differences in the economic condition of peoples over the world with the idea of closing the gap between those who have plenty and those who have little."

Meany pointed out that this philosophy led to the establishment of the Intl. Labor Organization.

Today, he said, labor is carrying on its principles of international cooperation through such institutions as the American Institute for Free Labor Development for Latin American workers, and labor schools set up by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the AFL-CIO in Uganda and Ghana.

"All these things represent a basic American philosophy," Meany declared, "a philosophy that has its basis in the Declaration of Independence, in the idea that there is a Supreme Being, in the belief that the dignity of the individual is far more important than the power of a great state."

Welfare Local Wins Raises, Caseload Cut

New York—Substantial pay increases were won by social workers and other employes of this city's Dept. of Welfare in an agreement which averted a scheduled strike by Local 371 of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Nearly 2,000 union members voted overwhelmingly to accept the city's "final offer" which provides pay boosts ranging from $540 to $600 in a two-year agreement. The union also won a 20 percent reduction in case loads for social investigators.

On the eve of the strike deadline, the union and the city had agreed on the salary increases for the social workers but were deadlocked over wage increases for clerical employes and homemakers. The way was cleared for a settlement when the city and the union agreed to submit the unresolved issues to arbitration.

Greatest Rise in 4 Years:

Cost of Living Index Jumps; Labor Dept. Sees No 'Trend'

The government's Consumer Price Index rose six-tenths of 1 percent from August to September—its biggest jump in more than four years—but a Labor Dept. spokesman said the increase signaled no new price "takeoff."

The CPI for September registered a record 106.1 as computed against the base of 100 representing average prices in the 1957-59 period. This means that selected goods and services costing $10 about five years ago now cost the consumer $10.61.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics attributed the sharp increase for the month, which put the index 1.4 percent higher than its level a year ago, chiefly to big price rises for meat, eggs, clothing and gasoline.

BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague, noting that a rise of this size might lead to the question of whether a new price jump was in prospect, declared: "I can safely answer no, it is not."

Clague said he expected prices to level off in October, or perhaps even decline.

He also emphasized that the September increase bore no relation to the crisis over Cuba, since the data were collected before the emergency. With food in abundance, he said he did not expect the crisis to lead to excessive stockpiling and a further rise in prices "unless something more happens."

In a speech to the National Association of Business Economists, Dr. Walter H. Heller also discounted the significance of the sharp jump, asserting that such increases "have to be put in a comparative setting."

Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, noted that in recent years prices have been rising faster in Japan and all Western European nations than in the United States. He noted, too, that labor costs since the low point of the 1960-61 recession have risen less than in any comparable period following other post-war recessions.

The September increase in the CPI was the largest since March 1958, when the index went up seven-tenths of 1 percent. Clague said that half of last month's rise came from higher food prices, which rose a full percentage point. Biggest factors, he said, were a seasonal increase in the price of eggs and the withholding of livestock from markets by midwestern farmers. The National Farmers Organization called a recess in its "meat" strike Oct. 3, and Clague noted that meat prices have since dropped back toward their August level.

Price rises in apparel, up a full 2 percent, and gasoline, up 3.8 percent, also helped kick up the index. The Labor Dept. said the increase for clothing exceeded the seasonal rise that occurs when stores introduce fall and winter clothing lines. It noted that prices of women's and girls' clothing fell off more than usual last January and that the recovery was also proceeding at an unusual pace.

The September rise in the index will mean pay increases of 1 to 3 cents an hour for nearly 60,000 workers covered by contract escalator clauses in the auto industry.

U. S. Seen Still Engaged In Struggle for Freedom

The United States, as well as Africa, is engaged in an "unfinished struggle for freedom," Maida Springer, AFL-CIO international representative, told participants in a two-day Africa Institute held at American University in Washington, D. C. Students and professors from 20 colleges took part in the program.

Mrs. Springer, addressing a dinner session of the institute, reminded the group that the United States, too, is a former colony which was once considered by many in the Old World to be backward and incapable of self-government.

Speaking of the continuing battle for freedom, the AFL-CIO representative said attempts to prevent James Meredith from entering the University of Mississippi posed "perhaps the gravest constitutional crisis we have known since the Civil War." She noted that the federal government had mobilized thousands of troops "to protect the rights of a single citizen," and added:

"Our government's prompt action to safeguard the rights of this young American was a reassurance to those of us who often become discouraged by continued evidence of irrational racism."

Women, in both the United States and Africa, have played a pioneering role in social progress, Mrs. Springer noted.

"It is no accident," she said, "that Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina — anti-labor, anti-Negro states—are states in which women are denied the right to serve on juries.

"The unfinished struggle for freedom has many facets, and the complete emancipation of women is a part of this whole, not only in America but worldwide."

She told the group, including students from a number of new African nations, that "human history shows that the struggle for human freedom and dignity is not finished when national independence is achieved."

"If anything," she emphasized, "it just begins."

Fired Unionists To Get Jobs Back

Boston — Two members of the Boot & Shoe Workers, fired more than two and a half years ago for trying to organize the Bangor Shoe Co. at Bangor, Me., have been ordered reinstated with full seniority and back pay estimated at about $13,000 each.

The reinstatement order of the National Labor Relations Board had been challenged by the company but the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Oct. 24 upheld the NLRB decision, Brad Hamilton, the union's New England regional director, announced.

PROBLEMS OF AFRICA'S "unfinished struggle for freedom" were themes of a two-day institute at American University. Maida Springer, AFL-CIO international representative, was one of the featured speakers. Left to right: Robert Zwinoira of Southern Rhodesia; Mrs. Springer; Vernon McKay, Johns Hopkins University; and Alphonce Okuku, Kenya.

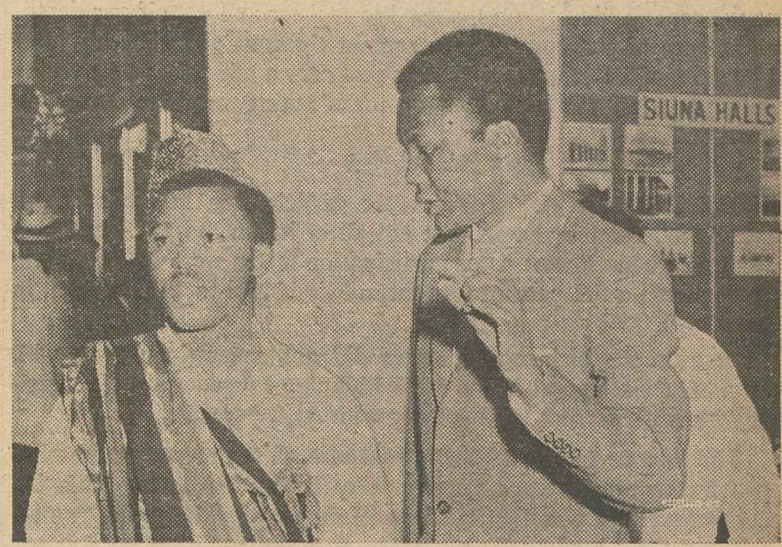
Labor Gives a Hand to Young Africans

For the second year in a row, AFL-CIO unions have helped provide summer jobs for African students studying at American colleges. For many of these students, living on bare subsistence allowances during the school year, employment during the summer months is essential if they are to continue their education.

With the help of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, a number of students found temporary jobs in shops under union contract and others were employed directly in union offices.

Pictured here is a cross-section of the young Africans who worked during the summer in union headquarters—performing useful services for the U.S. labor movement, learning at first hand of an important aspect of American life, and bringing to their co-workers a vivid realization of the common aspirations of people the world over.

HOME FOR Lucretia Babin is the new nation of Sierra Leone. She points it out on the map to Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, where she was employed last summer.

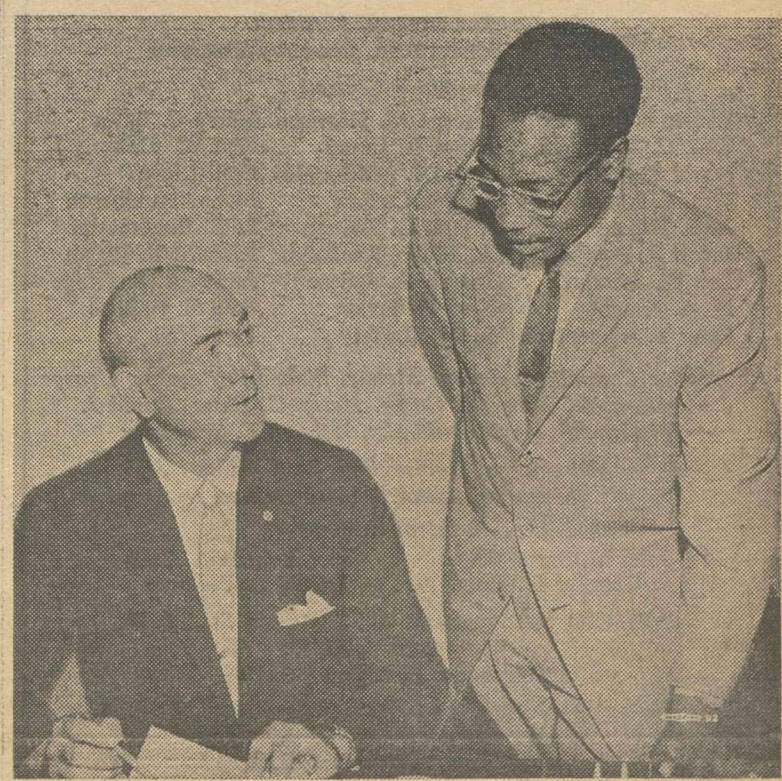


A VISITOR from Tanganyika, C. R. Tamibo, is shown around a Seafarers hall by Alphonce Okuku of Kenya, employed by the SIU under the AFL-CIO Summer Placement Program.

SUMMER JOB for P. J. Joshi, center, born in India and living in Kenya, was with the National Maritime Union. He is shown with NMU Rep. Robert Nesbitt, left, and Assistant Research Dir. Solon DeLeon at union headquarters in New York City.

AFL-CIO ITSELF employed three African students, Harrison Nwozo and Julius Anamalechi of Nigeria, and Violet Lewis of Sierra Leone. With them are federation Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left) and Intl. Rep. Harry Goldberg.

WORKING WITH Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters is Danielette Nelson, a student from Liberia. Thirty-four national and international unions employed African students last summer and had high praise for the ability of the young men and women.



IN CHICAGO, Francis M. Mwihia of Kenya, one of several students employed by the Building Service Employes, is shown with BSEIU Sec.-Treas. George E. Fairchild. Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs coordinated the program.

Election Day, 1962

THE POLITICAL REALITY of the 1962 congressional elections is that, in all probability, a minority of the population of voting age will decide the outcome.

In the 10 previous midyear elections dating back to 1922, the percentage of adult citizens participating has never exceeded 50 percent. In the last three off-year contests the participation rate ranged from 41.6 percent in 1950 to 43.4 percent in 1958.

The nation has not done much better in presidential elections. In the 11 presidential contests since 1920 a 60 percent or better participation rate has been achieved only three times, 1952, 1956 and 1960.

If a turnout of as high as 45 percent can be obtained this Nov. 6 and the results bear out the widely predicted close contests, then as little as 23 percent of the population of voting age may determine the complexion of the 88th Congress and the governors of a half-dozen key and populous states.

The communications media of the nation at all levels, national and community organizations, political parties and organized labor have hammered away incessantly in the past six months, and for many years previously, on the need to register and vote if our democratic form of government is to remain vigorous and effective. Despite these efforts, the record shows that only a minority of the voting age population marks ballots or turns voting machine levers on Election Day.

★ ★ ★

THE INCREDIBLY LOW voter participation in the southern states is part of the answer, but not all of it. In the 1958 midterm elections the six lowest voter participation states were in the South, ranging from a 5.2 percent turnout in Mississippi to 14.5 percent in Texas.

But even the high-scoring states did not cover themselves with glory. The six highest in the 1958 balloting ranged from Connecticut with 66.1 percent to Wyoming with 61.2 percent.

The answer to the apathetic response of the electorate lies in penetrating the average voter's "why bother" attitude. This is compounded of equal parts of cynicism perpetrated by the "politics is a dirty business" viewpoint, an essential failure to debate and discuss the basic issues in a campaign and the emphasis on the personality and glamor of the candidates.

There is also a group in American political life that intrinsically distrusts the people, that distrusts the widest possible participation in political decisions, that prefers to operate in the context of a narrow but predictable electorate.

★ ★ ★

THERE ARE no easy answers, only a determination to keep hammering away at the register-and-vote campaign, to perfect more effective precinct and ward communication and organization so that every possible voter is personally contacted on the need to participate in democracy's decisions.

And there is the continuing struggle to pierce the smog of cynicism and materialism and to make clear to every American that his every decision, his every action, is affected by political decisions made by men and women elected by the voters.

Peace and security, full employment, social progress and civil rights—the major problems and challenges of our times—are political problems. Their solutions are in the hands of the voters and the persons they choose to represent them.

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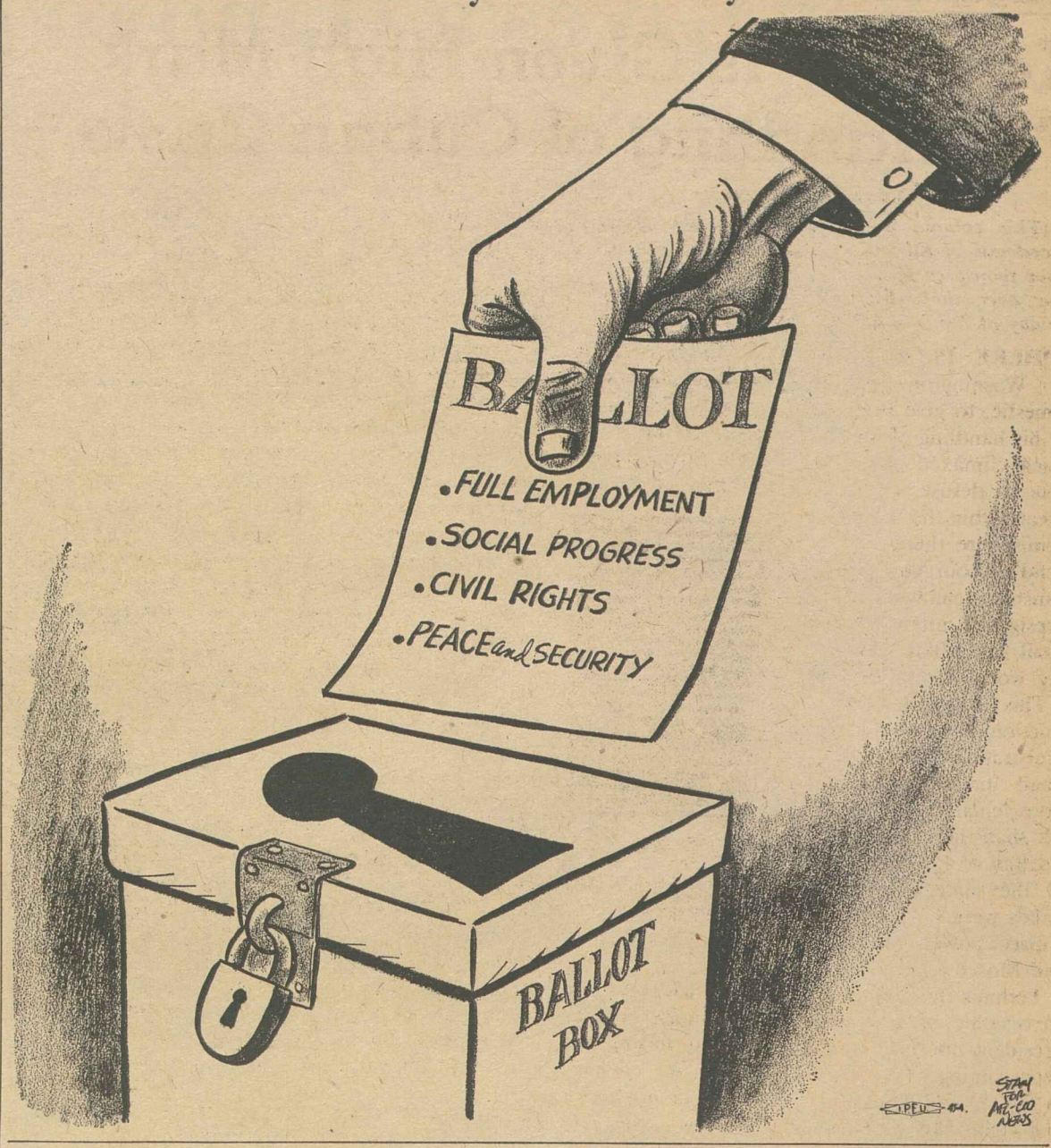
Your Key to Democracy



We're Still Trailing:

Other Democracies Lead U.S. In Voters Who Actually Vote

DESPITE A GROWTH in the size of the American vote which follows the growth of the country, the United States continues to lag behind other democracies in the proportion of eligible voters who actually go to the polls.

This is particularly true in mid-term elections when the vote falls behind the quadrennial presidential level. In 1958, the most recent mid-term election, only 45,655,000 people voted for members of the U.S. House—43.4 percent of the potentially eligible voters.

If, in 1962, the same proportion were to vote, 47,600,000 persons would vote for members of the House this Nov. 6. But even that relatively low figure might not be achieved if the numerous reports of unusual voter apathy prove to be correct.

Voting percentages in other recent mid-term elections were 42.5 percent in 1954, 41.6 percent in 1950. (Figures for mid-term elections always apply to votes for the House since House candidates are up in every district.)

Presidential vote percentages are substantially higher than the mid-term levels, but still below levels in other countries. An all-time record was set in 1960 when 63.8 percent of the eligible voters—68,836,385 in number—cast ballots in the Kennedy-Nixon race. The vote for House members in 1960 was 64,124,310—59.4 percent of the eligible total.

The previous high presidential year vote participation figure was hit in 1952, when 61,551,919 voters—63 percent—went to the polls in the Eisenhower-Stevenson contest. In 1956 presidential voting participation dipped to 60.4 percent.

By contrast, elections during the last four years in the democracies of Western Europe have produced these percentages: Great Britain, 78.7 percent; Italy, 93.7 percent; West Germany, 87.7 percent; Norway, 79.1 percent; Switzerland, 68.5 percent.

A number of factors based in U.S. law and custom contribute to the country's relatively low voter turnout, adding to the drop-off from pure voter ignorance and apathy.

In the south, many states have virtually barred Negroes from voting. Literacy tests, the poll tax and other legal devices have been used. Congress this year approved a constitutional amendment barring the poll tax in federal elections and primaries. If ratified by three-fourths of the states within seven years, it will become the 24th Amendment.

Negroes voted for the first time in 40 years in Louisiana's East Carroll Parish (county) after a U.S. district judge certified 26 Negroes as qualified to vote under the 1960 Civil Rights Act. An Administration bill to make anyone with a sixth grade education eligible to pass a literacy test for voting in federal elections was shelved May 15 after a southern filibuster.

Anti-Negro terrorism as a result of registration drives prompted Pres. Kennedy to say on Sept. 21: "I don't know any more outrageous action which I have seen . . . than the burning of a church" in Georgia because of Negro efforts to register. The President said "the right to vote is very basic. If we are going to neglect that right, then all of our talk about freedom is hollow."

Millions of persons included in the Census Bureau's estimate of citizens of voting age are barred from voting simply because they have moved and cannot meet residency requirements which range up to two years in some states.

THE AMERICAN Heritage Foundation said that in the past six months there have been 800,000 new brides who are unable to vote because their names have been changed and they have to re-register. Census Bureau Dir. Richard M. Scammon estimated in 1960 that 13 million of the supposedly eligible voters were "legally disqualified."

Other major reasons for involuntary non-voting:

- The insane, convicts and idiots are prohibited from voting.
- In some states, paupers, persons in a poor house or prison, or those who have been disenfranchised because of corrupt election practices, as well as vagrants and those who have engaged in duels, cannot vote.
- Residents of the District of Columbia do not elect a member of the House, although residents may now vote for President.
- Residents of federally owned property, regardless of location, are voteless.
- Members of the armed forces can vote only with some difficulty.

Morgan Says:

Kennedy Is Given High Mark For Handling of Cuban Crisis

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THERE IS A TENDENCY in responsible Washington quarters, both diplomatic and domestic, to give Pres. Kennedy very high marks for his handling of the Cuban crisis. In the action which climaxed in the remarkable Soviet agreement to defuse, in effect, their offensive missile threat within the Western Hemisphere there was a blend of courage, statesmanship, teamwork and foresighted attention to detail not often seen in any world capital.

Morgan

This cool, dedicated functioning of the Administration high command undoubtedly was more felicitous in its result than the handling of the Bay of Pigs invasion by the same principals was ruinous. And the stakes were far, far higher, involving as they did a direct power confrontation between Washington and Moscow.

Perhaps this impressive performance could not have come at a more opportune time for the President himself. An uncomfortable feeling had been gaining ground in Congress, in the country, in NATO and elsewhere that for all his brightness and vigor, Mr. Kennedy might not be so decisive in the clutch as the awful responsibilities of world leadership demanded.

Bitterly unfair as they were, the taunting signs mocking the President on his barnstorming rallies with the admonition of "less profile and more courage" left corrosions of doubt. But today those misgivings are stripped away. The President's firmness has given him new stature within the country, within the Western Alliance and, most important of all, in Red Square, Moscow.

This conceivably could change the whole psychological atmosphere and balance of power in the cold war. As the Administration views the situation there is no gloating but much caution in its attitude.

How does a government as massive as ours cope with a crisis? Inevitably the main burden falls on a few men. In this case it was a baker's dozen—the President, Vice Pres. Johnson, Sec. of State Rusk, Defense Sec. McNamara, Treasury Sec. Dillon, Atty.-Gen. Kennedy, Gen. Taylor, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, CIA head John McCone, Deputy Defense Sec. Gilpatric, Under-Sec. of State George Ball, Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson, Soviet affairs expert; and chief presidential advisers McGeorge Bundy and Theodore Sorensen.

Most of these men met twice a day at the White House from the day the President saw photographic proof of offensive Soviet missile bases in Cuba. From that it was clear major counter-action was called for. After the President abruptly returned from Chicago the decision for a "selective quarantine" had emerged in a kind of synthesis of agreement that did not bar wide discussion but was not bruised by any internal debate on "hard" versus "soft" lines.

What was functioning was a kind of war cabinet with Bundy, the attorney general and McNamara the inner cog of it. A strong feeling of camaraderie developed along with a sort of sixth sense in which one secretary anticipated another's needs. The President himself dominated the scene, demanding and swiftly ingesting every scrap of salient intelligence.

Yet important details were not overlooked. Mr. Kennedy remembered that Charles Bohlen, the new U.S. ambassador to France, was in mid-Atlantic aboard a liner. He had to be called and guardedly briefed. Dillon, due at a hemisphere economic conference in Mexico City, had to know the government's probable decision in advance. Ex-Sec. of State Dean Acheson was flown to London with reconnaissance photos and advance copies of the President's broadcast to fill in the British, on to Paris to brief NATO and de Gaulle, then to Bonn to see Adenauer. John McCloy, banker and disarmament expert, was summoned from a business trip in Germany to bolster Adlai Stevenson at the United Nations, where McCloy's own contacts were also wide and respected.

HISTORY MAY CRITICIZE the Administration's evasiveness about charges of the Soviet missile build-up in Cuba days, even weeks, before it was officially revealed. The government's answer, logical but not totally convincing, was that earlier intelligence was not firm and that secrecy was vital to make our counter-move a full surprise to the Soviets. Actually a handful of correspondents had the main thrust of the story some hours before the President spoke but withheld it at White House request.

News Sec. Salinger meanwhile had coordinated the information offices of State, Defense and USIA. Special attention was paid to the needs of foreign correspondents whose dispatches might critically affect reaction. A score of congressional leaders was summoned from their campaigns for an 11th hour briefing, the diplomatic corps got some advance backgrounding at State and then the President revealed to the world his decision which, six days later, was crowned with success.

And this was the operation which the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, in its wisdom, had characterized in the midst of it as a "brazenly false" vote-getting maneuver. Khrushchev, apparently, believed it, even if some Americans did not.

Labor News Conference:

Staunch West Berlin Hailed for 'Spine and Spark' in Face of Reds

ANYONE WHO KNOWS communism at first hand hates it and is ready to react against it, an AFL-CIO representative just back from Berlin said in describing the "spine and the spark" of West Berliners in the face of the Communist threat.

Harry W. Flannery, radio co-ordinator for the AFL-CIO, observed in a network radio interview over the Mutual Broadcasting System that the West Berliners are on an "island" surrounded by Communists and have seen their relatives and friends risk death to flee the eastern sector.

Hence, he said, "they are bound to have spine; they are bound to be inflamed against communism as no other people almost anywhere else in the world."

Flannery, who was a network correspondent in Berlin during and after World War II, was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service program, Labor News Conference, by Alex Uhl of Press Associates, Inc., and John Herling of the National Newspaper Syndicate.

He agreed with West Berlin Mayor Willi Brandt that if the people of East Germany had a chance to express themselves they would vote against communism and pointed out that vast numbers of refugees who have fled from behind the wall already have "voted with their feet."

FLANNERY, the author of "Assignment to Berlin," said that on his recent trip he found prosperity and high morale in Free Germany, even though the economy has leveled off to a growth rate of about 3 percent from past highs of 6 or 8 percent.

"They don't seem to be alarmed about this," he commented, recalling interviews with German political, labor and business leaders. "They figure that this will continue to mean there is full employment."

He lauded the trade union movement for playing a key role in preserving the economy of the city and contributing to the staunch spirit of its citizens.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE McCARTHY-TYPE campaign being operated for former Vice Pres. Nixon's campaign for governor in California has its parallel, surprisingly, in behalf of Republican Sen. Thruston B. Morton in Kentucky. In his case it is peculiarly repelling.

The Lexington, Ky., Herald on Oct. 11 denounced a so-called Operation Alert in which GOP speakers were sent into the state's 120 counties, with "uniform material" furnished them, to "tear down the character" of Morton's Democratic rival for the Senate, Lt. Gov. Wilson W. Wyatt.

Some of the speakers, the Herald remarked, "must have approached their task with a certain amount of revulsion." Some were "undoubtedly overcome by nausea after reading the material handed them." Still, they made the speeches. The Louisville Courier-Journal, discussing the same saturation assault, said the smear was intended to make it appear that Wyatt is a "far-out left winger" whose election "would endanger the nation's security."

Weeks earlier, the Courier-Journal had exposed the deliberate fake of a quotation from its own news columns in a pamphlet slyly titled "The Danger of the ADA and Wilson Wyatt," handed out at the Kentucky State Fair in the "Thruston Morton booth."

This precious document began with a sentence purporting to quote the newspaper's longtime Washington correspondent, Robert L. Riggs, as having written that the name of Americans for Democratic Action was a "synonym" for "Communist sympathizer." Riggs had actually written the exact opposite—that "enemies" had reversed the facts about the anti-Communist organization in "one of the great image-making jobs" of our time.

* * *

MORTON IS a former assistant secretary of state. He is a man of intellect and national repute, whether an observer agrees with his domestic political viewpoints or not. He is presumed to have a grip on the fundamental decencies of our kind of political democracy.

What are we to think when Morton must be reproached in print by the Lexington Herald for "cheap, sinister, gutter-type campaigning" in which on television he has assailed communism and "by innuendo and fast talking endeavored to give the impression" that Wyatt personally somehow "subscribed to some of the tenets of communism"?

As for former Vice Pres. Nixon in California, the Democrats have now obtained court restrainers against distribution of three "documents" his people have been circulating against Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Nixon's obstacle to political resuscitation.

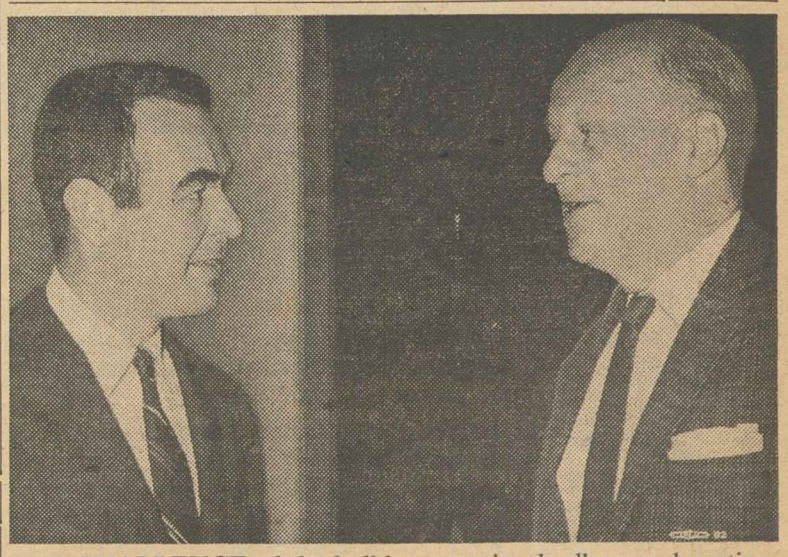
Hundreds of thousands previously had been flooded out to voters, complete with "cropped" pictures and "unrelated" quotations intended to make it appear that Brown, a decent citizen with a fine public record, was cringing to Khrushchev, was "applauding" alleged left-wingers. In the latter case, the New York Times reported, the picture used was one of Brown greeting "a little girl suffering from poliomyelitis" and the photograph was "trimmed to eliminate the girl."

* * *

THE LATE SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN, whose tolerance of political foibles was broad, occasionally arose on bipartisan occasions in the sick McCarthy era to warn that decent Democrats could not forever endure the imputations of half-treason, the traducings, that the then senator from Wisconsin had made his sad, soiled stock in trade.

Mr. Sam spoke very firmly on these intimate occasions, and he got no argument from a Republican of equal stature who was then his party's House leader, Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts. Martin is an honorable man in his own right and he understood exactly what Speaker Rayburn meant when he warned, "Our backs are getting very sore." They respected each other as Americans of differing party affiliation should.

Exaggeration, mounting ambition, the burning desire to win, the overstatement in the heat of a campaign—all of these are understandable. The campaign deliberately founded on known distortions of facts, on personal slander, is not, and it does not deserve to win, in any state, at any time.



THE CHALLENGE of the bulldozer to city dwellers, and particularly to aging persons dislocated by construction projects, was outlined by Boris Shishkin (right), secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, in testimony before a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.).

How to Buy:

High-Pressure Dance Lessons California Promotion Scandal

By Sidney Margolius

THE PERSISTENT high-pressure promotion of dancing lessons now has erupted into a statewide scandal in California. As in Missouri, New York and other states, California lawmen found that some studios have induced people to sign contracts amounting to as much as $10,000 for "lifetime" dance lessons.

In Santa Barbara, State Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk said, such long-term contracts may have extracted over $100,000 from local would-be dancers. California authorities have served investigative subpoenas on dance studios in Oakland, Sacramento, Pasadena and Glendale, calling on them to produce their records of sales and fees charged.

Both the Arthur Murray and Fred Astaire organizations have claimed that they are not responsible for any high-pressure selling by local studios bearing their names, since they merely franchise the local operations.

However, one investigator who made a nationwide study of dance studios, told me that the Murrays set quotas which the franchise-holders must meet, and also put pressure on them by sales contests and other devices. The studios in turn put pressures on their "dance analysts" and instructors to push students' long-term contracts, and pay the salespeople extra commissions on such contracts.

A St. Louis grand jury charged that "Arthur and Kathryn Murray are constantly putting pressure on their local outlets to sell . . . (They) send voluminous printed sales material to the St. Louis studio 'educating' the St. Louis instructors in the 'art of selling.' These materials encourage the use of emotional high-pressure pitchmanship . . . ".

One investigator reported that an Arthur Murray manual advises salesmen:

"It is time to show that the emotional problem that brought your student to the school can be smoothly solved with the magic possession of the dancing skill that you have the power to impart. That means that you must know your student's needs, his emotional reasons, his secret desires and personal problems so that you can prove the services you have to render can iron out his difficulties."

THE GRAND JURY invited the Murrays to testify, but they said they could not because of previous commitments. They answered, as they had to a Federal Trade Commission complaint against them, that individual employes or studios "may have engaged in isolated practices not approved by the organization, but when reported, these isolated practices have been corrected."

Let's make it clear here that this report is not intended to criticize all dance studios. Various authorities say that there are many that do not use the high-pressure tactics questioned by the law-enforcement agencies.

But even the more ethical commercial studios charge much more than anyone who wants to learn to dance usually needs to pay. Local adult-educational programs and often other community organizations offer dance instruction for adult groups at very low prices.

Some of the long-term contracts sold by high-pressure methods are shockers. One investigator found that a Boston mill worker signed $12,000 worth of contracts with a Fred Astaire studio. She not only spent all her savings but gave the studio manager a deed to her home. In Oklahoma City, three dance-studio promoters were charged by the county attorney with persuading an elderly widow to part with $33,000 in cash and property for lessons.

One young school teacher in St. Louis testified that she signed up for five lessons at a Murray studio to learn the Latin dances. But she was subjected to so much pressure to buy a longer contract that she finally abandoned even the remaining lessons she had bought, and reported that she had never had even one full hour of the instruction she had paid for.

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NATIONAL SECURITY is strengthened by the purchase of savings bonds, Mrs. Thelma N. Dawson, chairman of the Women's Savings Bonds Committee in Washington, D. C., pointed out, and cited the crisis over Cuba as an example. Mrs. Dawson is administrative secretary for the Washington Building Trades Council and has been a member of Office Employes Local 2 for 31 years.

UM Research Center Report:

Post-65 Income Dips Sharply, Study Shows

OLDER PERSONAL or family units have substantially lower incomes than younger ones, but low incomes are commonly temporary among younger families and permanent among the aged, the University of Michigan Survey Research Center reports.

Average income reaches its peak among those in their forties and declines slowly among those in their fifties and rapidly among people over 65. Average assets are highest in the 55-64 year age group and decline slightly among those over 65.

The distribution of assets among the spending units 65 years and over is much more unequal than among younger units. The average assets data are greatly influenced by the small proportion of aged with sizable asset holdings. While the average assets of those 65 and older are similar to those 55 to 64 years old, 34 percent of the former have practically no liquid assets at all (less than $100 in bank deposits and bonds) as against 28 percent of the latter. Net worth data, including home ownership and investments and deducting debt, show that 23 percent of those 65 and over have net worth under $1,000 as against 14 percent in the 55 to 64 years group.

Forty-three percent of spending units over 65 reported having had what they called large medical expenses for doctors, nurses, and hospitals in 1961 against 36 percent in the 55-64 age group and 39 percent among all those between 35 and 64.

These data consider only aged people with some income who form independent spending units. In addition, there are about 2 million aged individuals excluded from the tabulation because they have no income and form a part of the spending units of their children or other relatives.

Among these older spending units, those with relatively high income tend to have sizable assets, while those with low income tend to have small assets. It appears that there are close to 4.5 million spending units 65 and older who had a 1961 disposable income of less than $2,000 (including social security benefits). Forty percent of these units have practically no assets, and most of them have no medical insurance either.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Come to Think of It, Who Ever Heard of an Inhibited Art Critic?

By Jane Goodsell

ALL OF A SUDDEN a lot of people I know have discovered art with so much enthusiasm you'd think it had just been invented. Ever since, I've been faced with the problem of what to say when they showed me their latest paintings—the ones they'd just bought or those executed by a member of the family who's painting for therapy.

Sometimes there didn't seem to be anything to say. When, for instance, the painting consisted of a tiny black dot in the corner of a huge gray canvas. Or even worse, a still life painted by Aunt Bessie with her own two hands.

Still, I felt that common courtesy required me to say something nice, and I murmured compliments with my fingers crossed behind my back. After all, I didn't want to hurt anybody's feelings.

Now I realize that my attitude was old-fashioned, and I have good news for those of you who are still trying to be polite. It's no longer necessary to hide your true feelings about your friends' paintings. In art circles, insult is now considered the highest form of flattery.

I knew nothing about this new etiquette when we bought our first painting (a smudgy abstract) a couple of months ago. We bought it partly because we like it, and partly because we were embarrassed that we didn't have a painting when everybody else did. We could hardly wait to show it to our friends.

Well, talk about disappointment! Never have I been so shocked and hurt. Our friends, normally a polite and courteous group, were downright rude about our painting. One old friend sneered at it for several moments and walked off without saying a word. Another regarded it with raised eyebrows and ventured the opinion that it was hanging upside down. Even our highbrow friends expressed no enthusiasm. They just squinted at it.

CRESTFALLEN, I sought out one of my arty friends and told her sadly, "Nobody likes our painting, I'm afraid."

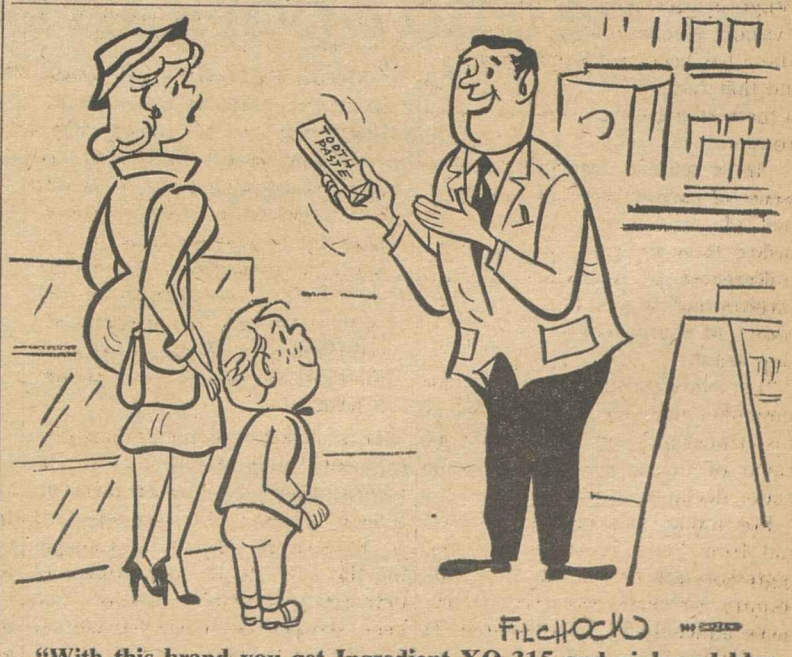
"Don't be ridiculous!" she snapped. "You don't want other people to like it. That would ruin the painting for you."

"It would?" I asked. "How come?"

"Because," she explained, "you have a highly personal response toward the painting. You bought it because it communicates a special message to you. You see things in it that other people don't. If everybody liked your painting, it would lose its meaning for you. Don't you see?"

"Yes," I said, which was an exaggeration.

But the more I ponder it, the better I like this theory. If nobody is supposed to like anybody else's paintings, then insult is the highest form of flattery. I'm no longer hurt by my friends' insulting remarks about my painting. It simply proves that they don't understand it—that they lack the imagination and perception to see in it the beauty that I do.



"With this brand you get Ingredient XO-315 and pink and blue stripes, plus teeth that glow in the dark, and you support two horse operas."

In Public Interest:

Federal Stake Seen In Key Negotiations

Dallas, Tex.—Federal intervention to induce peaceful, voluntary labor-management contract settlements in the public interest should go "as far as resourceful and imaginative government leadership can carry," a union attorney declared at the Southwestern Legal Foundation's 9th Annual Institute on Labor Law.

In a discussion of "The Third Seat at the Bargaining Table," Plato E. Papps, general counsel for the Machinists, said that collective bargaining decisions in vital industries "have a substantial impact upon the national economy and the public as a whole," and the government has "a legitimate stake" in the process.

He vigorously rejected a management viewpoint that unions should be subjected to various new legal restrictions.

New York Attorney John H. Morse, speaking for management, said the ultimate cost of government intervention in collective bargaining, beyond mediation or conciliation, would "far outweigh the advantages to be derived."

Management 'Remedies'

He proposed application of anti-trust principles to unions, urging amendment of national labor laws to outlaw industrywide bargaining, restrict negotiations to the individual employer and union, and forbid outside assistance or financial aid.

This type of management thinking, Papps declared, "would avoid the problem by destroying the predicate—the right of workers to self-organization and collective bargaining—on which it rests."

The real object of such proposals, he suggested, is to give management the unilateral right to control wages and working conditions and deny workers the right to challenge a company's decisions.

"That approach," the IAM counsel continued, "might very well reduce the impact of strikes on the national economy. But it would do so at the expense of reintroducing the very inequality of bargaining power between labor and management, and the very depression of labor standards, which Congress found it essential to the national welfare to correct."

Workers are bitterly opposed to dictation of wages, hours and working conditions by either management or government, he noted, but if they had to make a choice they would "unhesitatingly" choose dictation by government.

"They would necessarily do so," he said, "because the interest of the government, being that of the whole people, is not as wholly adverse to the workers' interest as is the interest of management. After all, management can properly claim to represent only the interest of stockholders in the business and it must seek in their interest to maximize profits at the inevitable expense of the workers' interest in improving their condition.

'Accommodations' Needed

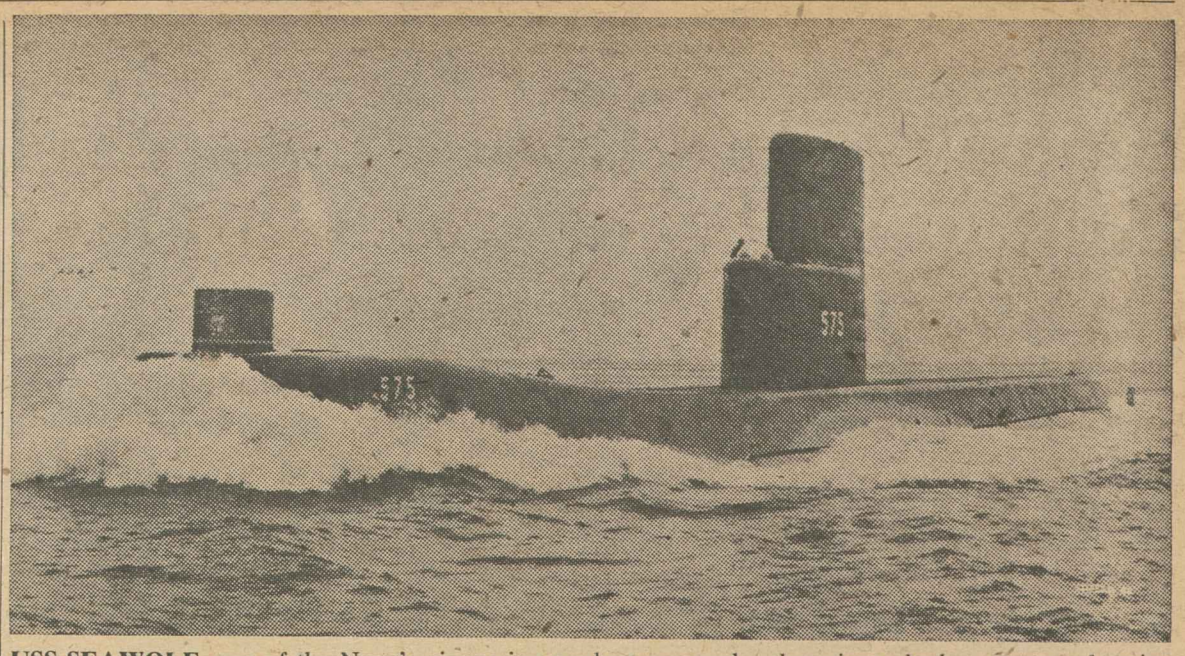
"On the other hand, much as labor might wish it were not so, the impact on the national welfare of its power effectively to challenge management's unilateral decisions likewise cannot be ignored. It follows that accommodations must be made in some manner for the public interest in labor-management decisions and disputes."

Federal Mediation Dir. William E. Simkin pointed out that the mediation service actually enters only about 7 percent of the 100,000 bargaining situations called to its attention each year.

He defended the government's use of alternatives to the Taft-Hartley Act injunction in seeking peaceful settlements, and observed that under the language of the law "any device agreed to voluntarily by the parties is clearly intended."

Among such devices he listed the special boards appointed by the President in the aerospace industry, the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel and the Missile Sites Labor Commission.

Agreeing that excessive third-party intervention could weaken or even destroy collective bargaining, Simkin expressed the conviction that with no intervention at all "the minority failures of collective bargaining would lead to new restrictive legislation that could nullify many of its past and present achievements."



USS SEAWOLF, one of the Navy's pioneering nuclear-powered submarines, had a group of union officials on board during recent maneuvers near its New London, Conn., base. They were invited as representatives of the workers who build, equip and supply the Navy's ships, submarines and planes.

8 Unionists Cruise on Nuclear Sub

New London, Conn.—Eight union officials got a first-hand look at the Navy's undersea operations on board a pioneering nuclear submarine, the USS Seawolf.

The union leaders, representatives of tens of thousands of AFL-CIO members who work on Navy contracts or in naval shipyards, took part in diving maneuvers as the submarine was put through its paces.

Among those on board the Seawolf during the all-day operation were AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers; Sec.-Treas. Clayton Bilderback of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Pres. John J. Grogan of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; Pres. Russell K. Berg of the Boilermakers; Pres. Daniel E. Conway of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers and secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept.; Sec.-Treas. William E. Fredenberger of the Firemen & Oilers; Henry H. Ore, special representative of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

Before and during the maneuvers, top Navy officers briefed the group on the Navy's submarine program, the training of nuclear submarine crews and the role of the Polaris fleet.

Keenan, serving as spokesman for the union observers, voiced the AFL-CIO's appreciation for the Navy's role in the national defense and outlined the federation's programs in the international field.

Leading U.S. Role Urged In Vocational Training

The federal government must exert far more leadership and invest much more money in vocational education "if the nation is to meet its economic and social problems and maintain its role as a leader of the free world," an AFL-CIO spokesman recently declared.

The union position, presented to a presidential panel of consultants on vocational education by Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education, envisioned vocational training as high school-plus rather than as a substitute for high school.

"Vocational education is broader than job training," the report asserted. "It includes general education in reading, writing, mathematics, science and other subjects. . . . Good general, all-around education is a prerequisite for acquiring technical proficiency needed for the skilled occupations."

Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, an AFL-CIO vice president and former head of the Board of Education in his native Milwaukee, said even this basic education is not enough.

"Today training is never finished," his report declared. "To remain employed a worker must train all his working life to keep up and to anticipate the technological changes in his occupation. . . .

Updating Needed

"The AFL-CIO believes that the present vocational programs have to be considerably updated before they can meet the vocational needs of our mid-century economy."

Specifically, the report said, the problems that vocational education will have to solve are as follows:

- "How to train youth for entering employment in a rapidly changing economy.
- "How to teach new skills to workers whose jobs are lost because of technological changes.
- "How to prepare inexperienced and untrained young workers who have not completed school.
- "How to improve teacher training.
- "How to keep abreast of ever-changing technological progress."

Present programs are not adequately meeting these problems, Schoemann said.

"Funds are insufficient," he asserted. "Facilities and equipment are often obsolete and, in many smaller urban areas, lacking altogether. Curricula and training methods are often out-of-date and do not adequately teach the skills required in today's industry. There is a shortage of teachers sufficiently acquainted with new materials, production techniques and skill requirements."

The report recommended remedial measures on each point, including extending the principle of area (rather than district-by-district) programs to all categories of vocational education; counselling services at least equal to those available to college-preparatory students; expansion of vocational education to the 13th and 14th school years, and flexibility in applying funds for training, such as now exists under the Area Redevelopment Act and the Manpower Development & Training Act.

"Vocational education does not create jobs and does not avoid employment," the report emphasized.

More Data Needed

"However, an employe with higher skills can avoid unemployment longer than a worker with lesser skills. Moreover, we need not only more knowledge about the labor market but also detailed information on job vacancies and skill needs on the national, state and local levels. . . .

"The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare should initiate studies to evaluate the adequacy or inadequacy of training programs and the quality of curricula and instructors. The department should develop experimental training programs and should become a clearinghouse for information in all areas of vocational training."

Indian Unions Support Defense Against China

New Delhi—India's trade union movement has pledged its full support to the defense of the nation against Chinese Communist invasion and has called on the nation's employers to join with workers in avoiding any work stoppages during the emergency.

Gen. Sec. S. R. Vasavada of the Indian National Trade Union Congress declared that the border invasion means that "expansionist China has become more aggressive" and that India's freedom is at stake in the battles being fought along the frontier.

In a public appeal "to the sense of patriotism of the employers of our country," Vasavada asked them to agree to "settle all differences by negotiations and arbitration" to prevent any slowdown of equipment for the fighting front.

"Let every employer and employe remember that stoppage of work at this critical moment amounts to betrayal of our soldiers," the union leader declared.

For Indian workers, he declared that from "now onwards until the aggressors are driven out from our country, we shall resolve our differences amicably by negotiations. If negotiations fail, we will accept arbitration. We will do everything humanly possible to avoid stoppage of work."

Meanwhile India, whose insistence on a form of "neutrality" which appeared to many critics as leaning over backwards to avoid irritating the Communist bloc, received a swift response from the United States to its request for defensive arms, while Soviet Russia announced in the United Nations its support of Red China's territorial claims and canceled its sale of jet fighters to India.

In a shakeup of the Indian government, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru personally assumed the portfolio of defense minister, replacing V. K. Krishna Menon and assigning the latter to the department of defense production. Menon had been sharply criticized for an apparent pro-Soviet and anti-American bias.

Bookbinders Pick Connolly As President

The Bookbinders have elected John Connolly of Local 176, Norwood, Mass., as president and Betty Whittaker of Local 28, Toronto, Ont., as fifth vice president in the only contested races in a nationwide referendum.

Elected without opposition were Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor and five vice presidents: William Stasiak, Chicago; William S. Hogan, San Francisco; Marion Moran, Buffalo; Joseph Hellman, New York City; and Julia Shanahan, St. Louis.

All will take office in January for four-year terms. Connolly succeeds Pres. Joseph Denny, retiring Dec. 31 on pension after 16 years of service in international office. Referendum ballots were tabulated by a board of electors headed by Austin E. Dolan and including Estelle Krohr and Mary Wright, all of Washington, D. C.

60-Man Local Fetes Blind, Aged, Orphans

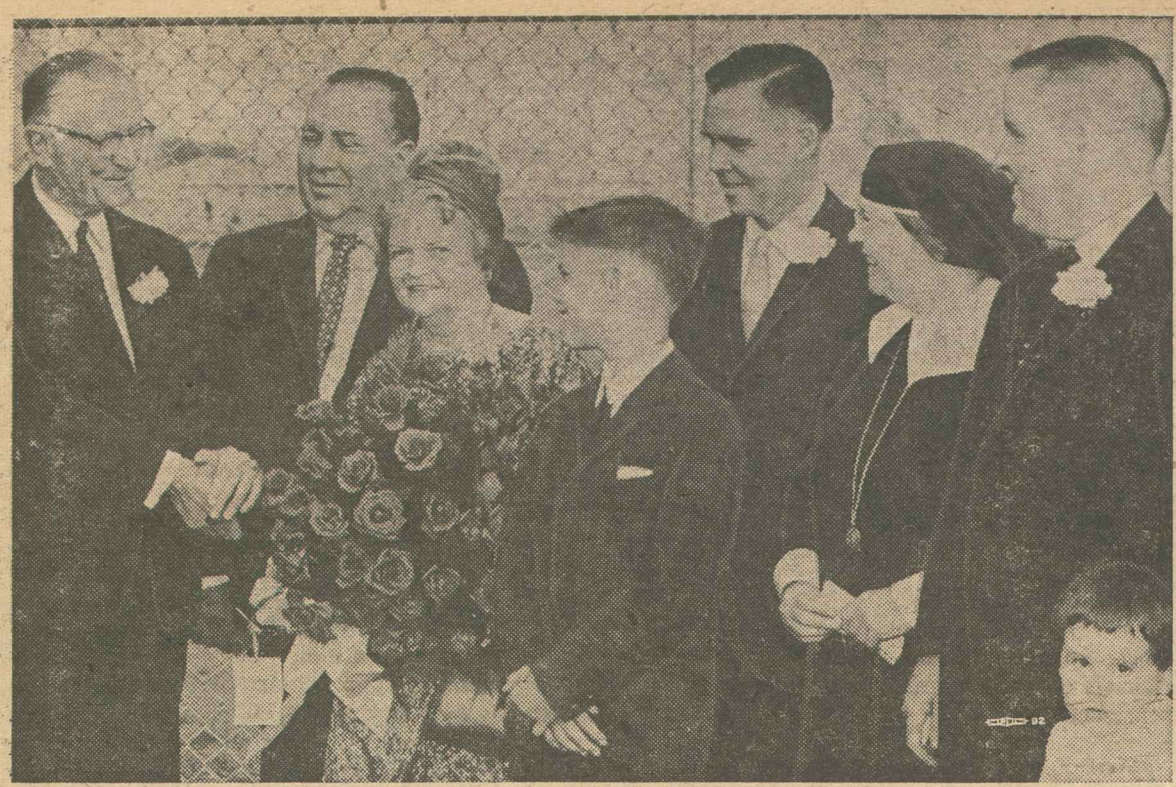
Cincinnati—The Private Police & Watchmen's Union, Local 13130, has received recognition for a unique hobby—holding annual parties for groups of orphans, blind and "golden age" clubs.

The Cincinnati Association for the Blind has sent the union a letter thanking members for being hosts to more than 100 sightless persons at the last baseball game of the season in Crosley Field.

The union provided cigarettes, refreshments, and "eyes" for the blind men and women who sat in box seats behind home plate at the outing held for them every year.

The local, with only 60 members, also raised $140 last year for the purchase of Braille writers. Since then it has held parties for Girls Town orphans and the sisters who teach them, a show for senior citizens and another for 85 blind persons.

Frank Kestler is president and Joseph F. Lisi secretary of Local 13130. Isidore ("Izzy") Harris has been union public information man since he retired 15 years ago from a trunk factory in Norwood and became a private policeman at Crosley Field and other sports and amusement centers.



MARTIN P. DURKIN PARK in Chicago was dedicated recently in memory of the late president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters who was first secretary of labor in the Eisenhower cabinet. Shown at the ceremony, from left, are AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William L. McFetridge, a Chicago park commissioner; Mayor Richard J. Daley; Mrs. Durkin; Tim Durkin, a grandson; Martin Durkin, a son; Sister Bernarda, a sister; John Durkin, also a son; and his daughter, Katherine.

Durkin Park Honors Late Union Leader

Chicago—This city has dedicated a 10-acre park on the Southwest Side to an outstanding native son, the late Martin P. Durkin, secretary of labor in the first Eisenhower cabinet and former president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William L. McFetridge, vice president of the Chicago Park District Board of Commissioners, presided at the ceremonies at which Mayor Richard J. Daley formally presented the Martin P. Durkin Park to the community.

The park adjoins a public school, and a joint school board-park district program will offer activities in physical education, dramatics, arts and crafts and music.

A special tribute was paid Durkin's widow and family at the dedication.

Durkin was secretary of labor from January to September of 1953. Earlier he had been director of the Illinois Dept. of Labor, serving under three governors.

His trade union career began in 1922, when he was elected business manager of Chicago Pipe Fitters Local 597. In 1942 he became general president of the union, leaving to join the cabinet and returning upon his resignation. He died in 1955.

Among government and union leaders at the dedication were Illinois Dir. of Labor Robert R. Donnelly, a member of Chicago Electrical Workers Local 134; Assistant State Labor Dir. Sam Bernstein, and Vice Pres. Albert Towers of the Chicago Federation of Labor & Industrial Union Council.

Ruttenberg Named Research Adviser

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg has been named a member of the subcommittee on research of the National Manpower Advisory Committee.

The committee was appointed by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz to advise him in administration of the Manpower Development & Training Act and is headed by Dr. Eli Ginzberg of Columbia University.

Chairman of its subcommittee on research is Dr. William H. Nichols of Vanderbilt University, who represents agriculture on the committee. Among other subcommittee members is Dr. Richard A. Lester, Princeton University economist who is well-known as an arbitrator in labor disputes.

Federal Traffic Code Urged for Highways

Chicago—A federal code for road traffic safety and an overall safety code for auto manufacturers have been urged by members of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council.

The Labor Conference, meeting here on the eve of the 1962 National Safety Congress, called for reduced emphasis on speed and horsepower in cars and urged legislation to allow state labor departments to write their own safety programs instead of going to a legislature for approval of updated regulations.

Labor conference members also voted to participate in a plan for accelerated action in state traffic improvement programs, learn-to-swim programs, improved building and fire codes, and engagement of a safety education supervisor in every school system.

The Publications Committee unveiled the Safety Guide for Unions, a 240-page book designed to educate and assist union officers, committeemen and members in promoting on-the-job and off-the-job safety. The Guide is the product of five years work by the committee and has been approved by union health and safety experts.

Pres. Howard Pyle of the National Safety Council presented testimonial plaques to George Brown, 1961-62 Labor Conference chairman, and Lloyd Utter, Safety Council vice president for labor, for their contributions in promoting safety. Brown, former assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, is deputy director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards. Utter is safety director for the Auto Workers.

Labor Conference officers installed for 1962-63 are Utter, vice president for labor; Chairman Hunter P. Wharton, president of the Operating Engineers; Vice Chairman Victor Whitehouse, safety director for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Sec. Robert M. Wilkins, manager, Labor Dept., National Safety Council.

Labor Booklet Hits Merger Of Rail Lines

A new pamphlet by the Railway Labor Executives' Association tells "Why the PANYC Merger Must Be Stopped." The coined word in the title is taken from the abbreviations for the two giant railroad systems that have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to unite—the Pennsylvania and the New York Central.

The pamphlet quotes New York Central Pres. Alfred E. Perlman as saying a little more than a year ago that such a merger would not be "in the public interest."

The RLEA pamphlet asks: "What's the rush now, Mr. Perlman? Has the public interest changed in these few short months?"

In summarizing the reasons why the proposed merger should not be permitted, the RLEA declares:

- "It is bad for the nation because it hampers economic growth.
- "National defense would suffer from reduction of rail capacity.
- "Communities left without railroad facilities would wither.
- "Shippers would pay more for less efficient freight service.
- "Merchants would get slower deliveries; goods would be more costly.
- "Housewives, with prices of food and necessities rising, would suffer.
- "Farmers would be hit twice. They'd pay more to ship their products and for the things they buy."

ONE OF THE FIRST COPIES of Safety Guide for Unions, publication sponsored by the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council, was presented to George T. Brown (left), Labor Conference chairman and former assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, by Machinists Grand Lodge Rep. J. George Eichhorn, chairman of the conference publications committee, at a meeting in Chicago.

Secretariat Acts:

World Unions Map White Collar Drive

Organization of all white collar workers in the free world is now more essential than ever, officers of the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes declared at a meeting in Washington, D. C.

If human freedom and union freedom are to flourish and expand, the white collar workers' movement must be strengthened, said General Sec. Erich Kissel and Pres. Joseph Hiscock at a press conference marking the first meeting of the IFCCTE executive committee in the Western Hemisphere.

U.S. Backed on Cuba

The delegates unanimously adopted a resolution expressing "deep concern" about the world situation arising from the establishment of Soviet missile bases in Communist Cuba.

They agreed that the threat to American countries of these bases had provoked counter measures taken by Pres. Kennedy and urged the heads of states concerned, and the United Nations, in full realization of the gravity of the situation, to "use every possible endeavor to bring about a settlement which will remove the danger to world peace created by the Cuban crisis."

Kissel said the international trade secretariat has 77 affiliated national unions with almost 4 million members in 44 countries and that, in spite of the fact that non-production workers are "very difficult to organize," the organization will continue its efforts to bring an estimated 55 to 60 million such workers the benefits of union organization.

"We believe our efforts will prove an effective barrier against inroads by communism and contribute to the preservation of peace with freedom," Kissel told reporters.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany welcomed the delegates to Washington. After a tour of the White House they met to discuss the possible effect of the European Common Market on organizing activity; the boycott of the Retail Clerks and the labor movement against Sears, Roebuck & Co., and trade developments.

Offices in Holland, Peru

The secretariat has headquarters in Amsterdam, Holland, and a regional office in Lima, Peru.

The chief objectives of the IFCCTE, it said in a statement, are to organize and educate the officers and members of non-manual workers' unions in the free world.

Information on how to set up and operate unions is in great demand, and the secretariat's collection of comparative data on collective bargaining gains by other white collar unions has helped affiliates gain many benefits, it said.

Reporting on activities in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean, Kissel said "these are key areas in the struggle for human dignity and trade union freedom." The IFCCTE has eight affiliates in Asia and 12 in Africa to be used as a nucleus in building toward the "economic, social and political security" of commercial, technical and clerical workers in developing nations.

Two U.S. union officials are on the 14-member IFCCTE executive committee — AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, who also is president of the Retail Clerks; and J. Howard Hicks, Office Employes secretary-treasurer.

NMU Wins Recognition in MSTS Fleet

New York—The National Maritime Union has been recognized as exclusive bargaining representative of 2,700 non-officer seamen employed by the Military Sea Transportation Service on the 39 vessels of its Atlantic area fleet.

The recognition was accorded in an official notice from Adm. Harry Hull, commander of the MSTS Atlantic fleet.

Exclusive recognition is the highest of three types provided in Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order 10988 on the rights of federal employes to union representation and collective bargaining, the others being "informal" and "formal."

MSTS is a branch of the Navy operating transport and service vessels manned by civil service personnel. It granted recognition to the NMU following meetings in which the union demonstrated that a "wide majority" of the seamen had named NMU as their bargaining agent.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said the union is now receiving bargaining proposals from MSTS crews and would enter into negotiations as soon as possible.

The NMU recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of its founding at a dinner attended by some 1,500 representatives of labor, industry and government with proceeds going to the Ghandi Society for Human Rights.

Dr. Martin Luther King, honorary president of the society, lauded the NMU for its battles to eliminate discrimination from ships under contract with the union.

Other speakers included Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), Robert M. Morgenthau, Democratic candidate for governor, and Ralph E. Casey, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute.

Algeria Joins ILO; 104th Member-Nation

Geneva—Algeria has become the 104th member-nation of the Intl. Labor Organization, Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse has announced.

In a letter to Morse, the Algerian government declared its acceptance of the ILO constitution and said it would remain bound by the obligations of the 42 international labor conventions which had previously been made applicable to Algeria by France.

At Meeting in Honolulu:

Building Trades Dept. Votes Aid to Organizing in Hawaii

Honolulu—Labor must keep pace with the rapid industrial growth of the 50th state, the executive council of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. decided at its fall meeting here.

The council pledged support of an organizing campaign by the Honolulu Building Trades Council, whose affiliated unions already represent 6,000 construction workers.

It also promised assistance to Sec. Jack Reynolds of the Honolulu council in establishing an educational program for local union officials. This will be conducted through seminars at which seasoned union leaders and university staff members will give courses on the history and philosophy of the trade union movement, the practical operation of trade union affairs and general economics.

Reynolds emphasized the desirability of developing local leadership instead of importing top officers from the mainland. He reported that the construction industry is about 80 percent organized in Hawaii and can be fully organized within the coming year with the proper impetus and support.

Standards in Hawaii still lag behind those on the mainland, he said, especially in fringe benefits in which improvement will be the main goal in negotiating 1963 contracts.

The visiting building trades leaders made inspection tours of the booming industrial areas in Hawaii. They spent almost a full day at the shops and military installations at Pearl Harbor. Defense is still the biggest business in Hawaii, involving expenditures of $400 million yearly. Sugar and pineapples come next, but tourism may soon exceed them.

New Refinery Seen

West of Pearl Harbor, Pres. C. J. Haggerty and other AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept. officials inspected the new $65 million refinery of the Standard Oil Co. of California, built with union labor. The refinery is supplied with crude oil by means of pipelines running under the ocean floor two miles out to deep-sea anchorages, where tankers from Sumatra and Arabia unload. Finished products also are sent by pipeline to Pearl Harbor, the airports and power plants, as well as the main storage plant in Honolulu.

Later the visitors made a special trip to inspect Hawaii Kai, a huge housing development undertaken by Henry Kaiser. The noted industrialist personally conducted the union officials around the tract, laid out from mountain foothills to the shores of the Pacific around Koko Head. By 1970, he said, 12,000 homes will be built there along with schools, churches, shopping centers, a luxury hotel, a marina and three golf courses.

Because of the high cost of "finishing" lots, including dredging, filling and removing volcanic boulders, the new homes will sell at from $22,500 to $60,000. The cost of construction labor, however, is considerably less than on the mainland.

Honolulu's population has increased 142 percent since the end of the war, the union leaders were informed, and the number of tourists has increased 600 percent to 300,000 a year. New hotels, office buildings and superhighways are constantly being built.

The construction boom has spread to the other islands which make up the new state of Hawaii, where promoters are erecting resort hotels in the hope of attracting tourists seeking "unspoiled" native atmosphere.

This was the first meeting of a major AFL-CIO union group in Hawaii.

OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY service won for Pres. Harry Boyer (center) of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO the Austin Donoughe Memorial Award of the Pennsylvania United Fund at its meeting in Harrisburg. The presentation was made by William F. McIntyre (left), president of the organization, to the acompaniment of warm praise for Boyer by Gov. David L. Lawrence (right). He is also Chairman of the State Board of Public Welfare, the Pennsylvania Human Relations Committee, the State and Local Welfare Commission and the Governor's Committee of 100 for Better Education.

Union to Help Hunt Role Of Asbestos in Cancer

New York—Members of the Asbestos Workers here have agreed to cooperate in a study of the possible link between asbestos dust and lung cancer in a union which has lost 200 members by death in the last 10 years.

The study will be made over a two-year period with the help of a $60,385 grant by the Health Research Council of the City Health Dept. to Mt. Sinai Hospital.

The council said reports of Asbestos Workers Local 12's health and welfare fund will be made available to Dr. Irving J. Selikoff and Dr. Jacob Churg of Mt. Sinai, along with medical and surgical reports on living and deceased union members. Also special clinical and laboratory facilities for examination of workers will be installed at union headquarters here.

The study is designed to uncover any signs of asbestosis or other occupational diseases. Since 1935, studies here and abroad have indicated that lung cancer claims 20 times as many victims with asbestosis as with other diseases. Selikoff described asbestosis as a serious lung disease caused by inhaling particles of asbestos.

Most of the previously reported deaths from cancer occurred among asbestos workers in the textile industry but there are now 3,000 other uses for asbestos, including sound proofing, heat insulation, fireproofing, car undercoating, flooring and roofing.

Selikoff said members of Local 12 will be examined for lung damage possibly caused by other insulating materials, such as fiber glass and rock wool. Health hazards connected with asbestos are present, he said, only during the industrial processing of the material.

The research study is designed to develop safety devices and procedures for workers in the industry. Plans for it were worked out with the aid of Pres. C. W. Sickles and Vice Pres. George Rider of the international union and Pres. Nicholas Lucich and Sec. John Bogovich of New York Local 12.

Ontario Labor Backs Aid for Arbitration

Toronto, Ont.—Government has a responsibility for recruiting, training and developing arbitrators to serve in labor-management disputes, the Ontario Federation of Labor maintained in a brief filed with a provincial commission studying the whole field of arbitration.

The OFL, the Auto Workers and the Ontario section of the Canadian Bar Association all proposed the establishment of a province-sponsored association of arbitrators to end the shortage of qualified personnel that reduces the full effectiveness of grievance procedures.

The provincial labor body also urged the commission, which is headed by Deputy Atty. Gen. Eric Silk, to bolster such an association with government grants, provide it with research and placement services, and guarantee a minimum income to persons entering the field.

The Toronto Newspaper Guild, which also suggested establishment of a professional association, in addition proposed that judges—the source of most impartial arbitrators—be released from other duties for full-time service in the field if they choose to specialize in arbitration. The UAW suggested recruitment of laymen to serve also.

Pension Plans Given New Reporting Form

A new one-page Form D-3 for use by administrators of small welfare and pension plans covered under the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act has been adopted by the Labor Dept., Assistant Sec. James J. Reynolds has announced.

Under an amendment which became effective last June 18, no financial report is required of plans which at all times during the plan year covered fewer than 100 persons. The new form provides a simple method for a plan administrator to advise the Labor Dept. that no report need be filed because fewer than 100 participants were covered, Reynolds said.

Pennsylvania Anti-Bias Group Notes Progress

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission has reported successful operations in the first year of a broadened and accelerated attack on discrimination.

Harry Boyer, chairman of the commission and also president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, filed the group's sixth annual report with Gov. David L. Lawrence (D).

The year through this past February, Boyer said, includes "the historic period in which the protection of Pennsylvania's anti-discrimination legislation was extended to the areas of housing, public accommodations and education, in addition to employment."

The challenge faced by the commission, Boyer noted, was to administer and enforce new anti-discrimination legislation without sacrificing the caliber of the employment program.

The report stated that the commission had among other things:

- Adopted new regulations and operating procedures to cover the new areas of jurisdiction.
- Created two new divisions—housing and research; named directors for each and created a regional office for central Pennsylvania.
- Processed complaints in housing (56) and public accommodations (50) while handling more employment cases than in the previous year (206 compared to 189).
- Accelerated educational programs in the employment area.
- Launched educational programs in housing and public accommodations, including popular pamphlets on the new laws, discussion programs for white residents to lay the foundation for Negro neighbors, special projects to ease the entrance of the first Negro families into housing projects and neighborhoods.

The commission paid tribute to Lawrence for the Governor's Code of Fair Practices to cover state agencies, issued last December.

Federal Action on Jobs Urged in U.S., Canada

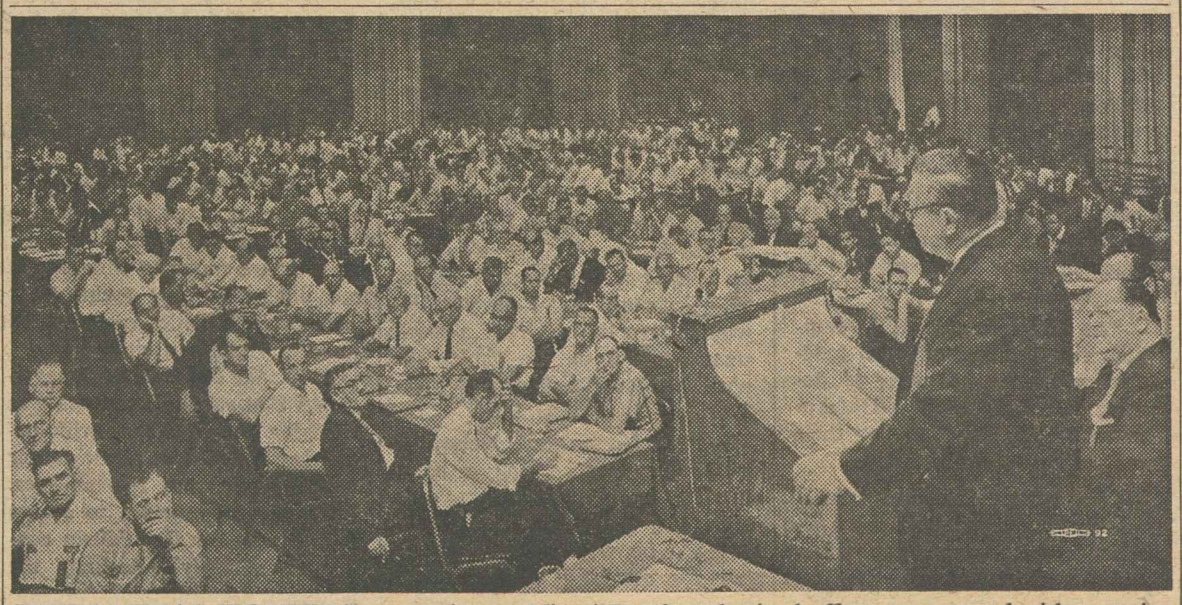
Montreal—Heavy unemployment in Canada and the United States demands greater government action by both nations, the executive council of the Textile Workers Union of America declared at its meeting here.

The AFL-CIO union, an affiliate of the Canadian Labor Congress, called for a Canadian Full Employment Act, reduction of the retirement age from 70 to 65, establishment of a $1.25 minimum wage by provincial legislatures, and creation of a comprehensive national health services plan.

In resolutions dealing with U.S. economic problems, the TWUA council asked increased public works appropriations in 1963, a reduction in income taxes with the main benefit to low-income groups, and establishment of a 35-hour workweek.

The executive council criticized the failure of Congress to provide funds requested by Pres. Kennedy to set up a federal research program into new uses and markets for textile products and to finance more effective policing of textile imports by the U.S. Customs Bureau.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said failure to approve the research funds "delays constructive efforts to increase the competitive capacity of the U.S. textile industry and its ability to expand in new areas which would provide new employment for workers displaced by current technological developments."



SHEET METAL WORKERS convention at Miami Beach authorized officers to proceed with tentative plans for a retirement haven for members at East Lake Wales, Fla. Here delegates listen as AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler speaks. In background is Pres. Edward F. Carlough, who was elected to a new four-year term.

Voter Turnout Seen Key to Election

Registration Drives Boost Eligible Totals

(Continued from Page 1)

level, particularly in major industrial states.

There was no observable prospect of a sweeping GOP breakthrough in House and Senate seats that would pull the opposition party even close to control of Congress, despite the long tradition that the party holding the White House loses House seats, sometimes heavily in off-year elections.

Current Party Lineup

The party lineup in the present Congress—which will still be the Congress that serves until January if the President should feel the necessity of a special session—is 64 Democrats, 36 Republicans in the Senate, 261 Democrats and 174 Republicans in the House, with two vacant seats which had been held by Democrats.

House membership will drop to 435 in the 88th Congress. Republican campaign leaders in the latter part of the campaign abandoned earlier claims that they might pick up the 44-seat net gain needed to give the GOP bare control.

Candid party spokesmen mentioned a maximum net gain of 10 as more likely and Democratic Party campaigners refused to concede even these. A net shift of from 3 to 5 either way was the estimate of some students.

Impartial observers rated the election as unusually close, with apparent party support in many states so evenly balanced that the results seemed literally unpredictable.

Many factors could be rated as likely to influence election results, some with imponderable effects:

- Two weeks before the election, Pres. Kennedy pulled out of the partisan election campaign, withdrew Vice Pres. Johnson and ordered all Cabinet members to drop their scheduled political speeches.

For a week the President himself remained almost literally a prisoner in the White House, dealing constantly with reports on the Soviet rockets and the issue of how they were to be removed, while a naval blockade and aerial reconnaissance maintained vigilance over Cuba.

He had campaigned heavily through early October and he had major appearances scheduled for the last two weeks in key states. He was rated by Democratic candidates as extremely helpful in rousing enthusiasm and helping build up the prospective vote.

Republican Party campaigners instantly countered with a heavy partisan assault charging the White House with political motivations in reacting to the crisis with the Soviet Union and Castro's Cuba, and continued an unceasing barrage accusing the President of previous timidity. Former Pres. Eisenhower announced formal approval of Kennedy's actions, but led GOP speakers in claiming that Republican pressure had "prodded" him.

Eisenhower continued to campaign while top Democratic leaders remained under orders to follow the President's example and provoke no partisanship.

- The registered-and-qualified voter total was relatively high as the lists closed—nearly 83.5 million citizens, a rise of 6.8 million from the last off-year election in 1958. This was still 1.2 million lower than registration for the presidential election in 1960.

Some state officials estimated an extraordinary total vote running as high as 65 percent of the registration, which would mean a turnout of 55 million—a whopping increase of more than 9 million from 1958.

1958 Turnout High

The Census Bureau pointed out, however, that the 1958 election was the high-tide mark for voter participation in off-year elections since before World War II—nearly a quarter of a century ago. In that year 59.5 percent of the registered voters went to the polls—representing 43.4 percent of the voting age population.

A 43.4 percent turnout of the voting age population in 1962 would mean that 47.6 million would go to the polls—an increase of 2 million from the off-year total of 1958.

- A factor of significance in registration of voters was an active campaign by citizens' groups and labor, including the AFL-CIO, in working to increase the number qualified for the polls. The results would still depend, however, on who actually voted and where.

Previous elections have revealed a pattern of heavy voting participation in suburban areas where Republicans have concentrated much strength and in "silk stocking" city wards. Voting in middle-income and low-income areas has been smaller. An increase in registered and actual voters in 1960 was credited by Democratic leaders and impartial students as responsible for Kennedy's narrow victory over former Vice Pres. Nixon.

The 1960 election also indicated, however, the normal GOP suburban pluralities had shrunk while the Democratic percentage climbed. A continuation of this trend would have a major effect.

- Other factors of importance would be the extent of revolt among conservative southern Democratic voters against national policies of the Kennedy Administration—expected to be relatively small—and the size of the certain rise in voting by Negroes, both North and South.

Republican hopes of gains in the governorships were centered in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and California. In most cases, the contests seemed extremely close.

The GOP could not expect in any case to win governorships in enough states to produce a majority of the electoral college vote in a presidential election. Republican victories for Nixon in California, George Romney in Michigan and Rep. William W. Scranton in Pennsylvania would nevertheless have a substantial effect on the choice of nominees for President and Vice President two years later.

In New York, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller was seeking a heavy plurality in his re-election campaign, and it was expected that if he got it he would drive immediately for the GOP nomination in 1964. Democrats who had nominated Robert M. Morgenthau were seeking to trim the Rockefeller margin sharply if they could not defeat the governor.

LABOR WOMEN had a prominent place at the first annual Union County Fair in Elizabeth, N. J., and the theme of the exhibit above, appropriately, was labor's role in the community. Shown with leaflets about AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, senior citizens housing and union label merchandise are, from left, Mrs. Anita Halasz and Mrs. Minnie Martin of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 221, and Pat Woods of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1470. The fair had an attendance of 45,000. Pres. James Rafferty of the County AFL-CIO Council was a member of the sponsoring committee.

Attack on REA Co-ops Laid to 'Work' Forces

Farmers have again been warned that "right to work" law forces also are trying to destroy the rural cooperatives that provide low-cost electric power to the nation's farms.

F. H. Spivey of Marietta, Okla., president of the Red River Rural Electric Association—a major electric co-op in the Southwest—urged farmers to join union members to defeat "right to work" proposals in Oklahoma and other states, and attacks on farmers' rural electric systems.

"It's time we farmers realize that the National Association of Manufacturers, the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, the John Birch Society and others supporting this legislation aren't worrying about the average Oklahoman's welfare," said Spivey.

"It is essential that we farmers guard against being separated from our real friends. Their help will be needed to defeat future anti-co-op measures that are sure to be introduced by the right to workers in state legislatures."

The statement cited attacks on rural electric cooperatives by "work" supporters, and lobbying in Congress for legislation to strip the REA of its lending authority. In Indiana, the same group was declared to have conducted a campaign to block construction of a $60 million generating plant to provide low-cost power for southern Indiana farms.

The Oklahoma REA leader charged that "a few selfish industrialists" promoting "work" laws are trying to turn farmers against organized labor for their own advantage.

"As a farmer and REA member, I'm opposed to the reactionary groups so eager to destroy the right of free Oklahomans to join together for their mutual benefit," said Spivey.

It is a matter of record, he said, that Oklahoma wage earners and their friends in the legislature have championed the cause of REA and other farm co-ops and that on many occasions "legislation harmful to farmers would have been enacted" if they had failed to oppose it effectively.

Corporate Profits Move Toward Record High

(Continued from Page 1)

ported profits plus depreciation allowances.

For the July-September period the Journal reports a 9 percent increase over the same period in 1961 and a rate about the same as the $25.6 billion rate set in the second quarter of the year.

Early indications of fourth quarter prospects, the Journal declares, "suggests the profits in the current three months could come close to those of a year earlier," a quarterly rate of $26.3 billion. This rate has been exceeded only once in the past—during the Korean War—when earnings hit a $27 billion rate.

The increases in third quarter profits were widespread, with only 7 of the 30 groups into which the Journal placed the reporting companies showing declines from the same period a year ago.

Taking note that new depreciation rules issued by the Treasury and the new tax credit law passed by Congress will affect this year's fourth quarter results, the Journal said that out of 11 groupings that showed an increase in the third quarter, seven are expected to show additional quarter-to-quarter increases in the current period.

According to the business paper's calculations, after-tax profits were at an annual rate of $26.1 billion in the first three months of the year, dipped slightly to $25.6 in the second quarter and will be a bit higher in the third quarter.

During the same period the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment has remained basically unchanged at 5.5 percent of the labor force and in August and September moved up to 5.8 percent.

Hartke Attacks GOP 'Politics' Cry on Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

reluctance to crack down hard on Castro" because of the "absence of any effective move to eliminate the true danger to our security—the intermediate missiles mounted and aimed at American cities."

While the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee was charging the President with exploiting the Cuban situation for political purposes, former Pres. Eisenhower continued to stump the country for Republican candidates, sharply attacking the Kennedy Administration but supporting the President on his Cuban policy.

Eisenhower, however, also told a GOP rally in Syracuse that the President had been able to act forcefully in Cuba because of Republican prodding and preparedness policies. The present military readiness of the nation would not exist, he said, without the work of the eight years of his Administration.

On domestic policies he bitterly attacked the Democratic regime, charging that "these people (the Kennedy Administration) will make the pork barrel the emblem of the republic."

The GOP campaign committee charged that the Kennedy Administration since taking office had allowed the Soviet Union to take over Cuba "and convert it into a Red missile base."

Kennedy Wins Off-year Test; Liberals Gain in Congress

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President's Support Up In House

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Kennedy can count on more support for his program in the new House of Representatives than he had during the 87th Congress even though the Republicans picked up two seats.

Kennedy backers—the liberal, northern wing of the Democratic Party—scored net gains, including several upsets in traditional GOP strongholds. California alone added nine liberals to Democratic ranks. Some of the new Republican seats, on the other hand, were captured from the GOP's allies among southern Democrats and mark no gain in the voting strength of the conservative coalition.

Another plus factor for the Administration was the election of several new Democrats from the South who are more likely than their predecessors to support the President on key votes.

The two-seat Republican gain was the poorest showing by an opposition party in any mid-term election since 1934. The GOP had set as its target capture of the House and had talked confidently of picking up enough seats to give the conservative coalition unchallenged voting domination.

Going into the election, the Democratic majority was 261-174, not including two vacancies last held by Democrats.

Nearly complete returns indicate a 259-176 Democratic margin. One of the Democratic victories will require a new election in California's 1st District, where voters elected a Democrat—who had

(Continued on Page 3)

THE BIG ONE the Democrats won in the election was the California governorship, which Gov. Edmund G. Brown retained in a bitter contest with former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon (R). Here Brown is shown with Mrs. Brown among supporters in Los Angeles just after claiming victory.

Twelve Knocked Out:

Discontented Voters Shift Governorships

By John M. Barry

The Republicans took three big prizes in Tuesday's gubernatorial elections—the state houses in Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania—but they missed the biggest prize of all when California voters crushed the political comeback attempt of former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

Of 35 governorships at stake, 12 changed hands and five others came close to it as a general pattern of voter discontent with state administrations, whichever the party, emerged from the balloting.

The new national line-up, with some races still in doubt, was Democratic 34, Republican 16.

The switches reversed historical tradition in three cases when the GOP elected a governor in Oklahoma for the first time in the state's history and the Democrats established strong beachheads in Republican country, winning both Vermont and New Hampshire and coming close enough for a recount in Maine.

The Republicans also turned out Democratic incumbents in Colorado and Wyoming. But the Democrats in turn captured control additionally in Hawaii, Iowa, Massachusetts and New Mexico to give the parties a numerical standoff.

Looming behind the 1962 contests for governor was the 1964 presidential race and the competition among Republican aspirants for the privilege of opposing Pres. Kennedy.

Remaining high on the list is New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. He also faced two new rivals as automaker George W. Romney defeated Michigan Gov. John B. Swainson and Rep. William W. Scranton gained an impressive margin over Richardson Dilworth to

(Continued on Page 4)

Democrats Pick Up 4 More Senate Seats

A net gain of four seats in the U.S. Senate capped the Democratic congressional victory in Tuesday's election, boosting the party's margin in the chamber to 36 and adding liberal support for Pres. Kennedy's program.

The new Senate will be made up of 68 Democrats and 32 Republicans as against the current 64 to 36 lineup.

Not since 1934 had the party in the White House added Senate seats, and not for 20 years has the Democratic majority been so great.

The Democrats won 25 of the 39 Senate contests, ousting GOP incumbents in three and replacing retiring Republicant in three others, while losing two seats of their own.

Carroll Loses

The gains were scattered across the East and the Midwest. The losses both occurred in the Rocky Mountain states, where Sen. John A. Carroll of Colorado, a staunch member of the party's liberal wing, fell to an avowed conservative, Rep. Peter H. Dominick, and incumbent Sen. John J. Hickey of Wyoming was beaten by the man he had turned out as governor in 1958, Milward L. Simpson.

On the Democratic plus side, 34-year-old State Rep. Birch Bayh, Jr., scored a startling but decisive upset over Indiana's senior senator, Homer Capehart, who was bidding for his fourth six-year term.

Also in the upset category was

(Continued on Page 5)

Confidence Vote Highlights Election

By Willard Shelton

The Kennedy Administration looked forward with increased confidence to the next two years as voters gave the President and his party a rare expression of confidence for a mid-term election.

For the second time in this century—unparalleled except in the 1934 election during Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term—the party holding the White House fought its way in off-year balloting to an increased plurality in the Senate, an approximate standoff in the House, an approximate standoff in governorships.

The net effect appeared to be a somewhat stronger liberal instinct in the Senate because of the defeat of conservative Republicans and perhaps a slight shift in that direction also in the House as well. Republican gains in the South knocked out conservative Democrats in three of four cases, and liberal Democrats won most new seats in the rapidly growing Far West.

In the major single contest attracting national attention, Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California scored a smashing victory over former Vice Pres. Nixon—and presumably ended Nixon's public career by giving the California Republican his second galling defeat in two years.

Nixon, who had driven hard at Brown in an intense campaign, saw his dream of recapturing national power in the Republican Party via the state house engulfed as Brown rolled up a plurality beyond Democratic calculations. Nixon berated reporters in an embittered farewell press conference indicating he would sign out of public life.

The Republicans came up with two new prospects for national leadership when George Romney, an automobile executive, was elected governor of Michigan after 14 years of Democratic administration and Rep. William W. Scranton, 42-year-old multimillionaire whose family gave its name to its home town, defeated former Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia for governor of Pennsylvania.

They gained encouragement, too, when Ohio, a third big industrial state, switched parties to elect a Republican as governor—James A. Rhodes—and when Gov. Nelson Rockefeller won re-election in critically important New York.

In the overall sweep, however, Democrats scored as a party what must be rated a historic victory—losing only two seats net in the House, gaining four seats to add to their already topheavy Senate margin, matching the Republicans in winning six governorships to balance off the six they lost.

They did it, moreover, while the country was under the tension of a critical confrontation with the Soviet Union over rockets in Cuba and when Pres. Kennedy had totally withdrawn himself, the Vice President and cabinet members from the partisan campaign.

The effect of Cuba may remain imponderable—but the voters showed unmistakably that they did not credit Republican efforts to ascribe a political "timing" motive to Kennedy's announcement of the crisis and did not distrust his handling of the time of danger.

The candidate who had tried to fight his re-election campaign almost exclusively on a charge that Kennedy did not move fast

(Continued on Page 12)

Majority of Candidates Backed by Labor Win

Candidates supported by organized labor won from 60 to 70 percent of the senatorial, gubernatorial and House races in the Nov. 6 election.

The endorsements include those of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, the political action groups of federation-affiliated unions, the Railway Labor Political League and the Mine Workers.

In the 39 Senate races these groups supported a total of 32 candidates, of whom 23 or 72 percent won. There were 29 candidates endorsed by COPE alone, of whom 20 were victorious.

In the gubernatorial races there were 25 labor endorsed candidates in the 35 races, of whom 16 won for a 60 percent mark, while one race was still undecided. COPE-endorsed candidates won 15 of 24 races.

In House races there was a total of 367 endorsed candidates, of whom 215, or 60 percent, were victorious. Of the 332 endorsed by COPE alone, 193 were winners.

COPE endorsements and those of other labor political action groups are made at the state and congressional district levels by state AFL-CIO and other state labor groups.

Endorsements are based primarily on the records or the espoused programs of the candidates in terms of a wide number of economic, welfare and labor issues.

In a number of senatorial, gubernatorial and House races neither candidate was endorsed by any labor group. In a few areas, labor groups split on the endorsement question and both candidates for the office had the backing of some union body.

FOR THE FIRST TIME in 40 years, New Hampshire elected a Democratic governor. He is John King (left), who is shown shaking hands with another victorious Democrat—Thomas J. McIntyre, elected to the Senate seat once held by the late Republican leader, Styles Bridges.

Democrats Victorious In New England Races

A Democratic surge in New England brought the party two new seats in the U.S. Senate, preserved its six-state total of 14 House members, and nearly produced a clean sweep of governorships.

Startling upsets for the governorships of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the return of Abraham A. Ribicoff to elective office and a big plurality for the youngest member of the Kennedy family were among the highlights.

In Vermont, Democrat Philip H. Hoff surprised even his own supporters in defeating the Republican incumbent, F. Ray Keyser, by about 750 votes. Hoff, endorsed by the State AFL-CIO, piled up big majorities in the industrial cities to offset losses in rural areas.

As expected, GOP Sen. George D. Aiken, who also had labor's support, was returned to office.

New Hampshire Democrats landed a "one-two punch" as John W. King of Manchester became the first member of his party in four decades to be elected governor and Thomas J. McIntyre of Laconia won the U.S. Senate seat left vacant last November by the death of Styles Bridges.

King walloped his Republican opponent, John Pillsbury, by nearly 40,000 votes. The one-sided victory was attributed to a combination of circumstances.

King's bid was given a big lift by Republican Gov. Wesley Powell, who broke with his party after losing his primary bid for a third term.

McIntyre also benefited from the Republican split in defeating conservative Rep. Perkins Bass by about 10,000 votes in the short-term Senate contest. In the closing days of the campaign, most supporters of liberal GOP Rep. Chester Merrow—who had the all-out support of labor in his unsuccessful primary bid for the Senate nomination—swung behind the Democrat.

Republicans returned Sen. Norris Cotton to another full term and elected conservative Louis C. Wyman and relatively liberal James C. Cleveland to the House to succeed Merrow and Bass.

Connecticut Gov. John N. Dempsey scored an impressive 66,000 vote plurality over John Alsop to lead his ticket and win re-election.

Former Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff, who was Pres. Kennedy's first secretary of health, education and welfare, won a closer victory over Rep. Horace Seely-Brown for the seat being vacated by GOP Sen. Prescott Bush.

The success of the ticket leaders also helped Democrats retain the four House seats they held, including the election of Bernard P. Grabowski to the at-large seat being vacated by Frank Kowalski, and to pick up a fifth in the district now held by Seely-Brown.

Edward M. Kennedy rolled to an anticipated big win over George C. Lodge for the Massachusetts Senate seat once held by his brother, the President, who had defeated Lodge's father, Henry Cabot Lodge, to get it.

The surprise in Massachusetts was a narrow victory for the governorship by Endicott Peabody, who posted a margin of about 3,500 votes over the Republican incumbent, John A. Volpe.

The two parties shared the state's two-seat congressional redistricting loss. Retiring GOP Rep. Laurence Curtis lost his Senate primary bid and Democratic Rep. Thomas J. Lane fell in a contest with Rep. F. Bradford Morse for the new 5th District.

Maine also lost a House seat to redistricting, making the total decline for New England three seats. With the Connecticut gain for the Democrats offsetting their Massachusetts loss, the Republicans absorbed the entire reduction in representation and now hold only 11 House seats in the six-state area.

Maine Gov. John H. Reed squeezed back into office by less than 800 votes and his Democratic opponent, Maynard C. Dolloff, announced he would seek a recount.

The Rhode Island governorship race was one of the closest in the country and may not be decided for another two weeks, when servicemen's absentee ballots are counted. Democratic Gov. John A. Notte went into the election without the endorsement of the State AFL-CIO and emerged with a plurality of only 166 votes.

Nearly a Landslide:

Biggest Democratic Gains Scored in Western States

The Pacific Coast and southwestern states gave Democrats something approaching a landslide sweep in an eight-state area that includes the far-distant states of Alaska and Hawaii.

The smashing defeat of former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon by Democratic incumbent Edmund G. (Pat) Brown for governor of California was only the most sensational hard-fought campaign battle.

Five Democratic liberal senators were re-elected handsomely—Ernest Gruening in Alaska, Warren G. Magnuson in Washington, Wayne Morse in Oregon, Alan Bible in Nevada and Carl Hayden (senior member of Congress) in Arizona.

In addition, Hawaii's voters named Democratic Rep. Daniel K. Inouye as Senate successor to retiring Democrat Oren E. Long. Inouye, a war hero and the state's most widely known political leader, overwhelmed Republican Ben Dillingham by a 2-1 margin and will be the Senate's first member of partly Japanese ancestry.

Only one Republican incumbent, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel of California, was up for re-election. Rated a political moderate, Kuchel won over Democratic State Sen. Richard Richards by a margin approaching 300,000 despite Brown's mounting plurality over Nixon.

The Democrats held the three governorships they entered the campaign with and picked up two of the four statehouses previously held by Republicans, giving them victories in five of seven states.

Democrats also changed their eight-state House margin from 24-22 Democratic to a whopping 36-21 balance in their favor.

Democratic incumbents lost two seats—one in California and one in Washington—but knocked out three Republican incumbents in California and won an Oregon seat previously held by a Republican.

Of 10 new House seats given the Far West under the 1960 census reapportionment, Democrats won eight, including six of eight new districts in California, one in Hawaii and one in Arizona.

In the governorship races, Hawaii's former territorial delegate in Congress, Democrat John A. Burns, reversed the results of the 1960 election to defeat Republican Gov. William F. Quinn by a surprisingly large 4-3 margin.

In New Mexico, Democrat Jack M. Russell scored over incumbent Republican Gov. Edwin L. Mechem, an in-and-out runner for office for 10 years.

Democratic governors re-elected, in addition to Brown in California, were William A. Egan in Alaska, who defeated the state's strongest Republican vote-getter, Mike Stepovich, in a close race, and Grant Sawyer in Nevada, who overwhelmed Republican Oren K. Gragson.

The Republican governors who survived the sweep were Mark Hatfield in Oregon, victor by nearly a 3-2 margin over Democratic challenger Robert Y. Thornton, and Paul Fannin in Arizona, who won by a reduced margin over Democrat San Goddard.

In the House races, California voters turned out three right-wing Republicans, two of them avowed members of the John Birch Society. These were Representatives John H. Rousselot, a one-termer, 10-year veteran Edgar W. Hiestand and Gordon L. McDonough, an 18-year member. The only loss was Democratic Rep. D. S. Saund, who was hospitalized and unable to campaign.

In Washington, Democratic Rep. Don Magnuson lost in the 7th District (Seattle), but in Oregon the Democrats gained the 4th District when GOP Rep. Edwin R. Durno tried and lost in a bid for Senate nomination, and Democrat Robert B. Duncan ran successfully for the House seat.

California's districts were heavily revised by the Democratic legislature in what Republicans labeled a gerrymander, but Democrats pointed out that 10 years earlier the districts had been gerrymandered the other way by a GOP legislature, and that changes this year were partly corrective.

In the state's 21st District (Los Angeles), Democrat Augustus F. Hawkins became the first Negro to win election to Congress from west of the Mississippi River. Also noticeable was that the Republican candidate in the northern 1st District, Donald H. Clausen, was beaten even though his Democratic opponent on the ballot, Rep. Clem Miller, had been killed in an aircraft crash during the campaign. It was too late for Miller's name to be removed, too late for a new candidate to be named, and a special election now will be held to fill the vacancy.

Irving Bucklin Dies; Long with AFL-CIO

Irving Bucklin, who for 35 years worked in the offices of the secretary-treasurers of the former AFL and the AFL-CIO, died in Washington after a long illness.

He joined the AFL staff under the late Sec-Treas. Frank Morrison and for many years took the minutes of meetings of the AFL Executive Council. He retired in February 1962. Burial was in Pawtucket, R.I.

Upper Mountain States Show GOP Advances

Republicans captured the top offices in the upper Rocky Mountain states behind a conservative current strongly influenced by local factors.

The GOP won two governors' chairs from Democrats in Colorado and Wyoming. Of five Senate seats up in the region, the Republicans ousted Democratic incumbents in Colorado and Wyoming and held GOP seats in Utah and Idaho. Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) survived the conservative swing in winning re-election.

With the House seats previously divided in the region, 7 Democratic, 4 Republican, the GOP gained by picking up two Democratic seats in Utah, making the new division 6 to 5 GOP.

The biggest single upset was the victory of Rep. Peter H. Dominick (R) over incumbent Sen. John A. Carroll (D) in Colorado's senatorial contest.

Following is a roundup of the five-state area of Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Montana:

Colorado—The conservative swing was most obvious—and perhaps ominous as well—as Republican voting strength turned out against a background of a tough-minded and progressive tax system enacted by Democrats three years earlier.

Carroll, a one-termer who squeaked by in 1956 despite an Eisenhower landslide, was defeated by an aggressive campaigner in Dominick. The senator-elect, in his one House term, voted wrong 11 times out of 11 key votes listed for him by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. The liberal Carroll had been endorsed by COPE, railway labor and the Mine Workers.

Gov. McNichols Loses

Gov. Stephen McNichols (D) was beaten by John A. Love (R). COPE-endorsed McNichols carried the election burden of having pushed through a sharp boost in state income taxes three years earlier, mainly for the purpose of improving the state's schools, colleges and other institutions. He put capital construction on a pay-as-you-go basis and built up a cash surplus in the state treasury.

Four House seats remained divided between the parties. Democratic Reps. Byron Rogers and Wayne Aspinall won re-election over William Chenoweth and Leo L. Sommerville, respectively. Republican Rep. Donald G. Brotzman defeated Conrad McBride (D) and Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R) defeated Albert J. Tomsic (D), state House speaker.

In the legislature, Republicans won a majority in both houses and took almost half the Denver seats.

Idaho—Gov Robert E. Smylie (R) won re-election over Democrat Vernon K. Smith, who campaigned in favor of legalized gambling. COPE, vigilant on the perennial "right-to-work" campaign, had endorsed Smylie as an able and trustworthy chief executive.

Democratic Sen. Frank Church won a second term in besting conservative lawyer Jack Hawley. In the contest for the unexpired four-year term of the late Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R), former Gov. Len B. Jordan (R) defeated five-term Rep. Gracie Pfost (D). Jordan had been named to the seat by Smylie last summer.

Democrats won the two House seats. Rep. Ralph R. Harding took a second term in traditionally Republican territory by beating Orval Hensen (R). In the other contest, Compton I. White (D) defeated Erwin H. Schweibert (R).

Wyoming—This state went to the GOP, reportedly on a conservative swing generated by the issue of the "self-appointed senator." Two years ago, the then Gov. J. J. Hickey resigned to receive appointment to a Senate vacancy by successor Jack Gage. Both men went down to defeat. Ex-Gov. Milward Simpson (R) won the Senate seat and Clifford Hansen (R), chairman of the state university's board of governors, became governor. In the at-large House contest, Rep. William Henry Harrison (R) won over Lou Mankus (D).

Utah—Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R), a conservative and former head of the National Association of Manufacturers, defeated Rep. David S. King (D).

Republicans took both House contests, with Laurence J. Burton ousting Rep. M. Blaine Peterson (D) and Sherman P. Lloyd defeating Bruce S. Jenkins (D).

Montana—With only the state's two House seats being contested, Rep. Arnold Olsen (D) won re-election over Wayne Montgomery (R) and Republican incumbent James F. Battin won a new term in defeating Leo Graybill, Jr.

Kennedy Gains New Backing in House

Liberal Democrats Strengthen Ranks

(Continued from Page 1)
died—the late Clem Miller—over his live Republican opponent.

With redistricting as a result of the 1960 census having drastically changed the political map, the two key states in the battle for control of the House were New York and California.

Gain in California

California was the big gainer in the population shifts—with eight new congressmen for a total of 38. While the Democrats were favored to win at least six, the state has been so politically volatile that the GOP had hopes of an even split. Instead the Democrats have picked up nine congressmen, including the Clem Miller seat, while the Republicans lost one. In terms of solid, liberal gains, this was the most significant congressional shift in the nation.

In New York, which lost two congressional seats this year, pre-election indicators pointed to a Democratic drop of at least six seats and a Republican gain of four or more. In the 87th Congress, the lineup was 22 Democrats and 21 Republicans.

The Republican-controlled legislature, with the backing of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, had carefully gerrymandered the state's congressional districts to give every possible advantage to the GOP. In addition, Republican candidates had hoped to benefit by the coattails of the party's two biggest statewide vote-getters—Rockefeller and Sen. Jacob K. Javits.

It didn't work that way. Hard-campaigning Democrats clung to seats they were expected to lose and captured a couple of supposedly rock-ribbed Republican districts. When the last voting machine had been tabulated, the GOP ended up with the same number of congressmen as before —21.

While incumbents generally fared well, there were some exceptions on both sides of the aisle.

Here are some of the House races which attracted national attention:

- Three John Birch Society members in California—all Republicans were defeated, including incumbent Reps. John H. Rousselot and Edgar W. Hiestand.
- A veteran liberal, Democratic Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey was a victim of reapportionment in West Virginia when he was thrown into a race with Republican Rep. Arch A. Moore, Jr., who once again proved his voter appeal. Kennedy had come into the district to boost the Bailey campaign.
- In Pennsylvania, labor-backed Rep. George M. Rhodes (D) was put in the same district as a conservative Republican, Rep. Ivor D. Fenton. Rhodes won handily.
- One of Florida's four new House seats went to former Sen. Claude Pepper, an addition to the liberal Democratic ranks.
- In a major upset, Democratic Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, gerrymandered out of his own seat, moved into the district represented for 40 years by Old Guard Republican John Taber—and won it. Taber did not seek reelection but the GOP candidate was highly-favored.
- In two major Tennessee races in which social security health care was an issue, the result was divided. In the Chattanooga area, Democrat Wilkes T. Thrasher, Jr., who had won an upset primary victory over a conservative incumbent, was defeated by Republican W. E. Brock. But in the Nashville area, where a challenged primary had resulted in both Democrats running without party designation, the liberal won. Labor-backed Richard Fulton defeated incumbent Rep. J. Carlton Loser, even though the Republicans withdrew their candidate so as not to split away any of Loser's conservative support.
- Democrat Neil Staebler won an upset victory in Michigan's congressman-at-large race. In another at-large contest, Robert A. Taft, Jr., easily defeated a Democrat who had been repudiated by Ohio party leaders because of his segregationist views.
- Veteran Republican Rep. Walter H. Judd was defeated by Donald M. Fraser in Minnesota and veteran Democratic Rep. Peter F. Mack, Jr., was a redistricting casualty in Illinois.

Republicans Gain Strength In South

Conservative Republican candidates showed important new strength in the southern states, picking up a governorship, four additional House seats and coming close to winning a Senate seat.

The 1962 elections accentuated a trend of the past few years of conservative southern Democrats shedding their historic party label and switching to the GOP.

Democratic factionalism and a number of purely statewide issues were responsible for the election of State Rep. Henry Bellmon as the first Republican governor in the history of Oklahoma.

His victory was nearly matched by GOPer James D. Martin, a former president of Associated Industries of Alabama, who gave labor-backed Sen. Lister Hill (D) the closest race of his long career, losing by about 7,000 votes.

In South Carolina, Republican William D. Workman showed strength in his race against Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D) but failed to round up enough votes effectively to challenge the veteran labor-supported senator.

Democrats won the six other governorships up this year and the other six Senate seats at stake.

Republican Jack Cox ran a strong race against former Navy Sec. John B. Connally for the gubernatorial chair in Texas but failed to show the support stemming from a reported switch by conservative Democrats.

Conservatives Matched

In the House, Republicans won seats in the 16th Texas District, 11th Florida District and the 8th and 9th Districts in North Carolina. Typical of the relatively no-choice contests was the race in the North Carolina 8th District, where Rep. A. Paul Kitchin (D) and Rep. Charles R. Jonas (R) were thrown together by redistricting. Both have solidly conservative records but Jonas won.

In the 88th Congress there will be 12 Republican congressmen from southern states: Florida, 2; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 1; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 2; Virginia, 2.

Negroes Win Election To National, State Office

Voters have elected more Negroes than ever before to Congress and to important state offices.

Democrat Augustus F. Hawkins, Los Angeles, won a House seat in a new California district to become the first Negro congressman from that state. Four Negro House members won re-election—in New York City, Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia.

Edward T. Brooke, Republican, was elected Massachusetts attorney general—the only GOP state candidate to win.

Connecticut voters, choosing between two Negroes for state treasurer, elected the Democrat, Gerald A. Lamb.

In Michigan, Democrat Otis M. Smith won a full term on the state Supreme Court.

In Georgia, Leroy A. Johnson, Atlanta Democrat, became the first member of his race in 50 years to win a state Senate seat.

Mrs. Charles E. White of Houston, Tex., only Negro member of the city Board of Education, retained her seat.

Redistricting Brings Shifts in House Seats

Most of the shifts in the political complexion of the House took place in the 25 states which gained or lost seats as a result of population changes.

In the nine states which gained representation in the new House, Democrats picked up 16 seats and the Republicans won five additional representatives. Not all of the changes in these states resulted from redistricting. In Maryland and Texas, for example, new at-large seats were won by Democrats, but Republicans defeated incumbent Democrats in unchanged districts to give the GOP a net gain while the Democratic strength remained the same.

In the 16 states which lost House seats, the net shift was a Democratic drop of 18 and a Republican loss of four.

Geographically the Democrats fared best in the West, where a pre-election Democratic margin of 25-22 in the area's congressional delegation leaped to 36-21. Both the before and after totals include the seat of the late Rep. Clem Miller (D-Calif.).

GOP Gains in South

The largest Republican pickup was in the South, where the 104-8 Democratic majority was trimmed to 100-12, a net gain of four for the GOP.

House shifts took place in the following states:

ALABAMA — Reapportionment cost the Democrats 1 seat.

ARKANSAS—A 2-seat Democratic loss through reapportionment.

ARIZONA—A Democrat won the state's new seat.

CALIFORNIA—The state picked up 8 seats, Democrats picked up 9, including the 1st District where a new election must be held because of Miller's death. Among incumbent Republicans defeated were two John Birchers—John H. Rousselot and Edgar W. Hiestand. Long-hospitalized Democratic Rep. D. S. Saund lost his bid for re-election.

CONNECTICUT—Democrat William St. Onge picked up a Republican seat.

FLORIDA—With four new seats at stake, Democrats gained 3, Republicans took 1.

HAWAII—The state's new seat went Democratic.

ILLINOIS—Redistricting was a major factor in a 1-seat pickup for the GOP, a 2-seat loss for the Democrats.

IOWA—The state's two Democratic congressmen were thrown into the same district; result, one less Democrat. Neal Smith was the survivor, Merwin Coad the casualty.

KANSAS—Redistricting cost the Democrats their lone congressman, J. Floyd Breeding.

KENTUCKY—New districts helped bring about a Democratic loss of 2, GOP gain of 1.

MAINE—From 3 seats to 2, still all Republican.

MARYLAND—New Frontiersman Carlton R. Sickles won the new at-large seat. But the Republicans gained 1 by defeating Democratic Rep. Thomas F. Johnson, hurt by a conflict-of-interest indictment.

MASSACHUSETTS — Each party gave up 1 seat here.

MICHIGAN—The new at-large seat was won by Democrat Neil Staebler.

MINNESOTA—Democrat Donald M. Fraser upset Republican Rep. Walter H. Judd as a 6-3 GOP margin became a 4-4 split (minus 2 Republicans, plus 1 Democrat).

MISSISSIPPI—Now there are only 5 Democrats, all Dixiecrats. The lone moderate was redistricted out.

MISSOURI—One less seat, 1 less Democrat.

NEBRASKA—One less seat, 1 less Republican.

NEW JERSEY—Democrats won the added district, also filled a vacancy last held by a Democrat.

NEW YORK—The GOP gerrymander wasn't as effective as anticipated. Two Democratic districts were abolished but the Republicans failed to gain any seats.

NORTH CAROLINA—One less seat, 2 conservative Democrats less, 1 more conservative Republican.

OHIO—Robert Taft, Jr., won the at-large seat for the Republicans, Democratic Rep. Robert E. Cook lost to Oliver P. Bolton, an ex-GOP congressman whose mother also serves in the House (minus 1 Democrat, plus 2 Republicans).

OREGON—It's now 3 Democrats instead of 2.

PENNSYLVANIA — The state lost 3 seats, Republicans 2, Democrats 1. In a battle of two incumbents, Democrat George M. Rhodes beat Republican Ivor D. Fenton.

TENNESSEE—Add a Republican, subtract a Democrat.

TEXAS—One more Texas-style Republican.

UTAH — The Democrats lost their two seats to the GOP.

WASHINGTON—The GOP gained a seat at the expense of Democrat Don Magnuson.

WEST VIRGINIA—Veteran Democrat Cleveland M. Bailey was the victim of the state's 1-seat loss.

Split Ballots Re-Elect Incumbents In Mid-Atlantic Election Contests

It was a good year for incumbents in the six mid-Atlantic states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware.

Democrats and Republicans each re-elected a governor and a senator—Governors Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) in New York and J. Millard Tawes (D) in Maryland, Senators Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.)

The two major statewide races not involving incumbents were split. The GOP captured the politically-powerful statehouse in Pennsylvania, ending eight years of Democratic governorships, as William W. Scranton ran far ahead of his ticket to win by 470,000—55 percent of the vote.

In Maryland a liberal Democratic congressman, Daniel B. Brewster, easily won the senatorial seat vacated by arch-conservative Republican John Marshall Butler. Brewster's 174,000-vote margin represented more than 60 percent of the vote.

Rockefeller's victory in New York was by a considerably smaller margin than his supporters had anticipated. Not only did his 518,000 plurality slip below 1958, but his vote-getting ability was dwarfed both by Javits, who won with 975,000 votes to spare, and Democratic Controller Arthur Levitt, who was swept back into office with a nearly 800,000-vote majority.

While the new Conservative Party—founded by Republicans who considered Rockefeller and Javits "too liberal"—did not affect the election results, the 119,000 votes it polled for its gubernatorial candidate assured it of a permanent place on the ballot.

Reapportionment was chiefly responsible for changes in the congressional picture as the area's representation dropped from 101 to 97 in the House. The pre-election division was 53 Democrats, 47 Republicans and one vacancy in New Jersey last held by a Democrat. The new lineup is 51-46 Democratic.

The Republicans failed to pick up extra House seats they had hoped would result from their gerrymander of New York's congressional districts, and the Democratic loss was limited to the two-seat drop in the delegation.

In Pennsylvania, Scranton's coattails proved too short to give much help to congressional candidates as Clark and 13 Democratic congressmen won handily, forcing the GOP to absorb the loss of two of the three House seats taken from the state by reapportionment.

Delaware's lone congressman, Democrat Harris B. McDowell, Jr., elected by the thinnest of margins in 1958 and 1960, won a third term by a more comfortable plurality.

New Jersey's new seat was won handily by Democrat Joseph G. Minish, executive secretary of the Essex-West Hudson Labor Council. Maryland's extra seat was won in an at-large race by Democrat Carlton R. Sickles. The Republicans picked up a Maryland district mostly as a result of the pre-election indictment of Rep. Thomas F. Johnson in the state's savings and loan scandals.

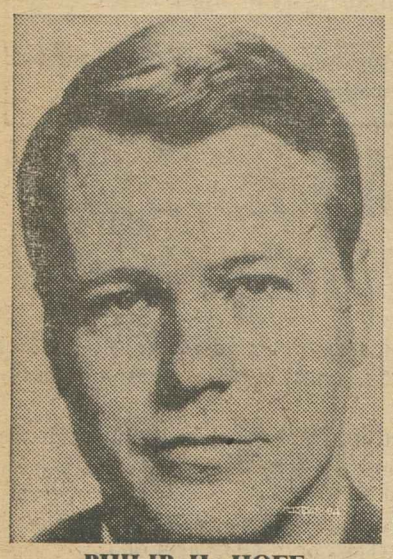
In West Virginia, redistricting cost the seat of Democrat Cleveland M. Bailey, an eight-term liberal who was second in seniority on the House Education & Labor Committee.

Voter Discontent Shifts Governorships

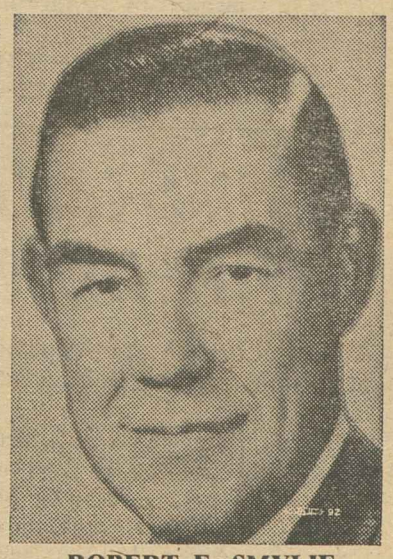
EDMUND G. BROWN
California Democrat

ENDICOTT PEABODY
Massachusetts Democrat

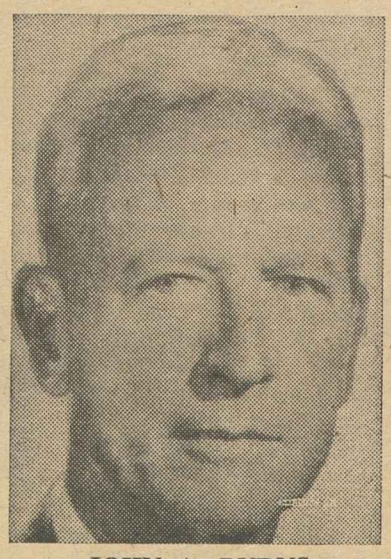
JOHN W. KING
New Hampshire Democrat



PHILIP H. HOFF
Vermont Democrat



ROBERT E. SMYLIE
Idaho Republican



JOHN A. BURNS
Hawaii Democrat

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER
New York Republican

Governors Elected

Alabama—George C. Wallace (D)
Alaska—William A. Egan (D)*
Arizona—Paul Fannin (R)*
Arkansas—Orval E. Faubus (D)*
California—Edmund G. Brown (D)*
Colorado—John A. Love (R)
Connecticut—John N. Dempsey (D)*
Georgia—Carl E. Sanders (D)
Hawaii—John A. Burns (D)
Idaho—Robert E. Smylie (R)*
Iowa—Harold E. Hughes (D)
Kansas—John Anderson, Jr. (R)*
Maine—John H. Reed (R)*
Maryland—J. Millard Tawes (D)*
Massachusetts—Endicott Peabody (D)
Michigan—George W. Romney (R)
Minnesota—Undecided
Nebraska—Frank B. Morrison (D)*
Nevada—Grant Sawyer (D)*
New Hampshire—John W. King (D)
New Mexico—Jack M. Campbell (D)
New York—Nelson A. Rockefeller (R)*
North Dakota—William L. Guy (D)*
Ohio—James A. Rhodes (R)
Oklahoma—Henry Bellmon (R)
Oregon—Mark O. Hatfield (R)*
Pennsylvania—William W. Scranton (R)
Rhode Island—Undecided
South Carolina—Donald S. Russell (D)
South Dakota—Archie M. Gubbrud (R)*
Tennessee—Frank G. Clement (D)
Texas—John B. Connally (D)
Vermont—Philip H. Hoff (D)
Wisconsin—John W. Reynolds (D)
Wyoming—Clifford P. Hansen (R)

*** Incumbent.**

Control Is Switched In 12 of 35 Contests

(Continued from Page 1)

capture the Pennsylvania governorship.

Eliminated from the scene, however, was Nixon, who lost by more than 300,000 votes to Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

In what he called his "swan song," Nixon bitterly castigated the press at a news conference and declared: "You won't have Nixon to kick around much longer."

The Republicans also scored a major victory in Ohio, where State Auditor James A. Rhodes lived up to his vote-gathering reputation, defeating the Democratic incumbent, Michael V. Di Salle, by more than a half-million votes.

The GOP followed a mountain states Republican trend into the state houses in Colorado, where John A. Love defeated incumbent Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols, and in Wyoming, where Clifford Hansen, a rancher, beat Acting Gov. Jack Gage.

In Oklahoma, former State Rep. Henry Bellmon capitalized on Democratic factionalism and local issues to defeat W. P. Atkinson and become the state's first Republican governor.

Races Are Close

For the Democrats, Endicott Peabody clung to an upset margin of less than 3,500 votes over Massachusetts Republican Gov. John A. Volpe and there was a strong possibility that Volpe would seek a recount.

Recounts also were in prospect in Vermont, where Philip H. Hoff edged Gov. F. Ray Keyser to reverse a Republican tradition that has stood for 109 years; in Maine, where Gov. John H. Reed defeated his Democratic opponent, Maynard C. Dolloff by about 300 votes, and in Minnesota where Lt. Gov. Karl Rolvaag, Democratic-Farmer-Labor candidate, and incumbent Gov. Elmer L. Andersen were locked in a neck-and-neck race which may not be determined for weeks.

Solid Democratic victories were posted, however, in New Hampshire, where John W. King, minority leader of the General Assembly, defeated the majority leader, John Pillsbury; in Hawaii, where John A. Burns was successful in his second bid for the governorship over William F. Quinn, the victorious 1959 candidate; in Iowa, where Harold E. Hughes unseated Republican Norman A. Erbe, and in New Mexico, where Jack M. Campbell ousted the GOP incumbent, Edwin L. Mechem.

The Rhode Island race still was in doubt as the AFL-CIO went to press. Democratic Gov. John A. Notte, Jr. held a 166-vote lead over John H. Chaffee, but some 7,000 absentee ballots remain to be counted, including more than 900 from servicemen who have until Nov. 21 to return them.

Three Democratic governors in the South had no Republican opposition—George C. Wallace in Alabama, Carl E. Sanders in Georgia and Donald S. Russell in South Carolina.

The Democrats also elected former Navy Sec. John B. Connally in Texas and State Atty. Gen. John W. Reynolds in Wisconsin against strong Republican opposition

Incumbents returned to office by the party included William A. Egan (Alaska), Orval E. Faubus (Ark.), John N. Dempsey (Conn.), J. Millard Tawes (Md.), Frank B. Morrison (Neb.), Grant Sawyer (Nev.), William L. Guy (N.D.), and Frank G. Clement (Tenn.).

Republicans re-elected included Paul Fannin (Ariz.), Robert E. Smylie (Ida.), John Anderson Jr. (Kan.), Mark O. Hatfield (Ore.) and Archie M. Gubbrud (S.D.).

Auto Caravan Carries Food To Strikers

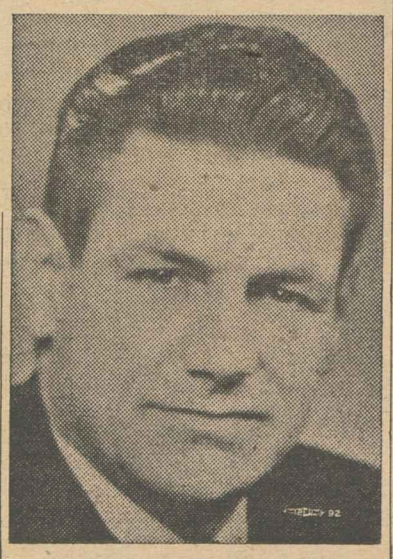
Hastings, Minn.—A caravan of about 50 cars and trucks, laden with canned goods and other food and manned by union members from the Twin Cities area, brought needed relief and heartening cheer to the 400 striking members of Oil Workers Local 6-717 at the Smead Manufacturing Co. plant here.

The gifts came from the St. Paul Trades & Labor Assembly and many of its affiliates, including five OCAW locals; the six locals in Machinists District 7; Roofers Local 96; Public Employes Local 8; Lathers Local 483; Packinghouse Workers Local 167; Bookbinders Local 14, and Local 110 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The food was stored for the time being in strike headquarters, which are in the garage of Mr. and Mrs. Hy Linsted.

When the strike began, the union was unable to have a headquarters near the plant because of a narrow state highway in front of it and the fact that the company owns the land across the road. State police forced the union to take down two pup tents it had erected to give pickets a measure of protection from rain.

The workers were befriended by Mr. and Mrs. Linsted, owners of the house closest to the struck plant, who opened their garage for use as headquarters and gave the union free use of their home and their telephone. Neither is a member of the union or an employe of the Smead plant.



HAROLD E. HUGHES
Iowa Democrat

JOHN W. REYNOLDS
Wisconsin Democrat

NLRB Sets Aside 'Superseniority'

"Superseniority" for strikebreakers again has been struck down by the National Labor Relations Board in an order awarding up to $20,000 in lost pay to strikers whom an Alabama company refused to recall when the strike ended.

A board panel of three members approved a stipulation under which the Independent Lock Co. of Alabama settled a charge of unfair labor practices brought by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at Selma, Ala.

IUE Local 793 struck the plant during a contract dispute a year ago and was out eight days. Most of the strikers were not recalled, and replacements were hired instead. Management now has agreed to recall those who have been replaced, firing strikebreakers and new employes if necessary, and to put all others on a preferential rehiring list. Workers entitled to back pay will get 10 percent now, the balance within six months.

Work Stoppages Show Slight Drop In August

Work stoppages and man-days of idleness in labor disputes in August showed a slight drop from July, according to a preliminary estimate by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Radical Right Loses 2 House Seats

The radical right lost its congressional foothold in the elections with the defeat of two John Birch Society members in California. But in New York, the new Conservative Party secured enough votes to win a permanent place on the ballot.

Republican Reps. John H. Rousselot and Edgar W. Hiestand of California, both avowed Birchers, were defeated in their re-election bids. A third Republican Bircher in California was turned back by Democrat George E. Brown. In Texas another Bircher seeking a congressional seat under the Republican banner was routed by Democrat Rep. Walter Rogers.

The Conservative Party in New York won about 119,000 votes for its gubernatorial candidate, David H. Jaquith, short of the 200,000 the party anticipated but more than the 50,000 needed to win a permanent place on the state ballot for the party.

Democrats Pick Up 4 Seats in Senate

Gain Gives New Backing To Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

the victory of Wisconsin Gov. Gaylord Nelson over the veteran Alexander Wiley, dean of Senate Republicans.

In South Dakota, former Rep. George McGovern posted a hair's breadth margin of 273 votes over the GOP's Joe H. Bottum, who had been appointed a few months ago to succeed the late Sen. Francis Case. Both sides leveled charges of voting irregularities and Bottum announced he would contest the result.

McIntyre Beats Bass

For the first time since 1936, normally Republican New Hampshire will send a Democrat to Washington. Granite State voters chose Thomas J. McIntyre, 46-year-old former Laconia mayor and an all-out supporter of the Kennedy program, to fill the seat held by Maurice J. Murphy, Jr., since the death of Sen. Styles Bridges. McIntyre benefited from a bitter Republican feud to edge conservative Rep. Perkins Bass.

Retiring Republicans also were replaced by Democrats in Connecticut, where former Gov. Abraham Ribicoff took a close race from Rep. Horace Seely-Brown, and in Maryland, where liberal Rep. Daniel B. Brewster led his ticket in defeating former Rep. Edward T. Miller, an arch-conservative.

Famous names focused national attention on the Massachusetts Senate race, but to most observers the contest never was in doubt and Edward M. Kennedy, youngest brother of the President, turned back George Cabot Lodge, son of the former ambassador to the United Nations, by an expectedly big margin.

It was closer in Pennsylvania, but Sen. Joseph S. Clark escaped the voter disaffection that lost the state house for the Democrats. He defeated his GOP challenger, Rep. James E. Van Zandt.

Javits 'Wins Big'

The GOP had its own big winner—Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York, who bested James B. Donovan by nearly a million votes and in the process out-polled his running mate and presidential hopeful, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Democratic disappointments included the failure of Kentucky's Lt. Gov. Wilson W. Wyatt to overcome Sen. Thruston B. Morton, former chairman of the Republican National Committee; the loss of Rep. Gracie Pfost by a slim margin in her bid for Idaho's short-term Senate seat held by Republican Len B. Jordan; and failure of normal Democratic margins to develop in Chicago for Rep. Sidney R. Yates in his long battle to upset Illinois Sen. Everett McK. Dirksen, the Senate minority leader.

Rising Republican strength in the South was evident in a strong challenge to Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama, who emerged with a razor-thin margin from a race in doubt until the last votes were counted. Another southern moderate, Sen. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, staved off a conservative GOP effort with less difficulty.

The election in Hawaii will give the Senate its first Nisei, Rep. Daniel K. Inouye, who succeeds retiring Sen. Oren E. Long to keep the seat in the Democratic column.

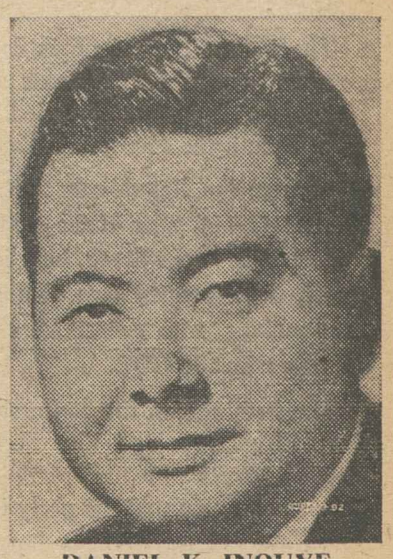
EDWARD M. KENNEDY
Massachusetts Democrat

ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF
Connecticut Democrat

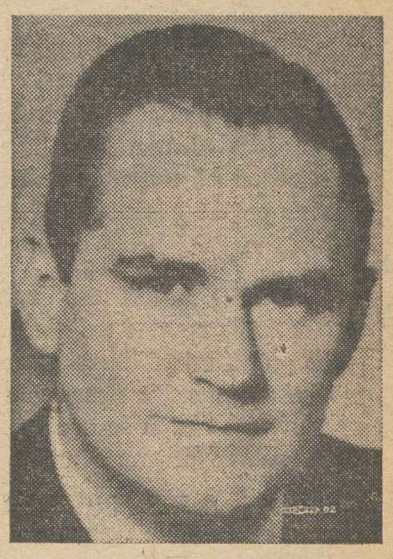
39 Senate Winners

Alabama—Lister Hill (D)*
Alaska—Ernest Gruening (D)*
Arizona—Carl Hayden (D)*
Arkansas—J. William Fulbright (D)*
California—Thomas H. Kuchel (R)*
Colorado—Peter H. Dominick (R)
Connecticut—Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)
Florida—George A. Smathers (D)*
Georgia—Herman E. Talmadge (D)*
Hawaii—Daniel K. Inouye (D)
Idaho—Frank Church (D)* Len B. Jordan (R)*
Illinois—Everett McK. Dirksen (R)*
Indiana—Birch Bayh, Jr. (D)
Iowa—Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)*
Kansas—Frank Carlson (R)* James B. Pearson (R)*
Kentucky—Thruston B. Morton (R)*
Louisiana—Russell B. Long (D)*
Maryland—Daniel B. Brewster (D)
Massachusetts—Edward M. Kennedy (D)
Missouri—Edward V. Long (D)*
Nevada—Alan Bible (D)*
New Hampshire—Norris Cotton (R)* Thomas J. McIntyre (D)
New York—Jacob K. Javits (R)*
North Carolina—Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D)*
North Dakota—Milton R. Young (R)*
Ohio—Frank J. Lausche (D)*
Oklahoma—A. S. Mike Monroney (D)*
Oregon—Wayne L. Morse (D)*
Pennsylvania—Joseph S. Clark (D)*
South Carolina—Olin D. Johnston (D)*
South Dakota—George McGovern (D)
Utah—Wallace F. Bennett (R)*
Vermont—George D. Aiken (R)*
Washington—Warren G. Magnuson (D)*
Wisconsin—Gaylord A. Nelson (D).
Wyoming—Milward L. Simpson (R)

* Incumbent.



DANIEL K. INOUYE
Hawaii Democrat



DANIEL B. BREWSTER
Maryland Democrat

Midwest Voters Edge Back Toward GOP

Voters of the 13-state Midwest, stretching from the Appalachians to the Rocky Mountains, turned ever so slightly back to the area's traditional Republican moorings on Nov. 6, but the trend was neither uniform nor did it indicate profound changes in feeling.

The biggest Republican gains came when automobile maker George Romney beat incumbent Democratic Gov. John B. Swainson in Michigan and State Auditor James A. Rhodes overwhelmed Democratic Gov. Michael V. DiSalle in Ohio.

Swainson, who won the governorship in a desperately close race in 1960 as successor to former Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams, lost this year to Romney's well-planned and well-financed campaign by an unofficial margin of about 90,000 votes, although other Democratic statewide candidates won their races.

Swainson's financial program had been turned down by the Republican state senate, although Romney is expected to advance approximately the same program.

Di Salle became vulnerable when the Democratic organization disintegrated, and this year the effective liberal support he had in 1958, when a proposed "right-to-work" law was endorsed by Republican candidates, was less evident.

Some GOP Losses

In the governorships, however, the GOP suffered one upset loss. Iowa's voters turned out Republican Gov. Norman A. Erbe and replaced him with Democrat Harold E. Hughes, the state's commerce commissioner, by 40,000 votes.

Left unsettled was a race between Karl Rolvaag, labor-backed Democratic lieutenant governor for the past eight years, and Republican incumbent Elmer L. Andersen.

In the Senate races, Democrats scored three major victories—starting with only two of the 11 Senate seats up this year and emerging with five.

A 34-year-old state representative, Democrat Birch Bayh, Jr., defeated three-term incumbent Republican Sen. Homer W. Capehart, who made what he called Pres. Kennedy's "softness toward Castro" his central campaign theme in Indiana. Bayh, pulling heavy votes in normally Republican small towns and rural areas, beat him by a vote of 904,000 to 894,000.

In another upset, Democratic Gov. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin ended the Senate career of Republican Sen. Alexander Wiley, who has served four full terms and was seeking a fifth. Wiley, whose campaign activities exposed a certain petulance toward the process, lost by a margin tallied unofficially at about 50,000 votes.

The third Democratic victory came in South Dakota, where former U.S. Rep. George McGovern narrowly defeated interim Republican Sen. Joe H. Bottum. A recount is in prospect.

McGovern, who lost by a close vote two years ago to Republican Sen. Karl Mundt, has been serving as Food for Peace director in the Kennedy Administration. His victory over Bottum, rated a strong campaigner, was particularly remarkable because he survived a brief illness and hospitalization within a month of the election.

In the House, Republicans scored a net gain of only one—leaving them with a substantial majority of 80 in the area as against 52 for the Democrats, but they scored few knockouts against Democratic incumbents.

The Democrats dropped a net of five seats but all five were attributable to reapportionment. Seven of the states lost one seat each after the 1960 census and two—Michigan and Ohio—picked up one seat each, which were contested at large.

Staebler Wins

Neil Staebler, former Democratic state chairman, won the Michigan at-large race, defeating former Republican Rep. Alvin Bentley, who two years ago was also beaten in a try for the Senate.

Ohio sent Robert A. Taft, Jr., son of the late senator, to the House in the new at-large race in that state. Taft, who has served eight years in the legislature, easily beat his Democratic opponent, Richard D. Kennedy.

In the Midwest's most spectacular single House race, veteran Republican Rep. Walter Judd of Minnesota was defeated in the state's new 5th District (Minneapolis).

He was beaten by Donald Fraser, a labor-backed Administration supporter who centered his attack on Judd's opposition to social security health care and other domestic issues, and upset pre-election polls.

A three-term liberal Democrat, Rep. Frank W. Burke, was beaten in Kentucky's 3rd District (Louisville) by a self-described Goldwater-type conservative Republican, M. G. (Gene) Snyder, who was rated the beneficiary of an unusually large Louisville margin for Republican Sen. Thruston Morton over Kentucky's Lieut. Gov. Wilson Wyatt, the Democratic challenger.

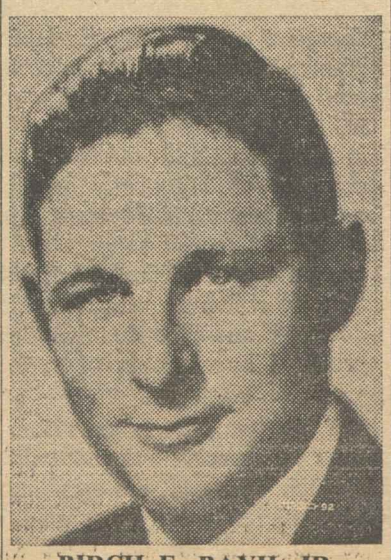
The Republican Senate leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, was re-elected by a 300,000-vote margin over Democratic Rep. Sidney R. Yates.

Long Re-elected

Sen. Edward V. Long of Missouri won handsomely, 625,000 to 490,000 on incomplete returns, from a conservative Republican opponent, Crosby Kemper, whose campaign promoted some factionalism in his own party. Also re-elected was conservative Democratic Sen. Frank W. Lausche of Ohio, who defeated John Marshall Briley by nearly 700,000 votes, on the complete unofficial count.

Republican incumbent senators in the Midwest re-elected included Bourke B. Hickenlooper in Iowa, winner by 57,000 votes; Milton Young in North Dakota; and Frank Carlson and James B. Pearson in Kansas.

Republican governors re-elected included John Anderson, Jr., in Kansas and Archie Gubbrud in South Dakota. Democrats re-elected were Governors William L. Guy in North Dakota and Frank B. Morrison in Nebraska.



BIRCH E. BAYH, JR.
Indiana Democrat

GAYLORD A. NELSON
Wisconsin Democrat

The 1962 Elections

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT factor in the 1962 election results is that the conservative coalition has been stopped cold and rolled back slightly.

The intense and vigorous campaign waged by GOP conservatives and southern Democrats against the liberal programs of the Kennedy Administration failed. The Administration scored a net gain in both the House and Senate in support for its policies.

Where the Republican Party triumphed in state house races, the candidates were of the moderate or mildly liberal stripe. The GOP gains in the South, both in actual victories and an increased vote, demonstrated only that a long overdue realignment is in the making, with conservative Democrats identifying themselves finally with the GOP.

The stemming of the conservative drive, led forcefully by former Pres. Eisenhower and Vice Pres. Nixon, shares top billing in the election results with the Administration's real upset of the off-year election tradition that the party in power loses strength in Congress. This "law" of political life had held up since 1934, when FDR's New Deal program won strong mid-term support from the voters.

In the 1962 election, the Administration not only picked up program support in Congress but the Democratic Party gained seats in the Senate and held the Republicans in the House to an anticipated gain of two seats.

This holds particular interest also because the reshifting of many congressional district lines based on 1960 census figures favored the election of conservative Republican congressmen in the new districts on the basis of past voting history, etc.

★ ★ ★

TURNING BACK the conservative drive, however, does not automatically provide the needed gain of liberal votes in the House —the graveyard of liberal programs in the past two years. There will be an intensive struggle in the 88th Congress for the liberal measures the nation so badly needs to cut unemployment, improve social welfare programs and move forward on civil rights.

There is a new opportunity to build liberal strength on the record of the 88th Congress.

If 1962 holds out any promise for the future it is that the voters will support in 1964 a Congress that enacts the Administration's programs in the next two years.

★ ★ ★

THE DEFEAT of Richard Nixon in his bid for the governorship of California is perhaps one of the most important elements in the turning back of the conservative drive.

Since his emergence on the national scene as a Republican congressman from California, Nixon has mouthed the words of a moderate but in fact, since 1952, has been an effective leader of the conservative coalition.

But beyond this he has spread through American political life the technique of the campaign based on the innuendo, the half-truth, the smear. His removal from the political scene by the voters of California can only result in a healthier political climate throughout the nation.

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Church Group Speaks:

Poverty 'No Longer Necessary,' Is Called Ethically Intolerable

The following is excerpted from a report issued by the Division of Christian Life & Work and the Division of Home Missions of the National Council of Churches entitled "The Churches and Persistent Pockets of Poverty in the USA." The report is not an official statement of the National Council or its constituent member churches.

POVERTY PUTS severe strain upon the family, already threatened by the rapid changes of modern life. It leads often to the disruption of family patterns, the accentuation of tensions between husband and wife or between the generations, desertion or divorce, illegitimacy and the loss of privacy and dignity in a crowded home.

Poverty means deprivation for the community: poor schools with high drop-out rates, the social costs of bad health and crime, the thwarting of human capabilities and the loss of their potential contribution, excessive mobility, intensified class stratification, deprivation of public services, loss of able leadership, and inability to attract the industries that might rescue the community from its plight.

Poverty means trouble for the entire nation: class divisions leading to class conflict; attenuation of educational and cultural services; the weakening of economic growth, national security, democratic processes, and political stability; a lessened capacity to contribute to the welfare, peace, and freedom of the world.

Poverty also has serious consequences for the Church. Its outreach is seriously restricted in depressed areas. Some churches and church programs, while rendering important service, often tend to reinforce separation of rich and poor, white and non-white, both in the community and in the household of faith. More serious, the churches are frequently unable to provide adequate ministries in depressed areas because of inadequate financial support and the lack of well-trained and dedicated leadership. At the same time we recognize with appreciation the relevant, dedicated and effective ministries which have been provided by churches of various cultural backgrounds.

While the church must forever seek effective ways of bearing relevant witness to the poor through the word, the sacraments and the works of Christian charity, such ministries may never be the substitutes for vigorous and imaginative support of public policies and programs designed to remove the causes of poverty and to rehabilitate its victims. Poverty is a "luxury" neither the church nor the nation can afford. . . .

AMERICAN SOCIETY has not been indifferent to the problem of poverty. Efforts to alleviate, prevent, and cure it have taken the forms of individual charity, organized private welfare, public assistance, social insurance, and other public programs.

These measures have made important contributions in cushioning the effects of poverty. By maintaining the family's or individual's purchasing power in the crises of unemployment and old age, unemployment insurance and social security have not only reduced the hardship on those directly concerned but have mitigated the spread of distress to others. Training programs have, in individual cases, helped to cure economic distress.

None of these methods, however, nor all of them together, have thus far offered a broad cure and elimination of poverty. In order to move toward this goal, these programs need regularly to be reexamined—some to be changed, others to be abandoned, and some new ones perhaps to be initiated. The magnitude of this continuing problem requires the cooperation of private and public agencies at the local, state and national level.

Today, for the first time in human history, the great productive potential of our economy and the creative imagination of our citizenry provide the means to eradicate poverty and alleviate its evil consequences.

In view of the rapidly increasing economic interdependence of our world, America's plans for the elimination of poverty can no longer be nationalistic or isolated. They must take account of the tragic depths of poverty which characterize wide stretches of the globe.

America and other highly developed countries possess the productive and technical skills which, if fully applied, could drastically reduce and eventually eliminate poverty from our world.

We affirm the crucial responsibility of all church agencies and of all local congregations to engage in systematic efforts to increase awareness of the extent of persistent poverty in the United States and its effect upon persons, families, communities, and the nation. The fact of poverty and the possibility of its elimination should be understood and interpreted in the light of our Christian faith. Because poverty is no longer necessary, it is ethically intolerable.

Morgan Says:

Mariann Is Told that Life Holds More Than Love and Laughter

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

I GOT A LETTER from a girl named Mariann in Laramie, Wyo., written when the world was holding its breath in fear of war over Cuba. Eased though the latest crisis may be, she raised points which in their penetratingly personal way are as vital as any White House announcement or Kremlin communique and demanding, therefore, attention both urgent and tender because they go to the heart of the matter—the fate of the human race in face of the cataclysm the next time around.

Morgan

"Being too young to remember World War II," she wrote, "and too young to have understood the Korean conflict, on the eve of perhaps another war, I need the answers to some questions. I don't need to ask what war is. It is cold fact. I don't need to ask why there is war. History and psychology give as good answers as can be given. I do need to ask this: what attitude can one take toward war? How can you face tragedy, fear, sorrow, and anger if you have never known them?

"I am 19, a college student, married. How can I stand to see my husband die? What must I do to preserve my sanity and emotional balance when the world is crazy and aflame? How can I face my shattered plans and build new ones not knowing what tomorrow will be?

"The answers to these questions must partly be found inside myself, I know, but also we, of my generation, need to hear advice from those who have lived in war-time." . . .

Do I hear any volunteers?

Mariann's questions, of course, are ageless and they measure, with shame for us all, the imperceptible progress mankind has made toward real maturity and wisdom.

As the Washington Post put it, "We have escaped this time," but in view of the dismaying evidence that the existence of thermonuclear power has not transformed the dynamics of power politics in the world, "it will not be wise to turn back, in relief and in prayer to the tasks and occupations and diversions that engaged us before there was a Cuban crisis. Men of good will everywhere must seek an alternative to war and the threat of war as an instrument of policy. Until and unless this is done, the only choice vouchsafed to mankind, in the end, may be the right to choose the crisis that will not yield to conciliation and compromise."

And that, frankly, is not a very safe or appealing choice.

STILL, IN CONSIDERING Mariann's persistent questions, it gains us nothing but disaster to turn away from the threat of war as if its new horrors automatically canceled out the threat. It is monstrous that war and the threat of war are still the instruments of policy. It is monstrous but it is a fact. And it was that fact that Pres. Kennedy bravely faced last week. Those of his countrymen who criticize him, those in Britain and elsewhere who condemn him, should more clearly and honestly remember Munich. If the democracies, ours included, had shown the will to fight soon enough and had stiffened it with timely preparation, Hitler's madness might conceivably have been held in leash without war.

But if the overly idealistic have not learned that appeasement is not only not restraining poison but meat to the aggressor, the warhawks have not learned much either. They refuse to see or have not realized that the path along the brink was narrowed. Their slings and arrows are now equipped with nuclear warheads and to aim them wantonly down the other side is the bravado of fools.

Khrushchev is not exactly the western ideal of a reasonable man but he gave new evidence of not being a madman either. He knows how narrow the path along the brink has become and he must have watched with growing respect as Kennedy trod without faltering.

If he did there should be fresh hope and new impetus toward lowering other world pressure points still dangerously near the boil. But the hope should not be wild and giddy, for the impetus is bound to get bogged down again in the tedium of negotiation and the stubborn treachery of man's relations with man. It is the thrusting paradox of that peculiar substance called the human spirit that it can be summoned to the noblest heights of courage, sacrifice and selflessness in a crisis—a crisis which need not have come if only those heights could have been approached without it.

It is this towering irony that Mariann of Laramie is rebelling against. She will learn to face tragedy, fear, sorrow, anger and even a good deal of danger because they are the stuff of life along with its bits of beauty, love and laughter. But what she and the rest of us must refuse to adjust to is the monumental folly of mankind's self-destruction and in the respite that has been given us we must refuse with a little more purpose and perspicacity than we have shown in the past.

Harrison Tells Management Parley:

Labor and Industry Must Share Automation's Job-Loss Problem

EMPLOYERS should be as concerned as unions with finding solutions to the job-displacement problems of automation, Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks declared recently in Washington.

Harrison, an AFL-CIO vice president, told a management conference that "what ails the national economy is lack of customers" and not "lack of efficiency."

"All the scientific progress you can muster, all the productivity increases you achieve, all the cuts in unit labor costs you can bring about, will be meaningless without full employment."

Noting that the conference on transportation and cargo-handling problems had on the agenda the question of whether "labor" will "meet the challenge" posed by the changing nature of the work force, Harrison told the group:

"I agree that we are faced with that challenge; but so are you."

He said unions recognize that the problem is more far-reaching than merely that of recruiting white collar workers, technicians and engineers "so as to maintain or increase the membership in trade unions."

Neither is it enough, he said, "for management to exercise all its ingenuity to make its operations more efficient."

WHILE THE LABOR movement is aware of the broad range of the automation challenge, Harrison told the employers' group:

"There are far too many in your ranks who do think it is enough to apply in ever-increasing degree the substitution of machines for men. There lies the great difference between us."

In addition to governmental action which is needed, Harrison said, private employers must accept "responsibility" for the solution of social consequences resulting from automation.

He suggested as guidelines:

- Employers contemplating technological change should consider "any adverse effect upon employment opportunities and dislocation of the work force" as "part of the real cost of making the change."
- Timing of changes so that normal attrition and expansion would "preserve work opportunities."
- Advance retraining of employes wherever possible, and relocation "without any financial burden to the worker."
- Wage rates should reflect the new skills and increased productivity.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE LIFE OF THE GOVERNORS of the states is not a happy one under present circumstances. The Republican gains over Democratic governors in the industrial states were more than matched by a revolt against Republican incumbents in New England and scattered other states ranging from the Midwest to far-off Hawaii.

In an election in which the major parties fought to almost a dead standoff in Congress, a great many incumbent governors took a beating.

This is another "hate-the-governors" year, just as 1960 was, remarked one certified Washington political analyst. And why do the voters "hate the governors"? Because the state executive who tries to meet the need for more schools, higher pay for teachers, better roads, expanded and improved mental health programs, consumer programs, is compelled to seek new and higher taxes.

The voters are showing—and have been showing by the frequency with which they defeat proposed bond issues that in the past they would have approved—that they don't like any more state taxes.

* * *

NOT ALL INCUMBENT governors were beaten, of course, on Nov. 6. Gov. Edmund G. Brown scored a resounding victory over the formidable former Vice Pres. Nixon in California and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller won re-election in the country's other largest state, New York. Incumbent Democrats and Republicans managed to hang on in Maryland, Kansas, Nebraska, Arizona, and—of course—Democrats won in the traditionally Democratic southern states.

But in the 29 states outside the Solid South, the party out of power won the governorship in 12, and in others the races were very close.

This is an extraordinary shift of the outs against the ins—the more so because in other offices 1962 was not particularly a bad year for incumbents, in the House or in state offices generally.

Two Democratic senators, John Carroll of Colorado and J. J. Hickey, went down in the general Republican Mountain State tide. Democrats gained six formerly Republican seats, but three were to replace retiring or deceased senators. GOP incumbents to lose were Homer W. Capehart in Indiana and the venerable Alexander Wiley in Wisconsin, who were defeated by able, attractive and far younger opponents, and Joe Bottum of South Dakota, who was recently appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Sen. Francis Case.

The choice of the governors is a difficult one. If they try to raise taxes for more revenue to support better state services, they invite defeat. If they ignore the problems of their states, they invite defeat for lack of the moral courage to lead.

* * *

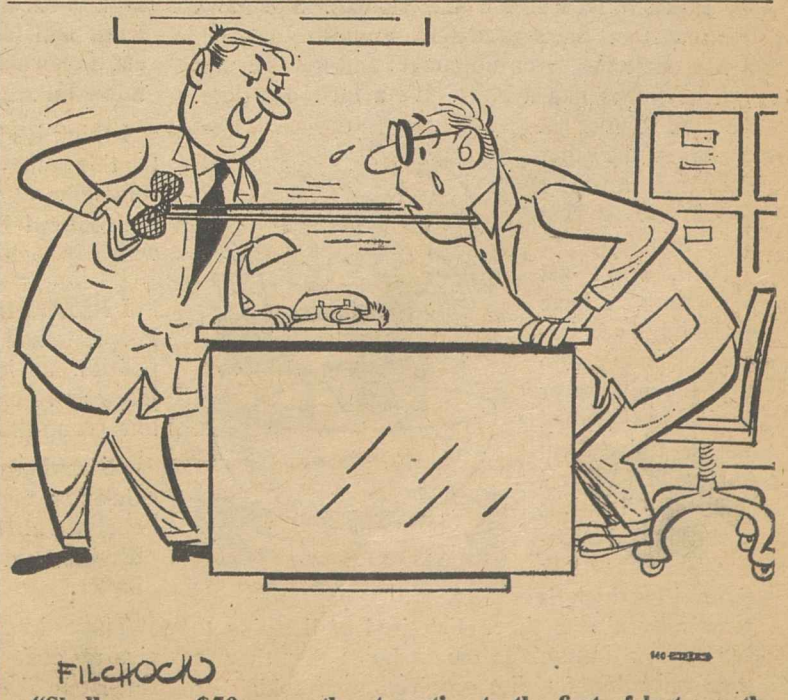
THE SAME PATTERN was observable in 1960. The Democrats threw Republicans out of the state houses in seven states; the Republicans won six governorships previously held by Democrats. Twenty-seven state houses were at stake outside the South, and the incumbent party lost in 13.

In the case of Orville Freeman of Minnesota, who had been given high marks by objective observers, he was the victim of his conviction that a state income tax was needed. In the case of Gov. John B. Swainson of Michigan this year, he became the victim of the resentment of suburban voters living near Detroit who detest the city's tax on income they earn in the city. (He was also the victim of the Republican legislature's refusal to let him get through a new state revenue plan.)

The turnover does not suggest that running for governor can be viewed by ambitious public figures at a high road to a long career.

Neither does it suggest that local governments can legitimately raise much of a clamor about "states' rights" and indulge in the shallow argument that the states can meet problems cheaper and better than the federal government can. They aren't doing it.

This is entirely apart from the other factor that the federal tax system is more equitable than the tax systems of the states, because the federal government gets more of its revenue from graduated levies on those with greater ability to pay.



"Shall we say $50 a month retroactive to the first of last month, Mr. Bullard?"

How to Buy:

'Convenience Foods' Dearer Than U. S. Pamphlet Indicates

By Sidney Margolius

THE U. S. AGRICULTURE DEPT. is distributing a new pamphlet called "Convenience Foods In The Grocery Basket." It can mislead you into unnecessary extra food costs if you take it too literally.

This latest effort by the department to push convenience foods claims that "in the quantities purchased by this country's discriminating housewives," convenience foods actually save you money as well as time.

But analysis by this department, and questioning of the USDA Economic Research Service, shows that these conclusions are based in some part on fallacious comparisons. The government economists just were not comparing the same qualities.

We're here to testify that although some convenience foods cost little or no more than their home-prepared counterparts, most cost much more, and you still can save money by doing your own cooking. Nor is the saving of time as much as the Agriculture Dept.'s survey claims.

In fact, that consumer-minded lady Senator, Maurine Neuberger (D) of Oregon, who does her own cooking, is so perturbed about this pamphlet that she has raised serious questions about the department's approach to consumer information about manufactured foods. Mrs. Neuberger is especially concerned that moderate-income families may be misled into making uneconomical purchases. She points out as one questionable example that the USDA compares canned beef stew with home-prepared beef stew to show that the canned stew costs less. Obviously there can be wide differences in the quality of the two versions of beef stew.

MAIN DISHES: As well as the beef stew, the USDA claims that a 6.6 ounce serving of chicken chow mein costs 66 cents for the canned type; 85 cents for frozen chow mein and $1.02 for home-prepared. But when we questioned the department, it admitted that in the examples of home-prepared beef stew and chicken chow mein, the standard home recipe did contain more meat. You bet it does.

We have a sample of frozen chicken chow mein right here as this is written. The label lists the ingredients in order of importance as "celery, onions, chicken . . ." etc. That means there are more each of celery and onions than chicken.

COFFEE: The USDA includes instant coffee as a convenience food. In fact, the lower cost of instant coffee is one of the chief reasons why the survey concludes that convenience foods in the quantities usually bought are cheaper than cooking yourself. It is true that many families do use instant coffee to save both time and money. But most users, in this department's experience, do not consider that it has the same flavor as home-brewed coffee.

VEGETABLES: The department also compares dehydrated potatoes with fresh mashed potatoes. But it does not point out that the fresh mashed potatoes retain more of their vitamin C.

The survey also reports that it is cheaper to serve frozen or canned corn than fresh corn cut from the cob, and you save time, too. Canned corn takes one minute to prepare and frozen, eight minutes from refrigerator to stove, while fresh corn takes 21 minutes to husk, trim and cut from the cob. But let alone the fact that the fresh corn has more vitamin value, who buys corn on the cob to slice the corn off before eating?

FRUITS: Another big saving in money and time is shown in the survey by the use of frozen orange juice compared to home-squeezed. The USDA survey finds that frozen juice costs 16 cents and takes two minutes to prepare; canned, 15 cents, one-quarter minute; store-squeezed, 28 cents, one-quarter minute; home-squeezed, 30 cents, four minutes.

But the USDA economists could as well have classified the frozen concentrate as the home prepared version, and the store-squeezed as the convenience version. Then its whole survey would have collapsed because it wouldn't have been able to show this single big saving. Or if it had considered that the fresh orange might be served whole to a family's kids instead of squeezed into juice, its claim of time saving also would have collapsed. Here, too, the USDA has omitted to say that the fresh orange juice has more vitamin C.

This is not to deny the value in time of some prepared foods. Of the popular mixes, pie mix seems to have most time saving. The department found an incomplete mix (prepared from crust mix and dried apples) costs no more than home-prepared but saves 12 minutes. However, a complete mix (prepared from crust mix and canned apple mix) does cost more. Frozen apple pies were found to cost less than ready-to-serve pies.

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From Soup to Nonsense

Virtue Can Be Its Own Reward Just So Long as It's Loud Enough

By Jane Goodsell

EVERYONE THESE DAYS is giving up someing. My best friend has given up cigarettes, and she says she feels like a new woman. She looks like one, too. She's gained 15 pounds.

My uncle has given up coffee, and now he says that he sleeps like a baby. It's a fact. He does. He had dinner at our house the other evening, and he dozed off during dessert.

Now, don't get me wrong. I have nothing but admiration for people who have the will-power to give up their bad habits. I give them full credit. What I can't give them is my undivided attention when they talk about it—which is practically all the time. I'm tired of listening to people who buttonhole me to boast that they've gone on a low-fat diet or given up smoking or sworn off drinking.

I'd like to be able to light up a cigarette without being reproached by an ex-smoker who eyes me sorrowfully as he recounts the inspirational saga of his successful fight to break the nicotine habit and begs me to follow suit. I'd like to eat a chocolate eclair without being lectured by a low-fat zealot on the perils of cholesterol.

I think it's high time people stop talking about the things they've given up, and start talking about something else. As a subject for conversation, I rank How I Broke Myself of the Habit on a par with My Gall Bladder Operation.

I REMEMBER WHEN I used to love parties. People talked about all sorts of things—baseball, politics, movies, sex, real estate. They exchanged jokes and gossip and recipes. Today parties are like group-therapy sessions.

Everybody sits around swapping melancholy statistics on life expectancy rates, comparing cholesterol levels and bragging about how long it's been since they smoked a cigarette or ate butter.

These dreary confessionals don't inspire me to give up coffee, cigarettes and poly-saturated fats. But lately I've begun to wonder. Maybe I'll give up people who have given up something.

8,598 More Classrooms Needed in Just 1 State

Indianapolis—Indiana's education system needed 8,598 school rooms as of last May 1 to bring it up to generally accepted standards, according to an account of a poll of school superintendents printed recently in News and Views, bimonthly organ of the Indiana AFL-CIO.

Queries were sent to all school superintendents in the state, with 279 replying. Their needs were broken down as follows:

To eliminate half-day sessions	49
To bring 1-6 class size down to 30	1,007
To bring 7-12 class size down to 25	885
To provide desired kindergartens	772
To provide for mentally handicapped	380
To provide for cafeterias	218
To provide for multi-purpose rooms	323
To provide for libraries	563
To provide for special education	1,187
To replace rooms deemed to be unsatisfactory—	
Due to age	1,920
Due to lack of maintenance	112
Due to inadequate size	986
Not being adapted to school use	272
Being owned by non-school agencies	124
TOTAL	8,598

Mayor Says:

'Diffused' City Rule Barrier to Planning

THE MAYOR OF A LARGE American city is of the opinion that in many cities, government is so "diffused" among many boards and agencies that it is difficult to get any organized action for municipal planning.

While problems of city welfare, taxation, redevelopment, traffic and education have grown more complicated, Mayor Arthur Naftalin of Minneapolis says, the prevalence of "weak-mayor" systems, lack of civic leadership and rurally-dominated legislatures have hampered efforts to find solutions.

Naftalin's views appear in an interview issued by the Center for Democratic Institutions.

Many American cities, he says, including Minneapolis, are beset by problems of leadership because legislative and administrative responsibility is divided among dozens of agencies.

One of the most serious difficulties of the city is that its economic and political life is "inextricably bound up with its future relationships with the suburbs," yet city governments do not have the authority to deal with their problems on a metropolitan basis, Naftalin says.

"Each municipality has its own police force. Yet we know that about 30 percent of the people we apprehend in Minneapolis live in the suburbs. Sewage disposal is another clear-cut case. . . . Water supply is clearly a metropolitan problem."

The mayor declares that cities are being forced into economic competition with the suburbs for new factories and businesses, that they are losing their younger population to the city's outlying areas, and that these trends have a ruinous effect. He sees no "ultimate solution to the overall problem."

"You can't go on indefinitely contracting out your waterworks to suburban communities," he said. "Sooner or later you face the problem of controlling the rate structure and of insuring the water supply, of preventing pollution, of capital outlay for expansion of the central waterworks."

Most cities are just "patching up" their problems, not solving them, he thinks.

Many of the cities' troubles, he says, arise because "our legislatures reflect rural control and have been relatively indifferent to the plight of the cities." This has "prevented aggressive action on the municipal level."

Naftalin regards the automobile as a menace which causes "frustration and fumes," and "eats up space." He says the freeway "is no solution because it generates an even greater flow of traffic."

One need of the city is a national tax structure which would help remove "the grossest forms of competition among municipalities in one metropolitan area," he declares.

Hospital Bias Ban Hailed by GHAA

Enactment of a law by Nassau County, N. Y., prohibiting discrimination by hospitals against physicians associated with group medical plans has been hailed by the Group Health Association of America as "a major service to doctors and patients alike."

Dr. Frederick D. Mott of Detroit, GHAA president, sent telegrams of congratulation to Palmer D. Farrington, Hempstead, N. Y., the presiding supervisor of Nassau County and sponsor of the legislation, and County Executive Eugene H. Nickerson.

"Your action will encourage subscribers and members of group health plans in communities throughout the country," he said. "In too many cases they have been deprived of the full use of medical and hospital facilities because their physicians have been barred from professional access to them.

"Speaking for GHAA and its affiliated organizations with a membership of several millions, we offer our gratitude and compliments for this constructive piece of legislation."

The World Mourns:

Eleanor Roosevelt Dead at 78; 'Defender of Underprivileged'

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is dead.

The woman whose compassion and instincts led her to become the tireless defender and voice of the underprivileged finally succumbed to a long illness. She was 78.

"All the world mourns for Mrs. Roosevelt," said AFL-CIO President George Meany, "and nowhere will her loss be more keenly felt than in the ranks of labor.

"This gracious and compassionate lady instinctively understood the problems and aspirations of workers. And, for her, to understand was to act."

Mrs. Roosevelt once said that she began her education when she left society life to visit sweatshops and slums. She said she found children falling off their benches from sheer fatigue.

Since then, she was to be found where she was most needed, articulating the needs of the common people everywhere.

She worked in settlement houses in the slums. She pioneered in the fight to end child labor. She fought for sharecroppers in the 1930s and for migratory families in the 1950s. She put herself on the side of labor in the turmoil of the depression years. During the war she visited troops in the Pacific, and in Britain experienced everything from "Brussels sprouts to Buckingham Palace."

She worked hard to eradicate infantile paralysis through the March of Dimes campaigns which memorialized FDR's birthday. Even while ailing she helped launch a new drive against cancer, personally thanking the AFL-CIO convention in December 1961 for its $1 million campaign for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation.

If it was becoming apparent in the early postwar period that misery and oppression were global, it was urgently obvious to Mrs. Roosevelt. She could have been found anywhere, visiting refugee camps and helping the hungry and promoting the ideals and activities of the United Nations.

And yet her commitments to the promise of America remained strong. Though slowed down by ill health and advanced years, she was to be found this past summer chairing a citizens' inquiry into the violence and injustices committed against Freedom Riders in the South.

Meany said in summing up her contributions to humankind:

"No one can ever tabulate the lives that were brightened, the slums cleared, the sweatshops eradicated, the suffering mitigated through her unflagging battle against misery and oppression. It has never been more truly said of anyone that the world is a better place because she lived.

"Workers can best pay their debt of gratitude to Mrs. Roosevelt in the way she herself would have wanted: by striving to carry on and strengthen the code she personified, the code of honor, patriotism and humanitarianism, of high principles and practical action to effectuate them."

Mrs. Roosevelt never flinched from acting on her beliefs. She was a working writer, reporter and observer and joined the Newspaper Guild in 1937.

In her own words to the 1961 AFL-CIO convention:

". . . The labor movement—and perhaps I can say my movement, too . . . I feel that it is part of our job to keep alive the ideals that you started with, the ideals of really helping the people to better conditions, to a better way of life which is part of the basis of democracy."

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Flags at Half-Staff For Mrs. Roosevelt

Pres. Kennedy ordered that flags be flown at half-staff at all government buildings and installations in the U.S. and overseas "as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt."

Mrs. Roosevelt will be buried beside her late husband, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in the Rose Garden at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Kennedy, who announced plans to attend the funeral, paid tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt as "one of the great ladies in the history of this country." He said "her memory and spirit will long endure among those who labor for great causes around the world."

4 Labor Spy Suits Filed on L-G Reports

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has filed civil suits in U.S. district courts against two employers and three labor "consultants" on charges of failing to file adequate reports on arrangements to "spy" on labor organizing attempts.

Harvey Aluminum, Inc., of Torrance, Calif.; three of its officials and Wallace A. Ummel, doing business as the Wallace Detective Agency in Portland, Ore., are charged in a District of Columbia suit with failing to file required reports on an agreement under which Ummel spied on company employes during an organizing drive by the Steelworkers.

Last month the National Labor Relations Board voted unanimously to uphold union charges that the company hired the agency to provide labor spies in the guise of production workers and ordered it to stop, and also to reinstate two fired employes. Harvey previously had filed a report, which Wirtz called incomplete, listing payment of $15,758 to the Wallace agency.

Two suits charging violation of the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act (Landrum-Griffin) were filed in Charlotte, N. C., against National Welders Supply Co., Inc., and Robert E. Lee and two detective agencies he owns, all of Charlotte.

National Welders and Lee are charged with filing "false, erroneous and incomplete" reports about an arrangement under which Lee was to get information about the Operating Engineers.

Also filed in D. C. District Court was a charge that the Cascade Employers Association, Inc., of the Pacific Northwest, and three officials failed to report an arrangement with two Oregon companies—Continental Construction Co., Inc., and Morse Bros.—to influence employes during a Teamsters organizing drive. The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on charges of domination by corrupt interests.

Board Kills NMU Bid for Fleet Vote

The National Labor Relations Board has rejected a request of the National Maritime Union for a fleetwide collective bargaining election among unlicensed seamen on ships operated by Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., out of Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

The decision was signed by Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown. They upheld dismissal of the NMU election request by NLRB Regional Dir. Ivan C. McLeod in New York. Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom concurred in the result.

The majority said crewmen on seven ships voted five years ago to be represented by the Seafarers when the ships became part of the Mormac fleet, that for five years the employer and the two unions have adjusted to it, and that no change in the unit would warrant a reevaluation.

The opinion cited the fact that David L. Cole, the "highly experienced arbitrator under the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement," had ruled that the NMU, in filing the election petition, violated the agreement.

The NMU has refused to accept the arbiter's decision and has been found to be in noncompliance with the federation's internal disputes plan and therefore subject to sanctions under the AFL-CIO constitution.

5th Furniture Union Victory Won in Maine

South Paris, Me.—The Furniture Workers have won their fifth victory in an intensive organizing campaign begun in Maine last January.

Workers at the Paris Mfg. Co. here cast 100 votes for the UFWA and 48 for no union in a representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer said the union has been "shocked" to find wages and working conditions in Maine frequently as bad as those in anti-labor "right-to-work" states and will continue its drive to improve conditions.

The earlier victories, involving 350 workers, were at Ekco Tebbets, Inc., Locke Mills; C. B. Cummings Co., Norway; Stowell Spool Co., Bryant Pond; and Kendall Dowel Co., West Bethel. At the first-named plant the union won a 7-cent wage increase and improved insurance benefits in a 2-year first contract.

30 Railroad Telegraphers Given Notices of Layoff by North Western

Chicago—The first 90-day advance layoff notice under a new agreement between the Railroad Telegraphers and the Chicago & North Western Railway has been served on 30 Iowa station agents represented by the union, the railroad has announced.

Rail Telegraphers Pres. G. E. Leighty, here for a meeting of union general chairmen on the New York Central Lines, said he will investigate to make sure that all terms of the contract are complied with.

The C&NW said it will furlough 30 workers as part of a station agency consolidation if approval is granted by the Iowa Commerce Commission. Last month the commission concluded hearings on the C&NW's proposal to consolidate seven agencies.

After a 30-day strike of telegraphers, the union won an agreement worked out by a presidential panel and an impartial arbiter providing for 90-day advance notice of layoffs to allow time for discussion of conditions. If agreement cannot be reached during the 90-day period, these terms become effective:

- Workers whose jobs have been abolished shall receive an allowance equal to 60 percent of recent average earnings, to be paid for periods ranging from two to 60 months and based on seniority.
- Instead of a furlough allowance, workers may elect to take a lump-sum separation allowance up to a maximum of 12 months' pay after five or more years of service.

Before the strike the union had tried unsucessfully for five years to get the C&NW to agree on job protection terms.

The union set a June 12 strike date on the NYC but called the walkout off when Pres. Kennedy named a special emergency board to get the facts. The board reported that job abolition by management had imposed hardships on employes and recommended a series of protective devices, including advance notice to laid-off workers and allowances for employes whose jobs are abolished.

UAW Helps Train 20 Arab Refugees

Detroit—The Auto Workers have given $10,000 to the United Nations Relief & Works Agency to provide two-year scholarships to train 20 young Palestinian Arab refugees as automotive mechanics.

The grant was made from the union's Intl. Free World Labor Defense Fund, which is financed by the interest on the UAW's $45 million strike fund. The UNRWA program includes vocational training, and the skill for which the UAW gift is earmarked is urgently needed in the developing Arab countries.

AFL-CIO Gives India $1,000 for Defense

An appeal by India for contributions to a defense fund to help the nation repel Communist China's invasion of India's frontier has met with an immediate response from the AFL-CIO.

Immediately after the Indian Embassy in Washington set up the fund to handle contributions from Indian citizens in the United States and from Americans desirous of helping, Pres. George Meany announced a $1,000 contribution by the AFL-CIO.

Meany wrote Indian Ambassador Braj Kumar Nehru of the AFL-CIO's "deep concern and growing indignation" at the Chinese Communist's "unprovoked assault" against India.

Election in Single Unit Authorized by NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board, reversing one of its regional directors, has voted to grant the petition of the Textile Workers Union of America for an election limited to a single plant.

By a 3-1 vote the board directed that a representation election be held within 30 days at the Calhoun, Ga., plant and warehouse of Dixie Belle Mills, Inc.

The three-man majority said it has not been the board's policy to compel unions to seek representation in the most "comprehensive" grouping, or in any larger unit, when an appropriate unit is compatible with that requested.

The crucial question is whether the unit requested is appropriate, said the majority, finding that it was for these reasons: the Dixie Belle plant was a "substantially separate" operation from another plant owned by the same company 20 miles from Calhoun, with integrated management only at the top levels; there is no interchange of plant employes, except for deliverymen; no seniority list is maintained for transferred employes; there is no bargaining history for any of the plants involved.

The union petitioned for an election only at Calhoun but management objected, saying that the only appropriate unit should include 1,100 employes of a subsidiary plant at Dalton, Ga.

The NLRB regional director agreed with the employer but was reversed by NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown.

2 USWA Strikes Win Pattern Pacts

Youngstown, O.—Strikes of two Steelworkers' locals here have ended in ratification of new contracts containing the basic steel "package" at plants of the General Fireproofing Co. and Hill Hubbell & Co., a division of the National Casting Co.

The General Fireproofing strike affected 2,200 workers for 58 days. They returned to work with a three-year pact providing a cost of living increase in the second year, plus 5 cents an hour increase in each of two years and improved fringe benefits, including pensions, vacations and supplemental unemployment benefits.

Brown Director Of Freedom House

New York—Irving Brown, representative at the United Nations of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has been named a director of Freedom House, which is dedicated to freedom for all people.

Also named a director at the same time was Eric Sevareid, radio and television commentator.

FOUR NEW REGIONAL DIRECTORS of the Labor Dept. Women's Bureau meet with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, member of the President's Commission on the Status of Women, during a training conference in Washington, D. C. From the left: Marguerite I. Gilmore, Chicago; Mrs. Madeline H. Codding, San Francisco; Diane McKaig, Atlanta; Schnitzler, and Dorothy M. Pendergast, Boston.

Regional Offices Being Opened In 4 Cities by Women's Bureau

The Women's Bureau of the Dept. of Labor has announced the opening of regional offices in four major cities to serve better the needs of women in the labor force.

An increasing number of feminine workers and a continuing demand for information on protective laws and training programs led to the decentralization move, announced by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Mrs. Esther Peterson, Women's Bureau director and assistant secretary of the department.

Meeting in Washington at a training conference, the new regional directors visited AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, a member of the President's Commission on the Status of Women, in one of a series of discussions designed to find out what services the community considers most important.

Schnitzler called the opening of regional offices an "excellent" way to bring Women's Bureau services closer to workers and communities and urged labor people to take advantage of the new service.

Mrs. Peterson said regional offices have been opened in Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, and an Atlanta office is due to open after Jan. 1. The following directors will serve under supervision of Mrs. Agnes M. Douty, chief of the field services division, at these locations:

Marguerite I. Gilmore, 105 W. Adams Street, Chicago 3; Mrs. Madeline H. Codding, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco 11; Diane McKaig, 1371 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta 9; and Dorothy M. Pendergast, 18 Oliver Street, Boston 10.

Mrs. Peterson and Mrs. Douty said the new field officers will serve the needs of workers and give special attention to:

- The need for legislative changes affecting women workers.
- Opportunities for training to meet specific demands.
- Gathering data for bureau analysis.

The newly-assigned regional directors formerly worked out of headquarters in Washington. They reported a continuing concern by women workers for information on day care for children of working mothers, and on laws governing the hours of labor, night work, and lifting of weights.

At a meeting of the President's Commission here Oct. 1 and 2, a study group headed by Schnitzler reported that a double pay standard exists among many employers. The group recommended that wage discrimination against women should be prohibited by federal law and that, until such a law is enacted, Pres. Kennedy should give serious consideration to an executive order forbidding sex discrimination by employers holding government contracts.

Double Pay Standard Cited for Men, Women

Many employers practice a double standard of pay for men and women doing similar work, the Labor Dept. has reported.

In a booklet called Economic Indicators Relating to Equal Pay, 1962—Pamphlet 9, Government Printing Office—the department's Women's Bureau lists the results of a survey of job-hiring orders received by employment offices in five cities in 1961. All were in states which do not have equal pay laws.

About 120 examples of job orders with wage differentials were found in the five cities. Both skilled and unskilled jobs were listed, ranging from auditor, accounting supervisor, bookkeeper, clerk and typist to counter worker and dishwasher.

The cities were not identified, but hiring rates showed these variations:

- Bookkeepers, from $60 to $85 a week for women, and from $65 to $100 for men.
- Cooks, from $35 to $50 for women, from $45 to $65 for men.
- Counter workers, from $33 to $45 for women, and from $35 to $50 for men.
- Dishwashers, $1.31 an hour for women, $1.42 for men.
- Grocery checkers, $60 women, $75 men.
- Elevator operators, $1.40 women, $1.60 men.

The booklet also cited a Census Bureau report that the 1960 median wage income—the midway point—was $3,293 a year for women and $5,417 for men.

Mrs. Esther Peterson, Women's Bureau director and assistant secretary of labor, said in a foreword to the booklet that 22 states have laws requiring equal pay for equal work, but not all women workers in such states are covered by the law.

In other states, the only protection women workers have is by union contract or voluntary employer policy, she said.

U. S., Japanese Unions Pledge Friendship

A move to bring about a closer working relationship between a U.S. and a Japanese electrical manufacturing union has been formalized with a joint declaration.

The pact was signed here by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, headed by Pres. James B. Carey, and the Federation of the Electrical Workers of Japan (Denki Roren), under the leadership of Pres. Yukichi Takehana.

The joint declaration, containing six points, stated that the two unions, over the past several years, have "endeavored to enchance the mutual understanding and the ties of friendship between the labor movements of both countries. . . ."

In the joint declaration they made these pledges:

- To work for social justice, world peace and international fair labor standards.
- Oppose all forms of totalitarianism and colonialism.
- Accept the basic concept of reciprocal trade as profitable to both countries.
- Work through the Intl. Labor Organization, United Nations and other organizations to aid workers and their unions.
- Initiate exchange programs of specialists of the two unions.
- Exchange economic and collective bargaining data.

Daniel Battle Reopens:

Open-Shop Firm Assails Union in Ads

The Daniel Construction Co., placed on the unfair list of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters because of its bitter resistance to union organization, has bought full-page advertisements in newspapers throughout the South to denounce the union.

"War declared on southern workers," the ads charged in big headlines.

"You challenge the principles which we in the South believe in and fight for," Charles E. Daniel, head of the company, declared in an "open letter" to Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

Schoemann, who signed a notice barring union members from working for Daniel because of the company's "substandard" conditions and "unfair" activities, ridiculed the charge that it was the union, rather than the company, which is hostile to southern workers.

"The plain fact is that we have contracts with hundreds of employers in the South—employers who are fair and are willing to abide by the law," he pointed out.

The new chapter in the battle to organize one of the South's biggest open shop construction operations came nearly a year after a disputed National Labor Relations Board election resulted in a 684 to 347 vote against union representation.

Irregularities Cited

The Plumbers cited a long list of irregularities in the election, including firing and threats to fire union supporters and voting by supervisors, in a petition asking the NLRB to throw out the results and order a new election.

Noting that the NLRB has not yet acted on the petition, the union's notice to its members said that Daniel has continued its efforts "to undermine our organizing drive." It added:

"To permit the membership to continue working for the Daniel Construction Co. . . . will enable Daniel to gain the benefits of having, as a source of employes, the skilled plumber and pipefitter members" of the union "while operating as an open shop contractor without an agreement."

Schoemann termed the company's advertising campaign "typical" of the firm's anti-union policy.

"The moment it becomes apparent that we are making progress in our organization campaign, Daniel begins attacking our union as anti-South," he charged.

Step In Organizing

Pointing to the large number of fair employers under union contract in the South, Schoemann said the union's action "is another step towards organizing the open shop contractors who are presently undermining the wages and working conditions" that "local unions and members have fought so hard for so many years to establish, preserve and improve."

Schoemann said the union is "confident" that the NLRB will throw out the election results at Daniel on the basis of "evidence of gross intimidation of workers by company supervisors."

Work Laws Cut Pay, New Survey Shows

So-called "right-to-work" laws which prohibit union shop agreements have acted as a "damper and brake" on wages in the 19 states which have adopted them, according to a study by a leading economist.

The National Council for Industrial Peace said the study by Prof. Milton J. Nadworny of the University of Vermont "constitutes a direct refutation" of the National Right to Work Committee's claims that "right-to-work" laws have brought economic benefits.

"Not only have 'right-to-work' states not been catching up in wages and income with states having free collective bargaining, but they have been falling farther behind the national pace," Nadworny reported.

He cited government statistics showing that the gap between high wage levels in states which permit the union shop and low wages in states with "right-to-work" laws has steadily widened in the past 11 years.

Nadworny noted that 12 of the 19 states had "work" laws in effect in 1950. He said:

"If we examine hourly rates paid in the 12 states, we find that in 1950, their average was 25 cents below the United States average. In 1961, the average hourly rate paid in those states was 31 cents below the national average."

For all 19 states, the economist declared, the same comparison shows an average hourly rate 21 cents below the national level in 1950, and 23 cents lower in 1961.

A comparable widening of the wage gap is shown in statistics dealing with weekly wages. The gap widened from $8.39 to $9.81 for the 12-state group and from $6.86 to $7.14 for the 19 states.

Likewise, per capita income in the "right-to-work" states averaged $292 below the national level in the 12-state group in 1950 and $404 below the national average in 1961. The 19-state comparison showed the $281 deficiency in 1950 growing to $379 in 1961.

The Vermont economist concluded:

"The supporters of 'right-to-work' laws have consistently stated that such legislation brings economic benefits to the states. If we accept their claims that wage and income changes are the results of 'right-to-work' legislation, it is obvious that these laws act as dampers and brakes, and not as stimulators of improvement and progress."

4th Election Set At Gabriel Plant

Cleveland, O.—The National Labor Relations Board has set Nov. 20 as the date of a fourth election at the Gabriel Co., auto parts manufacturer, between the Machinists and the unaffiliated Teamsters.

The latter union failed to win a majority in the last election when two challenged votes were counted for the IAM, which has held bargaining rights at Gabriel for 40 years.

IAM Local 233 won a majority in the first Teamster raid on the 950-member plant in 1961 but the NLRB set aside the result on the ground that the IAM had distributed marked sample ballots prior to the vote. Another election late last year went to the Teamsters, 480-419, but it was voided because of "fearful" threats by anonymous and persistent telephone calls to IAM leaders.

87 Affiliates to Participate:

Unions Pledge Aid in Drive To Wipe Out Race Bias

The AFL-CIO is joining the government in a vigorous drive to erase all traces of racial discrimination from the ranks of trade unions.

Federation Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, has notified Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson that 87 national and international unions representing some 9 million members have volunteered to sign fair practice pledges at a special White House ceremony Nov. 15. The number may well exceed 100 by that time, according to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Johnson will sign the agreements for the government as chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

The agreements are part of a "Union Program for Fair Practices" worked out by the committee in consultation with Schnitzler and the Dept. of Civil Rights. They are similar to the "Plans for Progress" signed earlier by a number of industrial firms, including the nation's biggest defense contractors, aimed at insuring fair employment policies.

The pledges will commit each union to:

- Accept all eligible applicants for membership, without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.
- Seek management agreement on nondiscrimination policies in all conditions of employment, including hiring, tenure, work assignments, training programs, promotions, transfers and facilities.
- Refuse to charter any local union on a segregated basis and to end membership segregation in any locals where it now exists.
- Seek management agreement on clauses guaranteeing nondiscrimination in joint apprenticeship programs.

The program is voluntary for AFL-CIO affiliates but was given the firm support of the federation's Executive Council at its meeting last April.

The council action was followed by a letter from Federation Pres. George Meany "strongly recommending" that all affiliates coöperate with the President's Committee in signing the pledges "to give effect to the civil rights policy and program" adopted by the federation at its 1961 convention.

Legislation Also Sought

The convention's civil rights resolution encompassed all the points now sought in the program advanced by the President's committee and, additionally, set up strengthened internal machinery for enforcement of the AFL-CIO's anti-discrimination policy.

It also urged enactment of a federal fair employment practices law and enforceable state legislation, plus issuance of an executive order banning discrimination in housing which is insured or aided in any way by federal agencies.

Meany reminded AFL-CIO affiliates that the committee's establishment by executive order of Pres. Kennedy "marked the beginning" of an all-out campaign against discrimination in federal employment "and in all employment under federal government contracts." The committee is empowered to bar government contracts to firms practicing discrimination.

Responsibility for Safety Up to Labor, Employer

Chicago—"I've seen an unbelievable emphasis on safety develop since the days I was a hard rock miner, a coal miner and a logger," Treas. Peter Terzick of the Carpenters told a labor session of the 1962 National Safety Congress here.

At a panel discussion on labor-management safety cooperation at the plant level, Terzick said a person's security depends on the keen awareness of safety on the part of all those around him.

"The chief responsibility for safety rests with us, labor and management," he said, "but the key man is the one at the machine or on the scaffold."

Al E. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, on the same panel, said that "today, more than any time in the past, employers realize that they need the assistance and support of their employes if their business venture is to produce a salable product at a reasonable profit and to enjoy continuity of operation."

"The evidence of this is apparent when one looks at the effort put forth to encourage their employes to purchase stock, participate in pension programs, and to read the propaganda issued to acquaint their employes with the problems of industry," he added. "Why not, then, in the field of accident prevention?"

The NSC Labor Conference presented its highest award—the Harry Read Memorial Award of Honor for Distinguished Service to Safety—to the Rubber Workers. The Read Award for Outstanding Service went to the Laborers' Union.

Awards for meritorious service were given Auto Workers Local 599, Flint, Mich.; Machinists Lodge 1339, Denver; Distillery Workers Local 146, Linden, N. J.; and Hayward Webber, the local's safety committee chairman.

Office Workers Repel Raid Try by Teamsters

An office employes' local of the Teamsters cannot claim bargaining rights for employes of another Teamster local, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled, because of what it said was a conflict of interest.

Three board members, upholding the objections of Office Employes Local 33 to an attempted "raid," dismissed a petition filed in Pittsburgh, Pa., by Office & Clerical Employes' Local 72 of the Teamsters for an election seeking certification to represent five employes of Teamsters Local 249—a bookkeeper, cashier, telephone operator, typist and cashier-typist. The workers are now represented by OEIU Local 33. The Teamsters were expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements.

NLRB Members Philip Ray Rodgers, John H. Fanning, and Gerald A. Brown threw out the Teamsters petition. They pointed out that the employer and the petitioning union are both members of Teamsters Joint Council 40; that contracts negotiated for the workers would have to be submitted to the international union and the joint council for approval; that the international could prevent the execution of a contract; and that it also has a determining voice in grievances and strikes.

Citing a 1957 decision in an Oregon Teamsters case, the panel again declared "a union which has allegiances conflicting with the purpose of protecting and advancing the interest of the employes it represents . . . cannot be a proper representative of these employes."

Business Rep. Martin McDermott of Local 33 said he foresees no problem in negotiating a new contract with Local 249 for the five workers whose last contract expired June 1.

Major Area Joblessness Drops Again

The number of major areas with 6 percent or more unemployment dropped to 41 in October, continuing the gradual decline of the past three months.

The Labor Dept. reported a drop of three areas from the 44 in September as well as a decline of 12 among smaller labor market centers. A year ago in October 1961 68 of the 150 major job areas in the nation had 6 percent or more jobless.

The area report tended to reflect the drop in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in October to 5.5 percent from 5.8 percent in September. But the high level of unemployment indicated by the 5.5 rate shows also in the area figures.

In 1959, before the onset of the 1960-61 recession, the number of major high unemployment areas was 32. The low point since 1957 was in January 1960, when the figure was 31.

In October the three major areas showing improvement—dropping out of the 6 to 9 percent unemployment category to 3 to 6 percent classification—were Waterbury, Conn., Jersey City and New Brunswick, N. J.

The Labor Dept. said that expansion in manufacturing payrolls was a major factor in reducing joblessness in these areas.

Claude Simmons Dies, SIU Vice President

Paramus, N. J.—Representatives of maritime unions paid final tribute to Claude Simmons, vice president of the Seafarers, at last rites here.

Dead at 42 of cancer, Simmons went to sea as a deckhand at 15 and joined the SIU when it was founded in 1938. Elected vice president three years ago, he was in charge of contract enforcement and negotiations for 40,000 members of SIU's Atlantic & Gulf Coast district.

His widow and three children, of River Edge, N. J., survive.

AFL-CIO Support Pledged For Democratic Algeria

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has pledged the aid of American labor to the Algerian people in their struggle to build a nation "zealously devoted to promotion of free trade unionism and all other fundamental freedoms."

In a cable to Algerian Premier Ben Bella marking the anniversary of the beginning of the Algerian struggle for national independence, Meany said U.S. labor is confident the nation will overcome "not only the remnants of old colonialism but also the sinister plans of Soviet imperialism and colonialism to subvert their hard-won independence."

In another cable to the Algerian trade union movement (UGTA), Meany pledged the "unstinting support of more than 13 million members (of the AFL-CIO) for your inspiring determination and efforts to fulfill the democratic and social objectives of the historic Algerian revolution."

American labor, Meany pointed out, "rejoiced in Algeria's triumph over colonial tyranny as a victory for the forces of freedom everywhere." A free and democratic Algeria, he said, has a great future.

High Court Rule Asked On 'Runaway' Job Rights

Detroit—Auto Workers who lost their jobs when their plant "ran away" to Tennessee have asked the U.S. Supreme Court to clear up the issues arising from conflicting court rulings and arbitrators' decisions on the vesting of job rights.

Five former employes of the Ross Gear & Tool Co., acting for themselves and 716 other members of UAW Local 80 laid off when Ross moved its Gemmer Mfg. division to Lebanon, Tenn., filed a petition for review of a ruling last July by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati.

1st Ruling Upset

The 6th Circuit reversed a decision by U.S. District Judge Fred W. Kaess here that the employer could not avoid accrued seniority obligations by shifting his plant. The five petitioners, represented by UAW General Counsel Harold A. Cranefield, are asking the high court to review the 6th Circuit ruling on the ground that it conflicts with other Appeals Court decisions in two similar cases — Glidden-Durkee Famous Foods and Metal Polishers vs. Viking Euipment Co.

Requesting the Supreme Court to answer four questions raised in plant relocation cases, the Auto Workers told the court that the United States is experiencing a wave of such relocations, nearly all raising difficult legal and other problems.

Pointing out that many of the legal problems generated by plant runaways have come before lower courts and arbitrators and are on their way through appeals procedures, the five petitioners assert:

"At present, courts and arbitrators are going in both directions, some following the Glidden and Viking decisions, some following the 6th Circuit" in Ross Gear.

"It is important that this basic conflict be settled before more confusion arises."

The questions posed by the UAW attorney are these:

- Are individual rights of employes under union contracts also federal rights for which federal law must be fashioned?
- Are seniority and recall rights limited to the geographic area named in the recognition clause of a labor-management contract?
- Do such rights continue when the plant moves to a new location even if the contract is silent on the subject?
- Do they become vested rights that continue even after the contract expires, if the contract is silent on the subject?

The petitioners assert that a review is needed of the interpretation of two provisions found in all collective bargaining contracts—the recognition clause and the seniority provision. Questions 2, 3 and 4 are of "great practical significance," they pointed out, because they arise out of the current wave of plant relocations.

On questions 2 and 3, the petition asserts, the 6th Circuit is in conflict with the Glidden and Viking decisions, which declared that employes have vested rights in their jobs.

Decision Reversed

An outgrowth of the Ross Gear case came in a Williamson County, Ill., Chancery Court. The state court earlier had made a ruling based on the U.S. District Court decision in the Ross Gear litigation and since has reversed itself because of the 6th Circuit ruling.

The latest decision was that the Sangamo Electric Co. cannot be ordered to give jobs to employes at Marion, Ill., who lost their jobs and seniority rights when a plant was moved to South Carolina.

Peace Corps Hails USWA Job Protection

A Peace Corps "leave of absence" provision in a new contract between the Steelworkers and the National Can Corp. has been hailed by Dir. Sargent Shriver of the corps as "the best clause to date" in protection of a volunteer's re-employment rights.

"Such a pact demonstrates labor and industry's support for the Peace Corps concept and further backs the belief that volunteers will be even more valuable to industry on their return," he said, adding the hope that similar clauses will be incorporated into other labor-management agreements.

The clause grants Peace Corps volunteers "re-employment rights under the same conditions as returned members of the military service" if they have "satisfactory" release from the corps, report for work within 90 days after release, and can perform the work to which their seniority entitles them.

The contract covers about 2,700 National Can employes in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, California and Illinois.

At its recent convention, the USWA called on unions and employers to cooperate to make job security available for Peace Corps volunteers and heralded the Corps as one of the New Frontier's "most positive and imaginative programs."

Democrats Score in Mid-Term Voting

Nixon's Career Ended In California Defeat

(Continued from Page 1)

enough or drastically enough on Cuba was Indiana's onetime isolationist Sen. Homer W. Capehart—and he lost in a startling upset to Democrat Birch Bayh, who persistently supported the President.

Nixon did not gain votes perceptibly by suggestions that his own foreign affairs experience made him peculiarly qualified for the state house in Sacramento at this juncture of affairs, and Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin did not save himself from defeat by suggesting the President needed a man with his experience in Congress.

For the President the election results unquestionably were a deep personal satisfaction—not least because they offered a new chance to advance major domestic policies that would have been rated dead had his opposition scored substantial gains in the usual mid-term election pattern.

The hard fact remained that the House of Representatives—chief obstacle to those programs in the 87th Congress—will be substantially similar to the old House. The conservative coalition of northern Republicans from "safe" small-town or rural districts and of southern Democrats of similar background appears only slightly reduced in size.

Southern Democrats who opposed great sections of the domestic tax, labor and general welfare program will remain in the new 88th Congress as chairmen or powerful ranking members of the key House and Senate committees.

An element of yet unmeasureable significance will be the gradual effect on conservative Democrats of their knowledge that many must run again in 1964 on a ticket presumably to be headed by Kennedy as a Democratic President seeking re-election on a Kennedy national platform.

In the vast assortment of election contests fought out in all 50 states these additional factors seemed significant:

● There was a large amount of ballot-splitting. Democratic Sen. Joseph S. Clark won re-election in Pennsylvania although Dilworth lost to Scranton for governor. Republican Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel won in California although Brown smashed Nixon and Democrats carried all other statewide contests.

● Rockefeller clearly emerged as the foremost candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1964, unobstructed by the difficulties Nixon might have raised as governor. Romney and Scranton are new faces, but they lack national experience politically and are otherwise untested for wearing power. Rockefeller suffered some damage perhaps when his plurality dropped slightly from his margin in 1958 and he ran far behind Sen. Jacob K. Javits, who won by close to 1 million votes, and behind other statewide New York candidates.

The Republican victories in Pennsylvania and Michigan may have lacked substance. Democrats won their other statewide elections in both states, and in Pennsylvania held on to the state legislature. Only in Ohio did a Republican sweep approach total proportions.

● The Rocky Mountain states were the source of greatest Republican strength, with the Midwest something of a standoff and Democrats running strong in New England and on the Pacific Coast.

● Republicans made a new surge in the South, picking up five new House seats in southern and border states to add to four previously held and running up larger protest votes than usual against veteran Democratic candidates who were assailed for "liberal" views. Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama barely survived an all-out Republican attack founded largely on the charge that he is "too friendly" to Kennedy's New Frontier.

● The southern Republican drive involves a built-in party danger, however, since it is intensely anti-civil rights as well as deeply conservative. Negro voting in both South and North, which expanded this year as well as in other recent elections, also remained solidly Democratic in most contests.

GEORGIA'S FIRST NEGRO STATE SENATOR in 92 years was elected in the 38th District in Atlanta—Leroy Johnson (D), a lawyer, who is shown with his wife, Cleopatra, and son, Michael, 12. Johnson defeated Republican T. M. Alexander, also a Negro.

George Meany Foundation Created To Further Ethical Understanding

New York—Establishment of the George Meany Foundation to "further the understanding of the ethical principles by which all moral men live" was announced here. The foundation was created by trade union friends of the AFL-CIO president, and has already chosen its first two projects:

1. Sponsorship of one program each year in "The Eternal Light" television series, produced under the auspices of the Jewish Theological Institute and broadcast weekly over the National Broadcasting Company TV network. This year's program devoted to the life of William Green, late president of the AFL, will be seen on Nov. 25.

2. Sponsorship of a series of lectures at the Institute for Religious and Social Studies of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. This series, under the general title of "The American Character: The Search for Self-Understanding," is already in progress.

The Meany Foundation has been established within the Herbert H. Lehman Institute of Ethics at the seminary.

Pres. George Harrison of the Railway Clerks is president of the foundation. Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is treasurer. M. S. Novik of New York, the AFL-CIO's radio and television consultant, is secretary.

The foundation, its sponsors said, is "linked with the name of George Meany, whose commitment to principle and to the welfare of the working class is being met in the highest ethical tradition."

"The Eternal Light" series has for more than 15 years been recognized as one of television's finest public service presentations. It has often dealt with labor subjects; one of last year's offerings, "Young Sam Gompers," covered the early life of the AFL's founder.

The foundation-sponsored program on Green—10 years after his death—will be entitled "Never Ask What Country." The script is by Morton Wishengrad, distinguished TV, radio and stage writer whose play, "The Rope Dancers," was a recent Broadway hit. Broadcast time on the NBC network will be 1:30 p.m. (EST).

Future foundation-sponsored TV programs will portray the lives of other trade union figures, such as Philip Murray, late president of the CIO, or will deal with issues of vital importance to labor. After their network showing they will be available in film, tape or script form to schools, religious institutions, community centers, unions and independent radio and TV outlets.

The lecture series is presented at 11 a.m. each Tuesday at the seminary, Broadway at 122nd Street. Attendance is open to clergymen, theological students and other graduate students of all faiths. The next lecture, Nov. 13, will be "The Impact of Religion," by Dr. Joseph L. Blau, associate professor of the philosophy of religion at Columbia University.

In succeeding weeks the subjects will be "The Impact of Industrialization," by Theodore W. Kheel, impartial chairman for the New York transit industry; "The Impact of Urbanization," by Dennis J. Clark, executive secretary, New York Catholic Interracial Council; "The Impact of Politics," by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and "The Impact of Mass Communication," by Dr. Richard T. Baker, associate dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia.

Dr. Roger L. Shinn, who is William E. Dodge, Jr., professor of applied Christianity, Union Theological Seminary, is chairman of the series.

The Trustees of the George Meany Foundation are:

Trustees Named

Harrison and Keenan, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers; Pres. Russell K. Berg of the Boilermakers; Pres. A. J. Bernhardt of the Railway Carmen; Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. John M. Elliott of the Street, Electrict Railway & Motor Coach Employes; Pres. John J. Grogan of the Marine & Shipbuilders; Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers.

Pres. Albert J. Hayes of the Machinists; Pres. Maurice Hutcheson of the Carpenters; Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers; Pres. John J. Lyons of the Iron Workers; Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers; Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi of the Laborers; Pres. William J. Pachler of the Utility Workers.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers; Pres. Alex Rose of the Hatters; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks; Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes; and Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes.

11-10-62

Residential Education Programs For Union Staffers End 2d Year

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The second and final year of an experimental 10-week residential program for full-time union staff and local officers recently was completed at two universities in cooperation with the National Institute of Labor Education.

The courses were conducted by the labor programs of the University of Michigan-Wayne State University Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations here and by the New York State School of Labor Industrial Relations at Cornell University in Ithaca.

Twelve leaders from nearly as many international unions were graduated from each institute. They were chosen for the training on the basis of their applications and recommendations by a selections committee consisting of university and union labor educators.

Here the students spent an average of 30 hours a week in class or participating in more informal evening sessions. They studied economics, political science, sociology, psychology and the development of and current problems of the labor movement, with university professors as instructors.

Each week they also spent 10 to 20 hours on reading assignments. Each course was tailored to the problems and needs of union leaders, and there were special "one-shot" programs on such topics as social insurance in the U.S., union structure and political effectiveness, technology and society and the European Common Market.

Some students reported they got as much benefit from writing "term papers" as from classroom work. Each student chose a topic and under the guidance of one or more instructors, researched and analyzed it.

With nine weeks of study under their belts, the students had a final week of intensive full-day discussions with union speakers.

The experimental program was financed by a grant from the Fund for Adult Education to NILE and is now undergoing final evaluation. With continuing interest in long-term residential labor education programs such as these, the establishment of non-residential projects in 10 or 15 metropolitan centers in different parts of the country has been proposed.

The Michigan phase of the program was under the direction of Hy Kornbluh, director of the labor program at the university.

Head of Union Fired, $3 Billion Bank Fined

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver branch of the $3 billion Bank of Montreal has been fined the maximum of $1,000 for illegally discharging Pres. Marshall W. Bluck of Office Employes Local 387.

Bluck was fired for "inefficiency" after 27 years of service, and Magistrate Bernard Isman agreed with the union's contention that the allegation did not stand up. Union evidence indicated Bluck was moved from Vancouver to Montreal to remove him from this city during a union organizing drive.

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Unions Agree on Targets In Joint Organizing Drive

THE LOS ANGELES pilot organizing campaign was announced to a heavily attended press conference by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who expressed his great satisfaction at the voluntary agreement reached by federation affiliates to undertake the drive.

Council Approves Los Angeles Plan

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has approved funds and manpower to launch a pilot organizing drive in the Los Angeles metropolitan area in 1963. The objective is 750,000 unorganized workers employed by 3,000 firms.

Pres. George Meany reported that AFL-CIO affiliates cooperating on the drive have reached unanimous agreement on allocating 400 organizing targets and that a joint committee of local and international union officials is working out targets among the other firms.

"This will be a test of our ability to organize" based on cooperation from normally competing affiliates, Meany said, stressing that the AFL-CIO had been trying to set up this type of program for a number of years. He added that he was very much impressed with the progress made so far.

The federation's General Board, at a meeting following the two-day session of the council, discussed the program in detail and the pilot project won strong support from a number of speakers.

The project highlighted the fall meeting of the council which praised Pres. Kennedy's "firm course" in Cuba and pledged him labor's full support, expressed its satisfaction with the federation's register-and-vote campaign and analyzed the 1962 elections, finding a net liberal gain in the new Congress.

Teamsters Condemned

The council also strongly condemned a raid by the Teamsters, expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on charges of domination by corrupt interests, against the Communications Workers and pledged its full support to the CWA. **(Story Page 2.)**

Civil rights also was a top agenda item and the council instructed Meany to write the National Asso-

(Continued on Page 3)

AFL-CIO Backs U.S. On Cuba

The AFL-CIO "fully supports" the Administration's "firm course" in dealing with the Cuban crisis, the Executive Council declared in a resolution praising Pres. Kennedy for forcing the Soviet Union to remove its missile bases from the turbulent island.

"We heartily approve its (the government's) action in thwarting the dangerously aggressive Soviet move in Cuba against the peoples of the New World and the peace of all mankind," the resolution asserted. "We commend our NATO and OAS allies for backing America's stand."

Survival at Stake

The council said that the "very survival" of the U.S. as a free nation was threatened by "the Soviet establishment in Cuba of bases for atomic missiles which could destroy vital centers of the U.S. and Latin American republics."

What the Soviet government was trying to do while "continuing its maneuvers" in Berlin, the resolution continued, was to bring about a "drastic shift in the international balance of power." If Moscow had succeeded, the U.S. would have been exposed to "Soviet blackmail, intimidation and military assault," the resolution said, and the Reds' "capacity for aggression" would have been so strengthened that "the entire free world would have been at the mercy of Moscow."

"Pres. Kennedy rendered the highest service to the security and freedom of our country, to human liberty and world peace," the AFL-CIO leaders said, "by mobilizing sufficient armed strength to force the Kremlin to remove its rockets from Cuba.

"Our government's decisive action deterred Soviet aggression, raised America's international prestige as an effective protector of world peace and freedom and

(Continued on Page 2)

Rural Domination Prevails:

Conservatives Add to Strength In State Legislature Elections

By David L. Perlman

Conservatives have picked up new strength in state legislatures, according to an AFL-CIO News survey of election returns throughout the nation. Although a few states took token steps to give more representation to city dwellers and suburbanites, most legislatures remained firmly under conservative rural domination—regardless of party label.

In the two-party states, where the Democratic-Republican lineup provides at least a rough approximation of liberal and conservative strength, all but one of the switches in control of the legislature favored the GOP.

Hawaii an Exception

Hawaii was the lone exception. There Democrats took the state Senate away from the Republicans, in addition to keeping control of the House, electing a governor and making a clean sweep of the congressional delegation.

In Colorado and Utah, however, the Republicans took both houses of the legislature away from the Democrats. In Pennsylvania, the GOP broke a tie to win the Senate and apparently also captured the House, although several close contests are subject to reversal after a count of absentee ballots.

Equivalent to a GOP victory is the new conservative control of the Minnesota House, where candidates run without formal party designation. The GOP also won the Indiana Senate and kept the House, dashing any hope of immediate repeal of the "right-to-work" law. Control of the House in Alaska and Oregon hinged on the absentee ballot count as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Democrats had held a majority in both cases.

The 1962 state elections marked an almost complete erosion of the beachheads the Democrats won in a series of upset victories in 1958.

In that year, Democrats captured one or both houses from the Republicans in 16 states, while the GOP was unable to make any inroads on Democratic strongholds.

Two year later, in 1960, the GOP came out ahead in shifts of party control in nine states, Democrats made new gains in two states, and one state was a standoff, with control of the two houses switching.

Five GOP Switches

The 1962 returns add up to five Republican switches—with a possibility of seven—and one switch to the Democrats.

One big Democratic gain of

(Continued on Page 11)

Drive to End Job Bias Pledged by 120 Unions

An historic step in the fight against discrimination was marked Nov. 15 when 120 AFL-CIO unions representing over 11 million members voluntarily agreed to fair practice pledges at a special White House ceremony.

Pres. Kennedy told the union leaders, assembled in the East Room, that labor support of his program for equal employment opportunity was in the finest traditions of the labor movement—to aid those least privileged in society.

The drive against discrimination, the President said, is both an "old cause and a new cause" because unions grew out of the needs of the underprivileged and today a major sector of the battle is discrimination.

It is natural, he added, that the labor movement is the core of the effort to provide better opportunities for all and this new program demonstrates that the work of the labor movement is never done, it goes on and on.

Hailing the signing of the agreements, Kennedy said the union leaders must make sure that labor "practices what it preaches" in this area as well as invites, encourages and stimulates equal opportunity for all.

The President's remarks climaxed an impressive ceremony in which union representatives signed agree-

(Continued on Page 12)

William Green's Life On NBC-TV Nov. 25

A television program based on the life of William Green, late president of the former AFL, will be broadcast on the NBC network Nov. 25 at 1:30 p. m. (EST).

Sponsorship of the program is one of the first activities of the George Meany Foundation, established by trade union friends of the AFL-CIO president to "further the understanding of the ethical principles by which all moral men live."

The telecast will be seen as one program in "The Eternal Light" series produced under auspices of the Jewish Theological Seminary. It is titled "Never Ask What Country." The script is by Morton Wishengrad, TV, radio and stage writer.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR a cooperative campaign by the AFL-CIO and the National Urban League to eliminate the last vestiges of discrimination in the trade union movement were presented to the AFL-CIO Executive Council by Whitney Young, executive director of the league.

Teamsters Condemned For Assault on CWA

The AFL-CIO has strongly condemned a raid by the Teamsters on the Communications Workers and has pledged its full support to the CWA.

The federation's Executive Council asserted in a resolution that the CWA is being subjected to a "reckless, divisive and ruthless raid" by the Teamsters, a union expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on charges of domination by corrupt interests.

"This raid threatens the welfare and security of all telephone workers," the council declared. "It must and will be beaten back."

"The AFL-CIO strongly condemns the raid of the IBT and all other such raids. The AFL-CIO pledges its full support to the CWA. It calls upon all affiliates to do likewise. It will do all possible to combat this raid and all other such raids."

On Nov. 9 the Teamsters petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for an election among 17,200 CWA members at Western Electric Co. installations.

"So long as there is a threat of a raid," the CWA said, "there will be turmoil in this bargaining unit. The minute the votes are counted the raid will be over and CWA can go on to its trade union job of bargaining contract improvements for these installers."

Recently a CWA trial court voted to expel 19 members and to suspend two others for plotting to switch installers into the truckers' union. One of those expelled was Kenneth Silvers, former national director of CWA's installation unit.

CWA said it has evidence that last July 19 Teamsters' Pres. James R. Hoffa sent a letter advising all IBT officials that Silvers was "heading up a full-scale campaign" to organize telephone installers.

At a September meeting the CWA executive board adopted a resolution asserting that the truckers' union under Hoffa is "guilty of repeated acts of attempted strike-breaking, unwarranted jurisdictional raiding and lack of decency, candor and trade union morality."

Council Lauds Leadership of Green, Murray

A tribute to the memory of William Green and Philip Murray, who died 10 years ago, was paid by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a memorial resolution to them as men who "helped immeasurably to improve the lives of all Americans."

Murray had been president of the CIO for 12 years when he died Nov. 9, 1952. Green had been president of the AFL for 28 years when he died 12 days later.

"They made our free enterprise system not only more vigorously healthful, but more considerate of the needs of all our people," the resolution observed. "They helped build America into supremacy in the free world, into being a champion of the rights of those everywhere who were oppressed by economic and political tyrants."

The council agreed to "do all we can to try to further the principles of social justice and the democratic way of life according to the example" they have set.

High Court Upholds Jail For Presser

The Supreme Court has affirmed the conviction of a Teamsters' official on a charge of obstructing a Senate Special Committee investigation into the union, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on charges of domination by corrupt elements.

By voting 4-4 the court refused to set aside an eight-month jail sentence for William Presser, president of Cleveland Joint Council 41 and of the Ohio Conference of Teamsters. Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, latest appointee to the court, did not participate in the voting. Presser's counsel, Edwin Knachel, said in Cleveland he will ask for a re-hearing of the appeal.

U.S. District Court in Cleveland had found Presser guilty of tampering with Joint Council records. The records, the court was told, showed the purchase of champagne buckets as Christmas gifts from the council to eight persons, including a federal judge and a congressman, now deceased.

A committee investigator testified that Presser showed him records, and that when he returned later they had been torn to conceal the names of the intended recipients.

Presser had appealed his conviction. In an earlier case, he was convicted of contempt of Congress for refusing, on the advice of his legal counsel, to answer questions of the Senate committee headed by Sen. John McClellan (D-Aak.).

Kennedy Praised:

Council Votes Full Support For 'Firm Course' in Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

strengthened the morale and political posture of the free world.

"The energetic measures taken by the U.S. led to a major political setback for the Soviet aggressors, headed by Khrushchev. The Soviet rulers backed down because they were confronted by superior American strength and not because of their devotion to peace."

Peace Strengthened

While prospects of world peace were improved by America's action, the resolution asserted, the Soviet retreat does not mean that this country can relax, because "Castro's Cuba continues to serve as a base for Communist subversion and Soviet provocations in the New World" and the Berlin crisis continues.

Moscow's "ultimate and unalterable aim" continues to be domination and remolding of the world," the resolution went on, citing Communist China's attack on India as an evidence of that country's "determination . . . to conquer and dominate all Asia." American capacity to meet Communist aggression, the statement declared, is the "decisive force which stands between the national freedom and security of all independent countries and their subversion and domination by Communist imperialism."

The Executive Council assured the government it can count on continued "wholehearted and active support of the AFL-CIO" in:

- "Accelerating its efforts to insure American military superiority.
- "Expanding efforts to secure closer political and economic, as well as military, cooperation with the European and Latin American democracies.
- "Insisting on manned on-site inspection by the United Nations or any other effective international authority to make sure that all missiles, bombers, nuclear warheads and other offensive weapons are removed from Cuba.
- "Continuing aerial surveillance of Cuba until such time as UN inspection or, as Pres. Kennedy has proposed, any other 'equally satisfactory means of international verification is effected.'
- "Making clear and emphasizing through radio and other channels our friendship for the people of Cuba, our determination to see them free of all foreign domination and exploitation, our readiness to help them overcome their present miserable economic conditions and enjoy the benefits of the Alliance for Progress Program, once they establish a government of their own choice through free elections.
- "Redoubling efforts to enable ORIT affiliates to play active roles in advancing the Alliance for Progress program.
- "Providing India with all means required for protecting its territorial integrity and national survival.
- "Utilizing our country's prestige, as the leader of the free world, to rally our allies for manifesting the greatest determination and united strength to protect the freedom of West Berlin.
- "Intensifying a worldwide campaign for support of the U.S. program for gradual general disarmament through adequate international inspection and control."

Labor Renews Backing For OCAW Strikers

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted to continue its full support of 5,500 striking members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and has urged members of every affiliated union to help carry out economic sanctions against the five companies involved.

Such sanctions, the council said in a statement, include the return of oil company credit cards by union members and sending letters of support for the strikers to companies where OCAW members are on the picket line.

The council, calling the strikes "very serious," said that in nearly every case they were brought about by action of management, and that apparently they follow a "Chamber of Commerce pattern" in pressing for "management rights" clauses.

When the strikes started, OCAW representatives pointed out that other union groups also are struggling for existence against the oil giants—2,200 members of 14 unions including the Metal Trades and the Operating Engineers, and 1,000 members of an unaffiliated union.

All are cooperating, they said, while managements strive to keep plants operating with supervisors, office help and hired guards.

These strikes were listed in a resolution of support:

- Mobil Oil Co., 416 members of OCAW Locals 7-389 and 7-456, out since June 26, and 690 members of Locals 7-210 and 7-644, on strike since Aug. 7, Involved are Mobil installations at E. Chicago, Ind.; E. St. Louis, Ill.; Detroit and Trenton, Mich.; and Casper, Wyo.
- Shell Oil Co., 2,225 members of Local 4-367 near New Orleans, La., and Houston, Tex., and at Wood River, Ill., on strike since Aug. 19.
- Climax Molybdenum plant at Climax, Colo., where 1,527 members of Local 2-24410 have been out since July 18.
- Smead Mfg. Co., Hastings, Minn., 500 members of Local 6-717 on strike since Aug. 27.
- Glascote Products Co., Cleveland, 150 members of Local 7-87 on strike since Aug. 1.

The Executive Council asserted that where strikes are against major oil or chemical companies, they have been called because of "management demands to eliminate clauses which have been in collective bargaining agreements for many years and were won by long, hard bargaining."

These and other demands for "management prerogative" clauses, the OCAW said, would "set workers in the petroleum and chemical industries back 20 years."

The OCAW expressed gratitude to the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions for their moral and financial assistance and urged them to reaffirm their "splendid cooperation" in this "bitter struggle."

The Executive Council at its September meeting voted to contribute $5,000 to the OCAW strike against Mobil, Shell and other companies. Pres. George Meany sent letters urging all unions to come to the aid of the strikers. Since then only one strike has been settled.

GIFTS OF FOOD from Twin Cities unions for striking members of Oil Workers Local 6-717, at the Hastings, Minn., plant of the Smead Manufacturing Co. were stored in the garage of Mr. and Mrs. Hy Linsted, neighbors of the plant who parked their car in the driveway so the union could have the building for a strike headquarters. Shown after the arrival of a 50-car caravan are, from left, Mrs. Adeline Linsted, Pres. Fred Schultz of OCAW Local 6-715 in St. Paul, Financial Sec. Helen Herrmann of the striking local, and OCAW Intl. Rep. Russell Trout.

Council OKs Joint Organizing Drive

Unions Pick Targets In Los Angeles Area

(Continued from Page 1)

ciation for the Advancement of Colored People protesting that trying to have unions decertified by the National Labor Relations Board was not the way to fight racial discrimination.

The council also heard Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, propose a program to eliminate the last vestiges of racial discrimination from the trade union movement through stepped-up cooperation between the league and the AFL-CIO.

The Los Angeles pilot project was set in motion at the spring meeting of the council when a working paper was presented aimed at getting unions in various fields to join in a comprehensive organizing campaign under AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston.

The 750,000 unorganized workers in the area are engaged in hard and soft goods manufacturing, government, food and drink, hotels and miscellaneous industries. Meany said that there are 750,000 organized workers in the area providing a base for the organizing drive.

Agreement has been reached, Meany reported, on which union or unions will organize in 400 agreed-on targets involving about 100 hard-goods plants and 300 soft-goods firms. All unions involved have pledged to aid the union assigned an organizing target.

The federation president said that international unions involved have allocated more than $250,000 and that the AFL-CIO will appropriate $150,000 to $175,000 for the drive.

Daniel in Charge

Franz Daniel, AFL-CIO assistant director of organization, will be in charge of the pilot project and four coordinators will be provided by the federation. Other unions have agreed to allocate manpower.

Steering committees of the unions in Southern California in the hard and soft goods fields initially have adopted a four-point program as a guide to selecting and assigning target plants to unions. Where several unions show an interest in a plant, there is an arrangement for voluntary arbitration and decision if necessary.

Meany told the General Board, composed of the chief officers of all affiliates and trade and industrial departments, that none of the determinations and organizing assignments in the Los Angeles area will set a pattern or precedent for any other organizing work.

He declared that organizing is a necessity not only in terms of the trade union movement but in terms of the national interest—that unionized workers would stimulate the national economy through increased purchasing power.

The AFL-CIO today represents more workers than it did at the time of merger seven years ago, less the unions expelled because of corrupt domination, Meany said. But this situation is not good enough, he added, because while unions have maintained their numerical strength, they have not kept up their strength as a percentage of the growing work force.

Cuba Action Hailed

In its resolution on the international crisis, the council declared that "our government's decisive action deterred Soviet aggression, raised America's international prestige as an effective protector of world peace and freedom and strengthened the morale and political posture of the free world." **(Story Page 1.)**

The council warned that "the Soviet retreat does not mean that this country can relax," because "Castro's Cuba continues to serve as a base for Communist subversion and Soviet provocations in the New World" and the Berlin crisis continues.

On the 1962 elections, Meany told reporters that a review of the results indicated the prospects for liberal legislation in the new Congress "are at least as good as in the last Congress." He said that there are five more liberal votes in the House and four more in the Senate.

The register-and-vote campaign showed that labor did better "than ever before" and the AFL-CIO is very satisfied with the results, he said.

On relations with the NAACP, Meany said his letter to the organization would say that the AFL-CIO wanted to work with the NAACP but not under "the circumstances we are faced with" in the activities of its labor secretary, Herbert Hill.

Other Actions

In other actions, the council:

- Received a report on the 10-month record of operations under the internal disputes plan showing effective operation of mediation in a majority of the 142 cases received. **(Story this page.)**
- Gave strong support, including financial aid, to a group of Negro doctors in Chicago engaged in a federal court fight to end discrimination in hospital admissions and staff appointments. **(Story Page 4.)**
- Voted to continue full support for the 5,500 striking members of the Oil Workers against five companies and urged all affiliates to help in carrying out economic sanctions against the companies. **(Story Page 2.)**
- Appropriated $150,000 to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for the purchase of a new headquarters building in Brussels.
- Voted $5,000 to a group of printing trades unions in their drive to secure passage of laws prohibiting strikebreakers from being imported across state lines.
- Voted $35,000 for the National Planning Association for its work in 1963.

The next meeting of the council will be held in Miami Beach, Fla., starting Feb. 18.

Council Voices Pride In Doherty Record

The AFL-CIO Executive Council extended its "warmest congratulations" to Vice Pres. William C. Doherty upon his appointment as U.S. ambassador to Jamaica, and in a resolution added its "commendations for the general excellence" of his service to organized labor.

Doherty retired recently as president of the Letter Carriers and was named ambassador to the newly-cerated island republic by Pres. Kennedy.

"We look with pride," the resolution said, "upon his record, his wise counsel and undeviating efforts in behalf of all labor but we are pleased that our nation and the free world now will benefit from the services of this talented and dedicated man."

THE GENERAL BOARD representing all AFL-CIO affiliates and trade and industrial departments discussed the Los Angeles organizing program in detail and heard reports from Pres. George Meany and Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston.

Board Drops NAACP Union Bias Charge

The National Labor Relations Board's Atlanta regional office has said it will dismiss unfair labor practice charges brought against the union by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I assume that the NAACP's motion to revoke the Steelworkers certification, which is based on the same allegations, will meet a similar fate," said Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald.

The NAACP had charged that Negro members of the USWA employed at Atlantic Steel Co. were subjected to separate lines of promotion and other forms of discrimination.

'Only Action Possible'

The NLRB decision to dismiss the case for lack of evidence "was the only action possible in light of the facts and the program for the elimination of discrimination which the Steelworkers Union has put in effect as a result of collective bargaining," McDonald observed.

He said his gratification over the NLRB action was "tempered" by the prospect that segregationists would "seek to make capital of this defeat for the NAACP." The defeat, he said, was not suffered by "the movement which the NAACP represents to eliminate discrimination where it actually exists," but by "irresponsible elements" attacking the organizations "which have done the most to eliminate discrimination."

Internal Disputes Plan Marked by Mediation

In the first 10 months of its operation, the AFL-CIO's Internal Disputes Plan has chalked up a record of settling complaints through mediation, Pres. George Meany reported to the Executive Council.

Of the 142 cases filed under the plan, 100 have been either settled by mediation or are still in the mediation process. Impartial Umpire David L. Cole has made 31 determinations with seven cases still pending.

Cole found in 10 of the 31 cases that there was no violation of Art. XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution containing the plan. Of the 14 appeals from his findings to the appeals subcommittee, 10 were denied, one was withdrawn and three are pending.

Eight complaints of noncompliance with his determinations were received and the subcommittee achieved compliance in three cases, found noncompliance in four, and one case is still pending.

Currently two unions, the Journeymen Stonecutters Association and the National Maritime Union, are in noncompliance and sanctions required by the plan are in effect. The Stonecutters are involved in two cases.

Of the 142 cases filed under the plan, 73 have been resolved through mediation. In the remaining 27 cases, Meany said, "there is every reason to believe that a number of these will be settled voluntarily."

Meany has named a two-man council subcommittee to study the operations of the plan to date in light of any improvements that may be necessary. Recommendations for changes, if needed, will be made at the next AFL-CIO convention. The subcommittee is composed of Vice Presidents Al J. Hayes and James A. Suffridge.

Meany also expanded the appeals subcommittee from six to 10 members to facilitate the handling of cases, naming Vice Presidents Jacob S. Potofsky, Karl F. Feller, Lee W. Minton and George M. Harrison.

The six members who have served since the plan's inception are Meany, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Presidents Suffridge, Hayes, Joseph D. Keenan and Joseph A. Beirne.

Koppers Pact Ends 6-Month OCAW Strike

Kobuta, Pa.—A six-months' strike in which members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers held firm against attempts of Koppers Co. management to "gut" their agreement has ended in ratification of a new and improved contract.

Members voted to ratify only after five clarifying changes had been written into the contract. One involved a work rule change which management demanded and the strikers first turned down, then accepted after explanatory language had been added.

The strike began Apr. 30 when management of the giant Pittsburgh firm insisted on 14 major changes in contract language, according to OCAW District Dir. Tony Sabitine. When the first workers were recalled to duty Nov. 12, the agreement remained virtually unchanged, Sabitine said, except for these improvements:

- A wage hike of 10 cents an hour, with a wage reopener after one year.
- Severance pay for retirees.
- Improved pension benefits.
- One job rate for each job, including the rate for learners.
- Improved sick pay and hospitalization benefits, and new language spelling out worker rights on seniority, work assignments, outside contracting, and other issues.

While the 600 strikers walked the picket line—a few also rowed a picket boat on the Ohio River—management used supervisors to keep up production at the big chemical and plastic plant here.

'Living Memorial' Urged To Honor Mrs. Roosevelt

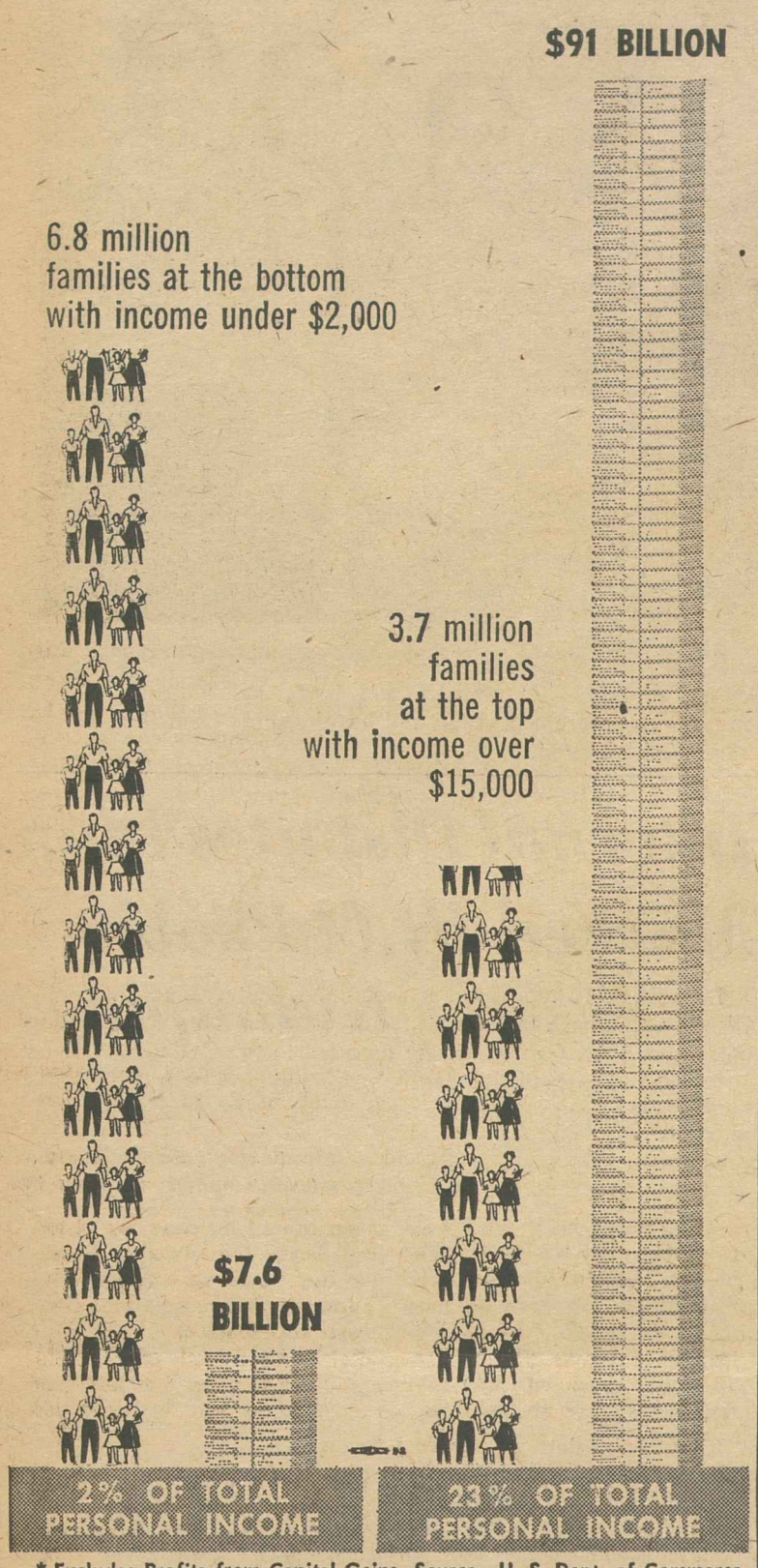
The AFL-CIO has pledged itself to work with other Americans to establish "a living memorial" to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

"The AFL-CIO, with all the rest of the world, mourns the loss of Eleanor Roosevelt," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement at its quarterly meeting.

The council paid tribute to the late widow of FDR as "a woman of humanitarianism, honor, principle and patriotism." Mrs. Roosevelt's compassion for those who worked in the sweatshops and for the poor in Asia, her distress at misery everywhere and her concern over injustice always will be remembered, the council said.

But, the group added, "there should be a living memorial" to the revered woman who died Nov. 7 after a long illness.

HOW FAMILY INCOME WAS SHARED IN 1961



* Excludes Profits from Capital Gains—Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

AFL-CIO Backs Fight On Hospital Staff Bias

The AFL-CIO Executive Council gave strong support, including financial aid, to a group of Negro doctors in Chicago engaged in a federal court fight to end discrimination in hospital admissions and staff appointments.

Declaring that such discrimination is "by no means" confined to Chicago, the council voted an initial contribution of $5,000 to help in the legal fight to abolish restrictive practices by the hospitals.

The council also recommended that AFL-CIO staff departments, especially the general counsel's office, give "all appropriate assistance" which may be sought by the Negro doctors who have brought the anti-trust suit in U.S. District Court.

The matter was brought to the council's attention by Chicago Flat Janitors Union, Local 1 of the Building Service Employes, which declared in a resolution that certain Cook County hospitals "have consistently restricted and limited appointments of Negro physicians to their hospital and medical staffs and restricted and limited admissions of Negro patients."

The resolution further charged that in applying such restrictions, the hospitals "have worked in conjunction" with Blue Cross and Blue Shield, the Chicago Hospital Council, the Illinois Hospital Association and the Chicago Medical Society.

In finding that the complaint was indeed justified, the Executive Council declared that the suit brought by the Negro physicians presented "more than a local issue since the decision there will affect similar practices throughout the country."

Such discriminatory practices, the council declared:

- "Are a proper concern of the labor movement since they directly affect the operation of health and welfare plans negotiated by unions, making impossible the provision of equal health benefits to workers of different races who are covered by such a plan."
- "Run contrary to the principle of improving the quality of medical care in this country long supported by the AFL-CIO and others" and "provide the most serious limitation on the freedom of choice by both patient and physician."

The council said that while the issue had "definite civil rights aspects, we do not consider it primarily a civil rights matter."

"It is essentially a matter of making high quality health services available to all citizens, with assurance of free choice of physician and hospital," the statement said.

Labor's Economic Review Says:

Gap Between Top and Bottom Of Economic Ladder Widens

While most Americans are better off financially than they were five years ago or 15 years ago, the gap between those at the top and bottom of the economic ladder shows no signs of narrowing. In fact, it has widened slightly in recent years.

This unequal division of U.S. wealth is analyzed in Labor's Economic Review, a feature of the November issue of the American Federationist, official AFL-CIO magazine. The analysis, prepared by the Dept. of Research, is based on the latest available data, including a new government survey.

Despite impressive statistics showing steady growth in "average" family income, the gains have been unevenly distributed. Neither high tax rates on upper-income brackets nor the impact of welfare legislation has brought about any leveling of the extremes.

In 1955, for example, the high 20 per cent of the nation's families received 43.2 per cent of the total after-tax family income, while the lowest fifth had only 5.2 per cent.

By 1960, the family income of the bottom 20 per cent had gone up $205, but that of the top 20 per cent had risen $2,485. As a result, the top fifth received 43.8 per cent of the total income, while the share of the bottom fifth had slipped to 4.9 per cent.

Disparity Really Greater

The AFL-CIO analysis notes that if profits from capital gains had been added to the income figures, the disparity in the division would have been even greater.

A U.S. Dept. of Commerce study on family income distribution "establishes these major points," the AFL-CIO analysis declared:

- "While postwar family income averages have been rising significantly and all income brackets have benefited, the gain of the neediest has been shockingly small and the income share of the groups at the bottom of the scale actually has been going down.
- "About two-fifths of all Americans live in families with incomes still too low to provide the minimum essentials of comfortable and decent living."

The AFL-CIO analysis also cites a study of wealth accumulation by Prof. Robert Lampman of the University of Wisconsin dealing with the percentage of the nation's personal wealth held by the richest 1 per cent of U.S. adults.

While the personal wealth of the top 1 per cent dropped from a high of 36.3 per cent in 1929 to a low of 20.8 per cent in 1949, the percentage has been moving up since then. In 1953, it was 24.2 percent; two years later it was 26 per cent, and in 1961 the richest 1 per cent owned 28 per cent of the nation's personal wealth.

This has been accompanied by a rise in the number of millionaires from 27,000 in 1953 to about 100,000 by 1961 and an increase in the "very rich," with wealth of $5 million or more, from 2,000 to 10,000 during the same period.

"The time has come," the AFL-CIO analysis declares, "to reverse this unwholesome trend" of a widening gap between the share of income and wealth held by those at the top and the large group at the bottom.

A step in this direction can be taken, the article notes, during 1963, when the Administration is scheduled to submit an overall reform of the federal tax system.

3-Year Mark Set In NLRB Elections

Dir. John Livingston of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization has reported to the federation's General Board that the percentage of representation elections won by affiliated unions for the year ending last June 30 was the highest in three years—54.5 percent.

Livingston cited reports by the National Labor Relations Board showing that AFL-CIO unions participated in 4,934 elections, the highest number in nine years, and won 2,692 contests involving 186,439 workers.

About the same number of workers, the organizing director pointed out, lost jobs in the 12-month period due largely to the impact of automated machinery and processes.

SAG Launches Drive For More Movie Jobs

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild announced at its annual membership meeting here that it will not ask for specific wage increases in coming negotiations but will concentrate on measures to provide "more motion picture production and more jobs for actors" in films produced in this country.

It was the first time since the Guild's formation in 1933 that such a recommendation has been made, SAG Pres. George Chandler told an audience of 1,200 movie and television actors. He added that the union will not ask for any changes in wages or working conditions if they would increase the cost of hiring actors in American films.

The union bargaining approach was based on the fact that, though wage minimums are $100 a day or $350 a week, so little work is available for movie actors in Hollywood that last year some two-thirds of all screen actors received less than $2,500 from films.

SAG members are aware also that current trends favor a return of production to Hollywood—foreign production costs are rising while the feeling grows that U.S. facilities and know-how are superior to those abroad.

The annual SAG award for outstanding achievement was presented to Eddie Cantor. Jack Benny represented Cantor at the ceremony, and Chandler later gave the award to Cantor, who was at home under doctor's orders.

The decision on wages was based, Chandler told the meeting, on the premise that "anything we can do to bring more production back to Hollywood, we must do, for what we need is more work." But the Guild will insist on the right to reopen its contracts when direct production for pay television becomes imminent, and also on health and welfare changes, he said.

In other actions, the meeting:

- Determined that clauses guaranteeing equal employment opportunity for Negroes and other minority group members must be asked for in all future negotiations.
- Re-elected Chandler and all other officers without opposition, and in a contested election chose 14 directors on an administration slate.
- Learned that a Hollywood union-management committee on runaway production has asked the State Dept. to work with other agencies to help eliminate subsidies by foreign nations to U.S. film companies producing abroad, and other restrictions against American films.
- Heard that $6.5 million was distributed by the SAG to members in residual fees on TV entertainment films and in contract violation claims.
- Received a report that the union health and welfare plan has paid $911,500 to actors and has received employer contributions of $3.8 million in its first 18 months of existence.

Rev. McGowan, Labor Expert, Dead at 70

Rev. Raymond A. McGowan, retired director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, who was widely known in labor circles, died in Kansas City at the age of 70.

In a telegram to his sister, Miss Bess McGowan, Pres. George Meany expressed the AFL-CIO's distress at the death of "one of our greatest and most beloved friends."

"As assistant director and director of the NCWC Social Action Dept. from the day of its founding by Father John A. Ryan," Meany said in extending sympathy, "and as one who was with us at almost every one of our conventions, he was, as he once said himself, one who belonged to us. We can never forget him, or his understanding contributions to the finest efforts of our movement."

Father McGowan was ordained in Washington in 1915 and served as an Army chaplain in World War I. When the Social Action Dept. was established in 1920 he was named assistant to Msgr. Ryan and succeeded him in 1945. He retired because of illness in 1954.

An economist, an authority on the papal social encyclicals and an expert in labor affairs, Father McGowan frequently addressed union conventions and upon his retirement became active in the NCWC's Latin American program, with headquarters in San Antonio, Tex.

In 1957 he won the annual award of the Catholic Association for Intl. Peace, and two years ago was honored by the National Religion & Labor Foundation.

Local Labor Official Elected to Congress

Newark, N. J.—Joseph G. Minish, executive secretary of the Essex-West Hudson Labor Council, has been elected a member of Congress for the 11th District seat formerly held by Hugh J. Addonizio, who resigned to become mayor of Newark. Minish is the first member of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers to win a congressional seat.

Son of a coal miner in Scranton, Pa., Minish moved to New Jersey in 1922, worked in a radio shop, and became president of an IUE local union, then secretary of the city central body.

In First 9 Months of '62:

Pay Hikes Benefit 4 of 5 Workers

Major collective bargaining pacts covering some 3.1 million workers have been negotiated during the first nine months of 1962, bringing wage gains to four of every five workers, the Labor Dept. has announced.

In a series of reports on wage and salary increases, the Department also said that average building trades scales rose by eight-tenths of 1 percent or 3 cents an hour in the third quarter of 1962 and by 4 percent over October a year ago. In professional and administrative occupations, average salaries advanced about 2.7 percent over the year; for clerical occupations, the annual survey showed a gain of 2.9 percent.

Those covered by major agreements—pacts affecting 1,000 or more workers—received a median rise of 3.2 percent of estimated straight-time average hourly earnings. The median is a midpoint figure, with half the workers above it and half below it. Counting just those who received pay increases—not all pacts called for raises—the rise was 3.4 percent.

The Labor Dept. said about one-sixth of the 3.1 million workers covered by the major agreements were railroad non-operating employes. This group received wage hikes of slightly more than 10 cents or about 4.1 percent of straight-time average hourly earnings.

About the same proportion of workers were in basic steel, aluminum or related industries, where no wage change was provided in the first contract year, but where supplementary benefit expenditures were boosted by 10 to 11 cents an hour or about 2.5 percent of total labor costs, the department said. Such expenditures were not included in the report of increases nor in computing percentage changes, it was noted.

The report on the building trades dealt mainly with the third quarter of 1962 in a survey of 7 major building trades in 100 cities. Higher pay scales were reported for nearly a fifth of the workers.

Scale increases, the report said, raised the estimated average wage scale to $3.99 an hour. Painters scored the greatest gain—an average of 9.9 cents an hour. Plumbers and bricklayers followed with advances of 4.7 and 3.6 cents, respectively.

In reporting that the level of building trades scales was 4 percent higher than in October a year ago, the Labor Dept. said the average union hourly boost in the past year was 15.1 cents for all trades combined. The increases ranged from 9.9 cents for building laborers to 19.7 cents for painters.

The salary advances for professional, administrative and clerical occupations were reported in the third annual nationwide survey which covers 75 white-collar job categories. This wide grouping accounted for 950,000 employes in the various metropolitan industries surveyed: accounting, legal, office services, personnel management, engineering and chemistry, drafting and clerical. The salary increases were within a range of 2 to 4 percent in most of these fields, the report said.

Reuther, Aides Visiting Japan

Pres. Walter P. Reuther and three other members of a UAW delegation have left for a two-week visit in Japan as guests of the officers of four Japanese trade union federations representing 6 million workers.

During the visit Reuther, who is president of the automotive division of the Intl. Metal Workers' Federation, will also represent that 8-million-member organization. As vice president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the UAW head has been asked to aid in the ICFTU's objective of more effective cooperation with Japanese trade unions.

Accompanying Reuther are UAW Regional Directors Robert Johnston and Ray Ross, and Victor Reuther, administrative assistant to the president.

NEED FOR MORE CONTACTS between European and Latin American union movements was stressed by European trade unionists who, under the auspices of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, paid a visit to the ICFTU's newest affiliate, the Venezuelan Confederation of Workers (CTV). Shown during the trip are, from left, Confederal Sec. Marcel Babeau of the French Force Ouvriere; Assistant Sec. Victor Feather of the British Trades Union Congress; CTV Gen. Sec. Agosto Malave Villalba; Sec. W. F. Van Tilburg of the Netherlands Trade Union Federation (NVV); A. Forrest of the ICFTU secretariat, and Sec. Alfred Stroer of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OeGB).

Soviet Union Blocks ILO Probe Of German Unionist's Kidnaping

Geneva—The Soviet Union was denounced in scorching terms at an Intl. Labor Organization session here for refusing to cooperate in an investigation of the "railroading" by East German Communists of a West German free trade unionist.

The Communists were bluntly accused in the ILO's Governing Body of kidnaping Heinz Brandt, an editor of a West German labor paper, and giving him no chance to defend himself in a mock trial that resulted in his being sentenced to 13 years' hard labor by an East German court.

Brandt's case was placed before the ILO by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The ICFTU demanded an investigation of Brandt's unexplained disappearance from West Berlin in 1961 while attending a trade union meeting.

Brandt's whereabouts were unknown until Russia's East German puppet regime announced that he was under arrest. He was subsequently sentenced on unspecified charges of espionage without even the semblance of a fair trial, the ICFTU charged.

As occupying power with jurisdiction in East Germany under international accords, the Soviet Union was asked by the ILO committee investigating the complaint for information on Brandt's arrest and trial.

Moscow Refuses Answer

Moscow, however, refused to answer. Instead, it claimed that the request should be addressed to the East German "Democratic Republic," which, it asserted, was an "independent government" not under Soviet jurisdiction.

Since the ILO does not recognize the East German regime, the committee reported, Moscow's refusal to cooperate blocked the investigation.

In a moving statement to the Governing Body, the veteran West German labor leader, Willy Richter, recalled that Brandt had spent 10 years in Nazi concentration camps.

Brandt was over 50, Richter said, which meant that the 13 years given him by the East German Reds was a "sentence of death." Full responsibility for what happened to Brandt in the Soviet occupation zone "is borne by the Soviet Union," he declared.

Jean Moeri, Swiss spokesman for the worker delegates, scored the Communists for having kidnaped Brandt out of West Berlin. Employer delegates echoed the workers' indignation by charging that Brandt was a victim of a "flagrant violation" of both trade union and human rights.

George L. P. Weaver, U.S. assistant secretary of labor, told the Governing Body that it was "inconceivable" the ILO investigation should be "frustrated" by Russia's denial of the authority she assumed in East Germany under international agreements.

Vasily Borisov, Soviet government delegate, sat grimly silent as his government was being attacked. He still said nothing when the Governing Body decided to refer the Brandt case to the United Nations.

In another development, Italy announced that she was ready to contribute $7.5 million over 10 years toward the financing of an Intl. Center for Advanced Training that would be established in Turin, the Italian industrial city, under ILO auspices.

Italy had previously offered buildings for the center that had been erected for a fair in Turin last year.

Faupl Urges Study of Needs

It was "absolutely essential," said Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, that the precise needs of the underdeveloped countries be determined before attempting to set up training programs.

Kalmen Kaplansky of the Canadian Labor Congress warned that the proposed center "should not become a strain on the regular ILO budget and thereby prevent the organization from fulfilling its traditional tasks."

A working party of government, worker and employer delegates was appointed to study the Italian proposal.

In other action, the Governing Body placed on the agenda of the 1964 ILO conference the problems faced by women workers today and the employment of young persons in mines.

$173.50 Top Rate Won In Daily News Strike

New York—The Newspaper Guild of New York has won a new top minimum wage of $173.50 a week this year, rising to $178.50 next year, and other contract improvements after an eight-day strike against the Daily News, largest U.S. newspaper.

The 1,100 strikers ratified the new agreement and the paper resumed publication after a shutdown for a period which included Election Day. The Guild then resumed negotiations with six other daily newspapers here, with the Daily News agreement offered as a basis for settlement.

The Daily News was the only paper struck when contracts with the seven dailies expired Oct. 31. The settlement was reached Nov. 8 after round-the-clock mediation by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, acting at the request of Pres. Kennedy to avert a citywide newspaper shutdown, and U.S. mediators.

The new agreement contains these improvements:

- An average pay raise of $8 a week—$4.25 this year, $3.75 next year.
- Checkoff of union dues and assessments.
- A night work differential of $1.50 for a night shift, with a new "lobster" shift differential of $2. The old rate was $1 per shift.
- Severance pay on resignation after 25 years' service, or on retirement at age 62 in lieu of pension. Employes may retain a supplementary annuity plan.

Raises under the new agreement range from $2 to $5.50 a week, as of Nov. 1 and from $1.50 to $5 next Nov. 1. Other improvements include a clause to keep jobs now being done by Guild members from being moved out of Guild jurisdiction; triple time for overtime work on a holiday; company payment of all hospitalization and major medical premiums and a job security clause.

Nine craft unions at the paper had respected Guild picket lines during the strike. Their own contracts expire Dec. 7 and Mar. 7 next.

UAW Gives $25,000 To Development Group

Detroit — The Auto Workers have presented a check for $25,000 to the Metropolitan Industrial Development Corp. in keeping with a commitment made last March to contribute to a "seed money" fund to help set up such a group.

India Thanks AFL-CIO For Gift to Defense Fund

A gift of $1,000 from the AFL-CIO to India has been received with thanks and will be credited to the Indian National Defense Fund, Indian Ambassador B. K. Nehru has notified AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"It is only in times of stress and need that one discovers who one's true friends are," Nehru said in a letter. "The response of the American people and the American government to our request for assistance in this hour of travail has been truly warm and unstinting. Let me assure you that it will be long remembered with gratitude."

Nehru said he was heartened by the fact that Meany was one of the first to give personal sympathy and support to India. The gift followed India's call for help against an attack by Chinese Red Army units in the North.

Wage Probe Nets $80,000 Back Pay

Indianapolis — The Mechanics Laundry & Supply Co. has paid more than $80,000 in back minimum and overtime wages to 640 present and former employes as the result of an investigation by the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Div.

In addition, the firm is attempting to locate 79 former employes to whom approximately $2,400 is due. After it had given assurance of future compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act, a civil action pending in U.S. District Court here was dismissed at the request of Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Investigators said the firm failed to pay many of its employes the legal minimum wage of at least $1.15 an hour; failed to pay time and one-half for overtime to some employes, and violated interstate shipment provisos of the act. It employs more than 500 workers.

The State Picture

THE 50 STATE legislatures will be a major battleground in 1963 in the struggle to win improved labor and welfare legislation, fair tax programs and equitable reapportionment.

The results of the 1962 elections disclose that the generally conservative control of state lawmaking bodies has been increased a bit despite the liberal gains in the 88th Congress.

The results in the balloting for members of state legislatures parallel to some degree the "hate-the-governors" trend apparent in the 1960 and 1962 elections. In both years an unusual number of state houses changed hands as governors sought to meet education, road, health and other varied needs through increases in taxes.

Conservative groups moved in sharply behind the unpopular tax increases and have profited politically. To a great extent, however, the conservative strength is still based on malapportioned districts that give rural areas a dominant and controlling voice in the legislatures. In the rural areas—as distinct from the cities and suburbs—the demand for schools, hospitals and general social welfare programs is either nonexistent or of minor importance.

The long overdue improvements in unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation have made little headway in the past two years and the nature of the new legislatures holds out little hope for new progress.

A new drive for so-called "right-to-work" laws can be anticipated as the result of increased conservative control and hope for repeal of these "open shop" laws dims in a number of states. There is a distinct possibility, also, of a stepped-up pace of general anti-labor legislation at the state level.

The reapportionment scheduled for many legislatures as a result of court orders, suits and other approaches may not make much headway in terms of giving the suburban areas and the cities fair representation unless the courts hand down specific formulas.

Many of the problems confronting the states are in effect no longer soluble at the state level because of limited resources and tax programs that are essentially regressive rather than based on ability to pay.

This places a new emphasis on the need for federal aid to education, new federal standards for unemployment compensation and national approaches to the myriad problems facing all Americans.

Eleanor Roosevelt

FEW AMERICANS of our time will be mourned as deeply as Eleanor Roosevelt who died last week at 78. Though born to wealth, she chose to devote her life to the poor, the down-trodden and the oppressed. Though she achieved greatness, she retained to her death the humility that once caused the late Dag Hammarskjold to thank her for "simply being herself."

As one of the nation's most active first ladies, as an untiring traveler, as a delegate to the United Nations and, in recent years, as a lecturer, writer and columnist, Mrs. Roosevelt was beloved by all the world.

Union members have always considered her one of their own. She believed strongly in trade unions. As soon as she became a columnist, she joined the American Newspaper Guild. When misnamed "right-to-work" laws threatened collective bargaining, she helped found the National Council for Industrial Peace to warn of the danger of the compulsory open shop. With labor, she fought cancer.

Eleanor Roosevelt is gone. But she remains an inspiration to all who treasure freedom.

—The Machinist

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'Sorry, We're Still Too Busy'

Meany Tells Negroes:

Labor in Forefront of Drive For a Fair Employment Law

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Negro American Labor Council in New York.

A GENERATION AGO, in some quarters—and in some unions—discrimination was not only accepted; it was respectable. Today, where discrimination still exists in the labor movement, it is a bootleg product, sneaked in by subterfuge. Even those who practice discrimination know in their hearts that its days are numbered.

Now let's talk about membership and jobs. As you are well aware, there are three factors involved. First, there is the policy of the employers. Second, there is the policy of government, both state and federal. Third, there is the policy of the trade unions.

The policy of the employers comes first because in the overwhelming majority of cases, the employer decides who gets hired. I am talking about new hiring.

It is this kind of hiring that largely determined the pattern of the labor force as it exists today. The pattern was established before there was any government policy toward private employment; it was established when the labor movement was small and weak.

What does this pattern show? The latest figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are for May, 1962—21 years after Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's historic Executive Order on fair employment practices; 17 years after this state enacted the pioneer FEPC law since followed by some 20 others; and after long, vigorous and often successful battles by the labor movement to negotiate and enforce antidiscrimination clauses in collective agreements.

These figures show 5 percent of the Negroes in our work force in professional and technical jobs, against more than 12 percent of the whites. They show less than 9 percent of the Negroes in clerical and sales jobs, against 22.5 percent of the whites.

In the so-called blue collar occupations, just 6 percent of the Negroes are classified as skilled; more than 14 percent rated unskilled. For whites, the figures are about 14 percent skilled, less than 5 percent unskilled—just about the reverse.

By far the largest group of Negro workers—32 percent—is in the service trades.

That is the pattern, after 20 years of progress. I say it is a disgraceful pattern.

One major basis for this pattern is inadequate education. On one hand there is inadequate education of the employers—and white workers—on the principles of equal opportunity. On the other hand there is the inadequate education of Negroes, through no fault of their own. We in the labor movement can be proud of our fight for equal, unsegregated educational opportunities—in the schools, in the colleges, in vocational training and in apprenticeship programs. That fight is, of course, a long way from being won.

NEVERTHELESS the record is clear that little help can be expected from the employers, acting on their own. As in so many other matters, they need "persuasion." And I mean the kind of legal persuasion that can, if necessary, be backed up by legal sanctions. So we turn to the policies of government.

Why must we turn to government? Because the trade union movement is not strong enough, in itself, to bring about the necessary changes. The changes must be made in the unorganized areas as well as those under union contract. The changes must be made where the union is not strong enough to negotiate them at the bargaining table. And the changes must be made even when they are opposed by misguided elements within the union itself.

To go a step further, the great gap in government policy is the lack of a national fair employment practices law. The AFL-CIO is unalterably committed to the passage of such a law. And when it finally comes about, it will be as a result of the political power and legislative influence of the trade union movement. And mark you—it will come about.

I think it is worth noting that the strongest single force behind every civil rights proposal is the AFL-CIO. In education, in housing, in public accommodations, on voting rights—all the way down the line, on every front—we spearhead the fight for equal justice for all.

We do not expect any medals for this; we are only doing what we ought to do. But it is a part of the record, and it deserves to be mentioned.

Most of the time, what we get is not praise but blame. Often we are told that we are losing votes in Congress on other issues—on medical care, for example, or unemployment compensation, or minimum wages, vital issues to all workers, regardless of color—because southern congressmen resent our civil rights position. Tone it down, we are advised. Take it easy.

Well, I have said before, and I say again, we are not going to tone it down. We are not going to take it easy. If our pressure for civil rights costs us votes on other issues, so be it. This is a price we are ready to pay.

Morgan Says:

There Were Tears for Mrs. FDR, But What for Richard Nixon?

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

TWO INTERNATIONALLY-KNOWN and controversial figures have just passed from public view, one removed by death, the other by political eclipse. What vastly different worlds these two people—Eleanor Roosevelt and Richard Nixon—inhabited. Both were endowed with driving, tireless energy. Both were politicians of varying skills and both ceaselessly circumnavigated the globe and poked into its odd corners.

Morgan

But where Mrs. Roosevelt seemed in quest of understanding, Nixon went forth in a kind of defiant combat, at war with some sinister though not always specified enemy and never, or hardly ever, at peace with himself.

Though Mrs. Roosevelt was often referred to as the first citizen of the world she was not universally liked. Some of her own countrymen heartily despised her—in part, perhaps, as a symbol of her husband and the bloodless revolution he engineered in America under the banner of the New Deal. Her homeliness and her shrill and soaring voice were often used as the excuses for cruel jokes. She never quite managed to subdue the high notes of her vocal register but her words were mellow with compassion or deep with anger at injustice and her endless good works were simply an embellishment of the shining beauty of this remarkable woman's character.

"She would rather light candles than curse the darkness," Adlai Stevenson said after her death, "and her glow has warmed the world."

She was, it is said, a frightful cook and she may not have mastered all the mysterious subtleties of motherhood but the planet itself was her fireside and she felt familial ties with hill tribesman and tenement dweller alike. When Franklin Delano Roosevelt died on that fateful April afternoon in 1945, men and women in far places burst into tears in the streets at the loss of a friend. There has been a modest reenactment of that grief over the death, in her 79th year, of his widow.

Mrs. Roosevelt espoused causes, she was a passionate though not always a practical believer in ideals, but most of all she believed in people. There was something almost palpable in her sincerity and concern and kindness which somehow rubbed off on intimate friend and anonymous stranger alike, like pollen fertilizing hope and confidence and nourishing that wild and wonderful plant we call the human spirit.

Richard Nixon has espoused causes and embraced beliefs, too, but in the manner, one is reluctantly bound to conclude, of the duffer buying a new set of golf clubs in the desperate hope that they will improve his game. He has been a calculating craftsman experimenting with a variety of tools, some delicate, some blunt instruments, as if he could not quite make up his mind what he was trying to build or what his real talents were for building it.

And by his stupifying swan song to politics in the press room of the Beverly-Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles, Nixon brought to the fore a question that had been lurking long in the minds of some people who knew him, or at least had tried to know him: how much confidence did he inspire in himself? Eleanor Roosevelt believed in people but how much did or does Richard Nixon believe in Richard Nixon?

Was this incoherent tirade a courageous indictment of a shabby press by a righteously outraged and deeply wounded man or was it the violent recoil of a man drained of inner strength, a recoil from the terrible discovery that he had nothing left inside but a personal hollowness?

THESE ARE BRUTAL questions but there was brutality in that performance from which Nixon spared almost nobody, including himself. The *Washington Evening Star's* Mary McGrory put it most pointedly. "His principal target was the press," she wrote from Los Angeles, "but he was like a kamikaze pilot who keeps apologizing for the attack."

Without doubt, unfair and intemperate things have been broadcast and headlined about Richard Nixon but he does not make easy the composition of detached accounts. He sometimes seems to be asking the press not for objectivity but for a forgiving charity toward a theory that Machiavelli popularized, that the ends justify the means.

The paucity of his indictment against the Fourth Estate was revealed in the irony of his attack on the *Los Angeles Times* for faithfully reporting a devastating "flub" he had made on television but ignoring one Gov. Brown had made the same day. The *Los Angeles Times,* more than any other paper, had supported him from the very beginning of his political career.

There is a bitter, biting sadness to the fact that while the world mourns the loss of Eleanor Roosevelt, it is not mourning the political demise of a man who tried so hard and got so far and so heartbreakingly faltered. But if Richard Nixon adds a seventh to the six crises he wrote about in his book, it perhaps should not be the loss of another election but a confrontation with himself.

Labor's 'Big Challenge':

Unorganized Areas Show Job Pickup

BASIC ALTERATIONS in the structure of the American labor force are far more sweeping than most of us realize.

These shifts and changes are taking place on a scale so vast and so deep that eventually it will hit a large percentage of the American people.

Recently, in a lecture at the New School of Social Research in New York City, Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague of the U.S. Dept. of Labor provided an insight into this transformation.

He pointed out that since 1957 total employment in the U.S. has risen from 64.3 million to more than 67 million. Some occupations increased but others showed a marked decrease, he noted.

The cut that automation and technological change are making in our production workers was presented graphically by Clague. He showed that while production workers are declining, non-production workers are on the increase.

* * *

HERE'S THE PICTURE: manufacturing payrolls last spring included 12.3 million production workers, almost 1 million less than in 1957. The same payrolls include 335,000 more non-production workers—office workers, salesmen, officials and others—than in 1957.

Recently two unions in the aerospace industry—the Auto Workers and the Machinists—were involved in union shop votes. When the votes were counted a majority of workers approved the union shop but the number fell shy of the necessary two-thirds.

Union officials, examining the returns, came to the conclusion that including the non-production workers in the bargaining unit, a group which had no history of trade unionism, was a major factor in the outcome. For if the aerospace industry is comparable to the rest of manufacturing, for every 10 workers lost as a result of automation and technological change, three were added to the non-production labor force.

If this trend continues, as most observers believe, it poses the greatest possible challenge to the American labor movement.

* * *

CLAGUE MADE another observation of great import. He noted that the mining portion of the Federal Reserve Index of production is about unchanged since 1957. At the same time the manufacturing portion is up 19 percent. In other words 19 percent more is being produced by 3.6 percent fewer workers.

Walter Heller, chairman of Pres. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, recently reported that labor productivity in manufacturing has risen about 6 percent since the low point of the last recession in early 1961 while the annual rate of factory wage boosts, including the fringe benefits, has fallen steadily from 5.3 percent in 1956 to 2.4 percent during the first seven months of this year.

It would seem that many workers now are taking it on the chin twice—reduction in jobs and, if working, less financial gain.

The overall labor force is growing at a slower rate than it did two decades ago when actually it should grow more rapidly because of increased births.

Employes in manufacturing, mining, contract construction, transportation and public utilities are either not increasing or are declining. The pickup has been in the white collar trades and in government. The latter group, it should be noted, has doubled since 1940 largely due to expansion in state and local governments.

The organized industries are either on a plateau or declining. It is the unorganized areas where there is the greatest pickup in employment. (PAI)

Labor News Conference:

Start on Retraining of Jobless 'Significant,' Labor Aide Says

THE MORE THAN 13,000 unemployed men and women from distressed areas throughout the country authorized for training under the Area Redevelopment Act, some of whom are now finding jobs, represent a "significant" start on new skill development under the Act, an AFL-CIO spokesman observed on a network radio program over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Frank Fernbach, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, agreed that the number authorized for training seems small in relation to the need, but attributed the slow start of the program to the many steps a community must take to qualify for federal aid under the program.

"In a certain sense," he added, "it isn't so important that the program begins slowly but it is most important that it begins well . . . I think the program will move much faster from now on."

Fernbach discussed the redevelopment act and the later Manpower Development & Training Act on Labor News Conference, public affairs program brought to radio audiences by the AFL-CIO. He was questioned by Frank Porter of the *Washington Post* and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

The AFL-CIO economist said it was "reasonable" to assume that of the 9,000 persons who had completed training by June 30 last, at least 6,000 are now employed.

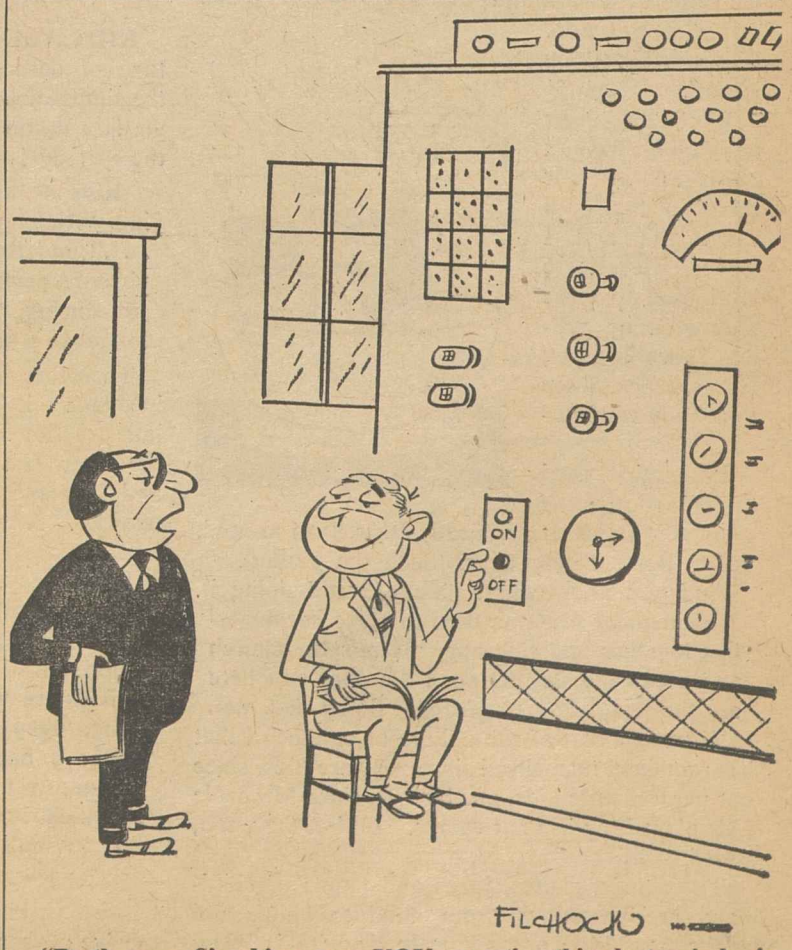
"These were men and women—men, two to one, over women—who were either on relief or drawing unemployment compensation," he pointed out. "These people needed skills they didn't have; they got some degree of skill training. They are now not only workers, but they are taxpayers in the communities in which they live and to the federal government.

"The reports from the people trained are, generally speaking, highly laudatory of the program."

FERNBACH ALSO stressed the need for proper administration of programs under the two laws.

"For instance," he said, "the administrators have the responsibility to see that workers are not retrained and then paid unfair sweatshop wages. The retraining program should be denied to an employer who requests trainees but who operates a sweatshop and thereby can't keep his old work force.

"I think the administrators must make sure that there is an actual job need and not the flooding of the labor market with the depression of wage rates."



"By the way, Simpkins, were YOU operating this electronic brain when it checked your credit rating?"

How to Buy:

Questionable Land Promotions Defrauding Public of Millions

By Sidney Margolius

BETTER BUSINESS BUREAUS, the Federal Trade Commission and various state attorneys have joined an all-out effort to control questionable promotions of land in remote desert and submarginal areas, often sold sight unseen to unwary buyers.

The Association of Better Business Bureaus reports that hundreds of thousands of acres are being promoted at a cost to the public that may run into many millions of dollars. While advertising paints a beautiful picture of living in the sun, frequently the facts are not only omitted but actually misrepresented, warns Thomas C. Roberts, the ABBB's information director.

Many of the promotions are for land in warm-climate states. The St. Louis Better Business Bureau points out that desert lands in the Southwest, hilly lots in the South and swampy regions on the Southeast are advertised by mail, in newspapers and on TV for as little as $10 down and $10 a month.

The questionable plots in other areas are being offered at seemingly low prices for vacation and retirement homes. The Akron, O., Better Business Bureau got so many local inquiries about the "Shenango Lakes" real-estate development that it sent an investigator there. He found that lots previously advertised as $199 now were offered by mail for $499. The "lakes" turned out to be two ponds. Cottage sites bordering the ponds were "waterfront property" at $2,200.

The St. Louis Bureau found that at the O'Fallon Hills development in Missouri, the rutty road stopped even before it reached the lots which had been offered for a "total price of $395." The purchase agreement stated that the buyer would be responsible for extending streets, water and power.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST recent promotions has been for sites on a so-called ranch in Nevada. The original "Gamble Ranch" which was supposed to be the subdivision consisted of less than 80 acres with just one well, law-enforcement authorities reported. But the promoters (the Pacific Westates Land Development Corp.), also bought up over 200,000 additional acres of dry, sagebrush land surrounding the original Gamble Ranch and sold it as part of their promotion.

Other dubious promotions have been exposed recently in Utah and near Taos, N. M. These offered lots free as "prizes" but charged large amounts for conveying title.

Prices asked for land in the desert country seem cheap to moderate-income city dwellers, aware that a small lot in their areas sells for several thousand dollars. But arid, undeveloped or inaccessible land really is worth only a few dollars an acre. One Arizona subdivision offers land for as much as $1,200 an acre that 10 years ago sold for $25 an acre.

In some southwest subdivisions you have to look twice at any water you think you see because it may be a mirage, one land-owner there told this reporter. Many of these developments are called "sites." They certainly are. You can't see a tree for miles.

The high-pressure real estate promotions and speculations already have caused serious trouble in South Florida, where they first burgeoned. The Federal Housing Administration has had to take over ownership of some 1,300 small homes around Miami because families could not meet mortgage payments.

All experts advise against buying land without first visiting it, and without consulting your local Better Business Bureau or the attorney general of your state about the offer.

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MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM in honor of the late AFL Pres. William Green at the Rutgers University Labor Education Center, dedicated recently, is inspected by Mrs. Clara Green Scarr, his daughter. Shown with her are Pres. Vincent J. Murphy of the State AFL-CIO (left) and Lewis M. Herrmann, chairman of the center's building committee. The auditorium was contributed by the William Green Memorial Fund.

Health Service Defended:

British Doctors Rap AMA for 'Nonsense'

THE FINE ART OF MISREPRESENTATION practiced by the American Medical Association has precipitated a blowup in England. Exploding with righteous indignation is the staid, mild and well-mannered British Medical Society.

For years the British doctors' organization has tolerantly and patiently kept quiet while the AMA made hysterical charges about the British Health Service. Official AMA spokesmen, at the cost of vast sums, have been peddling the idea that the British program of "socialized medicine" is vicious compulsion, dragging the nation down to the point where frantic doctors are madly fleeing the country.

The British Medical Journal, official publication of the British doctors, has finally had enough. In an editorial it bluntly charged that the AMA's attack on the British health program was "vulgar, cheap and nonsense."

"We have watched with some dismay the mushroom growth of the AMA's public relations activities and the colossal sums spent by it to defeat what our American colleagues call 'socialized medicine'," the Journal said. "This dismay is at the probably inherent weakness of American medical services if such a vast effort has to be expended on misrepresentation of what is happening here in Britain."

The editor of the British journal acknowledged that there are certain weaknesses in the English medical program. But he is certain, he continued vigorously, that "a great many doctors in the USA deplore as we do the vulgarity and cheapness of its (the AMA's) past and present attacks on the National Health Service."

"The AMA," he said, "should understand that they have a lot to learn from Britain and Europe about methods of providing medical services—from our successes as well as our failures."

★ ★ ★

THE AMA HAS BECOME one of the most powerful pressure forces this country has ever witnessed. Its manipulations to defeat the Anderson-King bill—at the cost of millions of dollars—make this power self-evident.

The AMA House of Delegates, for example, has adopted this solemn doctrine: "All features of medical services in any method of medical practice should be under the control of the medical profession. No other body or individual is legally or educationally equipped to exercise control."

In his authoritative study, "The Doctor Business," Richard Carter tells what this doctrine means:

"Among several fantasies which seem real to organized medicine is one in which it envisions itself as guardian of the American public's freedom. Inspired by this recurrent hallucination, the AMA behaves as a kind of political chaperone, or great aunt, protecting wanton people from the seductions of the planned economy and the welfare state.

"To organized medicine, certain American freedoms are quintessential and must remain undefiled. We must remain free to select our physicians blindly from among those willing to serve us. We must remain free to pay individual, unregulated fees for individual, unsupervised services. We must put up with the resultant scientific and financial helter-skelter. The alternative, says organized medicine, is bondage.

"So interested is organized medicine in dictating the terms of our freedom that it tries to tie our hands and feet and actually stupefy our brains so that we won't be able to escape." **(PAI)**

From Soup to Nonsense:

Children's Sub-Culture Persists In Spite of Atoms, TV and Gesell

By Jane Goodsell

IN SOME WAYS things have changed a lot since you and I were kids. Today little boys run around wearing space helmets instead of cowboy hats and holsters. Little girls cut out Lennon Sisters paper dolls instead of reading stories about the Bobbsey Twins, and Mad Magazine has taken up where Capt. Billy's Whiz Bang left off.

But in other ways things haven't changed at all. Back in the days when you and I were kids, little boys used to tease little girls by yelling, "I see London, I see France, I see somebody's underpants!"

Little girls used to jump rope to the chant of "Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear, turn around, Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear, touch the ground!"

And you know what? They're still doing it.

Remember when we used to place our fingertips together and singsong, "Here's the church and here's the steeple, open the door and here are the people?" They're still doing that, too.

There is a sort of sub-culture of childhood that has remained unchanged since we were kids, since our parents were kids, maybe even since Mesozoic kids played tag in the swamps. I'll bet they, too, yelled, "Ollie, ollie, ollie, oxen free!"

The rituals, chants, jokes and taunts of childhood are passed on from child to child, and adults have little or nothing to do with it. Did any parent ever teach his child to sing, "Teacher, teacher, I declare! You forgot your underwear!"? And did any child ever grow up without learning it?

"Eenie, meenie, minie, mo" is still around, and always will be, although the words have been improved significantly since I was a child. It's the only way to decide whether to spend that penny on a jawbreaker or a licorice whip.

KIDS ARE STILL taunting each other to the tune of da-da-da-da-da-da. The lyrics vary to the limits of infinity. (Jim-my is a sis-sy! Margie is a do-ope! Bar-bie got a spank-ing!) But the melody is immortal.

Kids are still counting their buttons by chanting, "Rich man, poor man, beggarman, thief. . . ." and they're still jabbering, "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. . . ." They're still singing, "We three kings of Orient are, tried to smoke a rubber cigar. . . ."

Then there's the Adam and Eve and Pinch-Me business. It never made much sense, but it's indestructible. My six-year-old pulled it on me the other day. Remember how it goes? "Adam and Eve and Pinch-Me went down to the river to swim. Adam and Eve got drowned. Who was left?"

So you say, "Pinch Me," and the kid pinches you, and howls with laughter. What kind of joke is that to linger on from generation to generation?

Kids are still walking down the street, mumbling, "Step on a crack and you'll break your mother's back." They're still tangling their tongues over "How much wood would a woodchuck chuck. . . ." They still think it's funny to say, "What's my name? Pudd'n Taine!"

Despite child psychology, the space age and television, kids are pretty much the same as they've always been. And I'll bet if we ever discover life on Mars, the Martian kids will greet us to the tune of da-da-da-da-da-da!

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3. John Brademas (D)*
4. E. Ross Adair (R)*
5. J. Edward Roush (D)*
6. Richard L. Roudebush (R)*
7. William G. Bray (R)*
8. Winfield K. Denton (D)*
9. Earl Wilson (R)*
10. Ralph Harvey (R)*
11. Donald C. Bruce (R)*

IOWA

1. Fred Schwengel (R)*
2. James E. Bromwell (R)*
3. H. R. Gross (R)*
4. John H. Kyl (R)*
5. Neal Smith (D)*
6. Charles B. Hoeven (R)*
7. Ben F. Jensen (R)*

KANSAS

1. Bob Dole (R)*
2. William H. Avery (R)*
3. Robert F. Ellsworth (R)*
4. Garner E. Shriver (R)*
5. Joe Skubitz (R)

KENTUCKY

1. Frank A. Stubblefield (D)*
2. William H. Natcher (D)*
3. M. G. Snyder (R)
4. Frank Chelf (D)*
5. Eugene Siler (R)*
6. John C. Watts (D)*
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)*

LOUISIANA

1. F. Edward Hebert (D)*
2. Hale Boggs (D)*
3. Edwin E. Willis (D)*
4. Joe D. Waggoner (D)*
5. Otto E. Passman (D)*
6. James H. Morrison (D)*
7. T. Ashton Thompson (D)*
8. Gillis W. Long (D)

MAINE

1. Stanley R. Tupper (R)*
2. Clifford G. McIntire (R)*

MARYLAND

AL Carlton R. Sickles (D)
1. Rogers C. B. Morton (R)
2. Clarence D. Long (D)
3. Edward A. Garmatz (D)*
4. George H. Fallon (D)*
5. Richard E. Lankford (D)*
6. Charles McC. Mathias (R)*
7. Samuel N. Friedel (D)*

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Silvio O. Conte (R)*
2. Edward P. Boland (D)*
3. Philip J. Philbin (D)*
4. Harold D. Donohue (D)*
5. F. Bradford Morse (R)*
6. William H. Bates (R)*
7. Torbert H. Macdonald (D)*
8. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D)*
9. John W. McCormack (D)*
10. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R)*
11. James A. Burke (D)*
12. Hastings Keith (R)*

MICHIGAN

AL Neil Staebler (D)
1. Lucien N. Nedzi (D)*
2. George Meader (R)*
3. August E. Johansen (R)*
4. Edward Hutchinson (R)
5. Gerald R. Ford (R)*
6. Charles E. Chamberlain (R)*
7. James G. O'Hara (D)*
8. James Harvey (R)*
9. Robert P. Griffin (R)*
10. Elford A. Cederberg (R)*
11. Victor A. Knox (R)*
12. John B. Bennett (R)*
13. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D)*
14. Harold M. Ryan (D)*
15. John D. Dingell (D)*
16. John Lesinski (D)*
17. Martha W. Griffiths (D)*
18. William S. Broomfield (R)*

MINNESOTA

1. Albert H. Quie (R)*
2. Ancher Nelsen (R)*
3. Clark MacGregor (R)*
4. Joseph E. Karth (D)*
5. Donald M. Fraser (D)
6. Alec G. Olson (D)
7. Odin Langen (R)*
8. John A. Blatnik (D)*

MISSISSIPPI

1. Thomas G. Abernethy (D)*
2. Jamie L. Whitten (D)*
3. John Bell Williams (D)*
4. Arthur Winstead (D)*
5. William M. Colmer (D)*

MISSOURI

1. Frank M. Karsten (D)*
2. Thomas B. Curtis (R)*
3. Lenor Kretzer Sullivan (D)*
4. William J. Randall (D)*
5. Richard Bolling (D)*
6. W. R. Hull, Jr. (D)*
7. Durward G. Hall (R)*
8. Richard H. Ichord (D)*
9. Clarence Cannon (D)*
10. Paul C. Jones (D)*

MONTANA

1. Arnold Olsen (D)*
2. James F. Battin (R)*

NEBRASKA

1. Ralph F. Beermann (R)*
2. Glenn Cunningham (R)*
3. David T. Martin (R)*

NEVADA

AL Walter S. Baring (D)*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Louis C. Wyman (R)
2. James C. Cleveland (R)

NEW JERSEY

1. William T. Cahill (R)*
2. Milton W. Glenn (R)*
3. James C. Auchincloss (R)*
4. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D)*
5. Peter Frelinghuysen (R)*
6. Florence P. Dwyer (R)*
7. William B. Widnall (R)*
8. Charles S. Joelson (D)*
9. Frank C. Osmers, Jr. (R)*
10. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D)*
11. Joseph G. Minish (D)
12. George M. Wallhauser (R)*
13. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)*
14. Dominick V. Daniels (D)*
15. Edward J. Patten, Jr. (D)

NEW MEXICO

AL Joseph M. Montoya (D)*
AL Thomas G. Morris (D)*

NEW YORK

1. Otis G. Pike (D)*
2. James R. Grover, Jr. (R)
3. Stephen B. Derounian (R)*
4. John W. Wydler (R)
5. Frank J. Becker (R)*
6. Seymour Halpern (R)*
7. Joseph P. Addabbo (D)*
8. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D)*
9. James J. Delaney (D)*
10. Emanuel Celler (D)*
11. Eugene J. Keogh (D)*
12. Edna F. Kelly (D)*
13. Abraham J. Multer (D)*
14. John J. Rooney (D)*
15. Hugh L. Carey (D)*
16. John M. Murphy (D)
17. John V. Lindsay (R)*
18. Adam C. Powell (D)*
19. Leonard Farbstein (D)*
20. William Fitts Ryan (D)*
21. James C. Healey (D)*
22. Jacob H. Gilbert (D)*
23. Charles A. Buckley (D)*
24. Paul A. Fino (R)*
25. Robert R. Barry (R)*
26. Ogden R. Reid (R)
27. Katharine St. George (R)*
28. J. Ernest Wharton (R)*
29. Leo W. O'Brien (D)*
30. Carleton J. King (R)*
31. Clarence E. Kilburn (R)*
32. Alexander Pirnie (R)*
33. Howard W. Robison (R)*
34. R. Walter Riehlman (R)*
35. Samuel S. Stratton (D)*
36. Frank J. Horton (R)
37. Harold C. Ostertag (R)*
38. Charles E. Goodell (R)*
39. John R. Pillion (R)*
40. William E. Miller (R)*
41. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D)*

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Herbert C. Bonner (D)*
2. L. H. Fountain (D)*
3. David N. Henderson (D)*
4. Harold D. Cooley (D)*
5. Ralph J. Scott (D)*
6. Horace R Kornegay (D)*
7. Alton Lennon (D)*
8. Charles Raper Jonas (R)*
9. James Broyhill (R)
10. Basil L. Whitener (D)*
11. Roy A. Taylor (D)*

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Hjalnar C. Nygaard (R)*
2. Don L. Short (R)*

OHIO

AL Robert Taft, Jr. (R)
1. Carl W. Rich (R)
2. Donald D. Clancy (R)*
3. Paul F. Schenck (R)*
4. William M. McCulloch (R)*
5. Delbert L. Latta (R)*
6. William H. Harsha, Jr. (R)*
7. Clarence J. Brown (R)*
8. Jackson E. Betts (R)*
9. Thomas L. Ashley (D)*
10. Homer E. Abele (R)
11. Oliver P. Bolton (R)
12. Samuel L. Devine (R)*
13. Charles A. Mosher (R)*
14. William H. Ayers (R)*
15. Robert T. Secrest (D)
16. Frank T. Bow (R)*
17. John M. Ashbrook (R)*
18. Wayne L. Hays (D)*
19. Michael J. Kirwan (D)*
20. Michael A. Feighan (D)*
21. Charles A. Vanik (D)*
22. Frances P. Bolton (R)*
23. William E. Minshall (R)*

OKLAHOMA

1. Page Belcher (R)*
2. Ed Edmondson (D)*
3. Carl Albert (D)*
4. Tom Steed (D)*
5. John Jarman (D)*
6. Victor Wickersham (D)*

OREGON

1. Walter Norblad (R)*
2. Al Ullman (D)*
3. Edith Green (D)*
4. Robert B. Duncan (D)

PENNSYLVANIA

1. William A. Barrett (D)*
2. Robert N. C. Nix (D)*
3. James A. Byrne (D)*
4. Herman Toll (D)*
5. William J. Green (D)*
6. George M. Rhodes (D)*
7. William H. Milliken, Jr. (R)*
8. Willard S. Curtin (R)*
9. Paul B. Dague (R)*
10. Joseph M. McDade (R)
11. Daniel J. Flood (D)*
12. J. Irving Whalley (R)*
13. Richard S. Schweiker (R)*
14. William S. Moorehead (D)*
15. Francis E. Walter (D)*
16. John C. Kunkel (R)*
17. Herman T. Schneebeli (R)*
18. Robert J. Corbett (R)*
19. George A. Goodling (R)*
20. Elmer J. Holland (D)*
21. John H. Dent (D)*
22. John P. Saylor (R)*
23. Leon H. Gavin (R)*
24. James D. Weaver (R)
25. Frank M. Clark (D)*
26. Thomas E. Morgan (D)*
27. James G. Fulton (R)*

RHODE ISLAND

1. Fernand J. St. Germain (D)*
2. John E. Fogarty (D)*

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. L. Mendel Rivers (D)*
2. Albert W. Watson (D)
3. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)*
4. Robert T. Ashmore (D)*
5. Robert W. Hemphill (D)*
6. John L. McMillan (D)*

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Ben Reifel (R)*
2. E. Y. Berry (R)*

TENNESSEE

1. James H. Quillen (R)
2. Howard H. Baker (R)*
3. William E. Brock III (R)
4. Joe L. Evins (D)*
5. Richard Fulton (D)
6. Ross Bass (D)*
7. Tom Murray (D)*
8. Robert A. Everett (D)*
9. Clifford Davis (D)*

TEXAS

AL Joe Pool (D)
1. Wright Patman (D)*
2. Jack Brooks (D)*
3. Lindley Beckworth (D)*
4. Ray Roberts (D)*
5. Bruce Alger (R)*
6. Olin E. Teague (D)*
7. John Dowdy (D)*
8. Albert Thomas (D)*
9. Clark W. Thompson (D)*
10. Homer Thornberry (D)*
11. W. R. Poage (D)*
12. James C. Wright (D)*
13. Graham Purcell (D)*
14. John Young (D)*
15. Joe M. Kilgore (D)*
16. Ed Foreman (R)
17. Omar Burleson (D)*
18. Walter Rogers (D)*
19. George H. Mahon (D)*
20. Henry B. Gonzalez (D)*
21. O. C. Fisher (D)*
22. Bob Casey (D)*

UTAH

1. Laurence J. Burton (R)
2. Sherman P. Lloyd (R)

VERMONT

AL Robert T. Stafford (R)*

VIRGINIA

1. Thomas N. Downing (D)*
2. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D)*
3. J. Vaughn Gary (D)*
4. Watkins M. Abbitt (D)*
5. William M. Tuck (D)*
6. Richard H. Poff (R)*
7. John O. Marsh, Jr. (D)
8. Howard W. Smith (D)*
9. W. Pat Jennings (D)*
10. Joel T. Broyhill (R)*

WASHINGTON

1. Thomas M. Pelly (R)*
2. Jack Westland (R)*
3. Julia Butler Hansen (D)*
4. Catherine May (R)*
5. Walt Horan (R)*
6. Thor C. Tollefson (R)*
7. K. William Stinson (R)

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Arch A. Moore, Jr. (R)*
2. Harley O. Staggers (D)*
3. John M. Slack, Jr. (D)*
4. Ken Hechler (D)*
5. Elizabeth Kee (D)*

WISCONSIN

1. Henry C. Schadeberg (R)*
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)*
3. Vernon W. Thomson (R)*
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)*
5. Henry S. Reuss (D)*
6. William K. Van Pelt (R)*
7. Melvin R. Laird (R)*
8. John W. Byrnes (R)*
9. Lester R. Johnson (D)*
10. Alvin E. O'Konski (R)*

WYOMING

AL William Henry Harrison (R)*

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† Deceased. Special election to be called to elect successor.
* Re-elected.

51.5 Million Go to Polls:

Voters Set Mid-Term Record; Recounts Likely in Six Contests

This year's election set a new record both for the number of votes cast in a mid-term election and in the percentage of persons of voting age who went to the polls.

It may also set a record of sorts in the number and duration of "cliff hangers"—contests so close that some were still undecided as this issue of the AFL-CIO News went to press.

While voting statistics are not yet complete, it is estimated that nearly 51.5 million persons went to the polls Nov. 6—representing 47 percent of the voting age population.

Although considerably below the pattern for presidential years, the turnout exceeded both the previous numerical off-year record of 45.6 million votes cast in 1958 and the percentage record of 44.5 percent in 1938.

Measured against the number of registered voters, the 1962 turnout came close to 62 percent, as compared with 59.5 percent in 1958.

More than a week after the election, voters in Rhode Island and Minnesota still did not know whom they had elected governor and it may be weeks before the outcome is certain. Democrat George McGovern's apparent 200-vote victory over GOP Sen. Joe Bottum in South Dakota—out of some 250,000 votes cast—remains to be confirmed in a recount.

Recounts were also likely in Maine, where Gov. John H. Reed's margin over Democrat Maynard C. Dolloff was only 621 votes—less than one vote per precinct; in Massachusetts, where Democrat Endicott Peabody apparently defeated Republican Gov. John A. Volpe by 3,187 votes out of more than 2.1 million cast, and in Vermont, where Democrat Philip H. Hoff edged Gov. F. Ray Keyser, Jr., by less than 1,300 votes.

In Minnesota, Karl Rolvaag, the Democratic lieutenant-governor, held a see-sawing 276-vote lead over GOP Gov. Elmer L. Andersen as the official canvass neared completion. A recount was regarded as certain.

Absentee ballots in Rhode Island will determine the outcome. An incomplete check of voting machines put Republican John H. Chafee 142 votes ahead of Democratic Gov. John A. Notte, Jr., but more than 6,000 absentee ballots remained to be counted—including servicemen's votes which are still coming in.

Two staff members of the Senate Elections subcommittee—a Democrat and a Republican—went to South Dakota to check on the ballot counting but returned to Washington before the tally was complete.

Voters in California's 1st District will choose their congressman Jan. 22 at a special election.

California law prevented the Democrats from substituting a candidate when Rep. Clem Miller was killed in an Oct. 7 air crash. By casting their votes for Miller rather than his Republican opponent, the district's voters made it possible for the Democrats to retain the congressional seat if their party's candidate wins the special election.

Poll Tax Amendment Ratified by Illinois

Springfield, Ill.—Illinois became the first state in the nation to ratify the anti-poll tax amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom said the ratification resolution was introduced at labor's request in a special session of the legislature called by Gov. Otto Kerner to provide emergency funds for public assistance programs.

The action on the amendment, he added, was a direct result of a letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urging state federations to press for quick ratification.

Plumber Gets State Board Post in Texas

Austin, Tex.—Texas organized labor has won its first representation on the Texas State Board of Plumbing Examiners since 1947.

Gov. Price Daniel, at the urging of the Texas State Pipe Trades Association and the State AFL-CIO, has named Arthur Goodman of Beaumont to a six-year term on the examining board.

Goodman's confirmation by the State Senate is expected to be routine.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Hank Brown, a former president of the State Pipe Trades Association, said the appointment of Goodman is "a not inconsiderable victory in a state where labor has had next to no representation on state boards and commissions—even on those where labor representation is required by statute."

Goodman, a veteran of 21 years in the labor movement, is a past president of the State Pipe Trades Association and currently is a member of Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 504. He is past president of the union's District Council 8, past chairman of the Sabine Area Labor-Management Committee, and serves now as president of the Gulf Coast Council of Plumbers & Pipefitters.

Rutgers Fund Boosted By Leather Workers

New Brunswick, N. J.—The New Jersey Joint Board of the Leather Goods, Plastic & Novelty Workers has contributed $2,000 to the building fund of the Labor Unit at the Rutgers Institute of Management & Labor Relations.

The gift is in addition to $1,250 previously donated and makes the union the 13th labor group to increase its contribution.

UAW Board Reserves Gosser Case Judgment

The Auto Workers executive board reserved judgment on the arrest of Richard T. Gosser, UAW vice president, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

The board declared that the charges are of a "personal nature and do not relate to any of Mr. Gosser's activities as an official of the UAW." The board noted that Gosser "insists that he is not guilty" and that he is entitled to be judged innocent unless proven otherwise

Gosser was arraigned in Toledo with his administrative assistant, Donald Pincotti, and Ted Maison.

Probable Committee Line-Up in Congress

Probable chairmen of committees in the incoming Congress are:

SENATE

Aeronautical & Space Sciences	Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)
Agriculture & Forestry	Allen J. Ellender (La.)
Appropriations	Carl Hayden (Ariz.)
Armed Services	Richard M. Russell (Ga.)
Banking & Currency	A. Willis Robertson (Va.)
Commerce	Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)
District of Columbia	Alan Bible (Nev.)
Finance	Harry F. Byrd (Va.)
Foreign Relations	J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)
Government Operations	John L. McClellan (Ark.)
Interior & Insular Affairs	Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)
Judiciary	James O. Eastland (Miss.)
Labor & Public Welfare	Lister Hill (Ala.)
Post Office & Civil Service	Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)
Public Works	Dennis Chavez (N.M.)
Rules & Administration	Mike Mansfield (Mont.)

HOUSE

Agriculture	Harold D. Cooley (N. C.)
Appropriations	Clarence Cannon (Mo.)
Armed Services	Carl Vinson (Ga.)
Banking & Currency	Wright Patman (Tex.)
District of Columbia	John L. McMillan (S. C.)
Education & Labor	Adam C. Powell (N. Y.)
Foreign Affairs	Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.)
Government Operations	William L. Dawson (Ill.)
House Administration	Omar Burleson (Tex.)
Interior & Insular Affairs	Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.)
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	Oren Harris (Ark.)
Judiciary	Emanuel Celler (N. Y.)
Merchant Marine & Fisheries	Herbert C. Bonner (N. C.)
Post Office & Civil Service	Tom Murray (Tenn.)
Public Works	Charles A. Buckley (N. Y.)
Rules	Howard W. Smith (Va.)
Science & Astronautics	George P. Miller (Calif.)
Un-American Activities	Francis E. Walter (Pa.)
Veterans' Affairs	Olin E. Teague (Tex.)
Ways & Means	Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)

The New Senate

ALABAMA
*Lister Hill (D)
John Sparkman (D)

ALASKA
*Ernest Gruening (D)
E. L. (Bob) Bartlett (D)

ARIZONA
*Carl Hayden (D)
Barry M. Goldwater (R)

ARKANSAS
*J. William Fulbright (D)
John L. McClellan (D)

CALIFORNIA
*Thomas H. Kuchel (R)
Clair Engle (D)

COLORADO
*P. H. Dominick (R)
Gordon Allott (R)

CONNECTICUT
*Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)
Thomas J. Dodd (D)

DELAWARE
John J. Williams (R)
J. Caleb Boggs (R)

FLORIDA
*George A. Smathers (D)
Spessard L. Holland (D)

GEORGIA
*Herman E. Talmadge (D)
Richard B. Russell (D)

HAWAII
*D. K. Inouye (D)
Hiram L. Fong (R)

IDAHO
*Frank Church (D)
*Len B. Jordan (R)

ILLINOIS
*Everett McK. Dirksen (R)
Paul H. Douglas (D)

INDIANA
*Birch E. Bayh (D)
Vance Hartke (D)

IOWA
*Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)
Jack Miller (R)

KANSAS
*Frank Carlson (R)
*James B. Pearson (R)

KENTUCKY
*Thruston B. Morton (R)
John Sherman Cooper (R)

LOUISIANA
*Russell B. Long (D)
Allan J. Ellender (D)

MAINE
Margaret Chase Smith (R)
Edmund S. Muskie (D)

MARYLAND
*Daniel B. Brewster (D)
J. Glenn Beall (R)

MASSACHUSETTS
*Edward M. Kennedy (D)
Leverett Saltonstall (R)

MICHIGAN
Pat McNamara (D)
Philip A. Hart (D)

MINNESOTA
Hubert H. Humphrey (D)
Eugene J. McCarthy (D)

MISSISSIPPI
James O. Eastland (D)
John C. Stennis (D)

MISSOURI
*Edward V. Long (D)
Stuart Symington (D)

MONTANA
Mike Mansfield (D)
Lee Metcalf (D)

NEBRASKA
Roman L. Hruska (R)
Carl T. Curtis (R)

NEVADA
*Alan Bible (D)
Howard W. Cannon (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
*Norris Cotton (R)
*T. J. McIntyre (D)

NEW JERSEY
Clifford P. Case (R)
Harrison A. Williams (D)

NEW MEXICO
Dennis Chavez (D)
Clinton P. Anderson (D)

NEW YORK
*Jacob K. Javits (R)
Kenneth B. Keating (R)

NORTH CAROLINA
*Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D)
R. Everett Jordan (D)

NORTH DAKOTA
*Milton R. Young (R)
Quentin N. Burdick (D)

OHIO
*Frank J. Lausche (D)
Stephen M. Young (D)

OKLAHOMA
*A. S. Mike Monroney (D)
Robert S. Kerr (D)

OREGON
*Wayne Morse (D)
Maurine B. Neuberger (D)

PENNSYLVANIA
*Joseph S. Clark (D)
Hugh Scott (R)

RHODE ISLAND
John O. Pastore (D)
Claiborne deB. Pell (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
*Olin D. Johnston (D)
Strom Thurmond (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA
*George McGovern (D)
Karl Mundt (R)

TENNESSEE
Estes Kefauver (D)
Albert Gore (D)

TEXAS
Ralph W. Yarborough (D)
John G. Tower (R)

UTAH
*Wallace F. Bennett (R)
Frank E. Moss (D)

VERMONT
*George D. Aiken (R)
Winston L. Prouty (R)

VIRGINIA
Harry F. Byrd (D)
A. Willis Robertson (D)

WASHINGTON
*Warren G. Magnuson (D)
Henry M. Jackson (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
Jennings Randolph (D)
Robert C. Byrd (D)

WISCONSIN
*Gaylord Nelson (D)
William Proxmire (D)

WYOMING
*M. L. Simpson (R)
Gale W. McGee (D)

* Elected or re-elected Nov. 6.

Democrats Win Votes, GOP Seats

Albany, N. Y.—Republicans ended up with a majority of New York's congressional seats—21 out of 41—but Democratic candidates got a majority of the votes cast.

While Republican statewide candidates were winning by margins ranging from 500,000 to nearly a million, Democratic congressional candidates were rolling up nearly 100,000 more votes than their GOP opponents. The Republican legislature, however, had redistricted the state in an effort to concentrate the largest possible number of Democratic votes in the fewest possible districts so as to elect more Republican congressmen.

Despite the gerrymander, Democratic candidates pulled several upsets and the GOP failed to gain any additional seats.

Conservatives Gain Strength in States

Votes Favored GOP In Fight for Control

(Continued from Page 1)

1958 remains intact, however. The capture of both houses of the California legislature from the Republicans for the first time in a century was firmly consolidated.

Here is the lineup in states where the Nov. 6 election brought a significant change in the liberal-conservative ratio, as reported by state AFL-CIO councils:

ALASKA—Democrats increased their hold on the Senate, but House races were so close that 16 of 40 seats and control remain to be decided by absentee ballots.

COLORADO — The Senate switched from 19-16 Democrats to 20-15 Republican; the House went from 33-32 Democratic to 40-25 Republican. However a conservative coalition had effectively controlled the legislature during the past two years, blocking many labor-supported bills.

ILLINOIS—The GOP tightened its control of the Senate to 35-23, a pickup of four seats. It gained one seat in the House for a 90-87 margin. That gain is expected to allow the Republicans to take formal control. In the previous legislature, a maverick Republican had voted with the Democrats on organization of the House.

HAWAII—Democrats won 40-11 control of the House and captured the Senate, 15-10. It had previously been 14-11 Republican.

INDIANA—Republicans completed their comeback from 1958 by winning the Senate for complete control of the legislature.

MINNESOTA — Conservatives won control of House, 80-55, and strengthened their hold on the Senate. Previous House had been 73-58 liberal.

MICHIGAN—Republicans won a more comfortable 58-52 hold on the House, a pickup of two seats.

NEVADA—Democrats picked up one Senate seat and lost by only 24 votes a second which would have given them Senate control for first time since 1924.

NEW JERSEY—There were no regular elections for the legislature but a special election to fill a vacancy gave the Democrats an opportunity to win control of the Senate. The GOP held on to the seat, however.

OKLAHOMA — While Democrats retained easy numerical control, a Republican pickup of three seats in the Senate may give the conservative coalition an edge in some issues, including "right-to-work." The House remains liberal.

PENNSYLVANIA—The GOP picked up two Senate seats to break a previous 25-25 tie, and apparently won control of the House which the Democrats had held 110-100. Absentee ballots could tilt the picture, although it is considered unlikely.

OREGON — Democrats added one seat to firm grip on Senate, apparently held on to 31-29 margin in House although absentee votes could bring about a tie.

TEXAS—Switch in Democratic members makes conservative Senate more moderate-liberal, previously moderate-liberal House more conservative.

UTAH—Democratic tide ran out as Republicans captured House, 34-30, and Senate, 13-12.

WASHINGTON — Republicans made gains but Democrats still control with 32-17 margin in Senate and apparent 51-48 control of House. Conservative coalition in House will make it harder to pass controversial liberal legislation.

WYOMING — Republican gain of two House seats for 37-19 majority seen posing "right-to-work" threat. Democrats picked up one in Senate, but GOP controls 16-11.

BACK TO THE PLANT GATES in Milwaukee goes Wisconsin Gov.-elect John W. Reynolds on the day after election day to thank the workers who helped give him his narrow victory over Republican Philip Kuehn. Reynolds, in glasses, was accompanied by his wife and Sen. William Proxmire, appearing over worker's shoulder at right.

Extensive Range of Issues Decided In State Referendum Questions

Arkansas voters turned down a segregationist-sponsored amendment to their state constitution and Virginia did away with a discriminatory "blank sheet" voter registration device.

Voters in Washington state let their prejudices prevail and narrowly defeated an attempt to wipe out a vestige of the once-prevalent oriental exclusion policy—a ban on aliens owning land. In Idaho, however, voters erased a long-standing blot by doing away with the state's prohibition against naturalized citizens of oriental descent voting or serving on juries.

In nearly every state, voters found on their ballots — often in small print and obscure legal language — proposals to amend the state constitution or to adopt or repeal laws. While some of the proposals were relatively non-controversial, others stirred heated debate. For example:

Extremist Proposal Beaten

California citizens voted 3-2 against an extreme so-called anti-communist proposal which conservatives as well as liberals had denounced as susceptible to misuse. A mixed bag of reapportionment proposals met a mixed fate.

In Oregon, voters retained their "best in the nation" apportionment of the legislature on the basis of population, rejecting a Republican and Farm Bureau plan to give weight to area as well as population in one house. The measure lost by a 3-2 margin.

A labor-supported reapportionment plan was narrowly defeated in Washington, and California voters rejected a proposal to give growing Southern California more seats in the Senate.

Both Colorado and Nebraska adopted apportionment proposals aimed at benefiting conservative rural areas. Florida voters rejected a reapportionment plan which would have added representation to larger cities—but there the opposition was led by city dwellers who charged that the change did not go far enough in equalizing representation.

Tennessee voters approved a call for a constitutional convention, a move supported by rural groups chafing under the court-ordered legislative reapportionment.

Segregationists Beaten

Arkansas voters rebuffed by a 15,000-vote margin a segregationist amendment to the state constitution declaring that no child shall be denied his right to a free public education because of his refusal to attend schools with students of other races. The State AFL-CIO had called for defeat of the proposal.

Maryland voters rejected a congressional redistricting plan which added an extra seat to one area of heavy population, but provided no relief for other areas.

North Dakota adopted a so-called "secret primary" proposal which consolidates the primary election ballot so that voters will not have to designate which party ballot they want. Arizona voters approved a proposition requiring special primary and general elections when a vacancy occurs for U.S. senator or representative.

A number of states adopted proposals to waive or reduce normal residence requirements to permit newcomers to vote for President of the United States.

Among the liberalizations reported to the AFL-CIO News were an Arizona proposition which makes newcomers immediately eligible to vote for President, a Kansas measure requiring only 45 days residence in a precinct for a presidential vote, and a unique Wisconsin proposition which permits voters who move to another state to cast an absentee ballot for President for up to two years after their departure if they have not qualified to vote in their new state of residence.

2 Amendments Lose

Massachusetts voters rejected by an 8 - 1 margin a labor - endorsed amendment permitting a graduated income tax. Ohio turned down a labor-opposed measure permitting food sales on Sundays.

Virginia rejected a move to limit voting on bond issues to property-owning "freeholders" and giving the legislature the right to define a freeholder.

Alaskans voted not to relocate their state capital. Maryland and Utah voters refused to approve pay raises for their legislators, but Kansas voted to allow its legislators to set their own pay scales. South Dakota authorized annual legislative sessions.

Senior Citizens Claim Medicare Vote Victory

The National Council of Senior Citizens has termed the election outcome a "victory" for the principle of health care for the aged under social security. The council, which sought to help candidates in elections providing a clear choice on the health care issue, said older voters had turned out in record numbers to help register a "clear mandate for medicare."

A contrary view came from the American Medical Association's new political arm, which claimed its candidates had won in nearly two-thirds of the 50 contests it had singled out for support. But the AMA refused to say which races these were. AMA Pres.-Elect Edward R. Annis predicted the Administration-backed program would be killed again in Congress.

Aime J. Forand, the former Rhode Island congressman who now heads the senior citizens' council, declared:

"In every House race except one, where support of the President's medicare program was a main issue, the medicare candidate either won election or substantially increased his party's vote over previous races."

In the lone exception—the defeat of Democrat Wilkes T. Thrasher in the Chattanooga area by a Republican opponent of health care legislation—the council noted that a GOP appeal to segregationist bias had clouded the medical care issue. The senior citizens group noted, also, that Thrasher's primary victory over Rep. James B. Frazier, Jr., had eliminated a medicare opponent from the key House Ways & Means Committee, which considers the legislation.

Dr. Blue Carstenson, executive director of the senior citizen group, termed the AMA's political efforts "a multi-million dollar fiasco." He estimated that medical groups spent more than $10 million in a largely-unsuccessful political effort in which they lost "three of their greatest supporters"—Senators Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind.) and Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), and Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.).

The senior citizens also pointed out that all Republican incumbents who had supported social security medical care had won re-election easily, including Sen. Jacob K. Javits in New York who led the statewide ticket and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, who won handily in California despite a Democratic sweep.

There appeared no doubt that the net gain of four liberal Democrats in the Senate assured passage of a health care bill by that body. It came within two votes of passage this year and one opponent said he would have supported it if it had not been offered as an amendment to an unrelated bill.

COPE Director Hails Labor's Election Role

Labor's political efforts brought "good results in the face of long odds," the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education declared in an election analysis.

COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, in a statement thanking COPE workers and volunteers for "a tremendous election effort," said:

"We had to get people registered in record numbers, and we did.

"We had to get out a record off-year vote, and we did.

"We had to beat tradition, and we did."

McDevitt noted that while the party not in control of the White House normally loses heavily in congressional mid-term elections, this year liberal Democrats had a net gain of four seats in the Senate and a pickup of at least five votes in the House, despite a "paper" gain of two seats by the Republicans.

"This could very well pave the way for congressional acceptance of essential liberal programs which were entombed by the 87th Congress," the COPE director said.

Urging COPE workers to "begin now" to prepare for the 1964 elections, McDevitt said that "perhaps the most important consequence of the 1962 elections is the promise it holds that in two years we will be able to elect a truly liberal Congress."

McDevitt said that among the "particularly satisfying" victories, representing replacement of conservative incumbents with liberal challengers, were those of Birch Bayh, Jr., over Sen. Homer Capehart (R-Ind.), Gaylord Nelson over Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), and the apparent victory of George McGovern over Sen. Joseph Bottum (R-S.D.).

Major house gains included the California victories of Ronald Cameron and Everett Buckhalter over two incumbent members of the John Birch Society, and the victories of Donald Fraser over Rep. Walter Judd (R-Minn.), Robert Secrest over Rep. Tom Moorehead (R-O.), and Richard Fulton, a liberal Democrat, over Rep. J. Carlton Loser (D-Tenn.).

To Negro Labor Council:

Bias Remedy Lies in Reform, Not Destruction, Meany Asserts

New York—Where racial discrimination exists within trade unions, "the first place to seek a remedy is within the labor movement itself," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told delegates to the Negro American Labor Council's convention here.

"And the remedy," Meany declared, "is in the reform of a union, not its destruction."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, who heads the NALC, introduced Meany at the convention banquet as a "warm and close friend" and a "most powerful champion of human rights."

"We may differ at times," Randolph said, "but we have never differed on the belief that bias must and will be eliminated from the American trade union movement."

Meany, who was interrupted repeatedly by applause told the 200 delegates that the AFL-CIO's strengthened civil rights machinery, while not perfect, is nevertheless getting results.

"We are getting far more results," he said, "than you know about, or that I am free to tell you. . . .

'Results, Not Publicity'

"We take the position, shared by most state fair employment practices commissions, that results are what count, not publicity.

"When we move on a case of discrimination and when—through mediation, persuasion and pressure—we resolve it, we have achieved our objective. If we issued a press release we would be saying, in effect, 'We forced a group of misguided, prejudiced people to mend their ways.' This might be gratifying to you and me; but it certainly would not contribute to the permanent reformation of those who had just seen the light."

Observing that discrimination within trade unions had changed in a generation from a "respectable" practice to "a bootleg product, sneaked in by subterfuge," the AFL-CIO president reviewed labor's record in combating race bias and declared that "the strongest single force behind every civil rights proposal is the AFL-CIO."

"In education, in housing, in public accommodations, on voting rights—all the way down the line, on every front—we spearhead the fight for equal justice for all," Meany asserted.

Labor expects no "medals" for this record, he continued, "but when anyone tries to say that the trade unions are the chief barrier to the economic opportunities of Negroes in this country, I resent it and I reject it, for it is simply not true."

"Yet," he added, "the labor secretary of the NAACP [Herbert Hill] was the chief prosecution 'expert' last August in a political attack on the ILGWU—a union whose record shines like a beacon in the history of human progress."

Meany entered a vigorous defense of the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Steelworkers, whom Hill also had accused of discriminatory practices in its Atlanta local.

Referring to a charge by Hill that three ILGWU locals had "virtually no Negro and Puerto Rican members," the AFL-CIO president declared that the facts show that one of the locals has 250 Negro and Spanish-speaking members, including a number of Negro cutters on pensions after at least 20 years in the union; the second has 300, and the third is one of the few remaining Italian-language locals, which "even David Dubinsky couldn't join."

"What contribution is made to the cause of equal opportunity," Meany asked, "by spreading outright falsehoods, by attempting to smear a union whose civil rights record is unsurpassed?"

In the USWA case, he recalled that when the union first organized the Atlanta local, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald had consulted Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, and the two had agreed on a program to correct discriminatory plant practices. Part of that program, he said, was a special committee consisting of Hill for the NAACP and Frank Shane, the union's civil rights director, which was to meet every three months to evaluate the effort and discuss problems.

No Meeting Sought

"I am told by the Steelworkers that Herbie Hill has never sought nor attended a meeting with Frank Shane, from the time the committee was set up until the day the decertification action was brought against the union," Meany reported.

If the NAACP's decertification action were to succeed, he asked "would the plant immediately become a paradise of non-discrimination? You know what would happen; the employer would go back to doing what he always did before the place was organized."

The AFL-CIO is "open to suggestions" in its efforts to combat discrimination, Meany emphasized, adding that no one regards the federation's new civil rights mechanism as beyond improvement, "but it cannot work at all unless it is used," he added.

"Speaking for myself, and for every responsible AFL-CIO leader, we want this problem solved. There is no place for discrimination in a movement dedicated to human brotherhood. We are going to wipe it out, and it is not going to take another century to do it."

Reuther Stresses Gap

Auto Worker Pres. Walter P. Reuther also stressed the time gap between the "noble goals of democracy and its performance" and declared that "we do not have another hundred years to wait" for full Negro equality. The problem, he said, is one of "better communication, coordination and cooperation" between labor and civil rights organizations.

In official actions, the NALC voted strong support for the NAACP labor program, but specifically refrained from endorsing its plan to seek decertification of unions it regards as promoting discrimination. The resolution made no mention of Hill.

"I am glad we had the wisdom to reject the doctrine of decertification of unions," Randolph observed. "We were on the brink of disaster. I am unalterably committed to support of the NAACP, but we must carry on our fight within the house of labor."

Randolph, who is president of the Sleeping Car Porters, was unanimously re-elected president of the council. He named Sec.-Treas. Cleveland Robinson, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union Dist. 65, as his special assistant.

LABOR'S RECORD in the fight against racial discrimination is reviewed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in an address to the Negro American Labor Council in New York. At left is L. Joseph Overton, toastmaster for the NALC convention banquet, and at right, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Philip Randolph, who heads the council.

Fair Employment Drive Pledged by 120 Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

ments committing their unions to accept all eligible applicants for membership, to seek management agreement on non-discrimination polices in all personnel matters, to refuse to charter any local union on a segregated basis and end segregated locals that now exist, and to seek non-discrimination clauses on apprenticeship training.

The pledges generally follow the civil rights policy adopted at the 1961 AFL-CIO convention.

The agreements were worked out by a committee headed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, chairman of the federation's civil rights committee.

Pres. George Meany told the group that the fair practices program marks "the beginning of a new, practical, positive, concerted effort by these unions and your committee (the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity) to move forward at a firmer and faster pace toward our common goal of equal opportunity for all."

Organized labor, said Meany, "is deeply conscious of the urgency with which it must press the vital task to which it is committed, of stamping out all practices of discrimination and segregation based on race, creed, or color in employment in its own ranks, and in every field of American life."

Local Progress Reviewed

He reviewed progress made by AFL-CIO locals in merging previously segregated local unions, the new agreements to bar discrimination in apprenticeship training and the record on writing non-discrimination clauses into collective agreements. He stressed also labor's continuing effort to secure fair employment practices laws at the national and state levels.

Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the presidential committee, declared he was proud "of the leadership" demonstrated by the labor movement in the fight against discrimination. He said he considered the agreements of "prime importance . . . because they give us something that we all need, agreed upon guidelines for action."

Johnson stressed that more than a mere ceremony is involved in signing the agreements "for you are shouldering a responsibility . . . you are committing yourselves and all of your membership to a positive policy of equal opportunity."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz praised the role of former Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg in initiating the committee's work and laying the groundwork for the signing ceremony. Goldberg is now a member of the U.S. Supreme Court. The unions, said Wirtz, can make come true the reality of equal work opportunity in this country.

The committee has entered into similar agreements with 85 of the country's largest government contractors, employing about 5 million workers. Johnson said an additional 25 companies will sign similar agreements next month.

11-17-62

High Level Idleness Unchanged By Seasonal Shifts in October

The job picture showed only seasonal changes between September and October, the Labor Dept. has reported, with no real dent in the problem of high-level unemployment.

An earlier job summary based on Census Bureau surveys showed unemployment had fallen by 218,000 to 3.3 million. The key seasonally adjusted rate of joblessness dropped to 5.5 percent from September's 5.8 percent. It has hung at about 5.5 percent most of the year.

The detailed job report, which is based on payroll data, revealed "a substantial amount of strength on the employment side," according to Labor Dept. manpower expert Seymour L. Wolfbein.

"What we are not getting," he added, "is a real movement on the unemployment side."

The only bright spot, Wolfbein told reporters, has been the downward movement in the past half-year in the total of long-term unemployed—those out of work 15 weeks or longer.

The long-term jobless totaled 1.5 million in March and April. The group was reduced to 865,000 in October.

Long-Term Idle Drop

However, long-term unemployment, which swells considerably in recession periods—it totaled 820,000 in October 1949, 800,000 in October 1954 and 1.4 million in October 1958—has been as low as 149,000 in October 1953. It totaled 523,000 in October 1957, before the last two recessions.

The detailed job report disclosed an all-time high of 56.3 million on non-farm payrolls, a rise of 58,000 over September. The expected seasonal changes showed state and local government jobs up by 134,000, wholesale and retail trade up by 78,000; contract construction down by 57,000 and food processing down by 63,000.

Factory employment declined seasonally by 78,000 to a total of 17.0 million. There were no significant job changes in the durable goods industries. In steel, however a decline of 11,000 jobs over the month was recorded; the primary metals sector totaled 1.1 million—down 53,000 jobs over the year.

In contrast to the steady decline in steel jobs, transportation equipment was up by 192,000 over the year to a total of 1.7 million; the auto industry makes up about half of this sector.

Workweek Shortens

The October report showed a drop of 18 minutes in the factory workweek, from 40.6 hours in September to 40.3 in October; it usually remains unchanged this time of year. Part of the drop was attributed to two holidays falling in the survey week, Yom Kippur and Columbus Day. Workweek declines were widespread in manufacturing, however, the report added.

While average hourly earnings of factory production workers held steady at a record $2.40 an hour, weekly earnings fell by 72 cents to $96.72 a week as a result of the decline in the average workweek, the report said.

The October report again noted the lag in labor force growth, the total remaining unchanged over the month at 74.9 million. The figure was about 800,000 above a year ago; it was expected to rise by about 1 to 1.2 million over the year.

In the earlier report, it was noted that the seasonally adjusted jobless rate for adult women had dropped sharply, from September's 6.1 percent to October's 5.6 percent.

Wolfbein said inquiry into whether these jobless adult women had left the labor force or had found employment disclosed that about 9 of every 10 had found jobs.

The similar adjusted jobless rate was 4.5 percent for adult men and 13.3 percent for teenagers, both remaining about the same as in September.

Zenro Backs UN For Role in Cuba

Tokyo—The executive committee of Zenro—the Federation of Japanese Trade Unions—has voted full support for proposals by the secretariat of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions that the United Nations act as intermediary in the Cuban problem.

Zenro also voted to insist that the Soviet Union remove offensive weapons from Cuba under UN supervision, according to a message sent to AFL-CIO headquarters. Zenro is the Japanese affiliate of the ICFTU.

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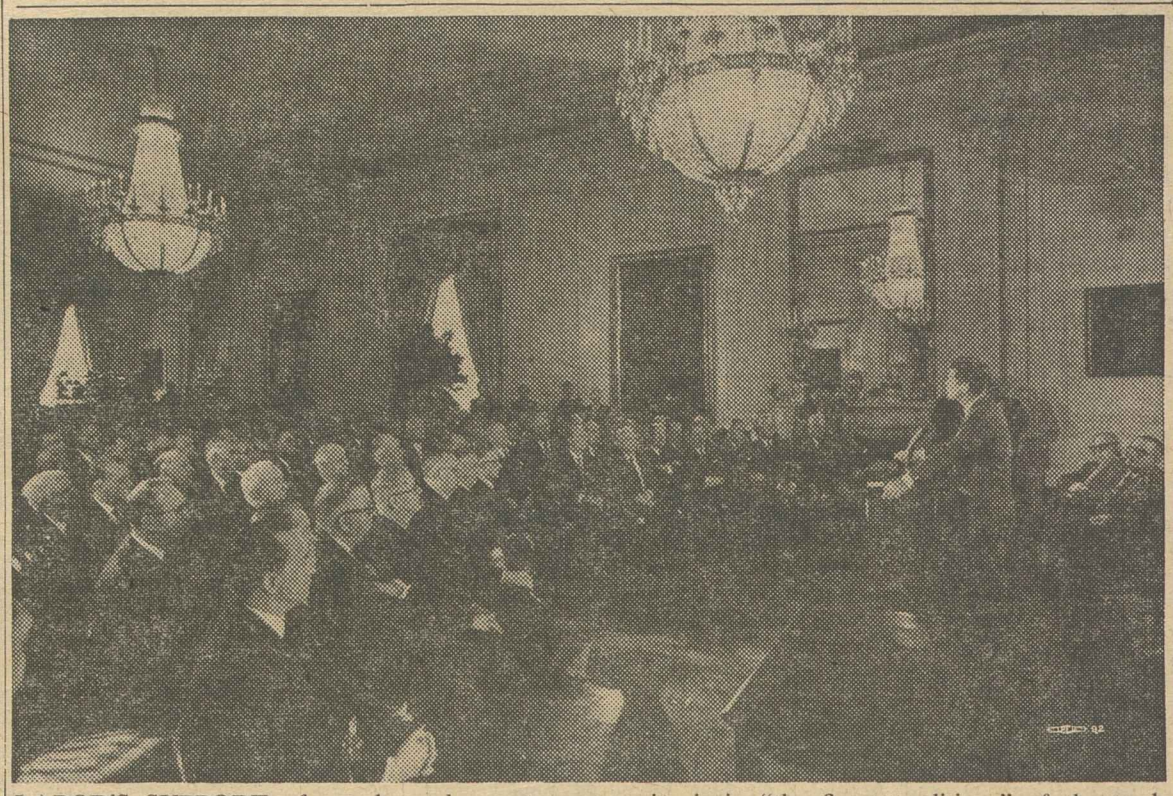
Labor-Management Unit Backs $10 Billion Tax Cut



LABOR'S SUPPORT of equal employment opportunity is in "the finest traditions" of the trade union movement, Pres. Kennedy told officers of AFL-CIO unions assembled in the East Room of the White House after signing fair practice pledges based on the AFL-CIO's civil rights policy.

Fast Action Proposed On Slash

"A prompt and significant reduction in income tax rates" is the "main tool" for strengthening the economy, the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy declared, with a majority urging a cut of about $10 billion early in 1963.

In a brief but emphatic reply to Pres. Kennedy's request for advice on monetary and fiscal policy, the 21-member committee said that "thorough review and revision of the tax system should be undertaken promptly, but this should not be permitted to postpone action on the urgently needed reduction in tax rates."

The bulk of the tax cut, the committee said, should take the form of lowering individual income tax rates with the remainder used to reduce the corporate tax levy.

The committee statement came shortly after a conference on fiscal and monetary policy involving about 150 labor, management and public representatives, with the majority urging a substantial tax cut and an increase in government expenditures.

Goals Spelled Out

The consensus of the conference was that the economic problem is growing serious and that a tax cut plus higher federal expenditures is necessary to expand economic growth and to reduce unemployment.

The President's committee, composed of seven representatives each of labor, management and the public, including the secretaries of labor and commerce, declared the nation "can and must improve its recent record of economic progress."

(Continued on Page 8)

U. S. Living Standards Up Sharply

By Eugene A. Kelly

Studies by the Labor Dept. of living standards in major U.S. cities have shown a rise of 15 to 44 percent in real income over a 10-year period—the amount of income remaining after taxes and after adjustment for price rises between 1950 and 1960.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said the studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show an increase in purchasing power for residents of the seven cities sampled—New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, Boston, Detroit and Atlanta.

The analysis showed not only rising living standards but a drop in the percentage of consumer spending for food, shelter and clothing and an increase—by a full third—in family home ownership.

These and other facts uncovered in the survey, Wirtz said, point to a "continuing and substantial increase" in national living standards but, he added, "they should also serve us as a pointed reminder of an unacceptable contrast" in that "areas of severe want" still exist in "our most abundant society."

Another conclusion was drawn from the data by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research — that most American families spend almost all they earn on living expenses. The department cited these findings:

- Families with earnings of $6,000 a year, or less, generally spent more than they earned in 1960-61, the period under study.
- Families earning from $6,000 to $15,000 a year, after taxes, had modest savings.
- Those with incomes above $15,000 saved substantial sums.

The reports show, according to Wirtz, that average income after taxes ranged from $5,412 in Atlanta to $6,869 in Boston, and that the families surveyed—100 to 200 in each city—spent around 86 to 95 percent of their income for current expenses.

At a Washington press conference, BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague said real income after taxes had risen by these amounts in the cities studied: San Francisco 15 percent, Chicago 17 percent, Atlanta, New York and Washington 20 percent, Detroit 23, Boston 44.

Wirtz said the reports for the seven cities will form the foundation for a new and comprehensive Labor Dept. program of study and reports on living conditions in the nation. As additional information becomes available from 59 other

(Continued on Page 7)

Housing Bias Ban Hailed By AFL-CIO

Pres. Kennedy has issued an executive order barring discrimination in federally financed or assisted housing as "unjust" and "inconsistent with the public policy of the United States."

The long-awaited action, carrying out a campaign pledge to strike a blow at racial discrimination in housing through a "stroke of the pen," was hailed by labor and civil rights groups.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler praised the issuance of the order, noting that it was in line with a resolution of the federation's 1961 convention which called for "vigorous action by the federal

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Tells NAACP:

'Policy of Distortion' Harms Rights Fight

An "avowed policy of destroying unions" and a "campaign of systematic falsehood and distortion" cannot provide the basis for forging unity in the fight to advance civil rights, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Meany wrote Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, in accordance with instructions from the AFL-CIO Executive Council, that "we consider it of great importance to our movement and to the cause of civil rights that we re-establish unity" to further the common goal of "full equality for our Negro citizens in every phase of our national life."

But, Meany continued, "I am sure you will recognize that such unity is impossible in the present atmosphere."

He noted that there is a distinction between legitimate criticism of the labor movement and the kind of "sweeping attacks recently made in the name of the NAACP." These attacks are objectionable to the AFL-CIO, he said, because they are untrue, seek to create the impression that the AFL-CIO is blocking Negro progress, and aim to destroy some unions.

The publicity given differences of opinion between the NAACP and the AFL-CIO "has been a source of comfort to the White Citizens Councils in the South who oppose both of our organizations with equal fanaticism," Meany wrote Wilkins. He added:

"I do not believe that this friction . . . will in any way advance the interests of those who are the victims of discrimination in employment in the labor unions and in their daily lives as citizens of the community in which they live."

Meany assailed the attacks on the Ladies' Garment Workers, the Steelworkers and others and said "I resent and reject as untrue any charge that the AFL-CIO is a barrier to Negro progress."

Within the ranks of labor, "we

(Continued on Page 3)

Contracts Up to 3 Years Ruled Bar to Representation Challenge

The National Labor Relations Board has unanimously ruled that labor-management contracts with terms up to three years are a bar to petitions for new representation elections for the duration of the agreements.

Affected by the new rule are all election petitions pending before the NLRB and its regional offices, along with future petitions which present contract-bar questions.

The board action had been urged by the AFL-CIO, which filed a brief upholding the request of two affiliates for extension of the contract-bar period from two years to three.

The federation and the two affiliates pointed out that under the old rule a union with a three-year contract could be "raided" by a rival at the end of two years.

All five board members voted for the change. They dismissed a petition from the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (UE) for an election at the Sanger, Calif., plant of the General Cable Corp., where Local 100 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers holds a contract in effect until next June 14.

The UE was expelled from the former CIO in 1949 on charges of Communist domination.

General Cable and Local 100 had asked the board to reconsider the rule, in effect since 1958, under which the UE petition for a new election had been granted. In two companion cases, reconsideration also had been asked by General Cable and Local 152 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and by Westinghouse Electric Corp., Verona, Va., and another IBEW local which has an unexpired three-year pact.

The NLRB said its new rule will allow three-year contracts to bar election petitions for the entire life of an agreement, under normal circumstances. In the case of a longer-term contract, the rule will prohibit election petitions only during the first three years of the agreement.

An exception to the rule will be

(Continued on Page 2)

10,000 in Training Under Manpower Act

Approximately 10,000 unemployed and underemployed workers are now in training under the Manpower Development & Retraining Act, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has reported.

Wirtz' approval of a training program for 32 arc welders in Ft. Dodge, Ia., brought total projects to 83 in 34 states since the first project was approved two months ago. An additional 130 programs to train 8,000 workers are being reviewed by the Labor Dept.

The act was signed by Pres. Kennedy on Mar. 15, but funds were not made available to the Labor Dept. until August.

A CUP OF HOT COFFEE aimed at his eyes failed to daunt Burton Berinsky, photographer for Justice, organ of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and he came up with this extraordinary shot. The scene was an ILGWU protest demonstration at the Richelieu Pearl Co., Holbrook, N. Y. The coffee was thrown by a representative of a so-called union styling itself Local 422, Metal, Plastics, Miscellaneous Sales & Novelty Production Workers, a unit of the Intl. Production, Service & Sales Employes Union. The outfit split from the Jewelry Workers when corrupt elements were excised under an AFL-CIO trusteeship.

Defense Dept. Assails Lockheed For Blocking Contract with IAM

The Lockheed Aircraft Co. "stands alone in refusing to follow the course that other members of the industry considered reasonable," the U.S. Dept. of Defense declared in a statement issued shortly before members of the Machinists employed by the company set Nov. 28 as the deadline for a walkout.

The union, after twice putting off a strike in the hope of reaching agreement on new contract terms covering 30,000 aerospace workers, notified Pres. Kennedy that Lockheed management has left it no alternative but to stop work.

Should a strike take place at Lockheed, the Dept. of Defense statement warned, "programs of critical urgency to the national defense would be affected" and it is "imperative in the national interest" to minimize any loss of production that might follow a work stoppage.

Therefore, it said, "responsible officials are considering whether alternate means of production can be utilized so that work on these vital programs can go forward." Lockheed holds government missile and space contracts which could be shifted to unstruck plants.

Reviewing the history of negotiations, the Pentagon said:

"Lockheed stands alone in refusing to follow the course that the other members of the industry considered reasonable.

"The President in his press conference on Sept. 13 pointed out, following acceptance of the Taylor board proposals by the unions involved, that the responsibility for any strike that might take place in this industry would be clear to the American people."

The urgency of negotiations was underscored, the Defense Dept. said, when Kennedy on July 21 appointed a special board headed by Dr. George W. Taylor to review disputes involving Lockheed and four other aerospace firms—North American Aviation, Inc.; Ryan Aeronautical Co.; General Dynamics Corp. (Convair), and Aerojet-General Corp.

"All these members of the industry—except Lockheed—have accepted the recommendations of the Taylor Board," the statement emphasized. "The two unions involved—the Auto Workers and the Machinists—also have accepted."

In Los Angeles, 8,000 members of the IAM on Nov. 18 voted 3-1 to authorize a walkout at Lockheed. Another 7,000 members at Sunnyvale, Calif., voted 4-1 for strike authorization, the IAM said. Votes also were taken at smaller Lockheed units.

The Taylor board recommended that Lockheed management permit workers to vote on the union shop, as other industry firms have done. Lockheed refused, however, saying "the only real issue" blocking an agreement is "compulsory" union membership.

The strike would affect the Lockheed Missiles Space Co., which makes the Polaris missiles and other space "hardware," and the Lockheed California Co., which produces Navy anti-submarine aircraft and fighter planes for U.S. allies. Lockheed has 11 plants and installations in California, Florida and Hawaii.

ILPA to See Telecast For Cultural Center

Cleveland—Delegates to the Intl. Labor Press Association convention here will attend the local showing of the Nov. 29 nationwide closed circuit telecast being held to raise funds for the National Cultural Center in Washington, D.C.

ILPA Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester said arrangements have been made to bring the expected 200 delegates to the Lakewood Civic Auditorium, where the program will be seen in the Cleveland area. He said the telecast was included in the convention program as a demonstration of labor press support for the cultural center drive.

In 2 Test Cases:

High Court to Rule On Agency Shops

The Supreme Court has agreed to review two lower court decisions that have the effect of outlawing the agency shop in both "right-to-work" states and all others.

The AFL-CIO in a brief filed in support of two affiliates, the Auto Workers and the Retail Clerks, pointed out that approximately "6 percent of all collective bargaining agreements, covering several hundred thousand workers," now contain agency shop clauses.

The brief urged that the agency shop had long been recognized as legal under both the Wagner and Taft-Hartley Acts. It asked the court to nail down the doctrine that the Taft-Hartley Act permits such union security clauses and specifically to rule that states are not authorized to forbid them.

The agency shop is a lesser form of union security than the full union shop, the federation told the court, and has offered a useful compromise when companies do not wish to agree that all employes must join a union. States can prohibit the union shop under Sec. 14-b of the Taft-Hartley Act, the AFL-CIO acknowledged, but were given no power to prohibit other forms of union security.

In one decision the Supreme Court agreed to review, the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals set aside a National Labor Relations Board ruling that General Motors had an obligation to bargain with the UAW on an agency shop clause.

The case arose from Indiana, a state with a "work" law. GM refused to bargain with the UAW on the agency shop despite a state supreme court ruling that the state law did not outlaw such clauses.

R-T-W Not An Issue

Both GM and the UAW agreed before the NLRB that the Indiana "work" law was not directly at issue in the labor board case. It was fought on the question of whether the Taft-Hartley Act outlaws the agency shop on a national level. The NLRB in its decision referred to the Indiana supreme court decision, however, and in a 4-to-1 decision held that such clauses were legal and directed GM to bargain. (This reversed an earlier 3-2 decision, never reviewed by the courts, upholding GM.)

It was this labor board ruling the appellate court set aside, rejecting the NLRB request for an enforcement order. The Justice Dept. filed a request for Supreme Court review.

Florida Case Appealed

The second decision accepted for review came from the Florida supreme court, which ruled that a demand by the Retail Clerks for an agency shop contract with a retail chain-store system violated the state's "right-to-work" law. The agency shop, said the Florida judges, is a "subterfuge" by which companies and unions seek to avoid the intent of the state's "work" law.

The AFL-CIO urged the Supreme Court to consider the two cases together, and the court granted the petition.

3-Year Pact Ruled Bar To Challenge

(Continued from Page 1)

made in cases where both parties to a long-term contract have filed election requests with the board before the agreement has expired.

In making the change the board said it was motivated by these considerations:

- The need for a greater measure of labor-management stability as an aid to the national economy.
- **Steps taken by AFL-CIO unions to eliminate interunion strife by way of "no raid" agreements and the federation's machinery for settling internal disputes.**
- Landrum-Griffin Act provisions which give members remedies against undemocratic or corrupt practices.
- Supreme Court rulings on the labor law's "breach of contract" provisions, which the board said have "fortified the labor agreement and the arbitral process."
- A continuing trend toward contracts of more than two years.
- Appeals for a three-year rule made by an "overwhelming majority" of labor and management spokesmen who appeared.

Board members are aware, they said, that the new rule will delay some elections for a year but that other considerations, particularly stability, outweigh this factor.

Shorter Workweek Held Basic To Goading Sluggish Economy

A shorter workweek is not the only means of reducing unemployment and stimulating the nation's sluggish economy, but its opponents are on shaky ground when they argue that other measures could accomplish the same purpose, the AFL-CIO declared in the November issue of the American Federationist.

The fact is that alternative measures—such as tax reduction, reform of the tax structure and an eased monetary policy—"are not being put into effect," the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research pointed out in the fourth of a series of articles on the shorter workweek.

The real danger is inaction, the analysis found, concluding:

"If the economy does no better in creating new jobs in the 1960s than it did in the 1950s, the decade would close with an unemployment rate of nearly 10 percent—at least 7 to 8 million fully unemployed."

AFL-CIO economists pointed out also that advocacy of shorter hours "does not mean rejection of other measures to increase employment." Their analysis declared:

Added Incentive

"The choice need not and should not be an either/or proposition. Reduction of hours should be one of many steps applied to control unemployment, with the size of the reduction determined by the effectiveness of the overall program."

An added incentive for pressing for shorter hours, the article noted, is that the public generally understands the direct relation between a cut in hours and a reduction in unemployment, while there is not a similar understanding of the relationship of government fiscal and monetary policies. In addition, there is "wide recognition" that rapid technological strides will eventually result in shorter hours of work.

Steps Proposed

Measures the Federationist suggested the government could take to help bring about a cut in the workweek, in addition to changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act, include:

- Encouraging bargaining to reduce hours of work, with "a specific announcement" that the Administration would welcome this trend "as one of the variety of measures industries might use to bolster employment security."
- "Setting an example, in its role as an employer," by cutting the workweek of its own employes. At present, about one-third of all municipalities have workweeks shorter than 40 hours for their administrative and clerical employes.

Legislative approaches, in addition to a cut in the 40-hour standard now set by federal law, would include special industry committees adjusting workweeks on an industry-by-industry basis or a flexible workweek adjusted according to changes in the unemployment rate.

The AFL-CIO analysis also made the point that most of the measures now being used to ease the impact of joblessness are geared to helping the unemployed worker prepare for and hunt for a new job.

"A major objective of shorter hours, on the other hand," the article observed, "is to reduce the need for layoffs and thereby encourage retention of workers in the type of work and industry to which they are already attached and in which they have already acquired training."

Republican to Fill Chavez' Old Seat

The death of a veteran Democratic liberal, Sen. Dennis Chavez (N.M.), is expected to result in the addition of a conservative Republican to the Senate—appointed by a "lame duck" governor.

Chavez, 74, died after a long illness less than two weeks after New Mexico's Republican Gov. Edwin L. Mechem was defeated for reelection. Mechem, who does not leave office until Jan. 1, has the prerogative of filling the vacancy. Chavez' term has two years more to run.

Chavez had represented his state in the Senate since 1935 and previously served two terms in the House. He was chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee and a senior member of the Appropriations Committee, heading its important defense subcommittee.

Beirne Blasts 'Vengeful' Act:

CWA Sees Defeat Of Teamster Raid

An "overwhelming majority" of the 17,500 Western Electric telephone installers now represented by the Communications Workers will back up their CWA representation by voting down an attempted raid by the expelled Teamsters, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne has predicted.

The attempted raid by Teamsters Pres. James A. Hoffa on the CWA is "vengeful, spiteful and vicious," Bierne charged, and arises from "repudiation" by the AFL-CIO in ousting the Teamsters from the federation because of Hoffa's leadership.

The CWA wants to proceed promptly with a National Labor Relations Board representation election, Beirne added, "confident that the overwhelming majority" of the installers will vote in the knowledge that "they are not Teamsters" but are "communication equipment technicians belonging to the union of their own craft."

Because of this confidence, he declared, the CWA has not challenged the Teamsters' petition for an election, despite a conviction that the anti-CWA raid has not succeeded in getting the necessary 30 percent "show of interest" signatures required "to legitimately petition" the NLRB.

Beirne made his statements in an interview for Labor News Conference, a Mutual Broadcasting System network production, in which he was questioned by Norman Walker of the Associated Press and Alan Adams of McGraw-Hill Publications.

'Interference' Hit

[The NLRB held a hearing Nov. 19 and adjourned for a further hearing Nov. 27 when the Western Electric Co. itself challenged the integrity and adequacy of the Teamsters' "show of interest" signatures. Since then the labor board has lengthened from two to three years the period in which an existing labor-management contract will be considered a legal bar to petitions by other unions seeking to represent the workers. The effect would seem to postpone for one year a showdown on the Teamsters' raid on the CWA installers.]

Beirne lashed the company for interfering in the contest between CWA and the Teamsters.

"While not questioning the sincerity" of the management in "injecting itself," Beirne said, the issue is legally and morally a contest between two unions, with each employe given "free choice of the union he wishes to belong to."

The Communications Workers have represented "thousands" of Western Electric workers for many years," he pointed out, "and I must be honest in saying we have found it very difficult. There have been times of strife" because of such management difficulties.

"We do not welcome their intervention."

Beirne observed that Hoffa and other Teamsters' leaders had publicly expressed an intention of keeping him "so busy defending the CWA jurisdiction" that he wouldn't have time to continue efforts to eliminate Hoffa and those like him from the labor movement.

Hoffa has "no place to go," and when he has no place to go "he must keep lashing out, like a vengeful, disgraced man, without any rhyme or reason, in order to survive," the CWA president declared.

Pattern of Raids

He has attempted raids on other AFL-CIO unions—the Machinists, Auto Workers, Brewery Workers and others—Beirne continued. Hoffa will persist in such raids, he predicted, "because he must do that to survive. When he doesn't expand, he will be dead, and the Teamsters leadership will not reelect him."

There is "a pattern" in attempted raids, which involves "first trying to buy someone" in the union he seeks to attack. He is able to spend whatever it takes for propaganda in trying to reach people."

In the raid of CWA and Western Electric installers, Hoffa "can't win" because it would be a catastrophe, and a catastrophe will not occur," Beirne said flatly.

PRES. KENNEDY and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany exchange handshakes at White House ceremony marking signing of anti-discrimination fair practices pledges. Meany signed on behalf of the federation's directly affiliated local unions. Shown in the background are Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., left, and Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters.

Meany Urges Unity to Win Rights Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

have made great progress in eliminating what was once widespread discrimination," Meany wrote. Discriminatory practices that now exist are on a "bootleg basis in local unions that are under constant pressure to reform."

Noting the NAACP's use of National Labor Relations Board procedures to attempt to decertify a USWA local in an Atlanta plant, Meany asked Wilkins what the NAACP hopes to achieve "by this effort to destroy a union." Whatever progress has been made toward equality for Negroes in this case has been made by the union, he asserted, and destroying the union will not hasten this process.

"We have no desire to dictate the policies of your organization or to interfere with your right to hire your own employes, or to stifle fair criticism," he said, "but we cannot disregard a campaign of systematic falsehood and distortion. Nor can we disregard the avowed policy of destroying unions or of causing dissension within the ranks of unions which do not meet arbitrary demands on them.

"We do not believe that either of these techniques advances the cause of Negro labor or the movement for civil rights in general; and that, after all, is the main thing.

"We hope that you will join us in finding an appropriate solution to this problem which we did not create and which we have no desire to perpetuate."

Kennedy Hails Randolph For Equal Rights Role

New York—Pres. Kennedy hailed this year's recipients of the National Urban League's Equal Opportunity Day awards—AFL-CIO Vice-Pres. A. Philip Randolph and Thomas J. Watson, Jr., board chairman of Intl. Business Machines—as "two outstanding leaders who have worked tirelessly to eliminate racial barriers in employment."

In a message to the Urban League dinner at which the awards were presented, Kennedy expressed his determination "to insure that America will become more and more an open society rather than [a] society closed by tacit agreement and unconstitutional laws against millions of Americans."

Vice-Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and principal speaker at the dinner, asserted that the Kennedy Administration had gone beyond "discussion and debate" towards achieving equal opportunity.

In the past year, Johnson noted:

- Employment of Negroes by the federal government has increased three times the normal rate, and more Negroes have been given middle level and top executive positions — "in each instance, four time or more greater than the statistical probabilities."
- The President's committee has signed 121 out of 131 unions to "fair practices programs" and has signed "plans for progress" agreements with 85 large corporations employing almost 5 million.
- Henceforth government contractors will accept job referrals from only those trade schools which operate on a non-discriminatory basis.
- Breakthroughs have been achieved in certain American industries — tobacco, petrochemicals, oil and food—where Negroes have in the past been denied work.
- Anti-discrimination clauses have been incorporated into local apprenticeship agreements where the federal government participates.

Johnson laid down as future Administration steps towards implementing its equal employment opportunity program:

1. Elimination of "the inherently unacceptable double standards of economic success based on race, religion or ancestry."
2. Assuring a maximum reservoir of "trained manpower adequate to the increasing demands of an increasingly complex and technical economy."
3. Reducing the dangers of "internal division and disunity resulting from economic discrimination against any segment of our people."

The vice president lauded "the leaders of many of our unions, especially here in New York City," for their roll in the fight against job discrimination.

In presenting the annual award to Randolph, who heads the Sleeping Car Porters, Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes declared that "Phil Randolph didn't invent equal opportunity, but he has probably worked harder for it and done more to make it a reality than any other individual American."

The League is a nationwide professional community organization established in 1910 to secure equal opportunity for Negro citizens.

Strike Lost Time Low in September

The number of mandays lost because of strikes and lockouts in September reached the lowest level for that month since the end of World War II, the Labor Dept. has reported. The number of workers involved also reached a postwar low for the month, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Approximately 350 stoppages began and another 230, continuing from August, brought the total number of directly affected workers to 170,000 and resulted in 1.59 million mandays of idleness.

BLS said all measures of strike activity in the first nine months of this year increased over the low levels of 1961.

Executive Order Bars Housing Discrimination

(Continued from Page 1)

government" to accomplish "the goal of equal housing opportunity."

At the same time, Schnitzler said, labor considers the executive order "only a modest beginning" in the task of stamping out all discrimination in housing.

The order was hailed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, as carrying "the whole nation forward to the realization of the American dream."

Typical of the reaction from conservative southern political leaders was the blast by Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.), who termed the executive order "an audacious usurpation of power by the executive branch."

The executive order applies to all new housing financed by mortgages guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration or the Veterans Administration.

It also covers federally assisted public housing and housing built under urban renewal, college dormitory and other federal programs.

About one-third of all residential housing mortgages are now insured by the FHA or VA. Developers or builders could avoid the anti-bias order in future construction by switching to conventional bank financing unsupported by federal loan guarantees, but in most cases conventional loans carry a higher interest rate and require a larger down payment from the purchaser.

The executive order was prefaced with a declaration that discriminatory practices "based upon race, color, creed or national origin now operate to deny many Americans . . . an alternative to substandard, unsafe, unsanitary and overcrowded housing."

Federal agencies dealing in housing funds are directed to seek compliance with the non-discrimination policy first through "informal means" of persuasion before taking punitive action such as cancelling loan agreements and barring violators from further participation in government housing programs. . .

Kennedy announced the creation of a new President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing, to be headed by a member of the White House staff.

Among its functions will be to "encourage educational programs by civic, educational, religious, industry, labor and other nongovernmental groups to eliminate the basic causes of discrimination in housing and related facilities provided with federal assistance."

President's Committee Acts in 661 Bias Cases

Action to end discrimination by government contractors and by federal agencies has been taken in 661 cases during the first 19 months that the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has been in existence.

Hobart Taylor, Jr., executive vice chairman of the committee, presented this summary of the 2,989 complaints received to date:

- Of 1,263 complaints dealing with alleged discrimination by government contractors, 594 are still pending and 205 were dismissed for lack of jurisdiction or dropping of the charge by the complainant. Of the 464 cases carried through to completion, 297 complaints were substantiated and corrective action taken.
- The committee received 1,726 complaints from federal employes, of which 737 are pending. Of the remaining 989, 364 charges were upheld and corrective action taken.

The report was presented to the committee, headed by Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, at a meeting following the signing of fair practice pledges of 121 AFL-CIO unions.

The committee also heard a report that Negroes were named to more than 17 percent of the net increase of 62,633 federal jobs during the year ending last June and that the gain was principally in the higher-level clerical, administrative and professional posts.

Within that same period, the report noted, the number of Negroes in government jobs carrying annual salaries of $9,475 to $20,000 increased by 369 to a total of 1,406.

"This gain is a direct result of a concentrated effort to assure that our Negro population and our other minority groups are given an equal opportunity in government employment on the sole basis of merit and fitness," Johnson said.

The committee swore in three new members: David A. Schulte and Mrs. D. H. Watson of New York, and Dr. Joaquin Gonzalez of San Antonio, Tex.

A Jumping-Off Point

A LONG STEP TOWARD guaranteeing equal opportunity in employment for all Americans was taken at the White House last week when representatives of 121 AFL-CIO unions voluntarily agreed to fair practices pledges.

With more than 85 of the country's largest government contractors signing similar agreements with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the stage is now set for a coordinated drive for effective legislation and contract protection to take the anti-discrimination fight a step further.

The AFL-CIO has been in the forefront of the battle to secure national fair employment practices legislation and has led the fight to enact similar laws on the state level. In the bargaining area AFL-CIO unions have pressed for contracts including clauses forbidding discrimination in hire, tenure, terms and conditions of employment and other areas affecting work and jobs.

With cooperation from employers dedicated to wiping out the blot of discrimination, equal opportunity in employment can be stimulated and encouraged. The agreements with the President's committee are a natural jumping off point for further advances if management will shoulder its end of the burden.

That Single Vote

HOW IMPORTANT is a single vote? Ask the losers in 42 of the senatorial, congressional and gubernatorial races held Nov. 6. A shift of 1 percent of the vote would have spelled victory for most of these losers.

A switch of a few votes per precinct might have defeated Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), who won with 51.3 percent of the vote cast. An even smaller shift might have elected Rep. Gracie Pfost (D-Ida.), who lost with 49 percent of the vote.

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) held onto his seat with a 50.8 percent victory margin. Sen. Homer Capehart (R-Ind.), lost out to Democrat Birch Bayh, Jr., by eight-tenths of 1 percent of the vote cast.

Three governors—Philip Hoff in Vermont, John Reynolds in Wisconsin and Endicott Peabody in Massachusetts—won governorships for the Democratic Party with 50.5 percent or less of the vote—two of them coming in with margins of 50.1 percent.

'Prompt and Significant'

THE WIDESPREAD and growing support for a "prompt and significant" tax cut to spur a stagnant economy raises new hopes that the nation is beginning to face up to the need to revise conventional thinking about fiscal policy.

To an increasing degree, the federal government's fiscal policies have been operating as a braking force on the economy's forward momentum. The combination of federal expenditures and revenues takes too much money out of the spending stream and acts as a drag on the rise of sales and production while unemployment is high and considerable amounts of plant and equipment are idle.

A more rational fiscal policy requires deliberate and planned deficits in the federal government's operations as long as the economy operates below maximum levels of production and employment. The amount of deficit and surplus in federal fiscal operations should vary with the needs of the economy—to add to production and employment when unemployment is high and to restrain demand when manpower and material resources are fully employed.

The best practical approach to this problem is a combination of tax reduction and increased government expenditures.

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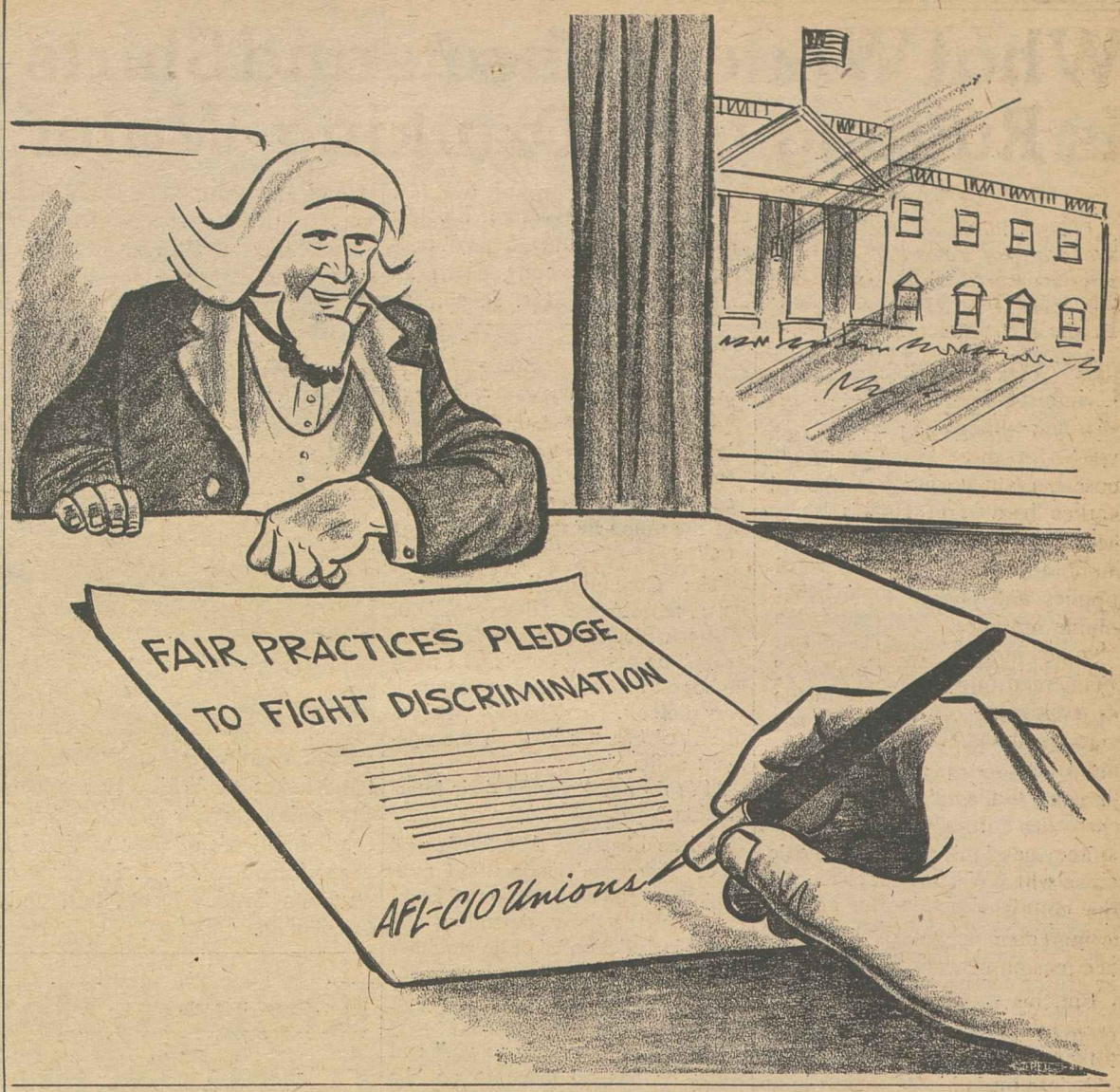
In the Trade Union Tradition



AFL-CIO Position Paper:

First-Bracket Tax Cut Urged As Immediate Spur to Spending

The following is excerpted from a background paper prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research for use by labor representatives participating in the Nov. 15 Conference on Fiscal & Monetary Policy held by the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

A TEMPORARY FIRST-BRACKET or lump-sum tax cut should be immediately proposed in order substantially and quickly to stimulate consumer spending. A tax cut of about $10 billion should be dispensed in a manner which the public can easily understand and which is simple to administrate. However, this tax cut should be automatically self-terminating.

The 88th Congress should begin its hearings on permanent across-the-board income tax revision and basic tax reform immediately. By this procedure, a temporary tax cut could commence while the necessarily time-consuming process of writing permanent legislation would be underway. Besides, as Congress gauges the revenue it will gain from tax reform, it can more realistically determine how much it can afford to yield in permanent tax reduction. Finally, it will take enactment of tax reform legislation for a permanent tax cut to take effect.

While the AFL-CIO endorses a permanent across-the-board rate cut for all income brackets, short-run counter-cyclical considerations and long-term economic expansion needs require tax cuts that will particularly raise the consumption of the 50 percent of all American families now living on incomes of under $6,000 per year.

With so much of our productive capacity idle and vast sums already available for expanded investment, tax reduction policy should clearly seek the growth of consumer demand rather than a further pile-up of corporate and individually held savings. Furthermore, a 10 percent tax cut for corporations already has been bestowed in 1962 as a consequence of the new depreciation guidelines and the newly-enacted investment tax credit.

The skyrocketing cash-flow to corporations, the mounting assets of pension funds, insurance companies and of other savings institutions and the high (although highly concentrated) level of personally-held savings already are capable of underwriting an investment rate far greater than presently prevails.

However, if these abundant savings are to move more rapidly into profitable investment, business needs the stimulus of a reasonable expectation of rising and sustainable sales. These, in turn, are dependent on a rise in the spendable income of millions of moderate- and low-income families.

While the makers of tax policy must properly weigh the impact of their proposals upon the economic growth needs of the nation, they must also give consideration to the concept of tax equity. Unfortunately, income and wealth distribution has become increasingly inequitable over recent years, in large measure because of successive changes in the Revenue Code which almost exclusively benefit the already well-off.

During these same years, however, the moderate- and low-income families of the United States have had no access to tax reduction via loopholes. Almost two decades after World War II has ended, they still pay a first-bracket rate of 20 percent (compared to 23 percent during the critical war years) while the $600 dependent's exemption of today buys far less food, clothing and shelter than the $500 exemption allowed during wartime.

WHILE THE WEALTHY cynically seek to justify tax avoidance through loopholes as a necessary offset to the impact of high tax rates, moderate- and low-income families simply pay their near-wartime tax rates without the possibility of avoidance.

Because of the loopholes now written into the federal tax code, we would view any reduction in top-bracket rates to be unconscionable unless these tax avoidance devices are concurrently eliminated. To cut these rates before tax reform is assured would further accentuate the already intolerable trend towards increasing inequality in income and wealth distribution.

In consideration of the foregoing, we urge:

1—An immediate temporary tax cut of about $10 billion to be applied to the first-bracket rate or as lump-sum tax forgiveness.

2—Immediate congressional action to achieve permanent across-the-board income tax reduction and concurrent tax reform. The permanent legislation should supplant the temporary tax cut when enacted. The amount of net revenue loss that should be incurred by permanent tax reduction should not be greater than the loss in revenue for the temporary tax cut. Additional costs resulting from permanent rate reduction should be offset by revenue gained through tax reform.

3—The temporary tax cut should be speeded by action at the opening session of Congress, and it should terminate automatically by Jan. 1, 1964, by which time we hope permanent legislation can become effective.

Morgan Says:

What Whitens Sheets and Shirts Is Ruining Our Drinking Water

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

PRY YOUR MIND, if you can, away from Communist-made crises for a moment and focus on a new villain. Name: Alky benzene sulfonate, A.B.S. for short. Supposed occupation: helping those bargain boxes of detergents you buy in the market keep your laundry snowy white. Crime: increased pollution of public and private water supplies and general insoluble nuisance.

Morgan

Some months ago I commented on the plight of residents of Long Island who had to haul in drinking water or process it by boiling because when they turned on the tap they got a foamy substance which wasn't beer. The culprit was A.B.S., an ingredient in detergents which lowers the surface tension of water to facilitate cleansing action.

But this stuff is what the scientists call biologically non-degradable, which means that it is not broken down and washed away with the waste. It is not eliminated by municipal treatment plants or household disposal systems. So sooner or later it enters the drinking water supply.

This is happening, it develops, not only in Long Island, Connecticut and New Jersey but in many other parts of the country, depending on geological formations and the concentrations of laundries, laundromats and other facilities which use A.B.S. in quantities. The stuff not only ruins the taste of drinking water, it kills fish and can produce enough foam in rivers and streams to present a hazard to boaters and swimmers; the foam can get so thick and rise to such a height that it obscures the view of the water or of anyone submerged in or below the foam.

This comparatively new and frothy blight to civilization has been found particularly obnoxious in Wisconsin, whose young, conservation-minded Gov. Gaylord Nelson has been fighting it with, so far, only limited success. Having just won the U.S. Senate seat of that aging Wisconsin Republican, Alexander Wiley, Nelson can be expected to press his fight for conservation, including legislative regulation of detergent use, on a national level.

Tests revealed the presence of detergents in ground waters of 62 of Wisconsin's 71 counties. Wells in almost every county have been affected. According to an article in the Wisconsin State Journal of Madison on Oct. 21, the day before Pres. Kennedy announced his decision to blockade Cuba, state officials were increasingly concerned over the use of synthetic detergents both as a public health hazard and as a nuisance.

IN A SPECIAL conference on resource development and conservation on Oct. 10, Nelson had called for a People's Lobby For Conservation. Committees were formed and legislation has been drafted, including one bill to prohibit the use of detergents in Wisconsin, another to require labeling of detergent packages to show whether they contained soft (easily soluble) or hard detergents.

The not exactly soft-soaping reaction of the industry's lobby, the Soap & Detergent Association, has been a protest that housewives demand detergents—making no mention of the fact, of course, that their "fluffy white vs. tattletale grey" advertising has created the demand. The association adds, however, that major manufacturers are trying to develop a detergent that "degrades" or decomposes easily.

Actually, a "soft" detergent was introduced experimentally in England as long ago as 1958 and tests have been encouraging. Some "soft" detergents are now on the American market but they aren't labeled so the marketing housewife doesn't know what she is getting, or even what to ask for. A firm in Pennsylvania has developed a process to combat the detergent menace in water supplies but—despite several specific sales and successes—has encountered some political opposition to its use where established industrial operations might be disturbed.

There is some weird kind of poetic justice to this process of purifying the bed linen only to pollute the water supply. It is akin to the insecticide menace that Rachel Carson has been writing so furiously about. Nature can have wry ways of correcting man-made imbalances. The detergent problem is only a small spoonful of the king-size package of problems we have created for ourselves in our shameful approach to conservation.

"The natural resources of this nation . . . ," Nelson told his special conference, "are disappearing at an alarming rate. We are polluting our fresh waters, draining our wetlands, destroying our scenic beauty, eroding our shorelines, corrupting our wilderness areas, and invading our open spaces at a more rapid rate than any civilization in the world has ever experienced."

Of course we're doing all this with a flourish, including foam on the water we make unfit to drink.

Financed by Mellett Bequest:

Study of Press Responsibility Planned by Newspaper Guild

A PIONEERING PROGRAM in the field of press responsibility will be initiated by the Newspaper Guild next year under a $38,622 bequest by the late Lowell Mellett, editor and columnist.

The Guild will employ a fulltime staff member to initiate the program, which will seek to attract additional funds through foundation grants and other sources to develop a long-range approach to the problem.

Mellett, a former editor of the Washington Daily News, left the bequest to the Guild in the form of 1,884 shares of stock in the Scripps-Howard Investment Co., a non-operating investment enterprise. He asked that the money be used to seek a solution to the problem of furthering press responsibility without impairing press freedom. He died in 1960, but the bequest did not become available to the Guild, pending final settlement of the estate, until now.

The ANG executive board will set up a special Mellett Fund by selling the stock to the ANG's international defense fund at its appraised value of $20.50 per share. The stock will be held in the defense fund as an investment. Accrued dividends estimated at $6,200 and a small portion of the capital fund will be used to employ—for one year—the staff member who will initiate the program.

ANG Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said the staff member's function will be to undertake immediate short-range activities to implement the intent of the bequest, while seeking to obtain additional funds for a continuing long-range program in cooperation with other interested organizations.

Areas which will come under immediate study, Perlik said, will include the relationship of press performance to national security, including the public's "right to know;" fair trials, including courtroom photography; objective presentation of the news; monopoly in the newspaper industry and standards of journalism, including student instruction and school publications.

AMONG THE LONG-RANGE proposals under consideration, he stated, is a study of the feasibility of a national press council which would concern itself with the twin problems of press freedom and responsibility. Such a council was first proposed by the Hutchins Commission on Freedom of the Press 15 years ago.

Mellett, a member of the Washington Newspaper Guild at the time of his death, was the first editor of the Washington Daily News from 1921 to 1937. He served as an advisor to Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt from 1940 to 1944, later returning to the newspaper industry as a syndicated columnist.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ELECTION STALEMATE to which the incumbent Democrats fought the Republicans did not bring any glittering optimism to Pres. Kennedy about chances for his major domestic programs in the 88th Congress. His temperance in discussing the issue in his Nov. 20 news conference emphasizes the reality to be faced: Can pro-Administration forces in the House outvote the coalition of Republicans and conservative southern Democrats?

The Democrats won a victory in the stalemate, in the sense that in most mid-term elections the party holding the White House loses a substantial number of seats in the House. The Democrats lost only a net of two, and in the Senate they gained four.

The record of last session, however, showed a developing pattern in which the President steadily broadened support among southern Democrats but underwent a sharp decline in support from northern and eastern Republicans.

On the House Rules Committee fight that opened Congress in 1961, 64 southern Democrats voted against the Administration but 22 Republicans voted with it, and the rule increasing the size of the committee got a margin of five.

Twenty-two Republicans also voted with the Administration on the first House showdown on the minimum wage bill, and when a second chance came on a modified Senate bill, 33 Republicans joined in passing it. Fourteen southern Democrats also switched.

It is by no means unfamiliar for 25 to 35 northern and eastern Republicans to support liberal domestic programs—on housing, on labor, on social security, on welfare proposals generally.

The point is that after the minimum wage bill fight in May 1961, the GOP liberal bloc stopped being liberal. They began voting with the conservative coalition. That is what Mr. Kennedy meant when he said we'll have to wait for rollcall votes before a judgment can be made on prospects for domestic legislation.

* * *

IN THE EARLY MONTHS of the Kennedy Administration, southern Democrats voted heavily with Judge Howard W. Smith of Virginia, chairman of the Rules Committee, who with Republican Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana runs the conservative coalition. The President lost 65 to 82 southern Democrats on rollcalls at this stage.

This gradually changed, until the number was reduced to 54 or so, then to 45, and on some measures it was 38 and 37.

But Halleck got practically all of the Republicans; the liberals changed colors. GOP supporters of Administration bills dropped as low as 9 and 6 and 4 and 1. There was only 1 Republican vote on the first farm bill, which the coalition beat. When a compromise version came back from the Senate and from conference committee, Republicans gave it 4 votes. As it happened, this was the exact margin by which it passed.

Halleck had persuaded the large majority of those known as Republican liberals to follow his strategy of fighting every controversial or half-controversial domestic proposal on a partisan basis.

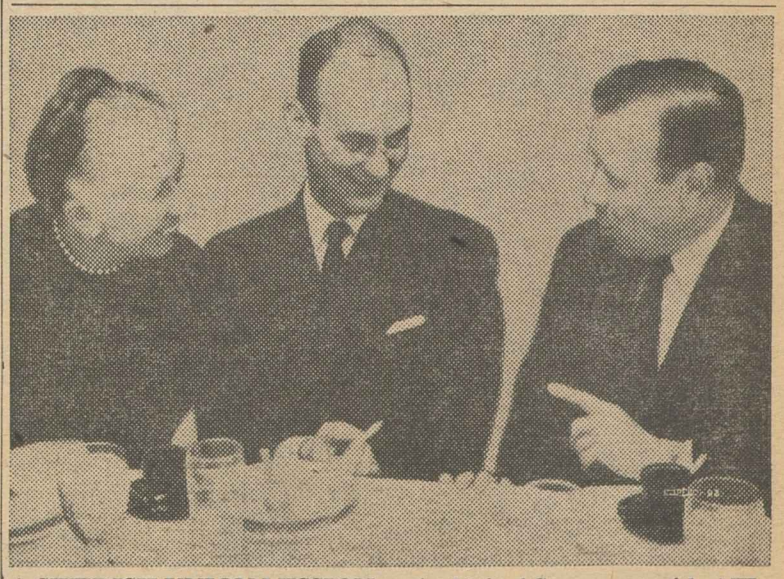
* * *

MR. KENNEDY thus was accurate in pointing out that a loss of 40 or 50 Democrats amounts to something approaching "one-fifth" of the Democratic total of 259 in the new House. That would still leave a little above 200 Democrats voting for domestic reform bills but also a potential margin of 15 or 20 to the coalition.

If even 20 Republicans reverted to the habit of supporting bills they have indicated in the past they were likely to back in principle, the Administration would have a coalition of its own that constituted an effective working majority.

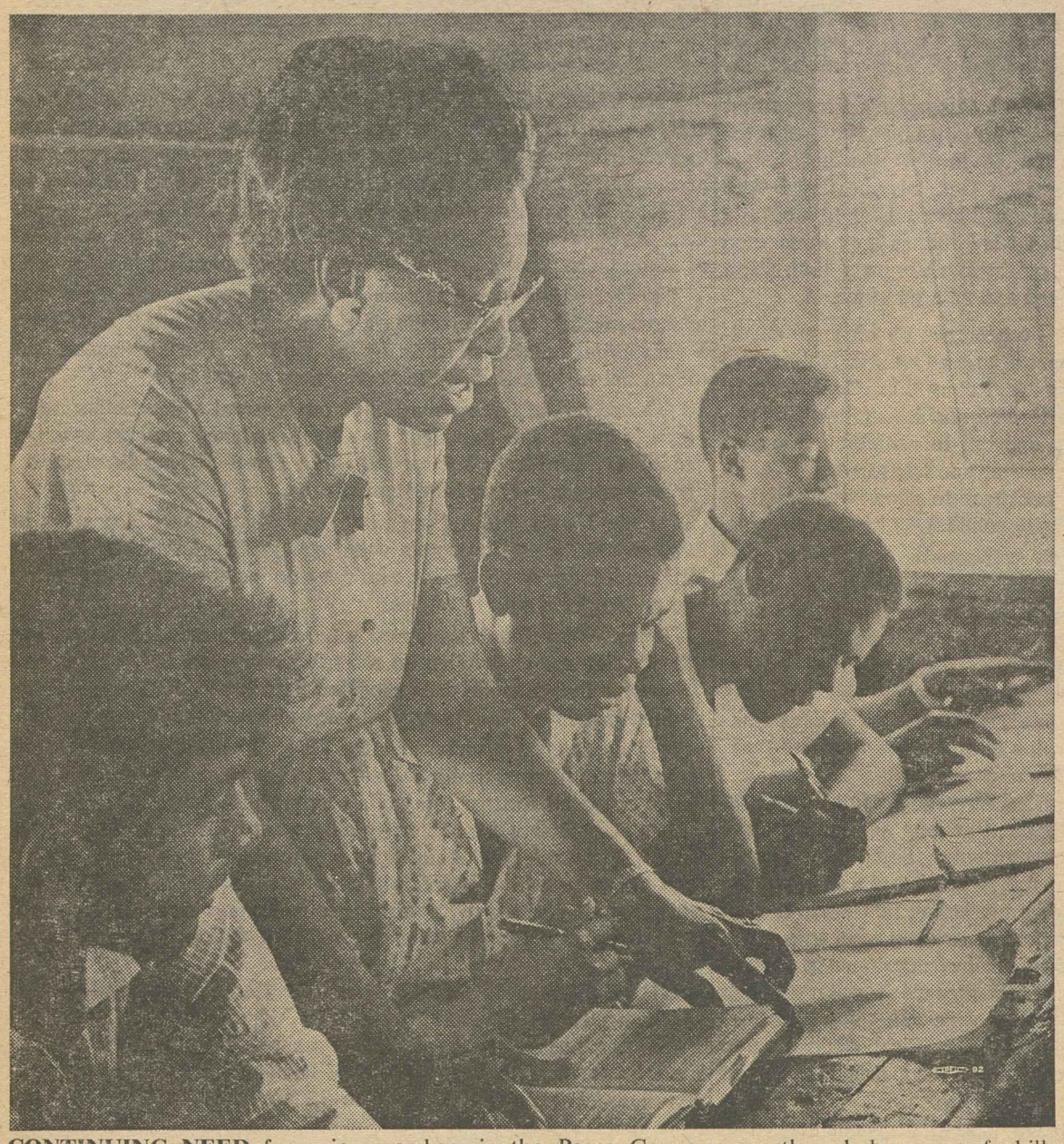
There is no reason to doubt that Republicans from northern urban and suburban districts were voting their convictions in the past. Their constituents in metropolitan areas face the same problems as the constituents of Democrats.

The conservative coalition makes sense when it involves House members from similar rural districts, either north or south. It doesn't when it includes Republicans of utterly different background.

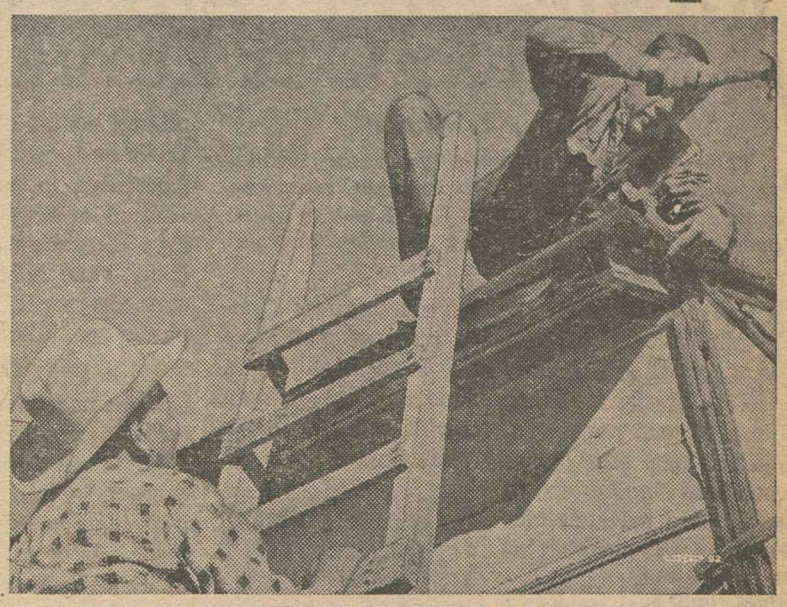


A SWEDISH UNION MISSION to the United States met with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at federation headquarters and attended a dinner sponsored by the Industrial Union Dept. The visitors, all from Stockholm, are on the general council of the TCO—the Central Organization of Salaried Employes—here on a study of white collar union conditions. Speakers at the dinner, left to right, included Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant secretary of labor; TCO Pres. Otto Nordenskiold, and IUD Pres. Walter Reuther.

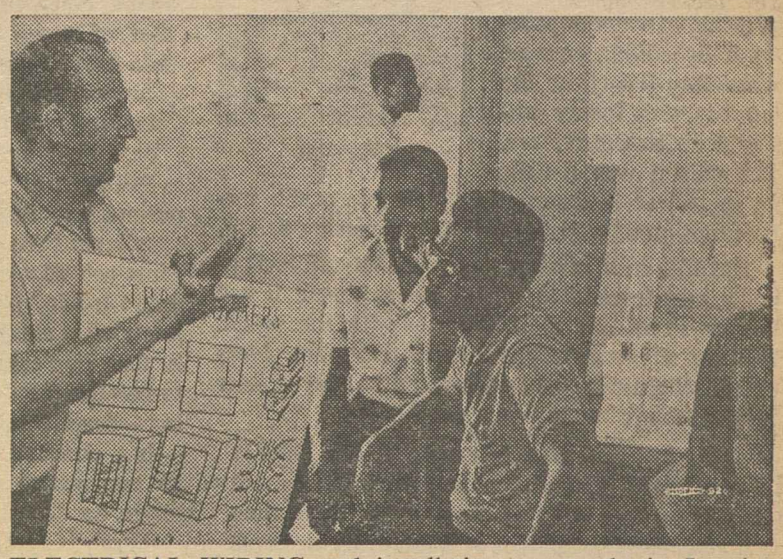
Unionists Bring Skills To Peace Corps



CONTINUING NEED for union members in the Peace Corps covers the whole range of skills —white collar as well as blue. Especially needed are people like Madge Shipp, Oak Park, Mich., a member of the Teachers, shown with a class in St. Lucia, Windward Islands.



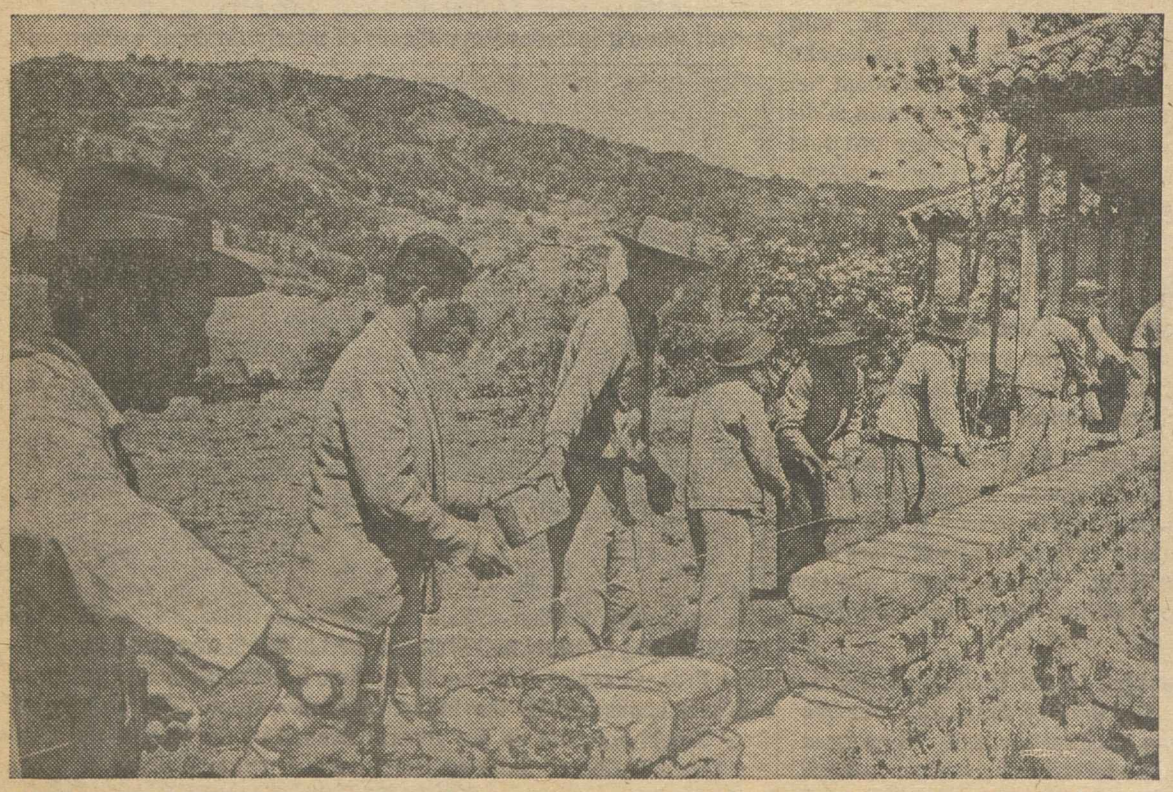
NAILING DOWN A ROOF in the Dominican Republic, and showing how it's done, is Edward R. Brand, a shop steward in Retail Clerks Local 1442, Santa Monica, Calif., before he volunteered.



ELECTRICAL WIRING and installation are taught in Jamaica by Andrew Braidic, McKees Rocks, Pa., a member of the Teachers in Johnstown, Pa., and formerly a member of the Steelworkers.

VOLUNTEERS SUCH AS Ray Morris of Plumbers Local 78, Los Angeles, will help improve sanitation in Boliva. Here he is with his instructor, Dr. Edwin H. Klehr, at University of Oklahoma.

SHARING THE SKILLS he acquired as an apprentice member of Bricklayers Local 37 in Sandusky, O., is Brian Schaffer, who is shown with trainees on a construction project in Ecuador.



LOW-COST HOUSING and slum clearance get major emphasis in Peru, where Albert Pagano, a member of Bricklayers Local 40, Vineland, N. J., is seen on a training project. Applications for volunteering may be obtained in local postoffices throughout the country.

THE RIGHT WAY to caulk a board is demonstrated by Emil Steinkrauss of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 827, Newark, N. J. Workers are carrying a lot of know-how abroad.

COPE Election Analysis:

'Razor-Thin' Edge Decided 42 Races

The shift of a comparative handful of votes in key elections Nov. 6 could have radically changed the political complexion of the new Congress, according to an analysis by the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

COPE reports that 42 of the 509 major election contests were won by "a razor-thin margin" of less than 52 percent of the vote.

As it turned out, liberals and conservatives won about an equal share of the close contests.

Had a few less votes been cast for some victorious liberals, the next Congress could have been "the most backward in years," COPE noted. On the other hand, a few more liberal votes could have transformed the 88th Congress into "the most progressive" in recent years.

As examples of some of the close races between liberals and conservatives, COPE cited:

- The defeat of liberal Democratic Representatives Paul Findley (Ill.), Frank Burke (Ky.), Robert E. Cook (O.), and Blaine Peterson (Utah), by conservative Republican opponents who tallied 50.9, 50.7, 50.6, and 50.7 percent of the vote, respectively.
- The victories in House races by liberal Democrats Wilkes Thrasher (Tenn.) with 51.5 percent of the vote, Donald Fraser (Minn.) with 51.8 percent, Alec Olson (Minn.) with 50.1 percent, Robert Secrest (Ohio) with 51.1 percent, and George Rhodes (Pa.) with 51.3 percent.
- In several key Senate races Democrats won by less than one out of 100 votes. Lister Hill's margin in Alabama was only 50.8 percent, Birch Bayh, Jr., won in Indiana with 50.3 percent and George McGovern's victory in South Dakota, if it holds up on a recount, will be under 50.1 percent.

In addition to several gubernatorial races where recounts have been scheduled, two contests were still undecided—even on the first count—as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

In Minnesota, Democrat Karl Rolvaag and GOP Gov. Elmer L. Andersen were within a handful of votes of each other as the lead continued to see-saw. Rhode Island voters won't know the name of their next governor until servicemen's mail ballots are tabulated.

Summing up the election, COPE declared that the importance of a single vote "has never been underscored so emphatically."

Real Income Increases 15-40 Percent in Decade

(Continued from Page 1)

metropolitan areas to be studied and nearly 14,000 more families, the department hopes to provide a "continuing and accurate reflection of the changing economic conditions" affecting all urban consumers, the labor secretary said.

Pointing out that in undertaking the new program the Labor Dept. is reassuming a function it had long carried out before World War II, Wirtz said the results should provide "a significant new indicator of our economic life and an important new tool in the formulation of economic policy."

Clague added that the surveys are conducted primarily to obtain data for use in revising the Consumer Price Index and that the data will be widely used in determining "economic and social policy" and in marketing and academic research programs.

The families surveyed in the report represent about half the total number to be surveyed in studies concluding in 1962.

Other conclusions from the study:

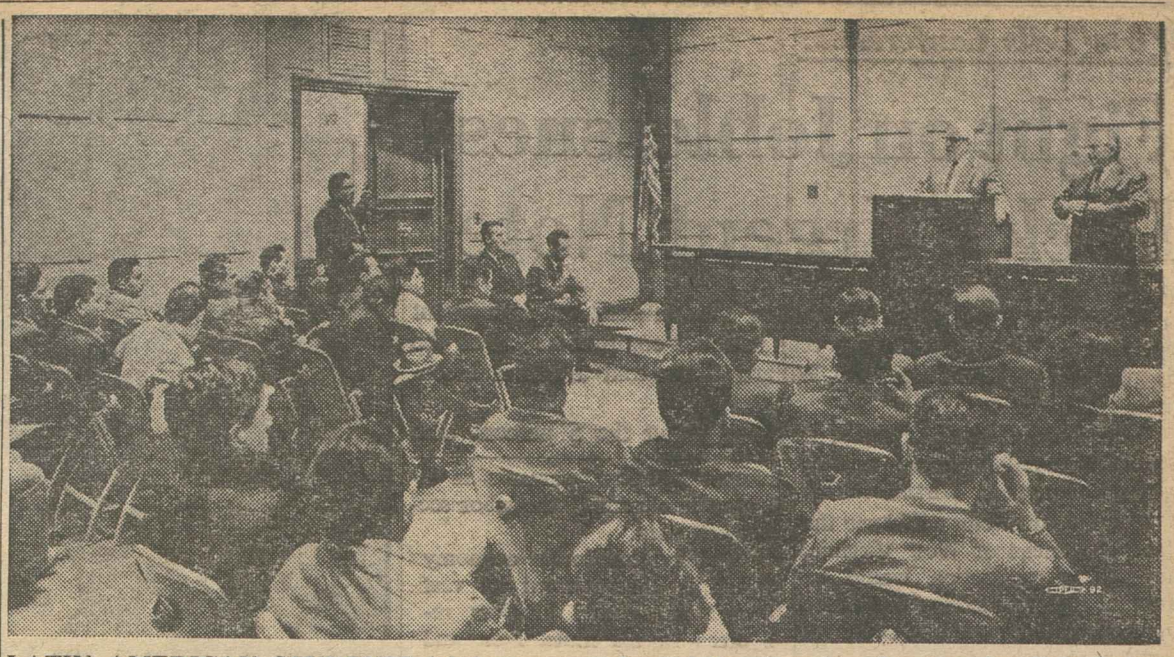
- The rise in the CPI from 1950 to 1960 was about 15 percent for the entire nation.
- Total spending for food, shelter and clothing dropped from about 62 percent of the 1950 consumer dollar to 55 percent in 1960.
- The portion of living expenses going to food ranged between 23 and 26 percent in 1960 — a "significant percentage decrease" from 1950. The clothing expenditures ranged from 11 to 14 percent in 1950 but were 9 to 11 percent 10 years later.
- Each of the cities surveyed showed increases in outlays for personal insurance, ranging from a rise of 56 percent in Chicago to 144 percent in Detroit.
- The proportion of after-tax income set aside for gifts and contributions increased in all cities. In four, the increases exceed rises in expendable income.
- Seven to eight of every 10 families reported coverage under some type of health insurance plan.

The surveys were by personal interview in every community, which covered the metropolitan areas of each city except New York. There the New Jersey portion of the area was not included.

Hiring Increases for Scientists, Engineers

Employment of scientists and engineers in American private industry rose by about 6 percent between January 1961 and January 1962 to the 900,000 mark, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has announced.

The rate of growth was about the same as for the preceding year. Wirtz said most of the growth was among engineers—some 45,000 or 6.6 percent. Employment rose only 3.4 percent for scientists, who increased by 8,000.



LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS in the current class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development are welcomed to federation headquarters by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. At right is Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative and executive director of the institute.

Free Labor Class Greeted By Meany

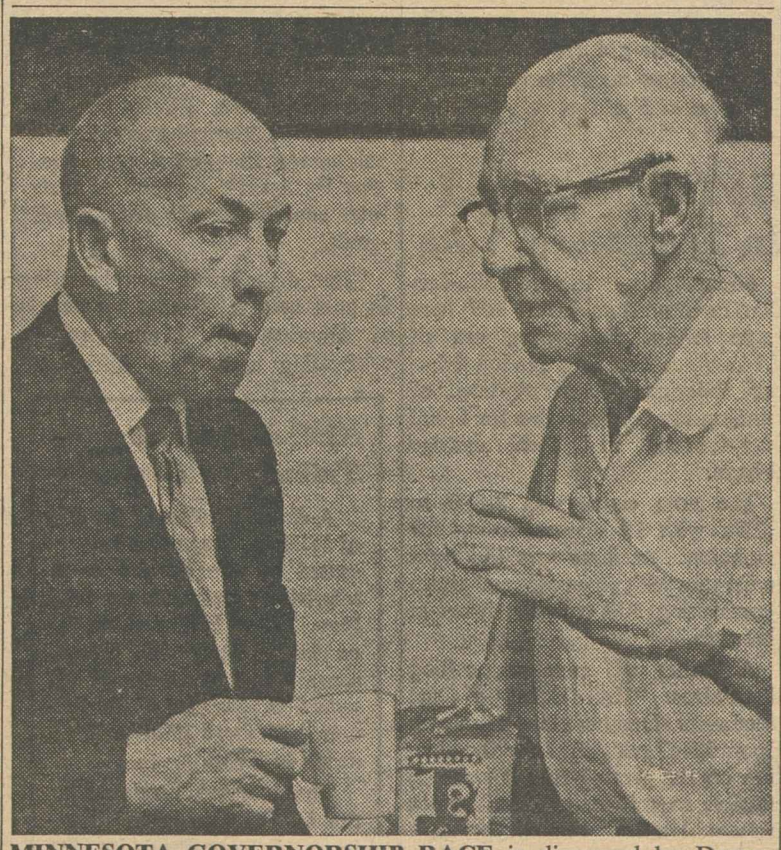
Trade unionists in the United States know that when workers throughout the world are free, "our own freedom is more secure," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in welcoming the current class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development to the federation's headquarters.

Thirty-seven students from Latin American and Caribbean countries comprise the class, which is scheduled to graduate Dec. 13. Before returning home, they will spend a week of on-the-job training with various unions in this country.

Meany said the AFL-CIO's interest in the development of free democratic trade unions throughout the world grows out of the knowledge that workers everywhere share many common problems.

While the U.S. trade union movement does not advocate exact imitation of its system, he observed, it does offer lessons that the students can extract and apply to the social and political structures of their own nations.

The test of a free labor movement, he stressed, is whether its elected leadership faithfully serves the interests of its membership. One of the first acts of dictators, he noted, is the destruction of free trade unions and their conversion into "instruments of the state, serving not to advance the status of the workers, but to bolster the power of the regime."



MINNESOTA GOVERNORSHIP RACE is discussed by Democratic candidate Karl Rolvaag, left, and Lee Miller, volunteer in the Minneapolis AFL-CIO's Get-Out-The-Vote drive, over a cup of coffee as election returns came in at COPE headquarters. Rolvaag and GOP Gov. Elmer Andersen are tossing the lead back and forth with the official count still incomplete.

Domestic Peace Corps Under Cabinet Study

Pres. Kennedy has named a Cabinet-level task force to draw up plans for a new National Service Corps—a domestic version of the Peace Corps.

A preliminary report by Atty.-Gen. Robert F. Kennedy—who will head the committee—envisioned a volunteer group of dedicated professionals and "skilled amateurs" which would provide teams of workers in such problem areas as slum schools and recreation centers, mental hospitals, Indian reservations and correctional institutions.

"There are 32 million persons in the United States living at a lower level than America is capable of providing for its citizens," the attorney general's report stated. "Many of these persons are handicapped by poor health, diets and housing, as well as inadequate education. The majority are unable to remedy these conditions by themselves."

The report called migratory workers "one of our most neglected national problems" and declared:

"Over 500,000 domestic migratory workers and their 1.5 million dependents have been excluded from nearly all benefits enjoyed by most Americans.

"The children are generally two to five years behind national learning standards. Established schools cannot cope with the migrant child's transient pattern. The adults are unaware of normal health and dietary standards. Their average annual wage is $911.

"Because of their rootless existence, no one has assumed the job of providing personnel to meet their problems."

The report suggested that the national service corps be open to all ages, from high school graduates to retired persons. Pay would cover living expenses with a modest separation allowance.

Committee members, in addition to the attorney general, include Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze, Interior Sec. Stewart L. Udall, Peace Corps Dir. R. Sargent Shriver, Budget Dir. David Bell, and Housing & Home Finance Administrator Robert C. Weaver.

The committee is scheduled to report to the President by Jan. 1, and presumably legislation to set up the corps will be submitted early in the new Congress.

NLRB to Direct Union Hiring Hall

In the first order of its kind, the National Labor Relations Board has put a union hiring hall under supervision of an NLRB regional director for 12 months, and also put restraints on several employers.

By a 4-0 vote the board ordered Operating Engineers Local 138, of Long Island, N.Y., to set up a nondiscriminatory hiring and referral system, and to put it into contracts if employers agree; to keep hiring records for at least three years; to submit quarterly reports to the New York regional NLRB director on hiring practices, and on job referrals involving five members of a "rebel" union group who complained they were discriminated against.

Moran Given Steelworkers' Publicity Post

Pittsburgh—An administrative reorganization of the Steelworkers' Public Relations Dept. has been announced by Pres. David J. McDonald under which Maurice E. (Duke) Moran becomes director of public relations and Raymond W. Pasnick is named to the newly-created post of director of communications.

Moran, a veteran newspaperman with broad experience in this country and in Europe, has been a member of the USWA public relations staff since 1956. Pasnick, whose activity in the labor movement started in 1935 with organizational work for the old CIO Aluminum Workers, since merged with the USWA, has been the union's Midwest public relations director in Chicago.

The reorganization, McDonald said, was necessitated by the death during the summer of Public Relations Dir. Howard J. McCartney. Moran has been assigned responsibility for external public relations, including press, radio & TV coverage of union affairs. Pasnick will be concerned with internal union communications and will serve as editor of Steel Labor, the union's official monthly publication. He will continue to make his home in Chicago, where he is a member of the Board of Education.

O'Brien Again Named By Flight Engineers

New York—Continuance of the strike against Eastern Air Lines was voted by the Flight Engineers at their annual convention here.

Delegates also re-elected Vice Pres. Harry S. O'Brien, who has held that post since he succeeded Ron Brown upon the latter's election as president in 1960. O'Brien is a former Trans World Airlines flight engineer and is a past president of the union's TWA chapter.

Wirtz Tells Conference:

Fight on Joblessness Lacks Urgent Note

The greatest difficulty in meeting the nation's unemployment problem is "that we lack any real national comprehension of the degree of it," Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told a national economic conference.

"The hardest part of doing anything about the 5 percent who are unemployed is the 95 percent who are employed," Wirtz declared.

If every American could see the depressed areas of West Virginia, he said, a realization would be aroused that "something had to be done about this situation" and done fast.

Economic thinking that poses the choice as the "evils" of unemployment or inflation "warrants an indignant intolerance," the labor secretary stressed.

"I deny that in an economy which is characterized by vast unmet needs and limitless resources in materials, men and ideas, a choice must be made between these evils," he asserted.

Wirtz told the Conference on Fiscal & Monetary Policy sponsored by the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy:

"You sometimes get the feeling, sitting where I do, that there is a shell game going on in the discussion of this particular problem and that the shells are marked 'inflation,' 'unbalanced budget' and 'unfavorable dollar balance.'

"For every suggestion which is made to advance the purpose of full employment is met by one or another of these arguments, and very often by all three. Furthermore, even some of the boldest thinking about a full employment policy is developed nowadays by working back from an assumption about the minimum degree of unemployment which can be achieved without a dangerous threat of inflation."

Wirtz warned also "that in some people's thinking today unemployment is accepted, without ever really saying it, as a welcome hedge against inflation, or in other areas even as an excuse to avoid any increase in costs."

Steelworkers Pledge Funds for Hospital

Ravenswood, W. Va.—Almost $1 million has been pledged by the Steelworkers, the government and the community to build this area's first hospital.

The project was started when the Kaiser Aluminum Co. began planning for plant expansion here next year, and decided one major need was a hospital. A community drive produced these pledges: $50,000 from management, $165,000 from USWA Local 5668 members, $317,000 in a public facility loan by the Area Redevelopment Administration, $445,315 in federal Hill-Burton funds. The rest of the needed money will be collected here and in Ripley, where the hospital may be constructed.

Kaiser Aluminum now has 3,000 employes here.

EDWARD P. MORGAN'S annual essay contest for college students, a yearly feature of the ABC commentator's broadcasts sponsored by the AFL-CIO, this year will be tied to the U.S. Dept. of Labor's 50th anniversary observance. Pictured at a conference on the competition are, left to right, Morgan, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Robert Pauley, president of the American Broadcasting Co.

Quick Tax Cut Urged By Kennedy Advisers

(Continued from Page 1)

"We must achieve and maintain fuller utilization of manpower, higher industrial operating rates and a more rapid rate of economic growth, while maintaining reasonable price stability," it said.

It noted that monetary policy cannot shoulder a much larger share of the responsibility for stimulating economic activity in the near future and that "the main tool for promoting our economic objectives in 1963 should be a prompt and significant reduction in income tax rates."

A majority of the committee favored a reduction of about $10 billion, but some members wanted any such reduction spaced over a two to three-year period. A few favored limiting tax reduction to between $4 and $5 billion next year.

The group recognized that the "significant tax reduction we recommend is likely to mean appreciable deficits in the federal administrative budget," but that over the long run the tax reduction action "may well generate increased tax revenues."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Edward Gudeman, undersecretary of commerce, gave their unqualified endorsement to the committee's proposals.

The President had asked for the committee's views last year shortly before he announced his decision not to seek a tax cut in 1962.

"Significant" Cut Urged

At the monetary and fiscal conference Wirtz had called for a "significant tax cut" and Treasury Sec. Douglas Dillon had declared that the "major part" of tax reduction should apply to individual tax rates and aim at accelerating long-range economic growth as much as combatting recessions.

Walter W. Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, told the conference that taxes should be cut by more than $5 billion next year, including a 10 percent reduction in the corporate tax rate.

The Heller-Dillon-Wirtz talks came in the context of an Administration drive for a tax reduction and tax reform program in the 88th Congress as the Bureau of the Budget released figures showing an anticipated $7.8 billion deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963.

The deficit stemmed in large part from the economy's failure to reach original growth targets and from a drop in tax revenues of $7.1 billion. Federal expenditures also increased $1.2 billion.

If the economy were operating on a full employment basis, the Budget Bureau said, the budget for fiscal 1963 would show a surplus of $2 billion rather than the $7.8 billion deficit.

Court Orders Firm To Obey Wage Law

Periodical Publishers Service Bureau, Inc., has been ordered by a U.S. District Court judge at Monroe, La., to pay its telephone solicitors $1.15 an hour and to keep accurate records of employe hours and pay rates.

The Labor Dept. said the firm, which hired as many as 7,500 telephone salesmen in 1961 alone, ostensibly paid employes $1 an hour but actually paid $2 per sale and then "adjusted" the hours record to show compliance with the wage law.

Local FEP Enacted in St. Louis

St. Louis—An ordinance prohibiting racial or religious discrimination, with penalties for noncompliance, has been unanimously passed by the Board of Aldermen and is expected to be signed by Mayor Raymond P. Tucker.

The measure bars employers from refusing to hire job applicants because of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry or religion. It also prohibits labor unions from denying membership for the same reasons, and puts similar restrictions on denials of admissions by vocational schools.

A fair employment practices division is set up under the now existing Council on Human Relations which will receive and investigate complaints and seek amicable adjustments. Where this is not possible and the complaint is upheld as valid, the division is authorized to direct an employer to end a discriminatory practice.

A firm that fails to comply with such an order would be barred from bidding on city contracts for a year and would be open to fine or jail sentences for officers upon conviction. Penalties of fines up to $300 and 10 days in jail are set for anyone who ignores a subpoena. Filing of false claims also may lead to fines.

Hoffa Foes Edged In Teamsters' Vote

Philadelphia—An anti-Hoffa faction in Teamsters Local 107 here came within 596 votes, out of 7,144 votes cast in a National Labor Relations Board election, of winning bargaining rights for 8,000 over-the-road and local cartage drivers.

The vote count was 3,870 to 3,274, with 19 drivers voting for no union. At issue was the right to bargain with an employers' group representing 300 trucking firms in this area.

A group of members calling themselves "The Voice of the Teamsters Democratic Organizing Committee" petitioned for the election on the ground that it was not possible to reform the local under present leaders, headed by IBT Trustee Ray Cohen, an associate of Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa. The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on charges of being dominated by corrupt interests.

Morgan Essay Contest Keyed to Jobs in '60s

The Edward P. Morgan essay contest for 1963—an annual feature of the commentator's radio broadcasts sponsored by the AFL-CIO—will be tied to the Labor Dept.'s 50th anniversary observance, using the theme "Youth's Challenge in the Labor Market of the '60s."

The announcement was issued following a conference on the forthcoming competition held by Robert Pauley, president of the American Broadcasting Co., which broadcasts Morgan's commentary nightly over its radio network; Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Morgan and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Wirtz and Meany are co-chairmen of the committee planning the department's anniversary observance.

Pauley said the contest will be open, as usual, to all undergraduate college students and that prizes, contest rules and the names of judges will be announced shortly.

Wirtz said he was "delighted" that the contest topic is "so appropriate to the anniversary celebration" of the Labor Dept.

A major theme of the anniversary celebration year will be defining manpower development, with particular regard to youth as the key that unlocks the full potential for growth of the economy in the years ahead, Wirtz observed.

"Young people today are very conscious," he added, "of their responsibilities in a rapidly changing world. Efforts like the Edward P. Morgan essay contest encourage thoughtful consideration by American youth of their own contributions to our nation's goals.

"The department is celebrating an anniversary. The young people of America will, I am sure, be celebrating a brilliant future for themselves and their country if we are all wise enough to make it so. I heartily welcome the announcement of this essay contest and its effort to increase young peoples' awareness of their place in tomorrow's world."

11-24-62

NBC Broadcasts Tribute to Green

A dramatization of the life of William Green will be presented on the Eternal Light television program Sunday, Nov. 25, at 1:30 p.m. (EST) on the NBC network. Green, a coal miner at the age of 15, served as president of the former AFL from 1924 until his death in 1952.

The program, produced by the Jewish Theological Seminary, is sponsored by the George Meany Foundation, established by trade union friends of the AFL-CIO president.

Sen. Lehman Pays Tribute To Mrs. FDR

New York—Dedication to the principles of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt by those who mourn her death can "serve to create an enduring monument to a great lady," former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman declared in a message to his fellow members of the National Council for Industrial Peace.

Lehman and Mrs. Roosevelt served as co-chairmen of the citizens' group which has fought attempts to outlaw union shop agreements through so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Lehman told the council's members:

"Mrs. Roosevelt was undoubtedy the First Lady not only of her own land, but of the world. Her dedication to the concept of world peace was all-embracing. It could include working unstintingly within the United Nations in the world arena and, at the same time, encompass the difficult task of seeking to improve peaceful relationships in the labor-management field at home.

"Our loss—in the nation and world alike—can only be tempered by renewed dedication on our part to achieving the goals Mrs. Roosevelt laid down for us."

AFL-CIO News

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Lockheed Pickets Halt for T-H Ruling

IAM Heeds Kennedy Request

The holdout Lockheed Aircraft Corp., rejecting government mediation proposals that its workers be allowed to vote on a union shop clause, was shut down by a Machinists' strike Nov. 28, and Pres. Kennedy invoked the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Machinists called off the strike the following day at the request of Pres. Kennedy when it appeared certain that workers would be ordered back within four days under a Taft-Hartley injunction.

IAM Vice Pres. E. R. White said the return to work "in no way changes the temper of IAM members whose concerted strike action brought production to a standstill at all Lockheed plants involved."

As picket lines were removed and workers returned to their jobs, the union and company prepared to move into renewed negotiations. An IAM statement declared that the union is "determined to win an agreement which will assure the democratic rights of employes."

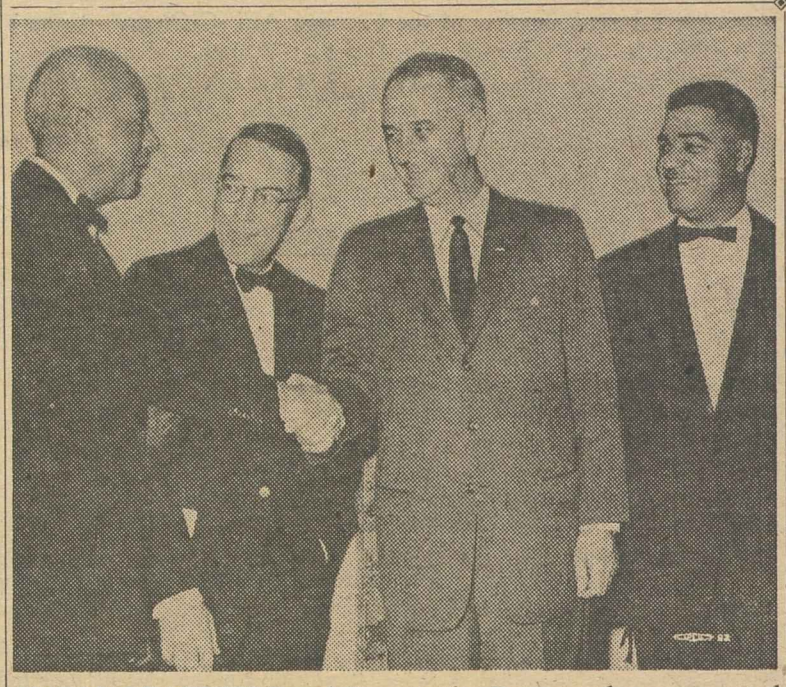
Company Holds Out

Every sign indicated strong disapproval by the Administration of Lockheed's refusal to accept a voluntary agreement on the union shop issue comparable to that concurred in by all other major companies in the aerospace industry and by the unions involved—the Machinists and Auto Workers.

The Defense Dept. in mid-November issued a formal statement that Lockheed "stands alone in refusing to follow the course that other members of the industry considered reasonable."

It also said "responsible officials" would consider alternate means of production of vital aerospace elements. New contracts for which Lockheed might be considered were to be awarded, it said, only with specific authorization of one of the

(Continued on Page 7)



URBAN LEAGUE'S Equal Opportunity Day award was presented to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph at a dinner in New York. Randolph, left, is congratulated by Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson. Between them is John I. Snyder, Jr., chairman of the board of U.S. Industries and head of the dinner committee. At right is Urban League Exec. Dir. Whitney M. Young, Jr. Randolph was honored for his pioneering leadership in breaking down racial barriers to employment.

AEC Urged to Act:

Federal Role Seen Key to Atomic Age

If the Atomic Energy Commission "really wants a breakthrough" toward rapid development of a big nuclear power industry "it will have to do the job itself," an AFL-CIO spokesman has declared bluntly.

Speaking at the 1962 convention of the Atomic Industrial Forum in Washington, D.C., the federation's legislative director, Andrew J. Biemiller, praised a new AEC report on civilian nuclear power as setting forth "general objectives" that appear "sound."

Nevertheless, Biemiller warned, "we still see a lack of will, a lack of determination to follow through."

He pointed out that the report appeared to show "excessive optimism" that the familiar policy of AEC "partnership" with privately-owned utilities would produce "a self-sufficient and growing nuclear power industry" in which "an increasing share of the development costs" would be borne by the industry itself.

The AFL-CIO, Biemiller said, sees "no evidence" in recent experience that the "partnership" policy will produce swift progress toward achieving the goal of nuclear power at "competitive costs" by 1968.

2 Examples Cited

Pointing to continued "opposition" by private utilities to "direct government programs" to develop the country's nuclear and other natural resources, the federation spokesman charged the utilities with a "dog-in-the-manger policy."

In the recent 87th Congress, he declared, the private power companies "fought development of any large civilian nuclear power facilities, just as they have for the past decade."

They specifically fought federal use of "waste steam from the AEC plutonium reactor" at Hanford, Wash., to generate electricity, he reminded his audience, and also tried to kill legislation authorizing a state power agency—the Washington Public Power Supply System—to build generators to use the steam.

The Washington agency, he said, announced in advance that it would sell the power on a non-discriminatory basis to both private and public distributing companies. The terms included construction of a $130

(Continued on Page 3)

In Commerce Dept. Report:

Profit 'Lag' Laid to Non-Labor Factors

The "lag" or "squeeze" in corporation profits is smaller than it appears and is caused chiefly by higher local taxes, changes in depreciation allowances, and chronic industrial slack—not labor costs.

These are findings of an analysis by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce in the November issue of its publication, Survey of Current Business.

The analysis was prepared by two staff members of the department's Office of Business Economics, Robert E. Graham, Jr., and Jacqueline Bauman.

Between the second half of 1948 and the first half of 1962, the analysis shows, employe costs were unchanged as a percentage of corporation gross output. Employe compensation, including fringe benefits, was 64 percent of the total output in 1948 and 64 percent in 1962.

Tables accompanying the article show that the percentage figure, moreover, has been remarkably stable for a quarter of a century. Employe compensation was 64.2 percent of total corporate output in 1939 and 63.3 percent in 1929, before the Great Depression.

The Commerce Dept. analysis shows that between 1948 and 1962, stated corporate profits rose by only three-fifths while total output more than doubled. This resulted in a decline in the percentage share of profits from 21 percent of total output to 16 percent.

On the other hand, the corporate income profile seemed far less unfavorable when stated in terms of cash flow. In dollar terms, profits before taxes were reported at $31.5 billion in the last half of 1948 and at $50.6 billion in the first half of 1962, indicating a "squeeze" in terms of total output.

But in cash flow terms—profits after taxes plus depreciation allowances retained—the 1948 figure was $27.1 billion and the indicated 1962 figure jumps to $52.2 billion, nearly double the amount 14 years earlier and indicating a "squeeze" certainly less severe.

The analysis states "the major element" in the changed profit picture has been an increase in the allowances for "capital consumption," which has "almost doubled" the share allotted in 1948, from 5.5 percent of total corporate output to 9.5 percent in 1962.

Taxes on sales and property have jumped from 8.9 percent of gross corporate output to 10.5 percent, to give a partial explanation of the profit "lag," but the depreciation factor is clearly more significant.

Cash Flow Higher

In dollar volume, the total cash flow to corporations was bolstered by a jump in depreciation allowances from $6.6 billion in the second half of 1948 to $26.4 billion in the first half of 1962.

The Commerce Dept. analysis further notes that corporate depreciation allowances were "abnormally low" in 1948 and that corporate profits in that year were in an "unusually high . . . position."

It notes, further, that for sev-

(Continued on Page 2)

Canaveral Pact Binds Open Shops

Uniform pay and fringe benefits for all workers—union and non-union alike—is the key provision of a pioneering agreement between building trades unions and a number of contractors' associations at the Cape Canaveral missile center.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. described the pact, which had been in the making for more than a year, as a "forward step towards more harmonious and stabilized labor-management relations at Cape Canaveral."

Construction work by non-union firms at the base has ranged from 4 to 10 percent of the total and has been a source of irritation to union workers, leading to several disputes.

The building trades protested that the non-union companies enjoyed a competitive advantage over union firms flowing from their failure to meet union standards in fringe benefits and working conditions. Pay for all construction workers at the base is governed by the prevailing wage provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act.

The new "project stabilization" agreement is designed to remove that competitive advantage. It was undertaken at the urging of the President's Missile Sites Labor

(Continued on Page 8)

Work Rule Stay Denied; Rail Unions Map Appeal

Chicago—Rail operating unions have lost a round in their court battle to prevent management from unilaterally abolishing long-standing work rules, but the dispute over job rights and safety is still some distance from the showdown stage.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals here turned down a request by five operating unions for an injunction prohibiting railroads from going ahead with announced plans to abolish existing work rules and slash train crews. The court, however, allowed a temporary injunction issued by a lower court to remain in effect another 15 days to permit a further appeal by the unions. The railroads had asked that the injunction be immediately dissolved.

If the railroads were permitted to put into effect their unilateral work rules changes, some 13,000 locomotive helpers (firemen) would be dismissed immediately and the toll of job losses in all crafts would eventually reach an estimated 40,000.

Chiefs of the operating unions—the Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers, and the Conductors & Brakemen—scheduled a meeting to decide on joint action.

The unions contended in court that the carriers had not followed the procedures of the Railway Labor Act and that the possibilities of negotiation had not been exhausted when management walked out of the bargaining sessions and announced it would put its demands into effect unilaterally.

A special commission, named by former Pres. Eisenhower, last February issued recommendations en-

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Asks Observance Of Human Rights Week

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged all American trade unionists "to join in the observance of Human Rights Week and rededicate themselves to the task of making freedom and equality truly meaningful in the daily lives of all."

The week opens with UN Human Rights Day, Dec. 10, and includes U.S. Bill of Rights Day, Dec. 15.

Human Rights Day will mark the fourteenth anniversary of the UN General Assembly's adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which Meany hailed as fully reflecting the American belief "that every human being is endowed with inalienable rights" and as "a new and world-wide affirmation of the basic tenet of our faith—that to grow and flourish people must be free."

'Lag' in Profits Held Not Due To Labor Cost

(Continued from Page 1)

eral years "the nation's economy has been operating well below capacity. . . . This excess capacity, along with intensified competition, has undoubtedly been a prime factor in the profit lag."

Unused capacity, the analysis points out, "contributes in full measure to overhead costs but adds nothing to revenues." There are strong indications of "considerable slack in the rate at which industrial capacity has been utilized."

"An increase in this rate would most certainly increase corporate earnings through the joint action of a rise in profit margins and a greater volume of revenue."

'Squeeze' Overstated

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in an analysis in the American Federationist last June pointed out that the so-called profit "squeeze" was overstated because of heavily increased depreciation allowances.

"An increase in depreciation allowances under changed government regulations results in lower reported costs, reduced reported profits and lower taxes," the federation's economists stated.

"The cash flow . . . is the accurate measure of [a] company's returns, since it is the amount of money left over after payment of all costs and taxes."

The Commerce Dept. analysis points out that there was a change in permitted depreciation allowances in 1954 after fast write-offs on equipment in the Korean War, and that in 1962 new increases in depreciation allowances have been authorized.

The result of the 1962 changes, the article states, may eventually be to raise depreciation claims and to reduce stated profits by $2 billion to $3 billion for the full year —with tax savings "of about half as much."

CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITY won awards for Theodore Robinson, executive board member of the Chicago AFL-CIO, and Raymond W. Pasnick, newly named editor of Steel Labor and Steelworkers' director of communications. Pictured at the 8th Labor Conference on Civil Rights, sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago are, left to right, John E. Cullerton, awards chairman; Chairman Jacob Siegel of the JLC; Morris Bialis, conference chairman; and Robinson, who is a trustee of State, County & Municipal Employes' Local 1006.

Unions Asked to Tell Israeli Labor Story

New York—Delegates to the 39th annual conference of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut were urged to make both Christians and Jews more aware of the role played by Israel's labor federation in the struggle for freedom throughout the world.

This appeal came from Golda Meir, Israeli foreign minister who addressed some 1,500 delegates attending the three-day meeting, and from many of the council's officers and other fraternal delegates.

Mrs. Meir praised this nation's unions for their continuing efforts in behalf of Israel's labor movement as she detailed some of the achievements made possible by American organized workers through Histadrut.

In his report to the conference, ATUC Executive Dir. Gregory J. Bardacke held that Histadrut's capacity for creativeness and pioneering explains the international labor movement's deep interest and friendship for the Israeli labor federation.

"With Histadrut's aid Israel has demonstrated that given a strong and democratic labor movement you can have a planned economy, give scope to individual initiative and yet preserve freedom," he stated. "It is in Labor Israel's vital interest to promote international peace and cooperation, to provide assistance for the developing countries, to help raise living standards, and to strengthen the ties of international labor solidarity."

New Members Added

Considerable success was recorded in the council's nationwide drive for new membership by local and international unions. To date, 23 AFL-CIO international unions and 106 local unions in 18 states and 37 cities in the United States and Canada have affiliated with the council.

The National Committee for Labor Israel, of which the ATUC is a part, raised a total of $3.3 million in its 1962 fund campaign. It has set a campaign target of $5 million for next year, hoping to expand its benefits in Israel to provide medical coverage for all new immigrants, new vocational training opportunities, construction of more cultural centers, extended care of the aged, a broader physical training and sports program for youth, and religious facilities for orthodox workers.

Moe Falikman, vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was unanimously re-elected chairman of ATUC for another year. Isaiach Avrech, Histadrut representative in the U. S., announced that he is resigning to return to his own country.

The conference paid tribute to Sidney Hillman, late president of the Clothing Workers; Max Zaritsky, late president of the Hatters, and Isidore Nagler, late vice president of the ILGWU, in whose names their respective unions are building community and medical centers in Israel in cooperation with Histadrut. Ten resolutions were adopted by conference delegates, two of which expressed gratitude for AFL-CIO support of the Afro-Asian Institute, sponsored by Histadrut, and the labor federation's continued cooperation with ORIT.

At Chicago Conference:

Unions Press Drive In Civil Rights Field

Chicago—Five hundred delegates to the 8th Labor Conference on Civil Rights approved programs to wipe out anti-Semitism and to expose racial myths, and urged Illinois to strengthen its civil rights laws and to open apprenticeship and training to more members of minority groups.

The one-day session was sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee and was endorsed by the Chicago AFL-CIO. The recommendations and resolutions approved by the conference were made by four discussion groups.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Boris Shishkin called for an "alliance for progress" among groups fighting for civil rights and against segregation.

"Who gets the credit for integration is not important," he said at a panel session. "The important thing is a common effort to solve this national and international problem."

The AFL-CIO welcomes support in the fight from all groups, he said, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which recently accused the labor body of "dragging its feet" on integration. Federation Pres. George Meany bluntly told the NAACP in a letter a "campaign of systematic falsehood and distoration" makes re-establishment of unity in the fight for civil rights difficult.

Shishkin expressed the view that the door is open for consultation between the two groups. At a press conference he attributed the dispute to the NAACP labor secretary, Herbert Hill.

Charges Held Untrue

"He (Hill) made untrue charges against three of our unions, the Ladies' Garment Workers, the Steelworkers and the Seamen's Union of the Pacific," he said. "These are good people and we won't stand for attacks on them, although we think the NAACP is a great organization."

In Washington, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told a news conference that his "firm impression and complete conviction" is that there has been "extraordinary progress on the part of almost all of the trade unions" in eradicating racial discrimination. He said "public controversy" over this issue has "distorted the facts" as to the "tremendous progress made."

Delegates to the Chicago conference called for:

- Extension of coverage under the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Act.
- Authority for the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission to initiate investigations.
- A state fair housing law.
- Expansion of school guidance and counseling systems to cut the drop-out rate.
- Establishment of a statewide apprenticeship information center.
- Full support of a proposal that the federal government finance the first year of apprenticeship training through the Manpower & Retraining Act.
- Establishment of civil rights committees in all local unions.

Pres. Carl Megel of the Teachers, who presided at a luncheon, called the parley a demonstration of the continuing interest of men and women in improving their status.

William J. McSorley, Jr., assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., told the luncheon that no single group "has done as much in the struggle for equal rights as the trade union movement."

"This fact might not be recognized by some minority groups," he added. 'But those who would perpetuate segregation do recognize this fact. Names found on the letterheads of 'right-to-work' committees are the same as those found on the letterheads of White Citizens Councils."

Vice Pres. Morris Bialis of the ILGWU hailed the pledge of AFL-CIO unions to cooperate with the Union Program for Fair Practices and called on employers to sign similar pledges.

Brookings to Sponsor Labor Conferences

A series of conferences on public issues designed especially for elected officials of national and international unions has been launched by the Brookings Institution.

The program, said Brookings Pres. Robert D. Calkins, is "an experimental effort to help an important group of leaders to meet their responsibilities more effectively." The conference series is being planned by the institution with the aid of an advisory committee of officers from eight major unions.

The first conference is planned in March for one week at Colonial Williamsburg, Va., with some 20 union presidents, vice presidents and other elected officials participating. Each session will be devoted to an off-the-record discussion of general topics such as urbanization, economic growth, organizations and leadership in American society and the future of American democracy. Leading scholars and government officials will take part as discussion leaders.

The new program is being planned by Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., associate director of the Labor & Industrial Relations Center at Michigan State University, who is on leave for the current year serving as consultant to the Brookings Advanced Study Program.

The advisory committee includes I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer, Steelworkers; Joseph A. Beirne, president, Communications Workers; John H. Lyons, Jr., president, Iron Workers; Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer, Auto Workers; James A. Suffridge, president, Retail Clerks; David Sullivan, president, Building Service Employees; Hunter P. Wharton, president, Operating Engineers.

Canadian Scholarship Honors CWA Leader

Regina, Sask.—The John Lax Memorial Scholarship, sponsored by Saskatchewan locals of the Communications Workers in memory of the union's late Canadian director, has been awarded to Linda Noreen Medland of Regina.

Miss Medland is a graduate of Central Collegiate and is enrolled at the University of Saskatchewan.

Labor-Library Group Meets at Rutgers

New Brunswick, N. J. — Fifty library and union representatives attended a three-day workshop here on labor and library relations under sponsorship of the Rutgers Institute of Management & Labor Relations and the Rutgers Graduate School of Library Service.

Participants discussed materials and services for union and community needs including better use of films and reading materials. Discussion leaders included Otto Pragan, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Tom Cosgrove of the State, County & Municipal Employes; and Al Loewenthal of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers District 4.

New Guide to Safety Published for Unions

The first comprehensive book on accident prevention for labor organization personnel has been published by the National Safety Council. The result of six years of work, the book is titled Safety Guide for Unions.

In its 240 pages, union officers, committeemen and members will find material for use in promoting both on-the-job and off-the-job safety. Developed and approved by union safety and occupational health specialists and written in nontechnical style, the book is intended to appeal to all levels of union personnel.

Among the 18 chapter headings are "Labor's Stake in Safety," "Occupational Accidents," "Conducting a Safety Program," "Prevention of Off-the-Job Accidents," and "Home Accident Prevention."

In a foreword to the book, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany says:

"From its earliest days, the trade union movement has been actively promoting safety both on and off the job. In recent years the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health has been spearheading the development of aggressive and realistic programs in safety by organized labor.

"This committee, as well as myself, welcomes this new working tool—Safety Guide for Unions—and recommends its widespread use."

Single copies of the illustrated, hard-bound book sell for $7. In quantity orders, prices are: 2-9 copies, $5.60 each; 10-99 copies, $5 each; and 100 or more copies, $4.80 each. To order or to obtain more information, write to National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

Dean Keppel Appointed To U.S. Education Post

Francis Keppel, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, has been named U.S. Commissioner of Education by Pres. Kenendy.

Keppel succeeds Sterling M. McMurrin, who resigned in September to return to the University of Utah. Keppel has been dean of the Harvard school since 1948.

In 1960 he served on Pres. Kennedy's task force on education which recommended an annual appropriation of $2.3 billion for federal aid to education.

In Manpower Development Program:

90 Percent of First Trainees Placed in Jobs, Wirtz Reports

In the first group of workers retrained under the new Manpower Development Act, 90 percent have been placed in actual jobs, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced in a "progress report."

The group was small, Wirtz pointed out, covering only 283 trainees in Connecticut and California, of whom 253 promptly got jobs for which they had been specifically trained.

"We recognize this is too preliminary a return" to allow conclusions about the future operations of the program, the secretary told a news conference. Nevertheless "it is obviously a matter of encouragement" and it is the Administration's hope that the future pattern "will develop in similar terms."

Wirtz announced that 279 training projects have now been approved under terms of the new statute and that 10,601 workers are enrolled or have completed training. The project, spread across 36 states, involve a government commitment of nearly $13 million of the $70 million Congress appropriated for the first year of the program.

Pointing out that the program was launched only about two and a half months ago, when funds became available, the secretary indicated that a $30 million supplemental appropriation might be asked when the 88th Congress meets in January.

He said also that a breakdown of present trainees by age groups strongly suggests that the Manpower Development Act by itself does not give a "sufficient basis" for meeting the problem of heavy unemployment among young people, many of who are "drop-outs" from school.

Youth Training Needed

The Administration, he continued, will be "pressing strongly" for passage of a special youth training program approved in both House and Senate committees in the last Congress but blocked in the House Rules Committee. This program, as advanced by the Administration, includes creation of a Youth Conservation Corps comparable to the Civilian Conservation Corps of early New Deal years.

The Labor Dept. report on the first group completing training in new skills shows that 45 percent were trained as machine operators and others as pipefitters, sheet metal workers, welders, electronic unit assemblers and hospital orderlies.

A large proportion—43.7 percent—were between the ages of 22 and 34, an additional 17 percent were between 19 and 21, and another 22 percent between 35 and 44.

Wirtz said that selection of trainees under the program takes "full account of both the qualifications of the individual and the availability of jobs for which he can be trained."

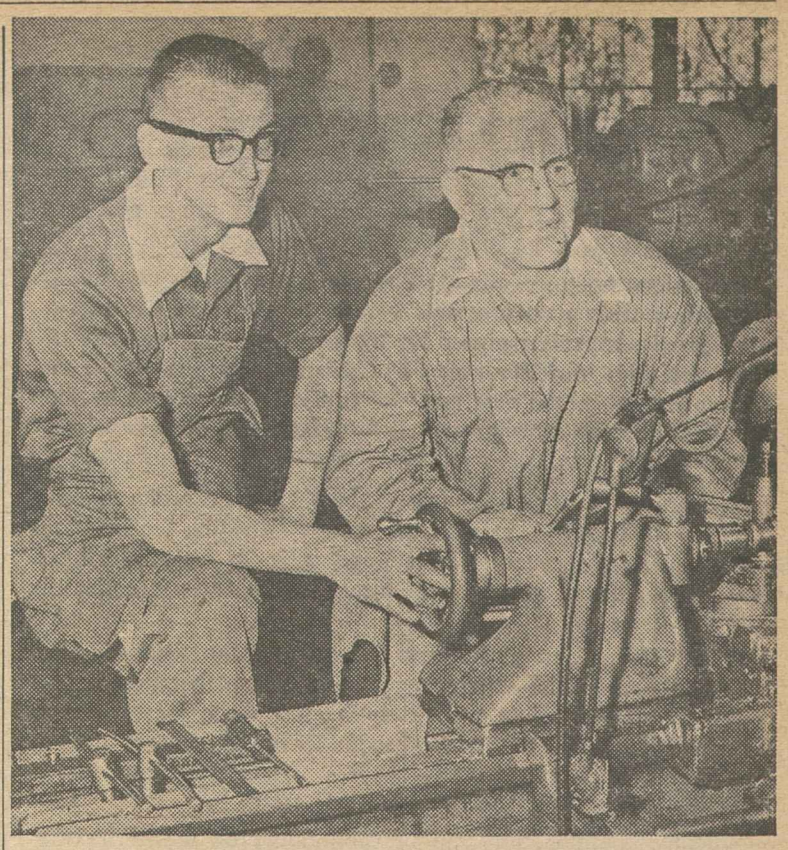
The 253 workers placed from the first group completing training went in each case to jobs for which they had specifically prepared, he added.

The factor of "trainability for a job which is open" has to be taken into account, Wirtz told his news conference, but "we are proceeding on the assumption that every person can be retrained, and we are not taking any shorter view than that."

CORRECTION

The Tennessee congressional race between liberal Democrat Wilkes Thrasher and conservative Republican William E. Brock III was listed in the Nov. 24 issue of the AFL-CIO News as an example of an election decided by a "razor-thin margin," in this case 51.1 percent of the vote.

It was, but the winner was not Thrasher, as incorrectly reported. It was Brock.



SYMBOLIC "WHITE COLLARS" are worn at work by these two members of Auto Workers' Local 55 in Buffalo, N. Y., to note signing of a unique UAW contract putting production workers on annual salaries and giving them many other "white collar" privileges. Dick Mueller (left) and Fred Kunz are employes of Sabo Machine & Tool Works, which signed the agreement.

UAW Production Unit Wins Salaried Status

Buffalo—Auto Workers Local 55 and a Buffalo machine and tool firm have made collective bargaining history by signing an agreement that takes production and maintenance workers off hourly pay status and puts them on an annual salary.

Harold C. Troidl, UAW subregional director here, said he has been informed by Detroit headquarters of the union that the agreement is the first of its type for the UAW which has about 1,000 contracts across the continent.

Troidl said the pact will raise the status of the production and maintenance workers by putting them on salary and granting them certain other contract benefits usually reserved for white collar workers.

Marcel C. Skotarczak, business representative for the local, said skilled employes will receive a salary of $6,240 annually, employes with limited skills $5,760 and unskilled employes $5,510.

The three-year contract covers about 25 production and maintenance workers of Sabo Machine & Tool Works Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinetic Dispersion Corp., makers of chemical plant equipment and other machinery.

Included in the new salary is an average 46-cent-an-hour increase, Skotarczak said. The contract calls also for a salary increase of $180 in 1963 and another $180 in 1964.

The contract cuts the workweek from 40 to 37.5 hours, calls for vacations ranging from one week for 90 days of service to four weeks for 20 years of service and provides for a seventh paid holiday.

Also, employes who are laid off will have their pay continued on the basis of one month's salary for each year of service. Workers who quit or are discharged will receive one week's salary for each year.

Salaries also will be paid up to three months for time off as the result of illness or accident, whether the accident occurs inside or outside the plant. Salaries will be paid after the three-month period when a physician certifies the employe still is unable to work.

The unique contract also contains standard clauses on arbitration of grievances, seniority, union shop, dues checkoff, cost-of-living, seven paid holidays and jury duty pay, among others.

A demand for "salary status" for production workers and the elimination of the "archaic system of hourly wages" was first made about 18 months ago by the UAW.

Labor's Anti-Bias Fight Draws Strong Defense

A national civil rights conference in Washington heard a strong defense of labor's efforts to eradicate race discrimination and a blast at "irresponsible" attacks on the AFL-CIO and its leaders.

Hyman Bookbinder, special assistant to the secretary of commerce and an alumnus of the labor movement, said unions are "the most natural and most important ally" of the Negro worker in his fight for justice.

Bookbinder cited as an example of "irresponsible" attacks a speech by Jackie Robinson sharply critical of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Robinson, former major league ballplayer and now a New York business executive, accused Meany and the AFL-CIO of trying to "virtually blackmail" the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Meany in fact recently called on the NAACP to disavow "a campaign of systematic falsehood and distortion" against unions and join in efforts to "reestablish unity" in the common goal of "full equality for our Negro citizens in every phase of our national life."

Robinson's blast, ironically, was made at an Equal Opportunity Day luncheon in Washington at which the 1962 Equal Opportunity Award was presented to J. C. Turner, president of the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council.

Labor's Role Stressed

Turner accepted the award as recognition of the central body's active civil rights program "with emphasis on open occupancy housing, integrated schools and equality of job opportunity."

In his message to the luncheon, read by his wife when he was unable to attend, Turner emphasized that "nationally and locally, the AFL-CIO is accelerating the pace of its efforts to insure equality of job opportunity to all Americans."

Addressing a discussion group during the four-day conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, Bookbinder said he found especially disturbing the fact that "detailed, documented evidence" refuting attacks against unions are ignored and the original charges are repeated "just as if no answer had been made."

Bookbinder told the group that when he had served as an AFL-CIO legislative representative before entering government service, 90 percent of his time had been spent working for civil rights legislation. Other members of the federation's legislative team, he noted, worked for minimum wage legislation and other laws which have been of special importance to Negro workers.

Stressing the need for continued unity between Negro and trade union groups, Bookbinder declared:

"I submit that hurting the labor movement at this time would be the worst thing that could happen in the interests of the Negro worker."

Rail Ops Map New Appeal On Work Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

dorsing many of the work rules changes demanded by management, coupled with job and pay protection for present employes with long service. The recommendations were accepted by the railroads but rejected by the unions.

Union attorneys indicated they would ask for a rehearing by the appellate court and carry an appeal to the Supreme Court if this were denied.

While the unions have warned that abolition of work rules would force a strike, spokesmen for both sides have expressed the belief that Pres. Kennedy would appoint an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act to avert a nationwide shutdown. Such a move would bar unilateral action by the railroads for at least 60 days of fact-finding and negotiations.

AEC Urged to Push Power Breakthrough

(Continued from Page 1)

million plant at its own expense and payment to the federal government of an estimated $125 million over 24 years for the otherwise-wasted steam.

Yet the "private power lobby and the coal interests" still tried to kill the bill—unsuccessfully, as it turned out.

"I find it hard to understand why the private power companies, which often profess concern for the American taxpayer, were so bitterly opposed" to this "real bargain" to the government, Biemiller commented—a bargain involving use of by-product steam "which would otherwise just be emptied into the Columbia River."

Furthermore, he continued, "we most strongly oppose" AEC proposals that the federal government be allowed to "give up ownership of special nuclear materials—the fuel of atomic power plants" and turn over ownership "to big, monopolistic private business firms."

This implies no "hard, doctrinaire position" by the AFL-CIO on issues involving public power and private power," Biemiller said. "On the contrary," the existence of the "controversy" over public and private power is an "irrelevancy" that often "blocks essential resource development programs."

All Have Place

"We believe that federal, state and local governments and private power companies all have a proper place in developing this country's energy resources," he told the convention.

But the federal government "has a special responsibility" under the Federal Power Act and the Public Utilities Holding Company Act to "enforce anti-monopoly protections of our natural resources." It is the only agency that can prepare "guidelines" and "stimulate public and private action," he emphasized.

The AFL-CIO has two goals in the atomic energy field, Biemiller said:

- "We want the vast potential blessings . . . used for the betterment of mankind . . .
- "We want thoroughly adequate health, safety and compensation protections for workers in atomic industries."

He called for establishment in the AEC of a Division of Peaceful Nuclear Development "to speed use of atomic energy for electric power and to expand the use of radioisotopes in industry, medicine, agriculture and basic research."

This would "focus responsibility," he said, and make possible "unified coordination."

More than 200,000 workers in atomic energy industries are now left inadequately protected from dangerous radiation, he warned the forum.

Congressional action is needed to establish uniform safety standards, he said, to enforce them with all agencies and contractors, and to require the states to adopt them as minimum standards.

In the meantime, the AEC itself should raise safety standards by administrative action, he declared.

State Help Needed

In addition, the safety program must be backed up by effective workmen's compensation to help workers who suffer injury or sickness, he pointed out. An advisory committee to the Council of State Governments has been working on improved state laws, he told the forum, but it has not yet considered some serious problems.

"So far we see nothing which would cause us to reconsider our determination to get federal legislation" for protection of workers injured either temporarily or permanently by "dangerous exposure," he declared.

Unchallengeable Evidence

IN THE PAST DECADE organized labor has come under increasingly critical attack by conservative economists, editorial writers and pundits in general for its unceasing battle for higher wages and improved fringe benefits. Wage increases and other improvements, the attackers chorus, mean higher prices and inflation. The resulting wage hikes are worthless, they claim.

The unions have maintained that the key to America's living standard—a truly wondrous achievement of the modern world—is increased purchasing power for the overwhelming majority of Americans who work for wages and salaries. Only if they have the income to buy the vast array of products turned out by the nation's industrial complex can living standards be maintained and advanced.

Labor's argument has been lost in the shrill outcry of economic wisdom by the country's mass media, nearly all riding the inflation-threat story so that every nickel wage increase bargained by a union is transformed into a direct threat to the nation's economic stability.

Now the U.S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has come up with the cold, unchallengeable evidence that in the past decade—the 1950s, when the outcry against wage increases was the loudest—real income increased from 15 to 44 percent in seven major American cities.

As important as the increase in real income—the basis of an economically strong nation and of economic growth—is the way the average American family in these cities, and presumably in the nation at large, is spending its higher income. Total spending for food, shelter and clothing dropped from 62 percent of the 1950 consumer dollar to 55 percent in 1960. Family home ownership increased by a third during the period and expenditures for health insurance, personal insurance, gifts and contributions of all kinds increased.

The BLS survey effectively refutes those who seek a low wage, low standard economy. But it also points up, as Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has noted, "that there still exists in our most abundant society, areas of severe want." Until that contrast is eliminated, he observed, "our satisfaction . . . must be limited."

Labor and Safety

IN THE MAZE of men and machinery that make up American industry, on-the-job safety has become an essential ingredient in helping create a more efficient and productive economy.

In 1912 an estimated 21,000 lives were lost on the job. Fifty years later the fatality rate has dropped 63 percent. The work force has nearly doubled over the period and the gross national product has more than quadrupled.

A great deal of credit for this record goes to the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council. The Conference has now accentuated its never-ending campaign for a safe workplace with the publication of a pioneering book "Safety Guide for Unions" stressing the principle and practices of accident prevention and occupational health.

The volume is the first authoritative reference source dealing extensively and exclusively with the role of organized labor in both occupational and off-the-job safety. Coupled with the increasing scope of union activities in the safety field there is no reason why the fatality rate both in and outside the workplace cannot be reduced at an ever-increasing pace.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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When Doctors Agree

America at Crossroads:

Jobs Lost, Competition Declines As Merger Trend Continues

THE LATEST STUDY on "Mergers and Superconcentration," made by the staff of the House Small Business Committee, reports that since 1950 the top 500 industrial firms have absorbed 3,404 other companies and the 50 largest merchandising firms have taken over 332 competitors.

In a foreword to the report, Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) said:

"America is at the crossroads. It must face up to the alternative paths lying ahead. Will it follow the road to monopoly and ever-increasing concentration of economic power? Or will it take the other alternative—the hard and rocky road to a restoration of competitive free enterprise, with the preservation of the American ideals of opportunities for small, locally-oriented companies to enter business and thrive and grow?"

Patman suggested that the United States is now "moving into a new phase of industrial and financial domination and control of industry."

"Merger movements have fed this cancerous growth," he declared. "The United States is rapidly becoming a nation of clerks and hired hands. Opportunities for independent small businesses are eroding."

Industries in which the merger movement has struck most heavily include dairy products, paper and allied products, industrial chemicals, petroleum, aerospace, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, textiles and merchandising firms, especially the giant food chains. We are now in the midst of railroad merger drives.

The committee report is primarily concerned with the impact of mergers on competition and the vitality of small business, but there is another area of equal importance—jobs.

How many jobs are lost each time a huge corporation swallows another corporation of perhaps almost equal size or a dozen small corporations that once represented sizable payrolls?

The report makes no mention of this aspect of the monopoly problem, which is of supreme importance to the labor movement. But all the evidence obtainable indicates that the job impact is heavy.

Mergers, says the report, basically stem from the desire for profits. They may be for the removal of a competitor. They may be for an increase in profits through a larger share of the market. They may be to improve technological processes. And they may be for a cut in costs, notably labor costs.

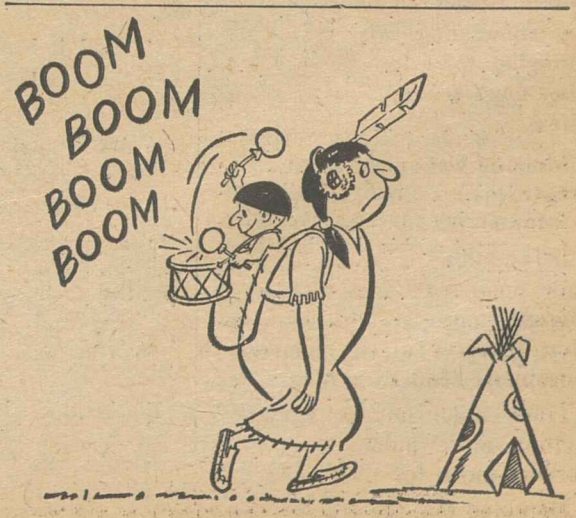
THIS LAST FACTOR is playing an unusually large role in proposed railroad mergers, where management is seeking drastic cuts in the number of workers.

There was a time when American railroads employed more than 2 million men. Today railroad employment has plunged to less than 700,000 despite the fact that tonnage is higher than ever. And tomorrow, if current merger proposals are approved, railroad jobs may drop another 200,000 at the sacrifice of service and safety.

But what of the anti-trust laws designed to check the growth of business monopoly? Patman cites the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, and the Celler-Kefauver Act.

"Yet despite all these noble efforts designed to preserve opportunity for small, local enterprise, big business has grown apace," he charged. "Loop-holes have appeared in our anti-trust laws, and big business has fashioned new techniques of controlling markets and enhancing its power."

At the moment when the committee's report was being made public, Pres. Ladd Plumley of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce was in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., telling the Associated Builders & Contractors that the Chamber wanted laws to "forbid industrywide bargaining power" and other practices which he claimed were giving labor "monopoly" power. **(PAI)**



Morgan Says:

Kennedy's New Housing Order A Step Towards Equal Justice

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S long delayed executive order against discrimination in public housing will do almost nothing immediately to change the ugly pattern of segregated communities in the North or South. But it is a strong new thread pulled into the broad design the Administration is trying to weave into the legal and moral code of the country to extend the protection of the Constitution to everybody.

Morgan

This is the heart of the matter in the controversy over civil rights, and the housing problem is just one part of it. There is supposed to be equal justice under law, but there is not. Constitutional guarantees are supposed to apply to all, but they do not. Society under a democratic system of government is not supposed to hold any member inferior because of race, religion, color, national origin or previous condition of servitude but our society does so hold while piously proclaiming to the world, in a vicious kind of hypocrisy, that it does not. We simply cannot have it both ways. If our society is going to flourish and acquire the added strength needed to maintain our position of world leadership, we have got to put more meaning in practice to principles which we hold so dear in theory.

The President's decree doesn't touch the main field of home construction built with private financing. All it does is to ban racial and religious discrimination in the sale of new housing that is government-financed or financed by federally-insured mortgages. This will make it a little less difficult for a Negro to get a new house or apartment built with federal aid. But this is an important something when added to the pressure the Administration is quietly applying in other areas —the withholding or the threat to withhold federal funds from segregated hospitals, school districts and the like.

The fat sums of money in federal grants-in-aid programs have become highly important to many communities and Washington has a powerful weapon here to force compliance with constitutional safeguards of civil rights, but the application of the weapon is politically complicated.

Political complications notwithstanding, the presidential order should have been issued long ago because, as the President himself said, it was the right thing to do. But far better late than never. Properly approached and vigorously applied—but accompanied by something more than fleeting community understanding of what the objectives are—this executive measure can help to stabilize the nation's neighborhoods. There has been alarmist talk that it would further disturb them, that it would ruin "desirable" residential districts by opening them up to Negroes or other barred minority groups.

In fact, the problems of slums, delinquency, bad schools and other urban diseases are traceable in part to the ghettos into which prejudice and social snobbery have flung the minds as well as the bodies of segregated citizens. Such neighborhoods need to be broken down, or rather broken up. The idea is not to give the panhandler or the pickpocket a Park Avenue apartment any more than it is to expect a society matron to live in a tenement. The idea is to assure the right of equal opportunity to anybody to live in any neighborhood he chooses, if he is a law-abiding citizen and can pay the rent—and not deny him that right because of the color of his skin, the address of his church, or the sound of his name.

NINETEEN STATES and 49 cities already have bans against housing discrimination and some of these—notably in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut—are tougher than the President's order. Nevertheless, some critics cried "disaster" would follow Mr. Kennedy's action. Financial blows to the home building industry were feared.

Who has troubled to think about the disastrous blows that the ignominiousness of second-class citizenship for generations has rained on Negro American citizens who now number 20 million.

In a searing examination of his experiences with segregation, James Baldwin, the novelist, wrote as follows in a recent New Yorker magazine: "Yes, it does mean something—something unspeakable —to be born, in a white country, an Anglo-Teutonic, antisexual country, black. You very soon, without knowing it, give up all hope of communion. Black people, mainly, look down or look up but do not look at each other, not at you, and white people, mainly, look away. And the universe is simply a sounding drum; there is no way, no way whatever, (so it seemed) . . . to get through a life, to love your wife and children, or your friends, or your mother and father, or to be loved.

"The universe, which is not merely the stars and the moon and the planets, flowers, grass and trees, but other people, has evolved no terms for your existence, has made no room for you, and if love will not swing wide the gates, no other power will or can."

But just laws and maturing national conscience will help.

Labor News Conference:

Labor Papers Lauded for Role In Stimulating Voter Turnout

LABOR PAPERS throughout the nation did "an excellent job" in helping to get union members and their families registered and to the polls, the president of the Intl. Labor Press Association declared in a radio interview.

ILPA Pres. Bernard R. Mullady said both community labor papers and publications of international unions played an important role by stimulating interest in the elections and bringing to union families "information that they don't generally get in the daily commercial press."

Mullady was interviewed on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs program carried by Mutual Broadcasting System stations.

In addition to informing union members on trade union and legislative issues affecting their interests, most labor papers also make a special effort to serve union members in their role as consumers, Mullady said.

Trade unionism, he declared, includes both "getting more money for workers and getting workers more for their money."

He noted that the ILPA's convention in Cleveland, which was to open Nov. 29, had as its principal theme evaluation of "the service we are giving to our readers in their role as consumers."

Union papers, through their own reporting and special columnists like Sidney Margolius, have covered such topics as "the usefulness of credit unions as opposed to loan sharks" and have helped housewives evaluate "the giant special price package" they find on supermarket shelves.

TOTAL CIRCULATION of ILPA-affiliated publications, Mullady said, now stands at nearly 18 million, with actual readership several times that figure.

ILPA papers, he emphasized, have "a strictly enforced code of ethics" and the organization has played a leading role in exposing and bringing legal action against "phony labor publications" which use "boiler room" telephone techniques to solicit advertising from gullible businessmen.

The ILPA seal, Mullady said, "has become the hallmark of a decent labor paper" since it is withdrawn from any publication which does not live up to the association's high standards.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SEN. CLIFFORD CASE, a Republican liberal from New Jersey, thinks that both houses of Congress should drastically revise their rules, which he calls "archaic." So they are, and the history of attempted rules changes is evidence that Congress is highly resistant to reform.

The bipartisan group that Case represents is seeking once again to revise the cloture rule in the Senate, so as to allow a filibuster to be shut off after reasonable debate by simple majority vote. A two-thirds vote is now required, and it is so restrictive that only once in 35 years has it been successfully invoked.

This was in the last session, and it involved not a civil rights issue—the one most liberals have in mind when they speak of rules reform—but debate on the bill authorizing a corporation to run a communications satellite system.

Case also wants committee jurisdiction revised to eliminate overlapping control. He wants uniform rules of procedure for committees and a reduction in the sometimes authoritarian powers of committee chairmen. He wants the Senate to invoke a rule of germaneness, so that when a senator gets up to speak he must deal with the issue pending on the floor.

In a different area, Case renews the suggestion that members of Congress file annually a report on income received outside their government salaries. He points out, quite properly, that failure to require this leaves Congress under a standard more lax than it applies to Cabinet members, who are forced to divest themselves of investments that might create a theoretical conflict of interest.

On the House side, the principal reform urged by liberals is a rules change that would reduce the veto power exercised by the Rules Committee itself over legislation going to the floor.

* * *

FROM A PRACTICAL STANDPOINT, the latter is overwhelmingly important. Despite the "archaic" nature of Senate rules, the responsible policy committee of the majority party can usually force a vote on major issues that the Senate wants to vote on. Even a minority can force a vote by attaching amendments to legislation cleared by the committees.

The system is by no means perfect. Committee chairmen can refuse or delay hearings on issues—and then argue on the floor that the Senate should not act until a committee has acted.

In the House, however, the veto power of the Rules Committee is almost total. The majority leadership cannot control the legislation on which the House is allowed to vote; the Rules Committee controls it. This was true in the last years of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn and it is true under Speaker McCormack.

* * *

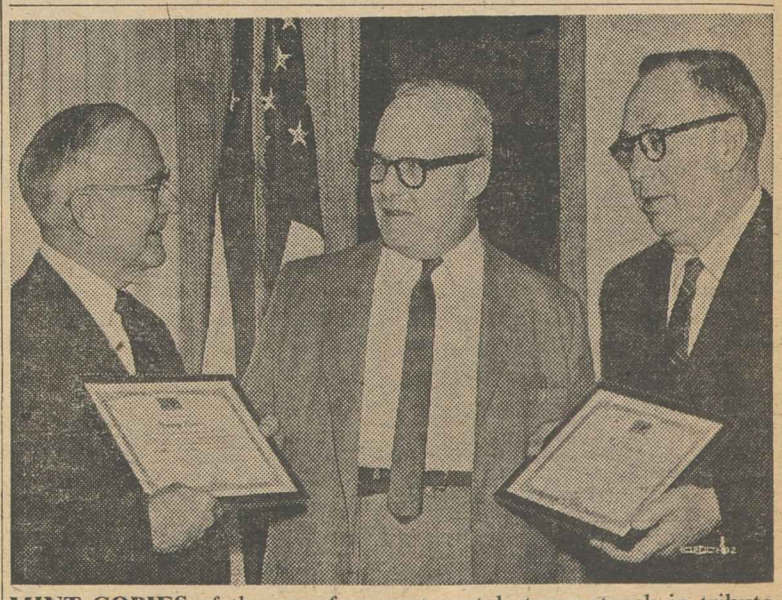
IN THE HOUSE legislative committees, furthermore, the arbitrary power of the chairmen is even more extensive than that wielded by Senate committee chairmen. A tough old veteran, raised by seniority to control of a committee, can run things with the ruthlessness and arrogance of a feudal baron.

It is perfectly clear that the effectiveness of the Administration in the upcoming Congress may depend substantially on whether the leaders can get the House to renew the enlargement of the Rules Committee voted for just the 87th Congress in January of 1961. The vote may be very close; the resolution of enlargement was approved by only a five-vote margin two years ago.

Even this was an exceedingly minor reform. A number of bills died in the recent session because the Rules Committee refused to allow the House to vote on compromise measures agreed on by Senate and House conferees, or refused to let the House name conferees to discuss compromise adjustments.

The two houses are under increasing pressure from external sources to revamp their procedures, and these pressures will increase if nothing is done.

Strong leadership in Congress itself will be needed to force through substantial and effective reforms. That leadership is not visible at present.



MINT COPIES of the new four-cent postal stamp struck in tribute to the National Apprenticeship Program were presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, above, and R. J. Thomas, right, an assistant to Meany, by Dir. Edward E. Goshen, of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training. With the stamp went a certificate honoring the achievements of American craftsmen and apprentices. The certificates were contributed by members of Banknote Engravers Guild Local 32, and Plate Printers Local 2 of the Intl. Plate Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers.

Scenes From TV Biography of Green

THE YOUTHFUL William Green faces Kendall, a miner, at an organizational meeting of the miners' union in a dramatic scene from Morton Wishengrad's television biography of Green, late president of the former AFL. The play, "Never Ask What Country," was telecast on many NBC stations Nov. 25 and will be shown on other stations in December. Sponsored by the George Meany Foundation of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute of Ethics, the telecast is part of the Eternal Light series presented by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and the National Broadcasting Co. Local papers will carry the time of broadcast for Sundays on which the program is scheduled. **(Story, Page 7.)**

JEFFREY LYNN as Green in later life and Robin Howard as Mrs. Green in a scene from the television biography of the late labor leader.

YOUNG WILLIAM GREEN as portrayed by Billy Quinn, right, learns about life in the mines from Elwood Smith playing Kendall, the miner, in the dramatization of Green's life story.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, David Dubinsky and William Green, left to right are portrayed by actors Barnard Hughes, Sam Gray and Lynn in another dramatic scene from "Never Ask What Country."

SAMUEL GOMPERS, left, is depicted by Sorrell Booke in the TV play as he asked Green to assume a national office in the newly formed American Federation of Labor. Gompers was first president of the federation.

ANOTHER SCENE from the early days of Green's career shows him learning about the problems faced by a miner's widow, played by Sada Thompson, in the screenplay based on the life of the former AFL president. The play will be shown on designated TV stations in December.

Western Electric Vote Set:

Meany Asks Rebuff To Teamster Raid

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged 17,000 employes of Western Electric's installation division to vote for the Communications Workers and beat back a nationwide raid effort by the Teamsters.

In a letter to CWA Pres. Beirne, Meany said CWA "clearly deserves" to win the Labor Board vote.

"A vote for CWA . . . should make sense to each and every Western Electric employe, as a union member and as an American." It is "unreasonable" to expect the Teamster raid will bring "real trade union benefits," Meany said.

The Teamsters filed for the NLRB poll some time ago. At a hearing in New York, management consented to the election at this time, and CWA similarly waived the provisions of a new Labor Board ruling that three-year contracts are a bar to elections for their duration.

CWA's contract with Western Electric has another year to run. After the CWA convention last June, Ken Silvers, a CWA official, defected to the Teamsters who were expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957 on charges of domination by corrupt interests. Subsequently the Hoffa-led union announced a nationwide raid on the installers' unit and hinted that success in the election might be followed by other raids on CWA and on other AFL-CIO affiliates.

The installers work in various parts of the country. Most of their work relates to the installation of big or intricate communications equipment for business and government agencies.

Mail Ballot Set

Ballots were to be mailed to the members' homes no later than Dec. 7. They must be returned by Dec. 28 and will be counted Jan. 4.

Beirne has predicted a strong victory for CWA against the Teamster raid effort.

Meany noted that CWA has accomplished much for its Western Electric members, even though there may still be "much to be done, inequities to be corrected, bad conditions to be changed."

Fortunately, the AFL-CIO president said, "in CWA, Western Electric employes have a union that clearly belongs to them . . . a union they can always adjust to fit their needs.

"What is the alternative? It is the Teamsters, with a record that is shameful and with officers who have clearly betrayed their trust."

Long Lines Workers Vote On New Pact

New York—Pay raises averaging $2.50 to $5 a week, and other improvements have been won for 23,297 members of the Communications Workers in the long lines department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The increases will be effective Nov. 9 if the long lines workers vote approval in a referendum now under way. They range from $2 to $3 a week for long distance operators to $4-$5 for plant craftsmen.

A committee headed by Elaine Gleason, head of CWA's long lines division, negotiated a one-year wage reopening agreement for workers in 43 states and the District of Columbia. Other benefits include wage reclassifications for 56 towns, improvements in differentials for service assistants and service observers, and a Sunday rate differential for janitors in Philadelphia and White Plains, N. Y.

Contract Gains Won By Insurance Union

Galveston, Tex.—New benefits for 3,500 agents of the American National Insurance Co. have been agreed to in contract negotiations here between the company and the Insurance Workers.

IWIU Pres. George L. Russ said a new three-year agreement averaging $12 a week for each agent was the "best balanced" contract ever negotiated in the 20 years of the union's relationship with the company.

Improved terms will, he said, give all agents the opportunity to earn more than the average and reduce the present turnover rate among agents.

Russ praised negotiators on both sides for having a thorough understanding of mutual problems and for recognizing these problems in reaching agreement. The company, with more than $6 billion of insurance in force in the United States, agreed with the union on these improvements:

- A raise in the collection commission from $42 a week to $45—to benefit about 60 percent of all agents.
- An increase from $10 to $15 on the amount of premium collected on each life policy.
- The renewal commission of 5 percent was revised to pay 8 percent from the second through fifth years, then 2 percent.
- Increased sales commissions on certain whole life policies for large amounts.

Management also agreed, the union said, to continue the payment of sales commissions on accident and health insurance after an agent retires; to pay a career bonus of $1 to $10 weekly based on length of service and production; to assume the full cost of group insurance for each employe; and to give new agents a training allowance of $20 a week.

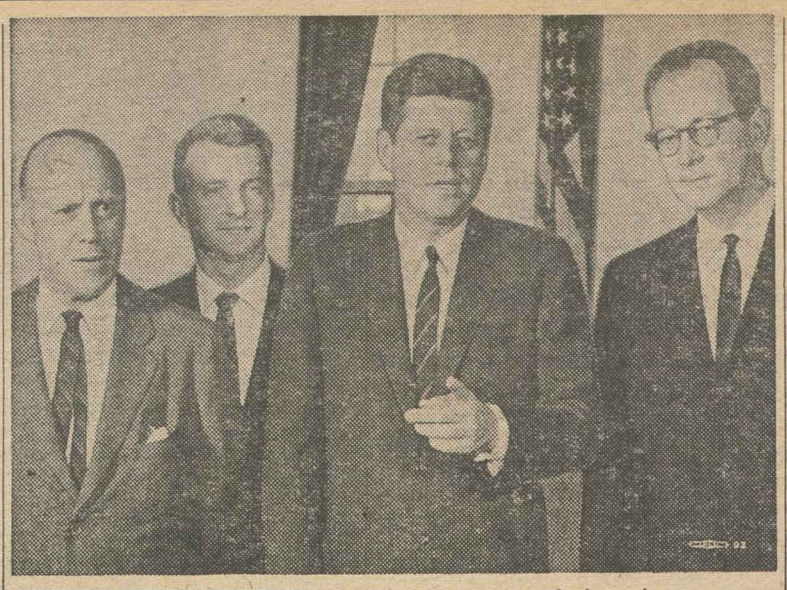
More TV Stations List Green Program

The televised dramatization of William Green's life, seen Nov. 25 on many stations of the NBC network, will be shown on other stations in major cities during the next few weeks.

On Sunday Dec. 9 the program will be broadcast by WBZ-TV, Boston; WGR-TV, Buffalo; WWJ-TV, Detroit; WLWI, Indianapolis; WIIC, Pittsburgh; WSTP-TV, Minneapolis; and WSYR-TV, Syracuse.

On Sunday Dec. 16 it can be seen in Cincinnati on WLW-TV, in Kansas City on WDAF-TV and in San Francisco on KRON. Houston will carry the program Dec. 30.

Sponsored by the George Meany Foundation, the telecast is part of the Eternal Light series. Local listings should be checked under that name for the time of broadcast.



AGREEMENT ENDING long dispute over cockpit assignments on jet aircraft of Trans World Airlines was hailed by Pres. Kennedy at a White House meeting. With the President, left to right, are Gordon Clare of the Flight Engineers TWA Council; Prof. Nathan Feinsinger, who headed a presidential commission which proposed a settlement pattern, and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Flight Crew Pact Ends Long Dispute at TWA

An agreement ending a 4-year old dispute over flight deck assignments and qualifications on jet planes has been reached by the Flight Engineers, the Pilots and Trans World Airlines.

It includes a 13 percent pay hike for the company's flight engineers, part of which is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1961, coupled with a severance pay plan which gives up to $39,400 to engineers who are unable to meet new jet cockpit qualifications or who choose to leave voluntarily.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told a news conference that the pact is an "important milestone" which he expected would quickly bring similar agreements on two other major airlines.

The negotiators who worked out the pattern-setting agreement also received the personal congratulations of Pres. Kennedy at the White House. The President said he hoped their success would encourage other industries facing problems of adjusting to technological change.

In agreeing on cockpit qualifications and jurisdiction, the negotiators followed the tentative pact worked out last June in an all-night session at the Labor Dept. which averted a scheduled strike by the Flight Engineers.

It reduces the present four-man cockpit crew on jets to three by combining the duties of flight engineers and the third or standby pilot.

Preference Provided

Present flight engineers will be given first preference for the combined job, provided they qualify after pilot training to be given at company expense. If there are not enough qualified flight engineers to fill all jet openings, pilots who take flight engineering training would be eligible to fill vacancies. They would not be required to hold a mechanic's certificate so long as they qualify for a flight engineer's license.

Flight engineers at TWA voted to accept the crew complement agreement, although the international union was divided on the issue and members at Eastern Airlines have been on strike over the issue since June. Eastern, after a brief shutdown, resumed operations and there has been no break in the deadlock there. Wirtz told a news conference that he expects an early settlement along the TWA pattern at Pan American and American Airlines, but "unfortunately" he saw no prospect of an agreement at Eastern.

The separate pay agreement between TWA and the Flight Engineers, patterned after a presidential emergency board recommendation, calls for a 5 percent raise retroactive to Jan. 1, 1961, an additional 5 percent dating from Jan. 1, 1962, and 3 percent effective Jan. 1, 1963. It also provides a reduction in hours.

Jurisdictional disputes between the Pilots and Flight Engineers arose in the late 1950s as airlines prepared to move into the jet age. The faster, although mechanically simpler, jets presented new problems of crew qualifications, and the Pilots insisted on a "fail-safe" crew which would include three officers with pilot training. Early efforts to bring about a merger of the two cockpit unions—a move endorsed by an AFL-CIO Executive Council committee in 1958—were unsuccessful. Several major airlines, when faced with the conflicting positions of the two unions, agreed to four-man flight crews of three pilots and an engineer, while others continued with three-men crews.

Special Panel Named

When the Pilots requested and were granted a National Mediation Board election in an effort to obtain bargaining rights for all flight crew members on United Airlines as a single unit, members of the Flight Engineers on seven other airlines went out on strike early in 1961. The walkout was ended by appointment of a special presidential commission headed by Prof. Nathan Feinsinger. The commission's report paved the way for the TWA agreement.

IAM Pickets Heed Request Of President

(Continued from Page 1)

service secretaries—Army, Navy or Air Force.

At a Sept. 13 news conference Pres. Kennedy also emphasized that if Lockheed held out against a generally-acceptable settlement of the union-shop issue, "the responsibility for any strike . . . would be clear to the American people."

A three-member Taft-Hartley fact-finding board was named by the President Nov. 28 to report back by Dec. 3.

The company expressed satisfaction at Kennedy's action, pointing out that as a final Taft-Hartley step all employes in the bargaining unit would be free to vote on the company's "final offer" before the injunction expires.

This would include thousands of workers in the bargaining unit who share the benefits of contracts but refuse to join the Machinists and share the expense of bargaining.

It is a situation the company has steadily sought to force the union to accept. The union took the position that it was willing to have all employes in the bargaining unit vote on a union shop clause, with the union required to win by a two-thirds vote to secure such a clause.

This is the compromise proposed by a special presidential panel for the aerospace industry and accepted by four other aerospace firms—North American Aviation, Ryan Aeronautical Co., General Dynamics Corp. and Aerojet-General. Previously Douglas Aircraft had voluntarily negotiated an agency shop contract with the Auto Workers, and Boeing Aircraft workers were set to vote on the union shop issue beginning Dec. 4.

New Pay Floor Set In Electrical Equipment

The Labor Dept. has made a tentative finding that the prevailing minimum wage in the electrical equipment industry is currently $1.52 an hour, 37 cents above the existing Walsh-Healey Act wage floor for the industry.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz gave interested parties 21 days to file exceptions to the findings before the new wage order becomes final.

Government contractors are required by the Walsh-Healey Act to pay not less than the prevailing minimum wage in the industry as determined by Labor Dept. wage surveys and hearings.

Forced Labor Charge Filed by ICFTU in UN

United Nations, N. Y.—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has charged the Union of South Africa with imposing "a system of forced labor, bordering on slavery" in a territory which it holds under a mandate of the former League of Nations.

Irving Brown, ICFTU representative to the United Nations, made the charge in a memorandum to the UN asking an investigation by the General Assembly's trusteeship committee.

The territory in question—Southwest Africa—has been under control of the Union of South Africa since the end of World War I. An area of 317,000 square miles, with some 600,000 people, it borders the Atlantic Ocean between Portuguese-held Angola and the Union of South Africa.

The ICFTU document charged that the overwhelming African majority in the mandate is confined to "native reservations" and recruited for work on farms and mines "in a manner reminiscent of practices instituted by slaveholders in the 19th century."

Trade unions are banned, the ICFTU said, and the contract labor system is "characteristic of totalitarian regimes."

Calling for UN action, Brown declared:

"We believe that the time has come to end the mandate whose existence mocks human rights and human dignity, and is so clearly violative of the principle of self-determination."

The UN General Assembly has on several occasions called on South Africa to report on its activities under the mandate and to accept UN supervision. The government has rejected these demands and the Intl. Court of Justice is currently considering questions relating to UN powers over a mandate granted by the League of Nations.

Gap Set at 10-12 Percent:

Labor Can Do Better At Polls, Meany Says

A 10 to 12 percent increase in the number of union members who go to the polls on Election Day would enable liberal candidates to win in every "marginal" congressional district in the nation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a national conference of the Building Service Employes.

Meany emphasized that he was "not disappointed" in the election results and the indicated gain of "five votes in the House and four votes in the Senate." This gain, in a mid-term election, defied political tradition, Meany noted. But he emphasized that labor still can "do better" than it has in getting members to the polls in order to preserve legislative gains and make new progress.

The AFL-CIO president cited political action as one of three major areas in which the labor movement is concentrating its efforts. The others, he said, are in the field of organizing, typified by the joint campaign in the Los Angeles area, and in the international field, where nearly one-fourth of the AFL-CIO's resources are employed.

Trade union schools in Africa, special training for young Latin-American union leaders and similar projects largely financed by the AFL-CIO are not the stuff of which headlines are made, Meany noted. But he emphasized that they are important, continuing contributions to world freedom.

BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan, in a keynote address to delegates from joint councils representing more than 275,000 of the union's 300,000 membership, also emphasized the role of trade unionism as "a bulwark of democracy and the arch-enemy of all dictatorship."

More Effort Urged

Calling for "redoubling" labor's international efforts, Sullivan declared:

"We must not selfishly be content to accept the benefits of free trade unionism here at home without making a much greater effort to foster its spread abroad."

Meany cited the topics covered during the two-day BSEIU conference—including civil rights, scholarships, community activities, political action and education—as a reflection of the changes that have taken place in the American trade union movement in recent years. But the basic philosophy of the labor movement has remained the same, the AFL-CIO president emphasized.

The BSEIU's civil rights program, one of the topics of the conference, also was praised by Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights. He noted that Sullivan is a member of the federation's Civil Rights Committee and the union has pioneered in the field in a number of communities.

Sullivan, telling the delegates why he had summoned the first conference of joint council representatives in the union's history, said he looked to these groups to "do more to aid and strengthen and stimulate the affiliated local unions that they serve."

He urged local level leaders to become "increasingly aware of the needs of the national and international scene" and to "assert leadership and help develop leadership so that we can all move ahead at a faster pace."

Living Cost Index Shows Slight Dip

The cost-of-living dipped one-tenth of 1 percent in October after a sharp rise the previous month, the Labor Dept. reported. The index for October stood at 106 percent of the 1957-59 average, a rise of 1.3 percent over a year ago.

Despite the slight drop for the month, the wages of 985,000 whose union contracts contain cost-of-living escalator clauses will go up 1 cent an hour on the basis of quarterly changes. The great majority are in the auto and farm equipment industries.

Average factory take-home pay for a worker with three dependents was $85.66 for the month, 60 cents below the September figure but $1.65 above October 1961.

TWUA Georgia Victory Hailed as Breakthrough

Calhoun, Ga.—Workers danced in the streets and organized an auto parade when the Textile Workers Union of America won an election at the Dixie Belle Mills here to score the first union breakthrough in Georgia's tufted rug and chenille industry.

The National Labor Relations Board gave the vote result as TWUA 376, no union 188. With 625 workers voting out of 637 eligible, 7 ballots were void and management challenged 54 without affecting the union victory.

TWUA said the victory was notable because of long management resistance and a vicious Chamber of Commerce campaign to smear the labor movement. The tufted rug and chenille industry employs some 25,000 workers under sweatshop conditions in this and other states of the South, it pointed out.

M. Michael Botelho, TWUA regional director, and Scott Hoyman, TWUA representative, were in charge of the organizing drive. Assisting them were union staff members Garland Brook, John Bunch, Josephine Clark and Mildred McElrath, with James Touchstone of the AFL-CIO staff, and TWUA members at the Celanese Co. plant in Rome, Ga., who served as volunteers.

Others who helped included 190 members of the Machinists who live here but work elsewhere. They helped maintain Dixie Belle workers' morale, Botelho said, in the face of a massive management "brainwashing" campaign.

The union victory was held off for nine months by the company's refusal to agree to a single-plant election. Management claimed the bargaining unit should include the 1,100 employes at the Bell Industries, Inc., plant in Dalton, Ga. The claim was upheld by a regional director's ruling last Feb. 15 but the NLRB reversed it and directed an election at the Calhoun plant and warehouse.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION will be created to perpetuate the memory of Mrs. Roosevelt and carry on her good works, it was announced at a White House meeting of a citizens' committee appointed by Pres. Kennedy. Shown, left to right, are Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), son of the former First Lady; Adlai Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, chairman of the special committee; Myer Feldman, deputy special counsel to the President; Kennedy; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Mrs. Paul Hoffman, the former Anna Rosenberg; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Dubinsky, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Beirne, Bellamy To Aid Red Cross

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers and Pres. Ralph Bellamy of Actors' Equity have been named national vice chairmen of the 1963 American Red Cross campaign.

With three others chosen for outstanding activity in their own field, they will serve in the campaign next March for Red Cross members and funds.

Beirne is an AFL-CIO vice president who heads the federation's Community Services Committee. Bellamy is a stage, screen and television star. Beirne was named Red Cross volunteer vice president for labor, Bellamy for entertainment.

NILE Slates Southern Area Union Course

A four-week training course for full-time union staff members working in the South will be held next Mar. 7-Apr. 4 at the University of North Carolina under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Labor Education.

The program, centering on regional economic, social and legislative issues, is being prepared in detail by AFL-CIO staff members and representatives of the university and of NILE. A grant to NILE from the New World Foundation will pay the cost of administration and tuition and half the cost of room and board for students.

Unions sending students for the institute will have the responsibility for the other half of room-and-board expenses and for travel, loss of income and incidental costs of students.

Co-directors of the intensive course will be George T. Guernsey, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and Prof. Ron Donovan of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University.

Attendance at the institute will be limited to 25 students, and those accepted for the course are urged to plan for "in-residence" study.

Sponsorship by a union is required for admission to the institute. Application forms may be secured by writing to Joe Mire, executive director of the National Institute of Labor Education, 1730 K St. N. W., Suite 310, Washington 6, D. C.

Foundation to Further Mrs. Roosevelt's Work

The new Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, created by friends of the former First Lady to continue her work, is inviting Christmas donations as the beginning of a major fund-raising campaign.

Adlai E. Stevenson, chairman of a committee named by Pres. Kennedy, said after the White House meeting which organized the foundation that Christmas donations would be an appropriate gesture from those who wished to honor Mrs. Roosevelt.

He said the gifts should be sent to either Ambassador Stevenson at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York or to Myer Feldman, deputy special counsel to Pres. Kennedy.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and David Dubinsky represented organized labor on the 22-member committee which met at the White House to set up the foundation.

Stevenson said the foundation's general objectives will center on four general fields in which Mrs. Roosevelt was especially active: the United Nations, human rights, social development and health.

Emphasis on Youth

"The emphasis will be on youth," Stevenson added, "to which Mrs. Roosevelt dedicated so much of her energy."

He said Pres. Kennedy met briefly with the organizing group and reminded them of the importance "not only to the United States but to the world of perpetuating Mrs. Roosevelt's memory and her work."

Stevenson said Congress will be asked early in the next session to charter the foundation. He added that the organizing group would meet Dec. 21 in New York to receive reports from two subcommittees—one named to study and make recommendations for a major fund drive, the other to propose specific projects for foundation action.

Stevenson stressed that, while no financial goal has yet been determined, it was hoped that a large enough fund could be raised soon so that the continuing work of the foundation could be financed without annual campaigns.

Meeting with the organizing group as advisers were Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., sons of Mrs. Roosevelt and the late President.

12-1-62

Teaamster, Employer Accused in House Deal

Newark, N. J. — Anthony Provenzano, president of Teamster Local 560 here, and Pres. Louis Kletter of Eastern Freight Ways, Inc., have been indicted on charges of violating the Taft-Hartley law. The indictment alleges that Kletter made an $8,000 down payment on a $26,000 house now occupied by Provenzano and then continued to make monthly mortgage payments.

Provenzano also is president of the New Jersey State Teamsters' Council. The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on charges of corrupt domination.

Pay, Benefits Standardized At Canaveral

(Continued from Page 1)

Commission, and the government will insert a clause in future contracts requiring contractors to abide by its terms.

In return, the building trades unions have agreed to standardize certain working conditions, such as overtime premiums and travel pay, which have varied from union to union.

Savings Sighted

The government expects these provisions to save money by enabling contractors to calculate their costs more accurately and refrain from "padding" their bids to meet contingencies.

Non-union contractors will be allowed to match the cost of certain union fringe benefits, such as health insurance and pensions, by payment of equivalent amounts in supplementary wages.

The agreement also spells out hiring and grievance procedures and calls for settlement of all jurisdictional disputes without interruption of work through the national joint board created for that purpose by the unions and the contractors.

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Jobless Rate Climbs Again, Matches '62 High at 5.8%

THE PEOPLE OF PHOENIX came by the thousands to the mass flu immunization program sponsored by the local central labor council. Phoenix osteopaths gave nearly 40,000 inoculations after the local medical society declared its opposition to the low-cost program. The vaccinations cost $1 each as compared with the $5 to $7 fee charged by private physicians in the area. **(See story Page 4)**

U. S. Report Shows Youth Hardest Hit

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's unemployment situation worsened in November, with the jobless rate returning to the year's high of 5.8 percent, the Labor Dept. reported.

The summary job report for November tied the jump in the jobless rate from October's 5.5 percent to a sharp upswing in the number of male teenagers without work experience who are seeking and cannot find their first jobs.

The number of the jobless teenagers swelled to 750,000 from October's total of 600,000—a rise of 150,000. Their rate of unemployment, adjusted for seasonal influences, rose to 15.2 percent from October's 13.3 percent.

The Labor Dept. said it expected to know more in about a week on the reasons for this unexpected rise in teenage unemployment, "overwhelmingly" male and with no job experience.

The summary job report said all other October to November changes in the job picture were as expected.

500,000 More Jobless

Unemployment, which normally increases by about 350,000 this time of year as agricultural and other outdoor activities are curtailed, swung upward by 500,000 to a total of 3.8 million. The teenage factor accounted for the remainder of the rise.

The November rate of 5.8 percent unemployed means 58 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force were actively seeking work and could not find it. The 1962 high of 5.8 percent was registered in January, August and September as well.

Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, acknowledged that the nation was beginning

(Continued on Page 12)

Meany Sees Hours Cut Imperative

The rise in the nation's unemployment rate to 5.8 percent in November makes the AFL-CIO's drive for a 35-hour workweek "even more imperative," Federation Pres. George Meany declared.

"It is because of America's continued failure to solve its unemployment problems that the AFL-CIO is pushing for a 35-hour week," Meany said in commenting on the November job figures.

The increase in the joblessness rate, he said, "is symptomatic of the very real and continuing disease which affects our economy," and which "America cannot afford to wink at."

The AFL-CIO president said the sudden rise in unemployment among teenagers was "completely predictable." He said the nation must find jobs not only for those presently unemployed, but also for the 1,350,000 new workers entering the labor force each year.

Panel Asks Expansion In Training

A public advisory panel has recommended to Pres. Kennedy a major expansion of federal-state vocational education programs to meet the needs of 26 million young workers who will enter the labor market during the 1960's and to improve the skills of millions now employed or unemployed.

Declaring that present vocational education programs "are not preparing people for enough kinds of jobs," the panel recommended that the federal government step up its expenditures for both in-school and out-of-school training programs.

(Continued on Page 12)

CWA 'Confident' of Defeating Teamsters

The Communications Workers "feel confident" that the 17,000 skilled craftsmen who install major pieces of communication equipment will "vote to stay in their union" in the election now being conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said.

The election involves a choice between CWA and the Teamsters, who were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of control by corrupt elements. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Beirne have branded the Teamsters' challenge to CWA a "raid." Ballots were to be sent out no later than Dec. 7, to be returned by Dec. 28, to be counted Jan. 4.

6 Unions Petition CAB:

Airlines' Strike Pact Invalidation Sought

By David L. Perlman

Six AFL-CIO affiliates have asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to invalidate the mutual strike assistance pact entered into four years ago by the nation's major airlines. The agreement provides for payments to struck airlines to reimburse them for losses, and the unions contend that it has resulted in an increase "in number and severity" of labor disputes.

The joint union brief, winding up hearings ordered more than two years ago, was one of the three submitted to CAB Examiner S. Thomas Simon. Other briefs were presented by:

- Eight airlines which asked that the pact, including major changes made early this year, be approved for an indefinite period.
- The CAB's own Bureau of Economic Regulation, which recommended disapproval of a key amendment to the agreement but proposed approval of the original pact for an additional three-year period.

Approved in May 1959

The basic 1958 agreement, which the CAB approved for a one-year trial in May 1959, provides that companies profiting from extra business resulting from a strike against a competing airline turn back their "windfall" profits to the struck company.

The airlines—American, Braniff, Continental, Eastern, Northwest, Pan American, Trans World and United—have since modified their pact by eliminating a provision that benefits will only be paid when an airline is struck by a union which rejects the recommendation of a presidential emergency board.

They also added a new provision —that when "windfall" payments fail to equal 25 percent of a struck airline's normal operating costs, the remaining airlines will assess them-

(Continued on Page 3)

U.S. Courts Order Reapportionment Of Florida, Virginia Legislatures

Florida's legislature, deadlocked over reapportionment throughout a 20-day special session, has passed the buck back to the federal courts.

In another action of significance, a three-judge federal court found the apportionment of both houses of the Virginia legislature unconstitutional and gave the state until next Jan. 31 to "enact appropriate apportionment statutes."

U.S. District Judge David W. Dyer, who had served notice that he would impose a Florida reapportionment plan himself if the legislature failed to come up with an acceptable formula, promptly called a special hearing to consider a formula for ending the lopsided rural domination of the legislature. Some 13 percent of the voters now elect a majority of both the House and Senate.

Although a number of legislatures have redistricted under court orders, there has been only one state where a federal court actually stepped in to do the job itself. That was in Alabama, where a three-judge court found the reapportionment formula adopted by the legislature unacceptable and imposed its own plan under which the new legislature was elected Nov. 6.

Florida's legislature earlier this year had approved a compromise reapportionment as a constitutional amendment, but it was rejected by the voters in the November election. Most residents of heavily populated, under-represented areas opposed the measure as inadequate.

The 2-1 decision in the Virginia case departed from reapportionment rulings made in several other states by requiring that both houses of the legislature be apportioned on the basis of population.

The U.S. Supreme Court's Mar. 26 decision in a Tennessee case, which set off an avalanche of suits to force states to redistrict, gave few guidelines to lower courts and conflicting interpretations have resulted.

Several of the cases are scheduled for Supreme Court review this year. One of the chief issues to be resolved is whether a state may elect only one house of its legislature on the basis of population and the other on the basis of geography.

RETIRED WORKERS CENTER was dedicated by the Clothing Workers in Chicago in connection with the union's 75th anniversary tribute to Hart Schaffner & Marx in recognition of 52 years of cordial labor-management relations. Shown speaking at the ceremony is ACWA Chicago Joint Board Manager Murray Finley. Others are, from the left, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Assistant Joint Board Manager Jack Mitchell, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, ACWA Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg, ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, and John Gray, president of Hart Schaffner & Marx.

52 Strikeless Years:

ACWA Fetes Firm On 75th Anniversary

Chicago—Fifty-two strikeless years of labor-management cooperation were climaxed here at a banquet given by the Clothing Workers in honor of Hart Schaffner & Marx, famous maker of men's clothing, on its 75th birthday anniversary.

Three thousand workers at the main plant here and several thousand more at other plants in Chicago, Joliet, Ill., and Rochester, Ind., heard the ceremonies by loud speaker hook-up. Company Pres. John D. Gray presided over a cake-cutting, and program speakers included union Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and others who paid broadest tributes to company and union.

At a Drake Hotel banquet, more than 500 diners heard Wirtz announce that a Hall of Honor will be established in the paneled third floor corridor of the Labor Dept. building in Washington and that the first citation will go to the Clothing Workers and Hart Schaffner & Marx for their notable record of peace.

Wirtz paid tribute to the "early architects" in company and union of the program, which has proved by half a century of labor peace the "validity of the ideal of common responsibility" to each other and the community.

"The future is their debtor," Wirtz said in a quotation from the illuminated scroll which will be placed in the Hall of Honor.

Potofsky lauded the "spirit of mutual respect and understanding" that led to grievance and arbitration agreements which over the years have been "emulated in virtually every other industry."

The challenges the union faced 50 years ago, Potofsky said, were "relatively clear and understandable"—low wages, insecurity, the oppression of foremen. Today, he went on, "we are the richest nation in the world, enjoying the highest standard of living, but more than 5 percent" of those who want jobs are without them and billions of dollars of potential production are wasted every year.

"The waste of our assets, human and physical, is the number one problem of our democratic society," he said.

Wirtz, Potofsky and Gray joined an auto caravan which drove to the three anniversary events—open house at a new center for the 3,500 retired ACWA members in this area; the birthday party at the main company plant on W. Jackson Blvd., and the dinner given by the union in tribute to the company. The center is at ACWA headquarters on S. Ashland Ave.

Other honored guests included Gov. Otto Kerner, Mayor Richard J. Daley, ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, and Murray Finley, Chicago Joint Board manager.

Peaceful relations between labor and management have existed since the close of a four-months' strike in 1910 which led to establishment of a permanent arbitration board, and the founding of the union. A leader in the strike was the late Sidney Hillman, clothing cutter who was ACWA president for many years.

Wirtz in his banquet address read a message from Pres. Kennedy, who said that by helping to achieve labor stability in what used to be a chaotic industry, both parties had shown the advantages of "working together for the benefit of both in an atmosphere of mutual respect."

Ruttenberg Leaves Staff; Named Adviser to Wirtz

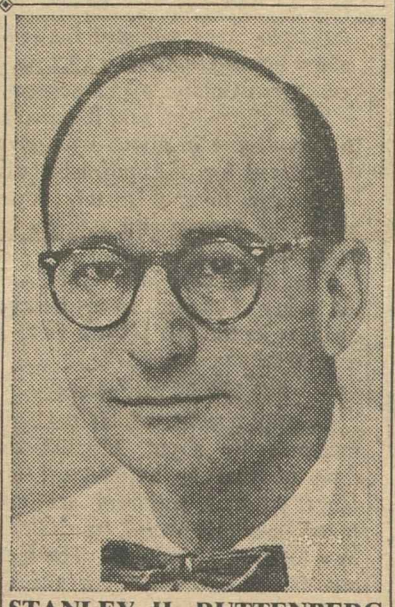
AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accepted with "deep personal regret" the resignation of Stanley Ruttenberg as director of the Dept. of Research.

On Jan. 1, Ruttenberg will become special assistant to Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, acting as his economic adviser.

Meany said Ruttenberg, who had been the AFL-CIO's chief economic adviser since merger "had served the merged labor movement in a vital and sensitive post."

"His advice has been sound and valuable, his understanding of the problems of workers and of our economy has been outstanding and his dedication to the trade union movement complete," Meany said.

"I am sorry that he is leaving the staff of the AFL-CIO, but I am delighted that Sec. Wirtz has chosen such an able adviser. I am certain the Dept. of Labor, the trade union movement and the American people will benefit."



STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG

In his letter of resignation Ruttenberg, who has had 25 years of service in the trade union movement, told Meany it had been both "his privilege and good fortune" to have worked closely with Meany on economic matters.

"Never once have I lacked for a sense of cooperation, support and understanding," he said.

Ruttenberg said he "would always cherish the many years spent in the labor movement." He told Meany "being able to maintain the same relationship with you in the future as I have maintained in the past, will make much easier the assumption of my new responsibilities."

Ruttenberg, who is 45, served in various capacities with the former CIO from 1937 to the time of merger. He has been a member and official of numerous committees and organizations and was a delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization's 35th congress in Geneva.

He was a member of the executive committee of the national commission for UNESCO from 1948 to 1953 and vice chairman of that group's national commission from 1952 to 1953. He served as public adviser to the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade negotiations in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1956. In 1950 he was a public member of the Foreign Service Selection Board of the State Dept.

His other activities include membership on the board of directors of Resources for the Future, Inc., the labor committee of the National Planning Association and the Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee.

Ruttenberg is associated with the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, the Industrial Relations Research Association, and the Joint Council on Economic Education.

He is married, the father of three children and lives in Bethesda, Md.

B&C Ex-Officer Enters Guilty Plea

James Landriscina, former vice president of a union expelled from the AFL-CIO, pleaded guilty to a federal charge of obstructing justice and was released in $500 bond pending sentence.

Landriscina, of Fort Lee, N. J., was ousted last Jan. 25 as a vice president of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, a union expelled by the federation in 1957 on charges of domination by corrupt interests. On Nov. 1 he was indicted, along with James G. Cross, former B&C president, on charges of giving $35,000 to an attorney to influence a jury trying Cross in 1959 on perjury charges.

Cross, also indicted with four former B&C officers for conspiring to embezzle union funds, pleaded not guilty.

After expulsion of the B&C, the federation chartered the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, which now represents a majority of bakery unionists.

NLRB Orders 83 Weeks Of Back Pay

The Chicago Defender has been found guilty of four unfair labor practices by the National Labor Relations Board and was ordered to reinstate 58 strikers and give them 83 weeks of lost pay.

A three-member board panel ordered the publisher, the Robert S. Abbott Co., headed by Pres. John Sengstacke, to bargain collectively with the Chicago Newspaper Guild, to make no changes in wages and working conditions without prior consultation with the union, and to supply data substantiating its plea of financial inability to grant a wage increase.

The board listed the names of employes who struck April 16, 1961, and directed the publisher to give them "immediate and full reinstatement" to their positions, firing if necessary strikebreakers hired to take their places, and to make the strikers whole for lost earnings.

Employes of the Defender, a daily published for Chicago's Negro community, have been strongly supported in their battle with the paper by the Chicago Guild and the American Newspaper Guild.

In its decision the board upheld the findings of Trial Examiner John H. Eadie that the company was guilty of three law violations in forcing an unfair labor practice strike, contracting out the work of the mechanical department while the strike was in progress, and refusing to reinstate the strikers on their offer to return to work on April 24, 1961.

Contrary to the trial examiner, the NLRB found the company also committed an unfair practice by permanently contracting out its mechanical work.

The examiner reported that the Guild's contract with the daily newspaper expired Nov. 1, 1960; that management first offered wage increases for some workers totaling $100 a week, but later withdrew the offers and refused to back up its claim of inability to pay.

Teachers' Strike Recorded on Film

A documentary film of the historic April strike of New York public school teachers has been added to the AFL-CIO film library. The 27-minute report may be rented at $3 from the film division of the federation's Dept. of Education, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Second Non-Compliance Finding Names NMU

The National Maritime Union has again been found to be in non-compliance with the decisions of an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO internal disputes procedures, Federation Pres. George Meany has notified all affiliates.

Meany said that a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, consisting of himself and Vice Presidents A. J. Hayes and Joseph D. Keenan, reached its non-compliance finding following the NMU's refusal "to withdraw from its efforts to supplant the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association as the collective bargaining representative of licensed engineers aboard certain vessels of the Isbrandtsen Steamship Company Division of American Export Lines, Inc."

Impartial Umpire David L. Cole had found the NMU's action to be a violation of the no-raiding provisions of Art. XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution. An appeal from Cole's ruling was denied by the Executive Council subcommittee.

Earlier, the NMU was found to be in non-compliance with a decision by Cole for refusing to withdraw from efforts to supplant the Seafarers Intl. Union as bargaining representative for unlicensed seamen aboard certain vessels of the Robin Line Division of Moore-McCormack Lines.

Thus, Meany noted in his letter to affiliates, the NMU already is subject to the following provisions of Sec. 15 of Art. XXI of the Constitution:

"1—The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this Article until such non-compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Sec. 16;

"2—The federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this Article;

"3—The federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the Constitution;

"4—No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this Article."

The Journeymen Stonecutters Association is the only other union remaining in non-compliance with an impartial umpire's decision.

Perlis Endorses Home 'Peace Corps'

New York — The United States needs a home front peace corps and "our people need the challenge of volunteer service," Dir. Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities advised Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy in response to a questionnaire.

Perlis himself proposed a domestic peace corps in a speech in Dayton, O., in March 1961. Kennedy distributed the questionnaire in his role as chairman of a cabinet-level committee.

Lockheed Issues Unsettled:

Employes Restive Under Strike Ban

A U.S. District Court judge in Los Angeles has issued a temporary order, effective until Dec. 13, restraining the Machinists from resuming a strike against Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and set Dec. 10 for further arguments on whether to grant the Kennedy Administration's petition for an 80-day Taft-Hartley Act injunction.

After a 36-hour strike at Lockheed, 31,000 IAM members voluntarily returned to work at the President's request.

IAM Vice Pres. E. R. White issued this warning:

"We are reminding the government and Lockheed that the dispute is still very much unresolved. Unrest will continue to plague work areas until a fair equitable agreement is reached."

Kennedy invoked T-H after Lockheed had rejected government mediators' proposals that its workers be permitted to vote on whether they want a union shop and Administration assertions that Lockheed had triggered the strike.

In Los Angeles, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz blamed Lockheed for the deadlock and accused it of "complete intransigence."

Kennedy used the "cooling off" processes of T-H after a special board headed by Arthur M. Ross of the University of California recommended the action "to remove a peril to the national safety and to secure a resumption of trade, commerce and transportation."

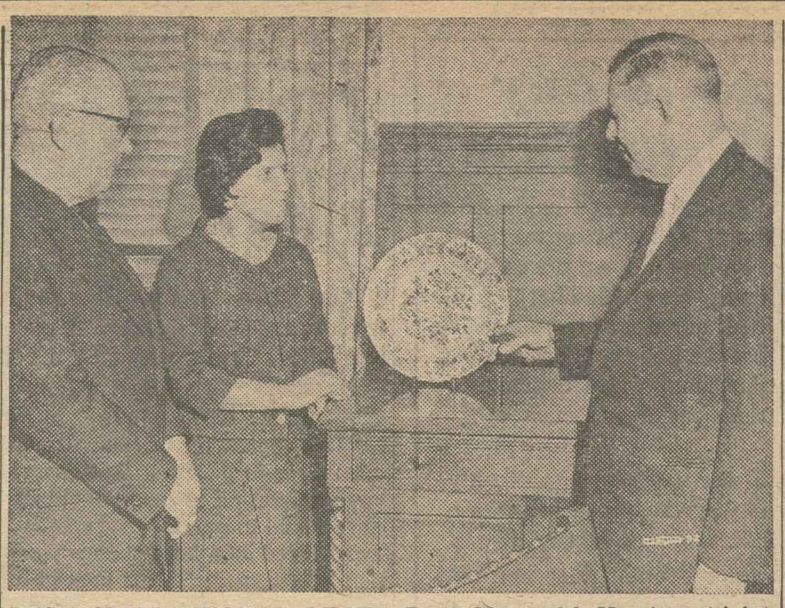
Lockheed employes' return to work was "precarious" and there can be "no assurance of continued operations until Lockheed and the Machinists are able to agree on new contracts," the board stated.

IAM members tried for seven months to get agreement on a new contract, and walked out briefly after twice postponing previous strike deadlines at the request of the Administration and of the Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The chief obstacle to settlement has been management's repeated refusal to permit a union shop election among employes in IAM bargaining units. Other aerospace firms previously had agreed to let employes vote on the issue, in line with recommendations of another special presidential panel.

Panel recommendations on the issue were that the union shop be part of aerospace contracts provided employes agreed by a two-thirds favoring vote. Such votes have been conducted in this year's aerospace bargaining with a majority of workers favoring it, but by less than the required two-thirds.

In another aerospace dispute, 14,000 IAM members authorized a strike call but stayed at work in shops of the McDonnell Aircraft Corp. in St. Louis while awaiting strike sanction.



IT'S A SMALL WORLD DEPT.: Pres. George M. Harrison (right) of the Railway Clerks is showing to Mario Lopes de Oliveira, president of the Land Transport Workers of Brazil, a rare platter presented to the U.S. union by Dutch transport workers in appreciation for help given in the postwar period. With them is Lina Arruda, interpreter.

CAB Asked to Cancel Airline Strike Aid Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

selves to make up the difference.

It was this latter position which the CAB's Bureau of Economic Regulation—which presents what it considers the "public" position at board hearings—strongly protested.

Bureau attorneys warned that this provision, under which airlines may "tap" the resources of others so as to withstand strike losses, "creates the real possibility of countermeasures by the union which might result in prolonged or industrywide strikes."

The bureau, however, said Eastern Airlines, which received $16 million under the "25 percent floor" provision this year, should not be required to refund the payments because of special circumstances.

Purpose of Act Defeated

The Machinists, Pilots, Flight Engineers, Railway Clerks, Transport Workers and Air Line Dispatchers argued that the entire concept of the pact defeats the purpose of the Railway Labor Act, to avoid strikes.

Instead of planning ways to raise a war chest against unions, they said, the airlines should cooperate in improving labor-management relations through such means as joint discussions during the period between negotiations.

The unions rejected the airlines' argument that the pact is necessary to offset strike benefits unions pay their members. Pact payments during the period of the agreement of nearly $32 million have been about five times the amount of union strike benefits, the brief pointed out.

Regardless of the examiner's decision, the ruling is expected to be appealed by the losing party to the CAB. Of the five members of the board who participated in the 1959 decision, only two are still serving—and one of them, G. Joseph Minetti, entered the lone dissent to the original approval.

NLRB Cuts Backlog, New Cases Rise

The National Labor Relations Board cut its backlog of unfair practice and representation cases slightly, despite an increased flow of new cases, in the first quarter of the fiscal year—July through September—the board has reported.

During the same quarter unions won 57 percent of the 1,727 elections in which almost 120,000 employes voted for bargaining representatives, as against 58 percent in the April-June 1962 quarter and the July-September quarter of 1961.

The board, for the period ending last Sept. 30:

- Issued 21 percent more decisions in contested unfair labor practice cases than in the comparable 1961 period. Rulings were made in 143 such cases, plus 74 uncontested cases.
- New cases in all categories totaled 6,152, up 149 over the same quarter a year ago.

Complaints Up

- The NLRB general counsel issued 389 unfair practice complaints, 16 percent more than in July-September of 1961. Accused were employers in 293 cases, unions in 76, both in 20 cases.
- The backlog of unfair practice cases and representation cases was cut from 488 to 426.

The report showed that AFL-CIO unions participated in 1,162 elections, won majorities in 628 and lost in 534.

Unaffiliated unions won 349 and lost 324 elections, the NLRB reported. At the quarter's end 6,729 cases of all types were pending.

'Lame Duck' Governor To Fill Chavez Term

Republicans will have one more senator in the 88th Congress than original election returns indicated as New Mexico's "lame duck" Gov. Edwin L. Mechem had himself named to fill the unexpired term of the late Dennis Chavez, a liberal Democrat.

Mechem, a GOP conservative, was defeated for re-election and would have gone out of office at the end of the year. After the death of Chavez, Mechem resigned and was promptly appointed to the Senate by his then lieutenant governor, Tom Bolack.

The effect will be to reduce the Democratic Senate gain to a net of three seats, giving the party a 67-33 majority in the new Congress.

In other election aftermaths:

- Republicans picked up an additional governorship—in Rhode Island—as an absentee ballot count gave John H. Chafee a 398-vote victory over incumbent Democratic Gov. John A. Notte, Jr. The State AFL-CIO had made no endorsement in the race and the Democrats won all other statewide offices.
- A recount in South Dakota confirmed the victory of George McGovern, who resigned as Food for Peace director to make the Senate race. McGovern, a liberal, labor-backed Democrat increased his margin over Republican Sen. Joseph Bottum to 516 votes and Bottum conceded.
- Still undecided was the Minnesota governorship, the closest major contest in the nation. After the canvassing board could not agree on a winner, the State Supreme Court in a split decision held that incumbent Republican Gov. Elmer L. Andersen had defeated Lt. Gov. Karl F. Rolvaag, the Democratic candidate, by 142 votes out of nearly 1.24 million cast.

Rolvaag immediately moved for a recount and state Democratic leaders expressed optimism that the result would be reversed.

In New Mexico, Mechem's action in having himself appointed to the remaining two years of the Chavez Senate term stirred more than the usual flurry of protest.

Although it is not unusual for a governor to arrange for his own appointment to a Senate vacancy, Mechem had twice vetoed bills which would have required a special election to fill a vacancy if a senator died in office.

He is also reported to have angrily denied during his 1960 election campaign for governor that he might have himself appointed to the Senate if a vacancy developed.

The new GOP senator had made one elective bid for the office—in 1954 when he was soundly defeated by Democrat Clinton P. Anderson. Mechem ran for governor six times since 1950, winning on four occasions. He lost his bid for a fifth term this year to Democrat Jack M. Campbell by nearly 14,000 votes, considered a wide margin in New Mexico.

J. P. Lewis Named Economic Adviser

Pres. Kennedy has named John Prior Lewis, an Indiana economist, to succeed Kermit Gordon on his three-member Council of Economic Advisers after Gordon takes over as director of the budget.

Lewis, 41, is chairman of the University of Indiana's Dept. of Business Economics and Public Policy and director of its Intl. Development Research Center. From 1950 to 1953, before joining the university faculty, he was an economist and assistant to the chairman of the council.

Other members of the council are Chairman Walter W. Heller and James Tobin.

Top Officers In South Attend School

Bradenton, Fla.—AFL-CIO staff representatives, university faculty members and a government spokesman led discussions at the Southern Labor School's advanced school here which drew top officers from eight state central bodies and three large city bodies in the South.

Federation representatives on the staff of the one-week school included Nat Goldfinger, assistant director of research; George T. Guernsey, assistant director of education; Dir. Daniel A. Powell of COPE Area 5, and Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair.

Others were J. Earl Williams of the University of Tennessee, John Griffin of Florida State University, and John Cosgrove, assistant director of the government's Office of Emergency Planning.

At a meeting of the board of control, Treas. Charles Houk of the Tennessee State AFL-CIO was re-elected president of the Southern Labor School, and Pres. Barney Weeks of the Alabama State AFL-CIO, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Distillers Renew Plea For 4-Brand Boycott

The Distillery Workers have renewed an appeal to union members throughout the nation to help win a settlement of a 15-month strike by boycotting the four brands of bourbon whiskey made by the Stitzel-Weller Co.

Brands produced by the union-busting firm are: Old Fitzgerald, Cabin Still, Old Elk, and W. L. Weller.

The union said its 130 members who have been on the picket line since Sept. 8, 1961, are hopeful that an intensification of labor's boycott during the holiday season—the big sales period in the industry—can bring management back to the bargaining table.

Last April the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted full support of the boycott. Similar action has been taken by the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept., the Maritime Trades Dept., and many international unions and state and local central bodies.

Forced to Strike

Pres. Mort Brandenburg of the Distillery Workers said the strike was forced on the union when the company refused to agree to contract provisions negotiated in contracts with major distillers which historically have set the pattern for the industry.

The union said its proposals were "rejected by a management intent upon turning the clock back" with an "arrogance" which left the workers no alternative to a strike.

Despite a "vicious employer offensive," including use of strikebreakers, injunctions and lawsuits, the union said members of its Local 36 at Shively, Ky., have "maintained their picket line in fair weather and foul." Strike benefits were raised 25 percent at the union convention last May, Brandenburg noted.

SIU Affiliate Wins Plastic Plant Rights

Shenandoah, Pa.—Employes of the Yankee Plastics Co. here voted 55 to 3 to name the United Industrial Workers, an affiliate of the Seafarers, as their collective bargaining representative in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

The balloting also involved Dist. 50 of the unaffiliated Mine Workers. Frank Drozak, SIU representative in Philadelphia, said the nearly unanimous results of the vote should lead to prompt opening of contract talks.

Parleys Open On Contracts With MSTS

New York—The National Maritime Union has begun negotiations with the Navy's Military Sea Transportation Service for a contract covering 3,000 crew members on 39 ships in the Atlantic Area Command.

The union recently won exclusive bargaining rights for the non-officer seamen in the MSTS Atlantic and Gulf fleets and Pres. Joseph Curran said the contract talks are the first negotiations ever entered into by the MSTS with a union.

Union recognition for civilian employes of the government was made possible under an executive order issued by Pres. Kennedy early this year.

Curran said the bargaining goal is to bring MSTS standards up to those provided by union contract on commercial vessels.

Unionists Urged to Buy Refugee Gift Wrappings

The AFL-CIO has again urged American trade unionists to aid the relief work of the U.S. Committee for Refugees by cooperating in its annual Christmas holiday gift wrap campaign.

In a letter to all federation affiliates, Harry Goldberg, AFL-CIO representative to the committee, noted that the campaign was first introduced in 1960 and that the holiday gift wrappings have since been used "by many thousands who welcomed the thought that when they wrapped their packages they were also helping refugees."

Funds derived from the sale of the wrappings go directly for refugee relief work sponsored by the committee, on whose board of directors AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany serves.

The wrappings come in three color combinations and may be ordered through Goldberg at AFL-CIO headquarters or more directly from the U.S. Committee for Refugees, P.O. Box 1000, Grand Central Post Office, New York 17, N. Y.

Suggested minimum contribution is $2 per set of 10 sheets.

"In these days of tension and struggle and suffering," Goldberg observed in his letter, "the conscience of the Free World cannot help but turn to the relief of the refugees created chiefly by Communist dictatorial regimes, whether in China, East Germany, Cuba, the Eastern Satellite countries, etc."

Labor Demands Curb On D.C. Housing Bias

The AFL-CIO has asked the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners to outlaw housing discrimination in the nation's capital.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, said racial restrictions on the sale and rental of housing is a direct threat to the health of families crowded into "segregated ghetto life."

Shishkin spoke for both the federation and the Greater Washington Central Labor Council in voicing "organized labor's strong support" for an anti-discrimination ordinance.

The presidentially appointed commissioners who govern Washington had been advised by the district's counsel that they have authority to issue an anti-discrimination ordinance if they find it a necessary step to protect the property or the "lives, limbs, health, confort and quiet" of residents of the capital city. The two-day hearing was to guide them in determining if discriminatory housing practices constitute a threat to these.

There is "ample evidence" that discriminatory housing menaces the public health, Shishkin declared.

Lack of open occupancy housing, he said, crowds minority group families "into substandard housing, often lacking basic utilities, adequate heat and essential sanitary facilities."

Because of "exorbitant rent charges," Shiskin declared, the Negro family "must of necessity sacrifice by skimping on other necessities, such as adequate food and clothing."

Malnutrition, too, is a by-product of housing segregation, he said, adding:

"The crucial point is that discriminatory segregation in housing . . . inevitably creates a ghetto, with all the evils and dangers to health, life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness that segregated ghetto life of necessity breeds."

Noting that repeated studies of segregation in Washington have pointed to the byproducts of disease, crime and fires, Shishkin said "the time has come for action." The "overwhelming majority" of the people of the District of Columbia—and of union members—"insist on such action," he declared.

Also testifying for an anti-discrimination housing ordinance was Ben Segal, education director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. He appeared on behalf of both the IUE and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Potters Win Settlements For 8,000

East Liverpool, O. — Improved pension and health and welfare benefits highlight two key settlements by the Operative Potters with employer associations.

A new three-year agreement covering nearly 6,000 employes of firms aligned in the U. S. Potters Association calls for employer contributions of 7 cents an hour to establish a pension fund, full company payment of health and welfare costs formerly shared by the workers, and an additional paid holiday in 1964.

Similar terms were reached with six plants employing nearly 2,000 workers in the hotel and restaurant chinaware field, except that the 7 cents for pensions is an addition to pension contributions already being made by the firms.

Both agreements are reopenable after the second year for wage negotiations.

DISCUSSION LEADER for one of the sessions at the 8th Annual Labor Conference on Civil Rights in Chicago, was Boris Shishkin (left), AFL-CIO civil rights director. Shown with him at the parley, which was sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee and endorsed by the Chicago AFL-CIO, are, from left, Samuel A. Bernstein, assistant director of the State Labor Dept.; Reg. Dir. Marguerite I. Gilmore of the U.S. Women's Bureau; Cicero Scott, industrial training adviser for minorities in the U.S. Labor Dept., and Ernest Yancy, human relations officer for the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Cruikshank Sets Forth Case:

Health Costs for Aged Seen Best Met by Social Security

New York—Labor advocates health care for the aged under social security because it believes that "destitution should not just be alleviated; it should be prevented," AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank told a conference of church pension administrators here.

He took sharp issue with the American Medical Association's contention that only the "needy" aged should be assisted.

"This approach," he said, "leaves out the important fact that a very large proportion of the 'needy' who can't afford to pay for medical care were forced into that unhappy position by the medical bills they have already paid."

Pres. Kennedy has indicated he will press strongly for action on social security health care legislation in the new 88th Congress.

The election returns point to a victory in the Senate, where the Anderson-Javits bill was narrowly defeated earlier this year. The new Senate will have a net gain of three liberal Democratic votes.

The chief battle is expected in the House, where the Ways & Means Committee kept the Anderson-King bill bottled up in the 87th Congress. The picture could change with the approach of a presidential election year and the retirement or defeat in November of several committee members who had opposed the measure.

Welfare Approach Falls Short

Cruikshank told the inter-denominational Church Pensions Conference that the Kerr-Mills Act program, which relies on the "public assistance approach," has fallen far short of the claims of its supporters. Nevertheless, he added:

"We believe there will always be a need for a program like Kerr-Mills to meet the residual needs even after the adoption of a social insurance program.

"Our objection is to making the assistance, or relief approach, the only approach. In a social welfare program, public assistance is like a spare tire. It is vitally necessary, but it is the essence of poor planning to start on a trip with nothing but a spare tire."

Cruikshank cited these factors which "lead logically to the conclusion that social insurance is the best mechanism for providing the means to pay for medical care for the aged:"

- Older people make up an increasingly larger portion of our population. Today there are 16.5 million people 65 and over; 40 years from now there will be at least 30 million.
- Older people are generally a low-income group, with more than half having less than $1,000 a year income.
- They are a "high risk group" with respect to their need for hospital and medical care. Hospitalization is more frequent and lasts longer. Of aged couples reporting hospitalization in a 1957 survey, 50 percent had total medical bills of over $700—and medical care prices have risen 16.5 percent and hospital room rates have gone up 28 percent since the survey.
- While hospital insurance coverage has expanded, the proportion of the aged with hospitalization and surgical insurance is much lower than the general average. Much of the insurance covers only a small portion of hospital expenses and is frequently cancelled after the first illness.
- Nongovernmental insurance programs, whether nonprofit or commercial, are nearly all based on the "experience rating system," which means higher rates for older groups. This leaves many older people with the choice between a low-cost policy which is "so inadequate in coverage that it is practically meaningless" or a comprehensive policy "at rates that are out of reach on a retirement income."

'Only Practical Mechanism'

While private insurance has "built-in characteristics which make it impossible for it to meet the problem of providing protection for the majority of older people, social insurance has built-in characteristics which make it the only practical mechanism to do the job," Cruikshank declared.

"Only under social insurance," he said, "can one bring in all of the people—the healthy, the strong and the young, as well as the older and the ill."

Labor realizes, Cruikshank told the conference, that the legislation it supports "will not solve the whole problem of medical care for the aged."

It should be adopted, he emphasized, "because it is the most practical program to help most older people with one of the most serious problems of their later years."

Phoenix Unions Give Mass Flu Vaccinations

Phoenix—Nearly 50,000 Arizonans have been immunized against flu at a series of labor-sponsored mass vaccination clinics held successfully despite sharp opposition from local medical societies.

In Phoenix alone, 40,000 inoculations have been given at three open-to-the-public clinics, according to Pres. Richard B. Walsh of the Phoenix & Maricopa County Federation of Labor. Similar clinics have been held under central body sponsorship at Tucson, Mesa and Flagstaff, and plans are under way for programs at several other cities.

Milton V. Lee, AFL-CIO community services representative, credited strong support from U. S. Surgeon Gen. Luther L. Terry with nullifying the opposition of the county public health director, who echoed the medical society's position that inoculations should be given only in physician's offices. Local doctors have been charging $5 to $7 for office inoculations, while the nonprofit clinics charge $1.

Although doctors who were AMA members supervised the Phoenix labor federation's flu vaccine program during its three previous years of operation—the first two of which were limited to union members—this year the medical society took a strong stand against any cooperation.

Lee said the local osteopathic society stepped into the gap and provided personnel to administer the two-series injections.

Doubts raised by County Health Dir. S. F. Farnsworth in statements to the press questioning the efficacy of the vaccine and the value of the mass program were quickly rebutted by the surgeon general.

"Personally, and on the part of the U. S. Public Health Service, I congratulate Maricopa County's Federation of Labor," Dr. Terry wired.

He stressed the importance of vaccinations for "all persons suffering from chronic debilitating diseases, pregnant women, persons over 45 and particularly persons 65 years of age and over."

Pay Raises End Threat Of Cafeteria Walkouts

New York—A last-minute contract settlement with Affiliated Restauranteurs, Inc., averted a strike by some 2,200 cafeteria workers against 80 establishments in Manhattan and the Bronx.

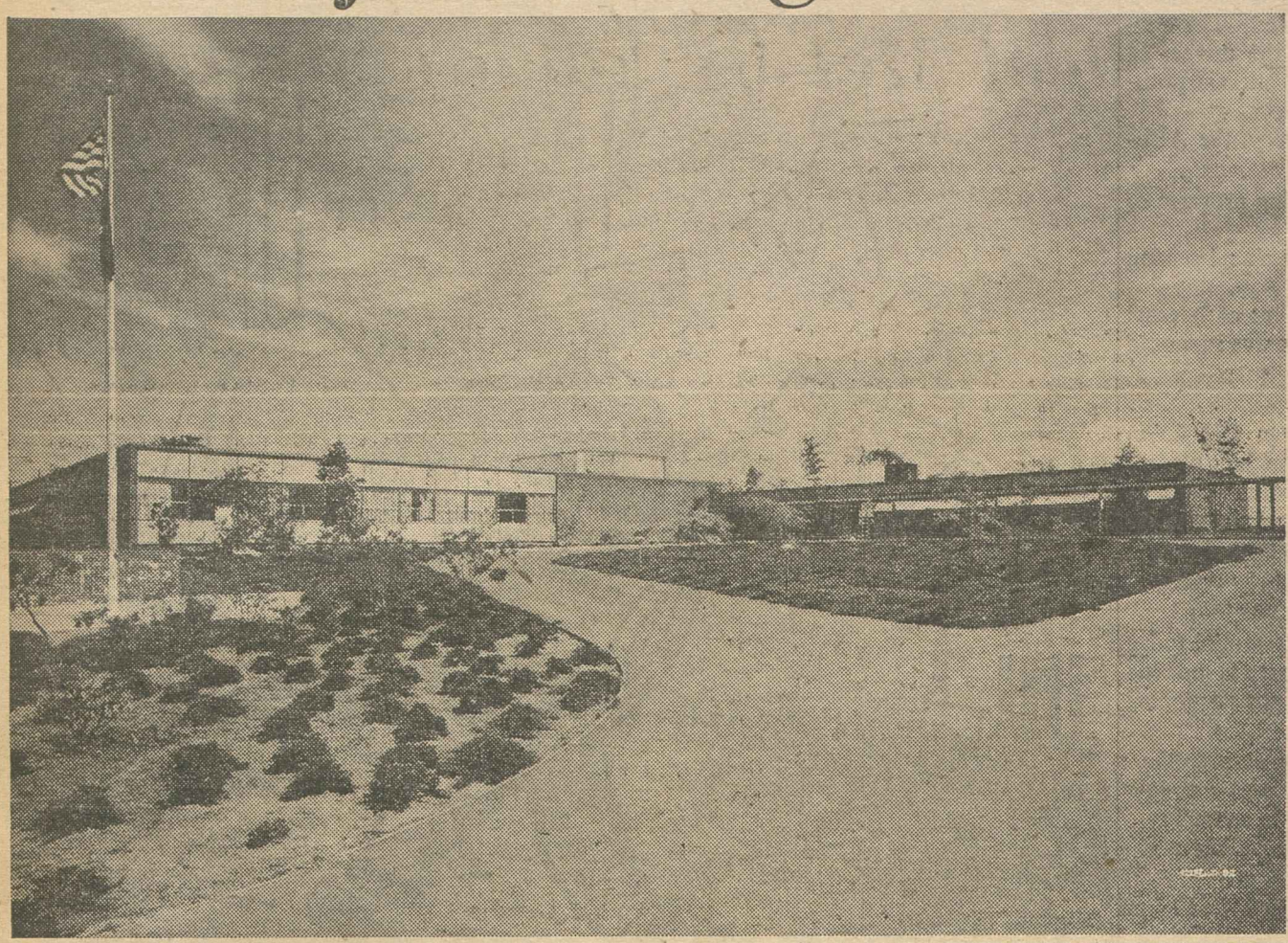
Membership of Cafeteria Employes Union Local 302 of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers unanimously ratified the agreement, worked out with the aid of State Mediator Benjamin Wolf.

Local Pres. Joseph Fox said he expected the settlement to establish a pattern for renewal agreements with about 125 independent establishments.

The agreement calls for weekly pay increases of $5 for skilled workers and $4 for miscellaneous classifications in two steps across the three-year term of the contract, which is retroactive to Oct. 1.

Other improvements include an eighth paid holiday plus a half-day's pay when an establishment is closed for either of two Jewish holidays, an increase of one-half of 1 percent in employer contributions to the welfare fund, an increase of $1.75 per month per employe in contributions to the industry pension plan, maternity leave without loss of seniority or vacation benefits, and creation of a joint commission to set up an apprenticeship training program.

The Injured Regain Their Usefulness



WASHINGTON STATE'S Dept. of Labor & Industries opened this modern rehabilitation center for injured workers at Seattle in 1959 and named it for Dr. H. T. Buckner, its medical director. Added in 1960 was a patients' residence hall with 96 beds.

The Buckner Rehabilitation Center for Injured Workers, about to begin its fourth year in campus-like facilities in Seattle, Wash., is a unique service provided by the State Dept. of Labor & Industries to restore seriously injured workers to health and employability.

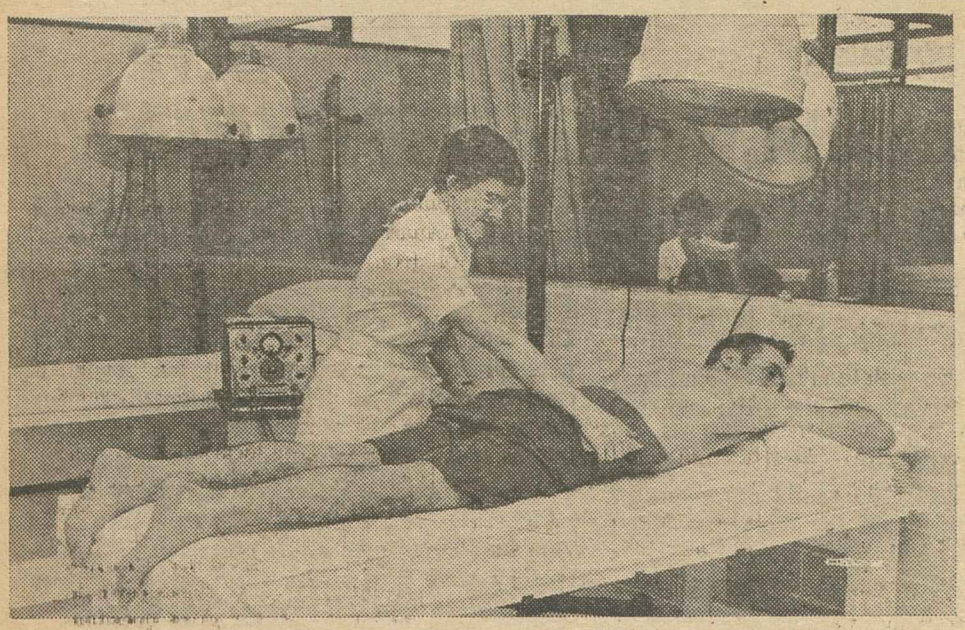
Treating more than 1,000 persons a year, the center proves, its director says, that "we Americans take seriously our obligation to be our brother's keeper—the idea is fundamental to our concept of democracy."

Visitors to the Seattle World's Fair this year, including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, toured the center and found it performing a function done nowhere else so impressively.

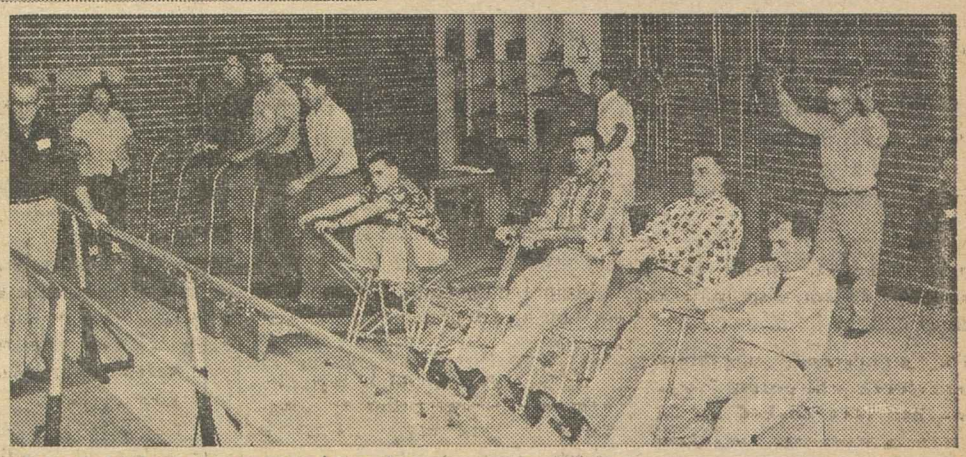
The center's supervisor, Elmer H. Kennedy, who was state AFL-CIO legislative representative for more than four years, put it this way:

"This center, especially designed and equipped to help the injured workman regain his usefulness and dignity, is the finest expression of our American creed. We are proud that this program, including accident prevention, financial aid to the injured and physical restoration, ranks second to none in the nation."

The center was established in 1948 as a logical extension of definitive medical care and any injured worker covered by workmen's compensation is eligible for treatment on referral by his physician. Operations started in 1948 in a remodeled warehouse with seven patients, and were moved into the $1 million center in 1959.



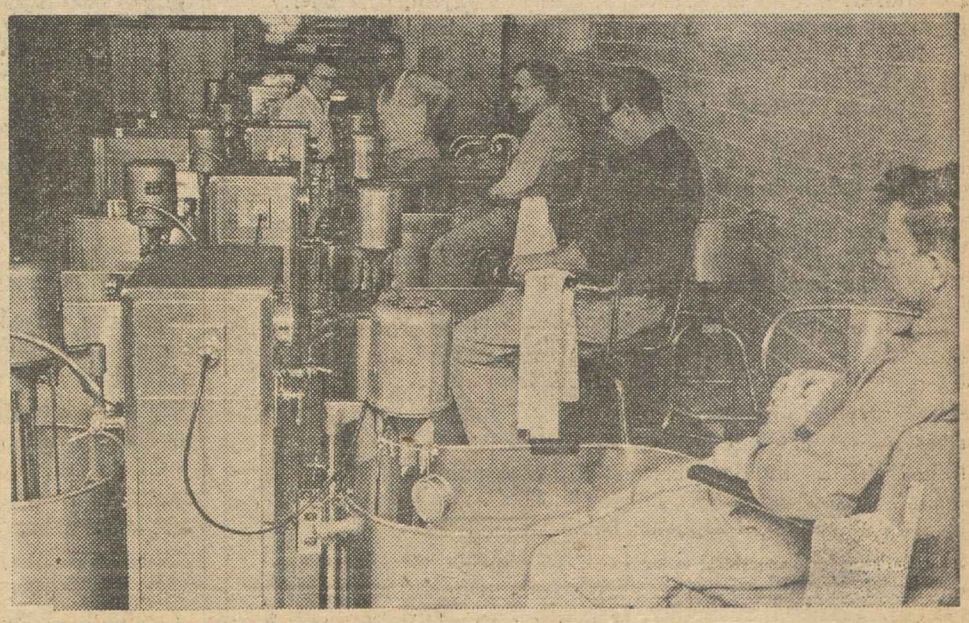
THERAPISTS treat patients with a wide variety of modern techniques, using heat, light, water, electricity, massage and exercise. The treatment program is prescribed by each worker's physician.



REMEDIAL GYMNASTICS in the center's gymnasium are part of the physical therapy program to help restore patients to health. Most injured workers spend 30 hours a week in various center programs.

WORK PROJECTS help restore the patient's interest, skill and strength. He is instructed in advanced projects in wood or metal requiring his best physical skills and effort.

LEARNING TO USE artificial limbs is an important part of training for some workers. Here an instructor and a patient demonstrate a learning situation in one of the tasks of every-day living.



PATIENTS TAKE comfort from each other's presence in the hydrotherapy section of the center. Here warm, swirling water produces a beneficial effect in some types of injury. The center houses an average 130 patients for six to seven weeks of treatment. More than 1,000 are helped each year.

A Time for Strength

A YEAR AGO, on the eve of the AFL-CIO's fourth convention, as the federation marked its sixth birthday, the prophets of a splintered and divided labor movement stalked the land. The convention, they said, would witness the unhinging of the merger of 1955 because the AFL-CIO could not cope with its internal problems.

That was a year ago. Today, on its seventh birthday, the AFL-CIO is:

- Putting the finishing touches on a pilot organizing program of major importance.
- Lining up its legislative forces for a new congressional session after a successful election campaign.
- Creating a vital record in the peaceful settlement of internal disputes under the plan adopted at the convention that was supposed to witness the merger's demise.

So much for the prophets!

Pres. Kennedy recently told a group of more than 100 union leaders assembled in the White House to sign fair practices pledges with the government, as part of the fight to wipe out discrimination, that the work of the labor movement is never done, it goes on and on.

This is precisely why the AFL-CIO has reached its seventh birthday strong and united despite the relentless attacks and the acknowledged internal problems that came with merger.

The strength of a united labor movement is more essential today than at any time in the past seven years. The labor force is growing in new directions, and white collar and technicians' jobs are taking on a new importance.

The strength of a united labor movement is fundamental to the task of organizing these new unorganized, of continuing the struggle politically and legislatively to eliminate the chronic unemployment that plagues the nation and advance the social welfare and civil rights program that are part of its tradition.

Labor's work is never done. But only a strong, united, free labor movement is capable of taking on the job.

Judicial Irrelevance

THE FEDERAL JUDGE in Chicago who gave the railroads a green light on unilateral imposition of work rules changes strongly intimated in his decision that the unions have a limited right to strike.

The U.S. Supreme Court will eventually determine if the decision of Circuit Court Judge Elmer J. Schnackenberg in the work rules case will stand. But his highly unusual comments on the right to strike cannot be allowed to go unchallenged.

His observations in this area are not pertinent to the case. They constitute a gratuitous commentary on national labor policy and constitute in effect a warning to the unions that if they strike to support legitimate demands they may suffer legislative reprisals.

Judge Schnackenberg wrote:

"We would like to believe that this unnecessary threat of a strike of such magnitude as to amount to a national transportation paralysis was ill-advised . . .

"Through their representatives in Congress, the people may resort to such governmental power as is necessary to assert their superiority to any private interest, whether corporate or otherwise . . . ."

The right of the rail unions to strike is not at issue in the case and a judicial intervention in this area sets out dictums which are irrelevant almost to the point of abuse of function.

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Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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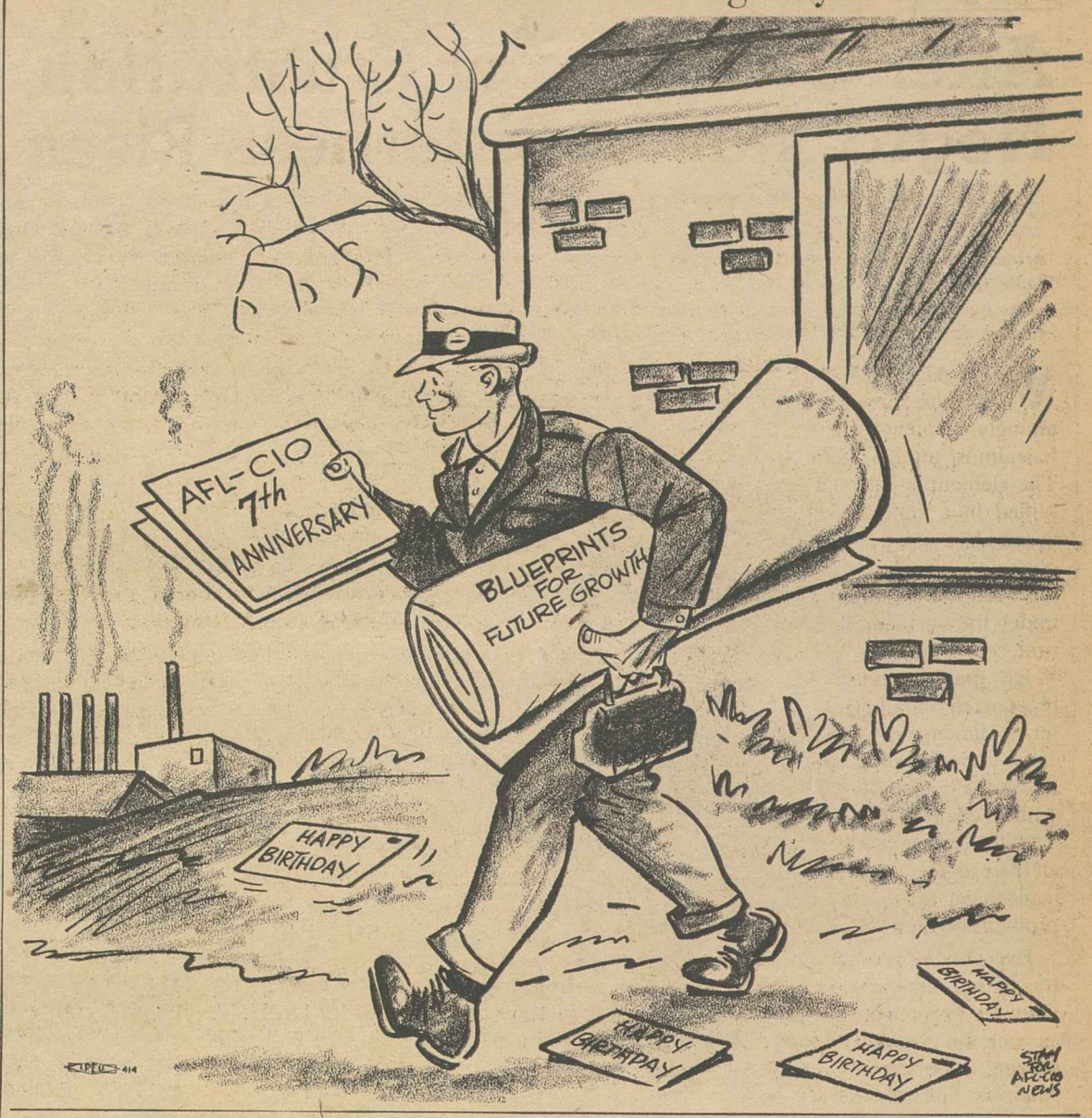
It's Still Another Working Day



'Happy Birthday':

Machinists Salute AFL-CIO On the Anniversary of Merger

The following editorial "Happy Birthday" appeared in the Dec. 6, 1962, issue of THE MACHINIST, *weekly publication of the Machinists.*

ONCE AGAIN, we wish the AFL-CIO a happy birthday. The merger of the AFL and CIO is now seven years old.

Remember when the newspapers were reporting that the AFL and CIO would never merge? Remember when they said the merger wouldn't last a year? They're still saying it.

The merger has lasted and the reasons why are much clearer to the average union member than they are to most of the so-called experts.

To almost all union members, the merger has been a blessing. In most communities, it has added to labor's bargaining strength; it has brought greater recognition to the movement, and it has helped to build labor's voting strength.

The merged federation has a strong headquarters staff providing all unions with expert assistance in legislation, research, public relations, education and community services.

WE DON'T HAVE TO PRETEND everything is perfect within the AFL-CIO. It isn't. But many of the problems are being solved, including the knottiest of all—the disputes between unions.

Last year, the experts predicted that the AFL-CIO would never be able to adopt a workable plan for settling its internal disputes. Again, the experts were wrong. The plan adopted at Miami Beach last year has succeeded beyond the expectations of its principal authors.

At the recent Executive Council meeting, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reported that in the first 10 months of its operation 142 complaints were filed under the internal disputes plan. More than half of those have been settled by mediation. Only 31 have required formal rulings by the impartial umpire. Just two unions—the National Maritime Union and the Stone Cutters—have rebelled.

A coordinated organizing effort has been more difficult to get started. But a program has been worked out for the Los Angeles area. It will start next month.

If it succeeds—and its chances look good—the merger will have benefited thousands more outside union ranks who never before have known the advantages of union membership.

To the AFL-CIO and its capable staff—a happy birthday and may there be many, many more.

ILPA Judges Hail Labor Press

The following is excerpted from the report of the judges of the ILPA journalistic awards Contest. The judges are Nieman Fellows selected for a year's study at Harvard University on the basis of outstanding achievements as newspapermen.

WE WERE TREMENDOUSLY impressed by the general quality of the newspapers and magazines we examined. The publications were competently edited, imaginative, extremely vigorous in many cases. We suspect that, on the whole, they would show up a similar cross-section of small-town and big-city commercial newspapers.

Of course, the cream of the labor press was considerably superior to the others. It was clear that some labor publications have undertaken to employ professionally competent newspapermen, while others seem to be getting by with semi-professional or amateur journalists.

We also were impressed by the enterprising spirit evidenced in some publications. There were stories dealing with extremely important and interesting issues which have not been properly dealt with by the popular press. In this, ordinary newspapers would do well, I think, to follow what the labor press is doing.

Certainly we do not mean to suggest that all is perfect and that there is no room for improvement. Some, especially in features, tend to be stereotyped. They don't show enough initiative in their columns, and often they don't try to relate their union activities to the broader community interest.

SOME OF THE JUDGES indicated a dislike for the overt self-serving expressions of union officials in too many of the columns. Their backpatting is as bad in some instances as those engaged in by non-labor press publishers.

We also had mixed feelings about many of the editorials. The good ones were excellent. But some of the poorer ones hardly measured up to a level of general competency. Many of them were poorly written.

We were impressed with the generally good typography of the papers and magazines. The best newspapers were typographically as attractive as anything on the newsstands.

Morgan Says:

After Centuries of Frustration, Negro Tide of Bitterness Rises

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

WITH ALL DELIBERATE SPEED, the country must now come squarely to grips with an ugly element of the racial question which it has almost totally ignored above a whisper before. The element is hatred. The danger of it, as exemplified in a shocking event and a stunningly remarkable essay both emerging within a week, has been there simmering under the surface all the time.

Morgan

By now, it must be recognized in all its potent dimensions, critically, understandingly examined, delicately and swiftly dealt with before it boils over and scalds all the progress we Americans have made on the problem of race relations in the last decade.

Everybody, presumably has a certain capacity for hatred, in varying degrees. Nobody, surely, likes to be hated, in whatever degree. Indeed as a nation we have made a kind of cult out of a craving to be "liked" and we are puzzled and hurt when we find that we are not.

A Negro makes this punishing discovery soon after birth; experience quickly teaches him that he is the despised minority in a white man's world. Should the white man, then, be so staggeringly surprised to discover a Negro's capacity to return the hate?

The difficulty for many of us whites, I expect, stems from a smug indifference to the Negro's real problems. We remark and marvel at his patience, his courage, the dignity of his self-discipline, forgetting that there is a limit to all of these because he, too, is human.

So the more the white nod approval of "gradualism" and "tokenism" in the Negro's struggle for first-class citizenship the more the black citizens, after not just one but several centuries of oppression, may loathe those terms. And from the loathing could come terrible, violent action as one vast reaction to ages of frustration and insult.

On Thanksgiving Day in Washington's spanking new multimillion-dollar stadium a non-segregated but predominantly white Catholic team, St. John's, won the District high school football championship by a score of 20-7 over Eastern High, whose players were all Negro. A fight on the field snapped tension in the stands and a ghastly melee ensued which could not be brushed off simply as team rivalry. In a moving letter published in the Washington Post, Simeon Booker, the Washington bureau chief of Ebony, Tan and Jet, Negro magazines, described his own anguish in witnessing "an explosion of hate [which] stemmed mostly from my own people."

"I saw the stadium," Booker wrote, "filled to a great extent by Negroes, suddenly terrified by roving herds of hoodlums who set upon whites, men, women and children, with the most profane language and physical mistreatment . . .

Booker criticized school authorities and police for failing to anticipate the ingredients of explosion but he put heavier responsibility on Washington's Negro leadership to tackle rowdyism and delinquency, not with excuses or statements, but planned corrective programs.

THE GAME'S VIOLENCE was the event I mentioned; in a sense the essay was more violent still—"A Letter From a Region in My Mind" by Negro Author James Baldwin in the New Yorker Magazine of Nov. 17.

But for citizens of open mind, hope and good will this is must reading. It is a true Philippic, plunging its blades of anger again and again into the hollow heart of hypocrisy, into the sallow liver of injustice of our so-called Christian society.

Baldwin's letter, drenched in bitterness, comes very near to being, nevertheless, a communique from the human soul. It may mark the nearest anyone has ever come to leading a white man intellectually into the furnace of torment that has been, and still is, a black man's fate.

The letter may first shock and enrage even the most thoughtful minds who then, however, are likely to wilt in shame and humility before the major truths that Baldwin insists on assembling. The largest truth of all is that time is running out on the opportunity for the amicable acceptance of the Negro as a full-fledged member of the human race. The black American is finally dislodging himself from "his place"—the ignominious pit of inferiority where the white American put him. He simply will not be put back.

The nation as a whole must accept his stubbornness as a blood transfusion to the ailing bodies of democracy and freedom and it must come to accept it quickly, while there is still time.

Labor News Conference:

Bias in Hospitals Called Factor In Inferior Negro Health Level

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION by hospitals against Negro patients and doctors is among the reasons Negroes have a health level "vastly inferior" to that of whites, an AFL-CIO representative asserted in a network radio interview.

Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, noted that "nearly three times as many Negroes as whites die of tuberculosis" and "a Negro infant is twice as likely to die before reaching his first birthday as a white infant."

"This is not something that we can continue to tolerate," she declared on Labor News Conference, weekly public service program of the AFL-CIO over the Mutual Broadcasting System. She was interviewed by Edward Peeks of the Afro-American Newspapers and Michael O'Neill of the New York Daily News.

As an example of discrimination that has contributed to the "appalling" health level of Negroes, Miss Bamberger cited limitations imposed by a number of Chicago hospitals on admissions of Negro patients and on staff appointments of Negro physicians.

At its last meeting, the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted $5,000 to aid nine Negro doctors in Chicago in their anti-trust suit to force the hospitals to abolish these restrictions.

These practices are by no means confined to Chicago, but constitute a nationwide problem, Miss Bamberger observed, explaining that the AFL-CIO is concerned lest they "erode, if not destroy" the value of negotiated health insurance protection for Negro union members and their families. The federation's concern arises, too, she noted, from its interest in improving the "quality" of medical care available to all.

Miss Bamberger said she knew of no action by the American Medical Association to combat such discrimination since the early 1950's when it asked its local affiliates to admit Negro physicians.

BUT IN THE LIGHT of its frequent expressions of concern over the quality of medical care and for free choice of physicians, she added, the AMA "can't help but get into this field and take action to wipe out discrimination," as the American Public Health Association and the Federal Hospital Council have done.

As for the role of the federal government, she noted that the Hill-Burton Act, which provides federal aid for hospital construction, permits hospitals to receive such aid if they give assurance that there is no discrimination or that they have provided separate but equal facilities.

The latter provision she described as "a real anachronism since the Supreme Court decision in 1954 on education" and predicted that the Administration would press for its elimination in the forthcoming Congress.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

GOV. ROCKEFELLER'S speech to the National Association of Manufacturers, charging that the Kennedy Administration has failed to stimulate the economy sufficiently, was easily identified as the opening gun of his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination.

The speech, declaring the Administration's goals of economic growth were sound but that the achievement was lacking, coincided with the Labor Dept.'s monthly report on employment and unemployment, revealing that joblessness jumped to a 5.8 percent rate in November.

It also came as the Conservative Party in New York State—an outfit devoted primarily to arguing that Rockefeller is "too liberal" and is just a "me, too" Republican—reported that it collected $167,000 in contributions for fielding its own state ticket in the recent elections and spent $199,000.

The Conservative Party's candidate for governor against Rockefeller, one David H. Jaquith, polled 118,000 votes. Calculated one way, this means it spent nearly $1.75 per head. But viewed another way, its total vote was more than sufficient to give the party a guaranteed place on the ticket in the 1964 elections. This is a factor that politicians will take into account in wondering whether New York's governor, if nominated, could carry his own state against Pres. Kennedy.

* * *

THE GOP NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, William E. Miller, issued statements after the election, asserting that the popular vote indicated a resurgence of Republican strength. But the party seems clearly headed for a donnybrook of undetermined proportions in a renewed battle between its two wings—eastern and Pacific Coast on the one hand, midwestern and southern conservatives on the other.

A band of conservatives met in Chicago a few days before the NAM parleys, and the common ground seemed to be hostility to Rockefeller. The participants were self-proclaimed bearers of the Republican true faith—anti-federal government, anti-civil rights, anti-labor.

The group was heavily weighted with southern Republican spokesmen. It included many who felt that Gen. Eisenhower was too liberal when he was in the White House. It included a few Birchers, some angry conservatives whose honest first choice for the GOP presidential nomination in 1964 is Sen. Goldwater, others who are disturbed even about Goldwater because the Arizona senator is now saying that Rockefeller is a lot more conservative, really, than people understand.

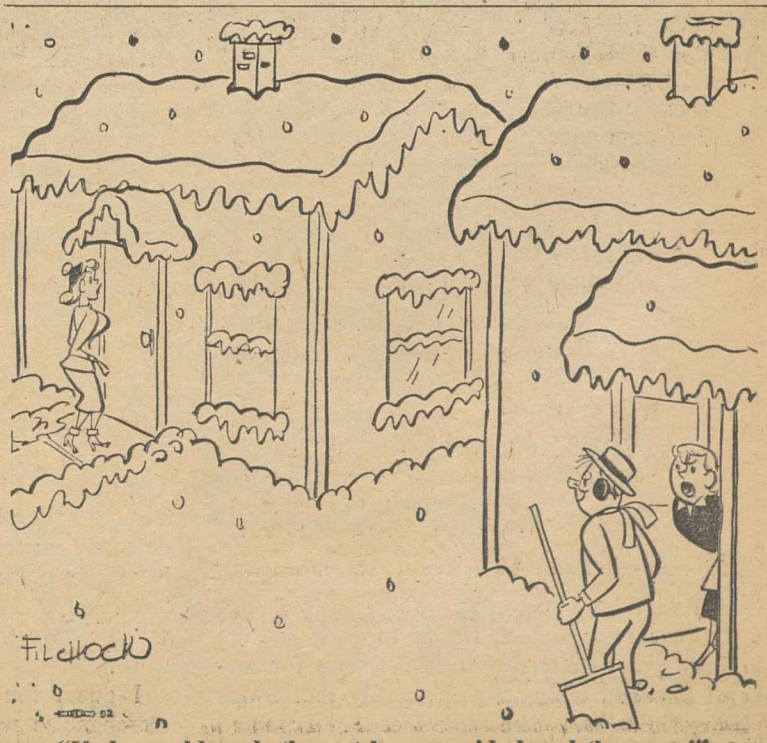
The GOP, in short, is heading into a period of turmoil as it seeks to ready itself and its party machinery for the 1964 test.

The national committee was scheduled to meet in Washington over the weekend, with critics from the right shooting angrily at Miller, the national chairman who is also a member of the House—and must be considered, because of his New York background, a Rockefeller man. The opposition took the form of assertions that the part-time chairman should be replaced by a full-time leader.

Also on the agenda, from the standpoint of conservative GOP leaders, was what they could do—if anything—about the Republican citizens' group set up last summer under influential financial auspices and announced with fanfare from Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm. The conservatives don't trust it; they suspect, darkly and perhaps correctly, that it is designed to block total conservative control of the Republican nominating convention two years hence.

Looking backward, it may have been a pity that the late Sen. Taft of Ohio did not have quite the strength to win the Republican nomination in 1952. He is the patron saint of the conservatives; his candidacy would have given the country a clear-cut test of the theory—the myth, the legend—that Democrats normally win elections only because the Republicans nominate "me, too" candidates.

Besides, Taft's record in the Senate showed that if elected he probably would not have moved so far to the conservative side as Eisenhower himself did in eight years in the White House on health care, school aid, labor issues and other matters of domestic policy.



"If she could sunbathe out here, you'd shovel the snow!"

How to Buy:

Year-End Tax Planning Offers Chance of Savings to Workers

By Sidney Margolius

BIG TAXPAYERS, and many of the more-energetic medium-size ones, now are busily doing their "year-end tax planning." Even though income taxes are not due for three months, these knowing ones are aware that what they do between now and the end of December will affect how much they must pay Uncle Sam on Apr. 15.

Wage-earners can do this too, but all too often are fatalistic about taxes. The tax money is taken from them before they even see the color of it. Moderate-income families are becoming more sophisticated. This is shown by the increased proportion of itemized returns filed in 1960. However, the majority still take the standard 10 percent deduction rather than itemizing deductions, indicating that most people do use the seductively easy short-returns.

What is year-end tax planning? Tax planning means arranging deductions before the end of the year to secure maximum potential tax saving. In the case of wage-earners, it chiefly means arranging to pay deductible obligations before the end of the year, or deciding to postpone these payments until the beginning of the new year, to assure maximum deductions.

How does tax planning work? Before the end of the year, figure out whether your potential deductions amount to more than 10 percent and so are worth itemizing, or if they are definitely less than 10 percent. If more, it will then be profitable to pay before the end of the year any obligations due around this time. But if your potential deductions do not add up to 10 percent, then it will pay to postpone payment of deductible obligations until after the beginning of the new year, so you can include them in next year's deductions. Thus, you would take the standard 10 percent allowance one year and itemize deductions the next year.

For instance, you can pay before the end of the year, or postpone until the beginning of the new year, such deductible expenses as church and charity contributions; debt payments on which interest is deductible; work expenses such as purchases or repairs of tools, technical periodicals, uniforms, insignia, and others. As one example, your property taxes may be due near the end of the year. Whether you pay on Dec. 31 or Jan. 1 determines if you can take the deduction this year or next.

The key to such planning is the fact that deductible expenditures are deductible on your tax return only in the calendar year they are paid, not necessarily the year they are incurred.

Even if you usually itemize deductions, pay special attention to your medical deduction. You can deduct only that portion of medical expense over 3 percent of your income. Thus, if your medical bills this year are approaching that figure, it will save taxes to pay any outstanding bills before year's end, so you can include them in this year's medical deduction. It even would pay to have needed work done before the end of the year, such as dental or optical attention you may be anticipating. But if your medical expense for 1962 does not approach 3 percent of your income, then the technique, and it is perfectly legal, is to postpone whatever payments or expenditures can be postponed until the beginning of the new year.

DOESN'T THIS require spare cash? Yes, and this, of course, is where the higher income taxpayers have the advantage. But it is worth doing even if you have to take out a short-term loan to tide you over.

For example, one family last year had relatively large medical bills. In December it still owed the doctor over $150. We suggested taking out a short-term cash loan from a credit union or commercial bank to help pay the remaining medical bills before the end of the year. For a few dollars of interest, this family saved almost $40 in taxes, considering both the state and federal taxes.

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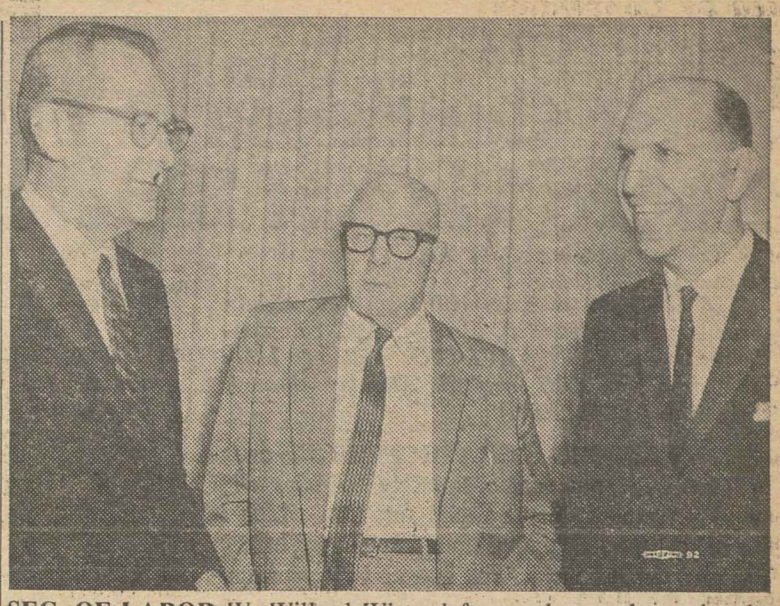
Cleveland—The Intl. Labor Press Association gave its special award for outstanding service to the labor press to Sidney Margolius for the excellence of his "How to Buy" column.

Margolius' "restraint and good judgment, his painstaking research and wide knowledge of marketing practices" were hailed in the award resolution. He has been a "major factor" in increasing the readership of labor publications and enhancing their value to the readers, the ILPA declared.



SEC. OF LABOR W. Willard Wirtz, left, was honored at a luncheon of the Federal Bar Association's Labor Law Committee held at the National Lawyers Club in Washington. Shown with Wirtz are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a guest, and Bob Rosenthal, committee chairman.

'Revolution' Petered Out:

Income Groupings Unchanged Since '44

HERMAN P. MILLER, a special assistant in the Bureau of the Census, in a recent analysis of what has been happening on the income front during the past 30 years comes up with some startling facts.

There was a time, during the years of the New Deal, when the income gap was narrowed for all groups of Americans. The share of the highest fifth went down appreciably until 1944. The shares of the other four-fifths went up appreciably until that same year. Yet since then the shares have leveled out.

"The statistics," says Miller, "show no appreciable change in income share for nearly 20 years."

Even with high taxes for the upper income brackets, the 5 percent of wealthiest persons in the United States received 20 percent of the national income and managed to hang on to 18 percent after taxes despite their wails of "confiscatory taxes."

Miller further shows that the wage gap between Negroes and whites, while improved since the 1930s, has remained virtually stable during the past 10 years. The same is true of the gap between skilled and unskilled workers, with laborers and service workers actually making the smallest relative gain since 1950.

WHAT ALL THIS boils down to is that the "revolution" inaugurated by Pres. Roosevelt has pretty well petered out despite conservative business cries that the United States is on the road to ruin and socialism.

"The facts show that our 'social revolution' ended nearly 20 years ago," says Miller.

He believes that the "stability" of income, particularly during the past 10 years, can be related to the attitude of the Eisenhower Administration which was "committed to stability rather than change."

What seems the most crucial need of all is that the American people themselves no longer forget about the nation's one-fifth that is far from sharing in our much-vaunted standard of living, that the American people resolve once again "to share in the responsibility for something more" than their personal affairs. **(PAI)**

From Soup to Nonsense:

Life Is Indeed Hard for Ladies Not Case-Hardened to Retailing

By Jane Goodsell

THERE ARE CERTAIN THINGS I cannot buy because I'm too self-conscious to walk into a store and ask for them. And I'm not talking about "Sex and the Single Girl," although the fact that it's on all the best-seller lists must prove that most people aren't as easily embarrassed as I am. I mean, they must have worked up enough nerve to tell a sales clerk they wanted that book—which is more than I could do.

But that's beside the point. What bothers me now are more ordinary articles of merchandise—like hair rinse, for instance.

I can't bring myself to ask a drugstore clerk for a bottle of "Loving Care" because—well, because I'd feel silly.

As a matter of fact, I tried to do it just the other day. I loitered outside the store for several minutes, telling myself sternly that I was being ridiculous. The mere fact that I wanted a product that happened to be called "Loving Care" didn't necessarily prove that I was infatuated with my hair, and that my main concern in life was its tender, loving care.

But it was no use. We were smack in the middle of the Cuban crisis, and I couldn't bear the thought of sounding as though I was obsessed with my hair in the middle of a grave national emergency.

But "Loving Care" isn't the only thing that bothers me. I can't ask for makeup products that have coy, cunning names like "Cutie Pie" and "Angel Face" and "Patty Cake."

Call me stuffy if you will, but I'm a grown woman and I'd feel idiotic talking like Baby Snooks.

AND ANOTHER THING. I'm too much of an introvert to go along with the gay, mad, whimsical spirit that pervades lingerie departments these days. I can't stammer out a request for anything called "Naughty Nymph" or "Bunny Hug."

As for perfume counters, heavens to Betsy! The names of the products have such a smirking, leering, sexy air that I feel as though I've wandered by mistake into a key club. I simply don't have the poise to ask for "Nuit d'Amour" or "Moment of Passion." Is it humanly possible to ask for "My Sin" without giving the clerk a sly wink?

I guess I'm just a fuddy-duddy but I want merchandise with sensible, down-to-earth names that you can say out loud without blushing.

Income Differences Persistent in Canada

THE THEORY THAT DIFFERENCES between income groups are being wiped out by "affluence" in Canada doesn't hold up in the light of the statistics, according to a study by Russell Irvine, assistant research director for the New Democratic Party.

Detailed breakdowns of income for 1959, the last year for which they are available, demonstrate the fallacy of the belief of some people that "income is now very equitably distributed," he said.

In that year, Canada had a labor force of 6.2 million men and women. The figures, Irvine said, show that:

- More than 30 percent of the labor force—1.9 million people—did not have enough income to require the payment of taxes.
- The top 5 percent of taxpayers received 17 percent of Canada's total income before taxes.
- The lowest 5 percent of taxpayers received 1.5 percent of total income before taxes.
- The top 5 percent of taxpayers received 15 percent of total income after taxes.
- The lowest 5 percent received only little more than 1.5 percent of total income after taxes.
- The top 25 percent of taxpayers earned more than 43 percent of the total income after taxes.
- Less than $2,000 was earned by 15.5 percent of the taxpayers; less than $3,000 was earned by 36.5 percent.
- Only slightly more than 1 percent of taxpayers earned $15,000 or more, but they received more than 6 percent of the total after-tax income.

Voted by Convention:

ILPA to Undertake Consumer Aid Drive

Cleveland—A consumer information campaign will be a top priority for the expanding services program of the Intl. Labor Press Association for the next 12 months, the organization's annual convention decided here.

The consumer emphasis highlighted the ILPA sessions, which acted also to strengthen the code of ethics, expanded membership provisions to include radio and television programs sponsored by labor, and approved as a pilot project a seminar for national and international union editors.

The convention in addition authorized the ILPA executive council to initiate a long-range program of research into the effectiveness of the labor press at both the national and local levels.

The consumer information program was set out in a report by the convention's Program & Services Committee, adopted unanimously by the delegates, which said:

Increased Service Urged

"Recognizing the importance of the labor press in disseminating consumer information, the committee recommends that this service be increased on a year-round basis by all elements of the labor press. However, to dramatize this continuing campaign, the committee recommends a one-month concentration by the national labor press in distributing comprehensive information, to be coordinated, if possible, by the ILPA office."

The role labor papers can play in bringing consumer news to millions of men and women who read the labor press was emphasized in a series of workshops which discussed ways and means of presenting consumer news.

Participating were consumer experts such as Sidney Margolius, author of the widely syndicated column "How to Buy"; Mrs. Erma Angevine of the Cooperative News Service; Mrs. Mildred Brady of Consumers Union and Jon Lindley of the Senate Banking Committee.

Undersec. of Labor John F. Hennings, a former California labor editor, paid tribute to the crucial role played by organized labor in California in the re-election of Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, declaring the victory was largely the result of "labor's political efficiency during the campaign."

He said the labor press has a vital part to play in informing and educating union members to the importance of much social legislation that will form an important part of the Administration's program in the next two years.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller gave the convention a detailed analysis of the make-up of the 88th Congress, indicating a slight improvement over the 87th Congress.

If committee roadblocks can be solved, he said, there is a good chance to pass labor-supported legislation.

Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., of the Newspaper Guild made a strong plea to the convention for financial support of union papers and called for improvements in pay and working conditions of labor editors and their staffs.

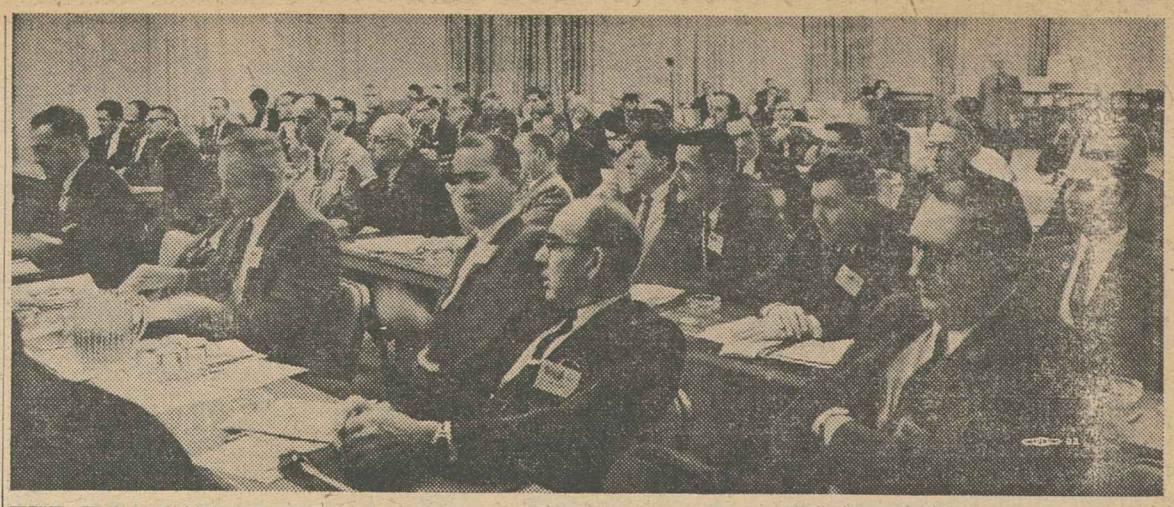
The strengthening of the ILPA Code of Ethics came with adoption of a new provision reading: "Member publications shall not accept advertising which has no demonstrable value to the advertiser in his relation with the union members who read the paper."

Purpose of the strengthened code is to make a sharp distinction between legitimate advertising and the kind of "blind" and "complimentary" advertising that is characteristic of racket publications which pass themselves off as "labor" newspapers.

Constitution Amended

The ILPA constitution was amended to allow into membership persons writing and editing radio and television programs for unions or state and local bodies. The convention also approved ILPA sponsorship of a survey and analysis of the extent to which television and radio are being used as media in labor journalism.

ILPA Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester reported a growth in membership since the last convention to 355 member publications and outlined plans for a continuing drive to expand membership and services.



THE ILPA CONVENTION mapped a continuing program of service to the labor press at its Cleveland convention with emphasis in the coming year on consumer information. Committee reports setting out new policies on the code of ethics, a seminar project and new membership proposals received close attention and debate.

20 Union Publications Winners Of Awards in ILPA Competition

Cleveland—Top awards in the annual journalistic achievement competition of the Intl. Labor Press Association went to 20 union publications, three of which won first honors in more than one category.

Plaques were presented to the winning publications at the annual awards banquet held in connection with the ILPA convention here. Judges for the competition were newspapermen studying at Harvard under 1961-62 Nieman fellowships. Chairman of the group was John O. Emmerich of the McComb (Miss.) Enterprise-Journal.

In the category of editorial excellence, most coveted because of its overall scope, five publications were named for first place awards.

Those with newspaper formats included: The Advance, published by the Clothing Workers, adjudged best among international union papers; Service Union Reporter, Los Angeles, published by the California State Council of Building Service Employes, in the central body publications field; and 32 Events of Building Service Employes Local 32E, New York, among local union papers.

First award in editorial excellence for a magazine published by an international union went to the Electrical Workers' Journal of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Equity Magazine, published by Actors' Equity Association, won the top award among local union magazines.

Other Categories

First place awards in other categories went to these international publications:

UAW Solidarity, official organ of the Auto Workers, for best newspaper front page and best feature article; Canadian Labor, published by the Canadian Labor Congress, for the best magazine front page; Labor newspaper, weekly issued by 18 standard railway labor organizations, for best editorial; IUE News, published by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, for best original cartoon, and the IBEW's Electrical Workers Journal, which in addition to its editorial excellence award took first honors for the best regular special column, prepared by the union's Dept. of Research & Education.

Other winners among central body publications were the Michigan AFL-CIO News, for best newspaper front page; Valley Labor Citizen of Fresno, Calif., for best single editorial; the Canadian Packinghouse Worker, for best feature article; the Toledo Union Journal, for best regular special column, "This Week in City Council," by Managing Editor Bernard Stern; and the New Jersey Labor Herald, for best community project, an extended editorial campaign promoting the establishment of the new labor education center at Rutgers University.

In the classification for local union publications, Equity added the best cartoon award to its plaque for editorial excellence. Other winners included: Voice of 770, published by Retail Clerks Local 770 in Hollywood, Calif., for best newspaper front page; the Building Service Employes' 32B in New York, for best magazine front page; UAW Local 45's Eye Opener in Cleveland, for best single editorial; UAW Local 669's Cyclone in Paterson, N. J., for best feature article; The Record of Steelworkers Local 1011 in East Chicago, Ind., for the best regular special column, "The President's Report"; and Amplifier, published by IBEW Local 1048 in Indianapolis, for the best community project, a clothe-a-child campaign which has aided nearly 7,000 children in 14 years.

Rail Unions to Appeal 'Right-to-Fire' Decision

Five rail operating unions will ask the Supreme Court to reverse an appellate court decision that the nation's railroads possess a unilateral right to abolish long-established work rules and to dismiss thousands of employes.

Heads of the unions decided at a meeting in Washington, D. C., to seek immediate Supreme Court review of the case, bypassing the intermediate step of asking the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals to reconsider its decision.

Union attorneys will, however, ask the appellate court to continue a temporary order restraining the railroads from putting the changes into effect while the issue is still in the process of review.

The unions are fighting the case on the ground that the railroads did not exhaust collective bargaining procedures of the Railway Labor Act before acting unilaterally. They include the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railroad Trainmen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Conductors & Brakemen.

Spokesmen for the operating unions have emphasized that their goal in the court proceedings is to get management back to the bargaining table and continue efforts to negotiate an agreement. Earlier talks were broken off by the railroads after the unions refused to accept recommendations made by a presidential panel.

A front page editorial in Labor, weekly newspaper of the rail unions, charged that press accounts of the work rules dispute have repeated the "featherbedding" charges of the railroads against their employes.

On the same day that the appellate court in Chicago ruled against the unions, Labor pointed out, U.S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague spoke to a rail management group, also in Chicago.

Clague quoted a new federal study showing that "output per man-hour" of railroad employes had increased 78 percent between 1947 and 1961, while the corresponding increase for the entire private economy was only a little over 50 percent.

Churchmen Urge Action On Job Lag, Poverty

Pittsburgh—Four hundred prominent Protestant churchmen—both lay and clergy—have issued a report voicing deep concern at "the frustrations, indignities and discouragements of involuntary unemployment" and calling for "boldness" in meeting social and economic problems.

Delegates to a conference called by the National Council of Churches declared that Christians must concern themselves with "the problems of how to expand employment opportunities" and with the need to distribute purchasing power "so that people will be able to buy the goods that the new machines produce."

At a National Study Conference on the Church and Economic Life, attended by 385 voting delegates, advised by some 100 consultants and observers from business, labor and government, speakers emphasized the need for churches to bring ethical principles to bear on contemporary problems.

The general report, adopted with only two dissenting votes, declared:

"The influence of the churches must therefore be especially exerted toward expansion of employment opportunities in the areas of our life which are alike most neglected and most important from the Christian viewpoint.

School Needs Cited

"Among these areas are: enough good school buildings and enough well-trained and well-paid teachers to fill our educational need; redevelopment of distressed rural areas; redevelopment into effective usefulness of slum areas, worn-out industrial areas, and dilapidated business blocks . . . more and better homes and environments where neighborhoods can flourish for people of all races with freedom of residence in city or suburb; expanded health services and facilities. . . ."

The Rev. Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations, said some 27 officers or staff members of AFL-CIO affiliates and the Religion & Labor Council participated.

Unions Asked to Give Creative Arts Support

New York—A museum official has called on trade unions to give a "fuller measure" of support to creative art and art education among their members and through support of exisiting community facilities.

Edward A. Bryant, associate curator of the Whitney Museum of American Art here, made the appeal in a "Labor Press Conference" interview sponsored on radio station WNYC by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Council of the Greater New York and Long Island area.

Bryant served as one of the judges at an art exhibition held by Local 1-S of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. He observed that some unions have just begun to participate in the cultural life of their communities and lag far behind business organizations in helping to support creative artists through prizes, awards and art shows.

"As public service organizations, labor unions might well guide and stimulate the interest in art among working people, as well as those professionally involved," he declared.

First prize winners in the exhibition were Leonard Feuertado, oil painting; Henrietta Carter, water color; and Vincenza Pignanelli, graphics. Winner of the grand award with a landscape in oil was Elsie Elka Bolton.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP in Chicago Local 8 of the Bookbinders has been presented to Sister Mary Oswaldine (second from left), a former bindery girl who supervises the bindery at the Felician College in Chicago and is shown running a paper-cutter as Intl. Rep. Frank King watches. Sister Mary Innocenta (left) is dean of the college and is operating a book-pressing machine. At right Sister Mary Bonita, assistant to the dean, and Pres. William Stasiak of Local 8 examine a newly-bound book.

4-H Told Labor's Goal Is 'Better Life' for All

Chicago—The American labor movement is a "people's lobby" working for "a better life with dignity and freedom for all Americans," an AFL-CIO spokesman told 1,500 delegates to the 41st National 4-H Congress here.

"In the preamble of the AFL-CIO Constitution," Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller observed, "we make it absolutely clear that the values we hold, the values we support, are the values of a democratic society, a society in which citizens are free to join together to work for the common good."

This, he said, is what leads many union members to take an active part in politics and community affairs, to fight for the oppressed, to teach the principles of democratic leadership and free trade unionism to workers in other countries.

Labor seeks its goals, Biemiller concluded, "not just for union members, but for all American citizens. If we practice what we preach, we can prove to people all over the world that democracy really works."

The congress brought together representatives of some 2.5 million young people, chiefly from rural areas, many of whom will one day be operating the nation's farms and providing leadership in the agricultural field.

The objectives of the clubs—expressed through the four Hs of their title, head, heart, hands and health—are emphasized in a wide variety of farming, homemaking and community service projects designed to foster character development and good citizenship.

"Just as 4-H programs contribute to good citizenship, so also the activities of labor union members strengthen our democratic society," Biemiller declared.

He cautioned the young 4-H members not to permit the stress on labor's economic functions to obscure "the essential characteristic of the labor movement—the dedication to human welfare and human dignity."

Equating these goals with the basic aims of the American political system as set forth in the U.S. Constitution, he declared that through collective action at the bargaining table, in the community and in the nation, "we are working for social justice, for a more fair and equitable distribution of the wealth created by our fantastically productive economic system."

"The American labor movement wants all people to benefit from economic growth and rising standards of living," Biemiller continued.

"We know that man does not live by bread alone, but we know also that without bread—without a basic minimum standard of living—hunger, poverty and disease can make the downtrodden, the exploited, fall easy prey to the false lures of that secular religion the modern world calls communism."

He stressed the labor movement's support for a strong national defense "to secure the blessings of liberty," but stressed, too, its conviction that "we must not adopt totalitarian methods in our fight against totalitarianism."

"We must protect and expand the personal freedom of every individual citizen," he declared. "That is why the labor movement fights for human dignity and full civil rights for all Americans. That is why we oppose any kind of discrimination or bigotry."

UAW Officers Fill Gosser Functions

Detroit—Duties normally assigned to Auto Workers Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser have been assumed by other officers pending disposition of a federal indictment against him.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther will assume the directorship of the union's Skilled Trade Dept. and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey will have responsibility for other assignments, including the Die Casting Dept. and various manufacturing companies.

The UAW said these arrangements were made at the suggestion of Gosser and were mutually agreed upon at a meeting of the three officers. The union statement noted that in accordance with established due process, the UAW was obliged to consider Gosser innocent until and unless proved guilty.

Gosser was indicted in Toledo on charges of tampering with Internal Revenue Service records. He has denied them. The issues in dispute involve personal and not union matters.

Boy Scout Magazine Available in Braille

New Brunswick, N. J.—Boys' Life, the official publication of the Boy Scouts of America, is now available for blind boys in Braille.

The Braille edition was made possible through the cooperation of the Div. of the Blind at the Library of Congress and the Clovernook Press. A 12-month subscription may be ordered from the Clovernook Press at 6990 Hamilton Avenue, Cincinnati 31, O., at a cost of $5.

Bookbinders Give Nun Life Card

Chicago—Sister Mary Oswaldine, who supervises a non-profit bindery at the Felician College here, has been made an honorary life member of the Bookbinders.

A nun for 40 years, Sister Oswaldine worked at the trade before joining the Sisters of St. Felix and opened up her present shop in 1954. Using equipment donated by several firms, she binds and re-binds books and periodicals for the Felician College, Good Counsel High School and Mother of Good Counsel Convent.

Word of her operations reached Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor at international headquarters in Washington, and he asked Intl. Rep. Frank King of Chicago to investigate.

King and Pres. William Stasiak of Local 8 here, after the investigation, presented Sister Oswaldine with a life membership certificate and a membership card. Stasiak said she will be given a paid-up card in Local 8 on behalf of the international union every January.

Stasiak also presented Sister Oswaldine with a new Bible, which she said "I've been praying for." Sister Mary Innocenta, dean of the college, gave the local union president a crucifix which had been blessed by Pope John XXIII. In a note of thanks for "your kind thoughtfulness," she added:

"This wonderful gesture on your part in making Sister Oswaldine an honorary life-time member of the Intl. Brotherhood of Bookbinders has made her feel highly honored. In return, we hope and pray that the good Lord will bless you and your work most abundantly."

Sister Oswaldine's equipment is all operated by hand or foot. She mentioned that she was having trouble with one of her machines and King sent a member of Local 8 to fix it—a task that involved a search for a hard-to-find gear.

Special Insurance Extension Proposed

New York — Mayor Robert F. Wagner has asked Pres. Kennedy to include engineering and architectural services in the categories eligible for special insurance extended to exporters against losses resulting from political changes or upheavals in other nations.

Wagner said the omission of these groups from the programs of the Export-Import Bank and the Foreign Credit Insurance Association had been called to his attention by the AFL-CIO - affiliated Technical Engineers

Henderson Aftermath:

College Goal Won By Son of Strikers

Henderson, N. C.—A boy's dream of college, which never quite faded even during one of the South's longest and most bitter textile strikes, has come true for Ernest Barham, now a freshman at the University of North Carolina.

A scholarship and a loan—earned by high grades made despite the necessity of working afternoons, evenings and summers—made college possible for Ernest, a youngster who had to grow up fast after a union-busting employer forced workers to strike to preserve their union.

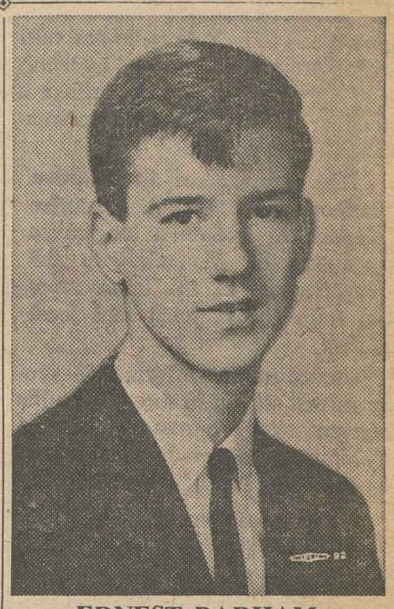
Both of Ernest's parents—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Barham—were among the members of the Textile Workers Union of America who walked out in November of 1958, just two months after their son entered high school. Between them, they had a total of 43 years service at the Harriet-Henderson Mill.

Ernest's father, in poor health, was one of dozens of strikers jailed in a sweeping crackdown on picket line activities. He spent most of his term in the prison hospital—and has been bedridden much of the time since then. His mother, too, has had long periods of illness.

Understandably the youngster's grades—normally in the B plus to A range—took a sharp dip. But an understanding history teacher—Harold House, himself the son of a Harriet-Henderson striker—provided the encouragement which helped Ernest shake the slump and get back on the academic track.

In his senior year, Ernest won a trip to the United Nations for a speech entitled "Democracy Versus Communism as a Way of Life" and took a prize in a Veterans of Foreign Wars essay contest on "What Freedom Means to Me."

TWUA strike relief plus his own part-time earnings enabled Ernest to continue in high school. College still seemed out of the question until he was chosen for a scholarship—a $700 a year grant plus a $300 loan—named after the founder of a Henderson department store.



ERNEST BARHAM
Realizes College Goal

Additional help has come from what Ernest terms the "many wonderful union people" who have rejoiced in the youngster's success.

The son of parents who sacrificed heavily for the freedom to organize wrote in his prize-winning high school essay:

"Freedom to me is very dear . . . is not something which can be weighed or measured . . . consists of the small everyday happenings which most of us pay no attention to, but actually cherish very much . . . we open our arms and hearts to all who wish to share our freedom."

IUD Seminar Studies Labor's Role in World

The first of a series of three-week seminars emphasizing the total relationship between union objectives and broad world problems, sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has opened at George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

The first class is composed of 16 staff representatives from nine AFL-CIO affiliates. Their instructors include AFL-CIO and IUD staff members; Robert Heilbroner, economics professor at the New School of Social Research; Prof. S. M. Miller, Syracuse University sociologist; and Paul Fisher, American University professor who is a consultant to the Agency for Intl. Development.

The participants spend six hours daily in seminar sessions, with two evening sessions each week, and receive special reading assignments in advance of the introduction of each new major topic. The subjects include the values and philosophy of the labor movement; national economic policy; economic and social change; social welfare; collective bargaining trends and directions; and political structure, issues and programs.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the program was intended to supplement the training international unions give staff representatives and to provide the "rounded and systematic view of labor's total economic, political and social program that is so necessary today."

The IUD said the program is geared "to discuss and reinforce the values and philosophy of the labor movement in American society; to present and discuss the important characteristics of the environment in which the labor movement functions; to give union staff a view of the most significant economic, social and political problems the labor movement faces; and to discuss the rationale for the labor movement's program for dealing with some of these problems."

Leather Goods Union Aide Dies

Miami Beach, Fla.—Vice Pres. Charles Edward Friss of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers died here of a cerebral hemorrhage on the eve of a meeting of the union's executive board. He was 51.

Funeral services were held in Hudson, N. Y., where, in 1937, he had led the strike against Kadin Bros., a leading handbag manufacturing concern, that had triggered the formation of the union's joint boards of New York, New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Friss, who had served as manager of the 15,000-member joint boards for the past 15 years, had just successfully wound up a campaign, marked by stormy bargaining sessions and strikes, to achieve a reduced workweek in the leather goods' industry.

Survivors include his wife, Columbia, an active co-workers in the historic Kadin Bros. strike, and a son, Charles, Jr.

Labor Again Asks U.S. Action on Jobs

Lag in Growth Rate Found in New Study

The AFL-CIO again has called for "vigorous" government action to create jobs, citing a new report which singles out the lag in economic growth as a main reason for persistent high-level unemployment.

Those who oppose government action to stimulate the economy, the AFL-CIO charged, have been promoting the idea that America's unemployment statistics are inflated and therefore the problem isn't as bad as it appears.

This argument was answered, the AFL-CIO noted, by a presidential study group which found the true U.S. jobless rates to be twice as great today as in the early 1950s and far higher than those in western Europe.

The problem of high-level U.S. unemployment was discussed in an analysis entitled "U.S. Unemployment Compared to Other Nations," prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and appearing in the December issue of the American Federationist.

"Even after the necessary adjustments were made [for different methods of counting]," the AFL-CIO economists pointed out, "the unemployment rate in the U.S. for 1960 was still five times as great as in Japan and West Germany; four times as great as in Sweden; three times as great as in France; over twice as great as in Britain."

The AFL-CIO said these comparisons grew out of research carried out by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics at the request of Pres. Kennedy's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics. The study group was named in the wake of attacks on U.S. jobless statistics to evaluate the entire system of gathering labor force data. It found the figures "quite reliable," the AFL-CIO said.

"The results of that [BLS] research . . .," the Federationist article observed, "are that the higher rates of unemployment in the U.S. have been due not to differences in the method of counting the unemployed but to a lack of vigor in this nation's economy.

U.S. Economy "Sputtering"

"The economies of western Europe and Japan have been booming while the U.S. economy has been sputtering."

"Since the end of 1957—some 60 months—the rate of unemployment in the U.S. reported by BLS has fallen below 5 percent of the labor force in only one month," the Dept. of Research analysis pointed out. "During this five-year period, it has averaged twice as high as in the early 1950s when the unemployment rate was around 3 percent."

The AFL-CIO said that those who attacked these figures as inflated were, in so doing, avoiding the problem.

"Such continued high levels of unemployment, when all other economic indicators show improvement," it declared, "point strongly to the need for vigorous governmental action — for policies and programs which will stimulate the economy and create additional job opportunities."

The analysis said the study group's report dealt with criticism which tried to explain away the high U.S. jobless rate in various ways: that the U.S. counts youths and married women while most European countries do not, thus adding to this nation's jobless totals; that the U.S. has had an unusually large labor force growth, thus fattening jobless totals.

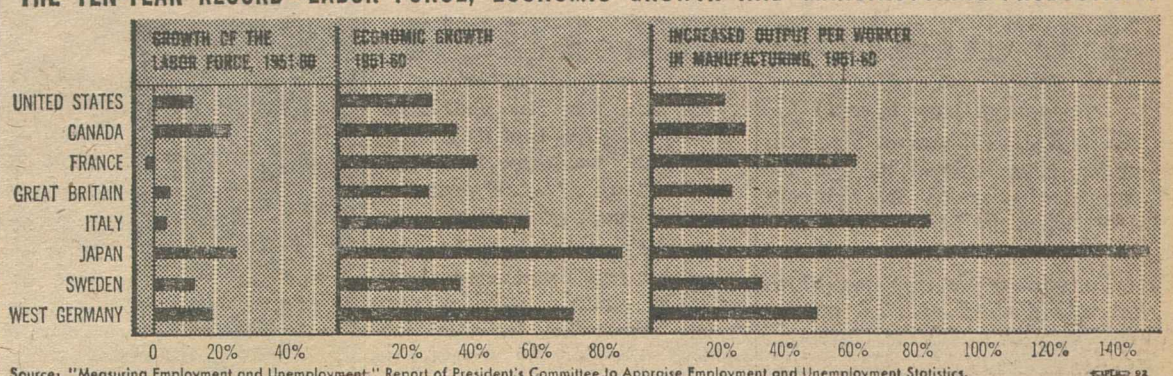
Comparison of Data

The study group compared the U.S. data with seven industrialized nations: Canada, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Sweden and West Germany.

Tracing the study group's comparisons of national rates of labor force growth, economic growth and increased productivity, the AFL-CIO said the U.S. was left with higher unemployment because "the U.S. economy has not been growing fast enough" to absorb new jobseekers and those displaced by automation.

"There has not been enough purchasing power where it would do the most good — that is, in the hands of the low income groups—to boost sales which, in turn, would create the need for still more production and therefore more jobs," the AFL-CIO article concluded.

THE TEN-YEAR RECORD—LABOR FORCE, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTIVITY



Source: "Measuring Employment and Unemployment," Report of President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics.

New Nations Urged to Hasten Development of Printing Trades

Geneva—Fledgling nations of the world were urged to give special attention to the development of printing and allied trades for their importance in combatting illiteracy and in promoting "economic development in general."

An 18-nation technical meeting of labor, management and government experts in the field, sponsored by the Intl. Labor Organization, also urged the ILO's Governing Body to convene a meeting of specialists in vocational training and to survey the needs of developing countries in the printing industry.

In a series of resolutions, the tripartite group called for "an adequate share of capital investment" in the printing industries of the new countries. It suggested, too, that each country give careful consideration in the light of its economic and social conditions to the alternative of less expensive printing equipment, requiring more manual workers, as opposed to more modern equipment with fewer job opportunities.

"It is most important," the conference warned, "that the machines be chosen with a view to the availability of labor and the type of skilled labor being trained in the country."

Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen and Pres. William J. Hall of the Photo Engravers were the U.S. worker representatives at the meeting.

DeAndrade a Vice Chairman

DeAndrade, who served as a vice chairman of the two-week conference, said its unanimously-adopted conclusions and recommendations "will be particularly beneficial to the developing countries."

Hall served on the committee dealing with health and safety hazards, a major item on the agenda.

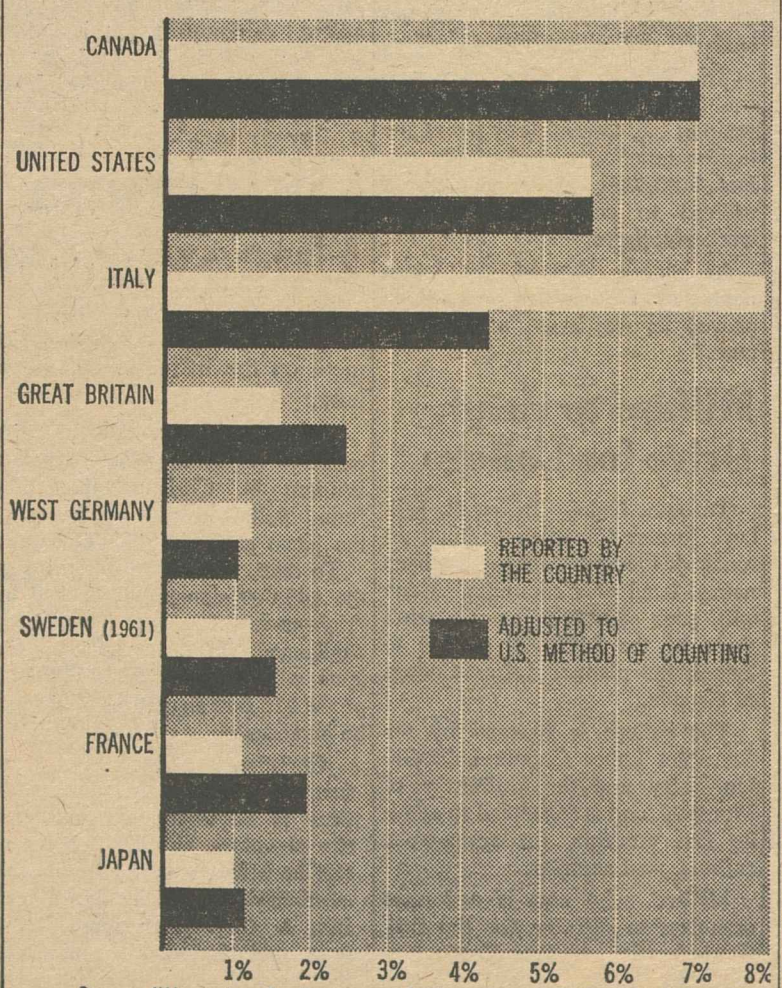
The delegates called on the ILO to consider drafting an international agreement to ban the use of undiluted benzine as a solvent or cleaning fluid and to require specific labeling of containers of dangerous substances. All appropriate measures should be used to eliminate or reduce the risk involved in the use of strong acids or other harmful chemicals, the conference declared.

The group also stressed the need for adequate safety devices on all machinery and for fitting jobs to the physical and mental requirements and capabilities of workers. Accidents due to fatigue, it stated, could be reduced by avoiding "excessively long" hours of work.

U.S. government representatives were Horace Hart, director of the Commerce Dept.'s Printing & Publishing Industries Committee, and Edward Goshen, director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship Training.

Employer representatives were Walter McArdle, president of McArdle Printing Co., Washington, D. C., and J. Paul Whitehead, vice president of Hemingway Corp., Waterbury, Conn.

COMPARISON OF 1960 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN U.S. AND OTHER NATIONS



Source: "Measuring Employment and Unemployment," Report of President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics.

Welfare Plan Bonding Rules Effective Jan. 1

The Labor Dept. has announced that bonding regulations for administrators, officers and employes of welfare and pension benefit plans, published in the Federal Register for Nov. 30, will take effect Jan. 1, 1963.

Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds said the regulations were arrived at after study of comments received from labor sources, and others, on proposed plans published in the Federal Register last Sept. 1 and after consultation with the Secretary of Labor's Advisory Council on Employe Welfare & Pension Benefit Plans.

Copies of the regulations, adopted under the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Office Force At Test Site Picks OEIU

Las Vegas—The Office Employes have won the first representation election resulting from a nationwide organizing drive among clerical employes at government missile sites.

At the Nevada test site and nuclear rocket development station, white collar employes of the Reynolds Electrical & Engineering Co., Inc., chose the OEIU as their bargaining agent, 350-45, in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

The union started organizing in mid-September among 556 employes scattered over a 15-county area of Nevada, Sec.-Treas. J. Howard Hicks said. Ballots were mailed to the NLRB's San Francisco regional office and counted there.

The OEIU has chartered Local 400 here. Its membership will grow substantially, Hicks said.

When the results were announced OEIU launched a second drive among another unit of 350 Reynolds clerical and technical workers. Similar drives are under way at Cape Canaveral, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., and White Sands, N.M.

Green Life Dramatization 'TV Rarity'

The televised dramatization of the life of the late William Green was praised as "a TV rarity" in Variety, weekly newspaper of the entertainment field.

The reviewer liked the "uniqueness" of the script by Morton Wishengrad, "who used the adult Green to relate events from his childhood on screen while those events were enacted behind him." The review added:

"It was an all-the-way praiser, sketching in broad strokes the career of Green from his beginning as the coal-mining son of illiterate parents through his battle as a state senator to his years as a national labor leader.

As Green, Jeffrey Lynn brought to the character a convincing integrity and empathy, and Billy Quinn, as young Green who turned from hopes of a career as preacher to make the working man's cause his pulpit, was excellent, the review said, adding:

"Also excellent in brief sketches of notables were Sorrell Booke as AFL-founder Samuel Gompers; Sam Gray as David Dubinsky, and Barnard Hughes as FDR."

The biography of the long-time president of the former AFL, sponsored by the George Meany Foundation as one of the Eternal Light series presented by the Jewish Theological Seminary, was shown over most NBC stations Nov. 25. It was scheduled to be shown Dec. 9 in seven cities and on Dec. 16 can be seen in Cincinnati on WLW-TV, in Kansas City on WDAF-TV, and in San Francisco on KRON. Houston will carry the program Dec. 30.

ICFTU Assails Aden-Arab Union

Brussels — The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has expressed "dismay" at the British Parliament's approval for merger of the Aden colony with the South Arabian Federation despite the widespread opposition of the people of Aden.

ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu pointed out that there had been no response by the British government to demands, in which the ICFTU had joined, for a plebiscite in which the people could express their views.

He also recalled that Gen. Sec. Abdullah Alasnag of the Aden Trades Union Congress has been arrested for his opposition, and that other union members who have worked against merger have been jailed and flogged.

5.8% in November:

Jobless Rate Rises To Match '62 High

(Continued from Page 1)

the sixth straight year of 5 percent or higher unemployment. The sole exception occurred in February 1960, when the jobless rate dipped to 4.8 percent.

For postwar Novembers, the lowest rate reached was 2.8 percent in November 1952; the November 1962 rate of 5.8 percent more than doubles this.

Wolfbein, looking back from the November report, commented: "What this shows is that while employment is remaining relatively high, you are not witnessing any impact on the unemployment side."

He said that "by and large the economy has held its ground very well" but there has been no thrust which would dent the unemployment problem.

On the employment side, the November report said seasonal cutbacks in outdoor activities were mainly responsible for total jobholders dropping by 900,000 to 68 million, still a high for the month.

Growth Slowed

The nation's labor force showed a continued failure to grow according to expectations. It totaled 74.5 million in November or about 600,000 above a year earlier. It is normally expected to grow about 1 or 1.2 million each year as the population increases and new job-seekers come of age.

The November report also listed 900,000 persons in the category of long-term unemployed—those out of work for 15 weeks or more. This was unchanged from October and, the report noted, "was about 300,000 below a year ago." Of the total, some 400,000 have been jobless for six months or longer.

The Labor Dept. said the number of long-term jobless had been declining steadily since July 1961 and "was at its lowest level since the summer of 1961."

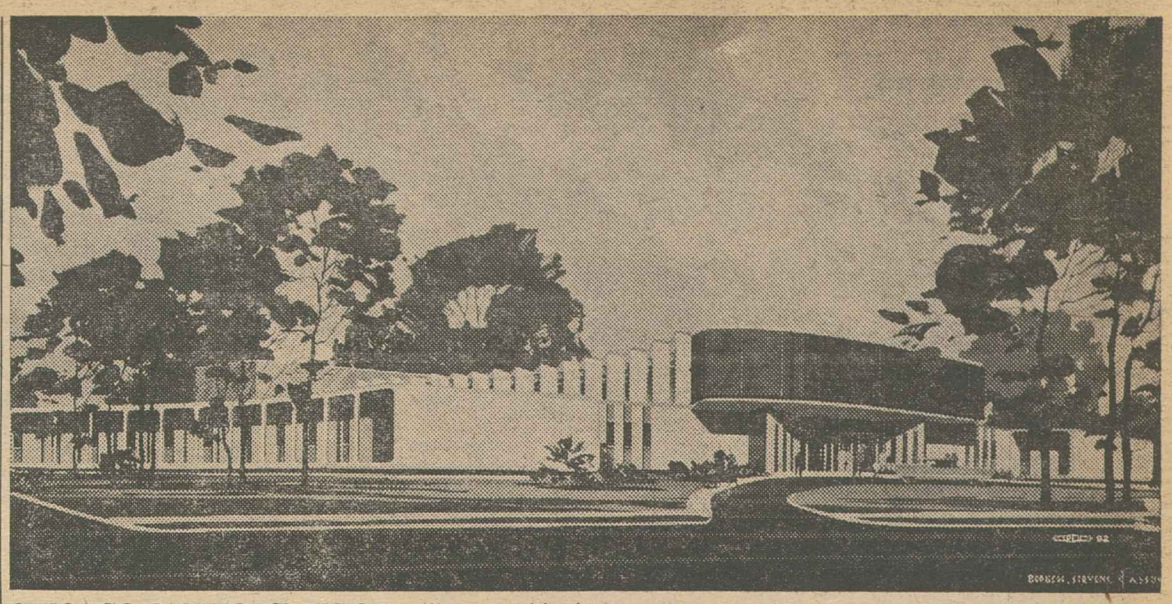
The November 1962 total of 900,000 long-term jobless, however, is double the total of 437,000 long-term unemployed for November 1956—two recessions ago.

This November's total also is more than five times as large as the low of 162,000 long-term jobless for November 1952.

Job Losses Mount Among Experienced

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, commenting on continued high-level unemployment, said an "upward drift" in insured unemployment figures since May indicated "a slight deterioration" in the position of experienced workers. In almost all states, a worker must have been on a payroll to qualify for jobless benefits.

The AFL-CIO observed that the total of those drawing unemployment compensation rose from 1.6 million in May to about 1.9 million in November. It was noted that insured unemployment is currently running about 70,000 below a year ago, whereas in May it was some 700,000 under a year earlier.



CHICAGO JANITORS' UNION will erect this $1.5 million health center building in West Side medical district and name it in tribute to the late Olivia "Peg" Bautsch, secretary-treasurer of Janitors' Local 25 when she died 10 years ago and pioneer champion of union-operated health centers. Financing will be from union health and welfare fund, and the center will house medical care facilities for 12,500 members of three Building Service Employes unions. It will have an outpatient clinic, foot care clinic, physical therapy unit, union eye care center, non-profit pharmacy and pediatrics section.

Chicago Janitors Local To Build Health Center

Chicago—Janitors Local 25 of the Building Service Employes has announced plans for a $1.5 million health center where 12,500 members of three BSEIU unions can go for comprehensive medical care.

The center, BSEIU said, will provide prepaid, comprehensive care on a group practice basis. When it opens next September, it will have an outpatient clinic with 33,000 square feet of space, replacing the 5,500 square feet of space that has been rented in downtown Chicago since 1955.

Local 25 Pres. Thomas J. Burke announced that the new building will be named in memory of the late Olivia "Peg" Bautsch, former secretary-treasurer of the janitors' union and a pioneer supporter of union-operated health centers in Illinois. She died in 1952.

Trustees of the Local 25 health and welfare fund have approved plans for the center prepared by Burgess, Stevens & Associates. The new building will be owned by the fund and will be leased to Union Health Service, Inc., a non-profit operating corporation. The center is financed by employer contributions to funds administered by employer-union trustees. Hospitalization is provided with part of the contributions.

The first floor will house departments of internal medicine, X-ray, laboratories, general surgery, a foot care clinic, and administrative offices. A complete physical therapy unit will be assigned to the second floor, along with the Union Eye Care Center.

The new center will have a non-profit pharmacy, a pediatrics section for treatment of children, a playroom and a social service department.

The center operates under a state law enacted in 1951. Local 25 joined with employers to organize Union Health Service as a non-profit corporation and received the first charter under the law Dec. 1, 1952. It received its first patient in 1955.

All health services are under supervision of a medical director and a professional advisory committee. The corporation directors include labor, management, and medical personnel. At present 29 doctors representing all the major specialties see patients in downtown quarters.

Lockout by Newspapers Ruled Legal

Publishers of 10 New York metropolitan area newspapers were within their rights in 1961 when they agreed to suspend operation on all dailies when one was threatened by an unauthorized work stoppage, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Voting 5-0 to reverse a decision Apr. 19 by Trial Examiner Charles W. Schneider, the board dismissed a complaint based on charges against the Publishers' Association of New York City brought by Mailers Union No. 6 of the Typographical Union, and later by the unaffiliated Newspaper & Mail Deliverers' Union.

The two unions had accused the publishers' association of unlawfully locking out workers twice in 1961 and of threatening lockouts on various dates from January to May 1961.

The NLRB said the pact was a "defensive measure" by the publishers, designed to prevent union workers from "committing repeated contract violations." The five members agreed that the stoppages were not the ordinary "wildcat" kind and that, under the specific circumstances in New York at the time, the lockout agreement was not a law violation because it was limited to contract violations and was "selectively and carefully applied."

The board said the agreement was in essence "not an offensive weapon . . . to punish or lessen the legitimate effectiveness of the unions, but rather a defensive measure utilized to combat unauthorized work stoppages."

Its success showed, the board held, that "an ounce of prevention" proved its worth as "a pound of cure."

Vocational Training Expansion Proposed

(Continued from Page 1)

The current federal spending level of $79 million should be raised to at least $400 million for the 1964 fiscal year, the panelists said. They also recommended a rise in the $500 million a year currently being spent by local and state governments for vocational training programs and facilities.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the Standing Committee on Education and president of the Plumbers & Pipefitters, served on the panel, which was headed by Chicago School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis. Another panelist was Charles E. Odell, director of the Retired & Older Workers Dept. of the Auto Workers.

In its report, the advisory panel described vocational education as a "sound investment" and commented:

"Ample data indicate that graduates of high school vocational education programs are far less likely to be unemployed than other high school graduates, that vocational education graduates do in fact work in the occupations for which they were prepared and that vocational education increases their subsequent earnings."

At the same time, the panel found that vocational education "is not available in enough high schools" and the choice of training available is extremely limited.

In addition to increased vocational education, the panel said "apprentice and journeymen training opportunities should be expanded by mutual action of employers and unions."

Declaring the federal government must continue to work with states and local communities to develop and improve skills, the panel urged that additional federal and state support be provided for vocational education of:

- High school youth who are preparing to enter the labor market.
- Youth with special needs who have academic, socio-economic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in regular vocational education programs.
- Youth and adults who have completed or left high school and are full-time students preparing to enter the labor market.

APPOINTMENT of Pres. Charles M. Crooks of the Masters, Mates & Pilots to the academic advisory board of the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., has been announced by Sec. of Commerce Luther Hodges. Crooks is the first sea labor representative ever named to the committee.

Millard to Head Drive for College

Toronto, Ont.—Charles H. Millard, former Canadian national director of the Steelworkers, has been named head of a committee which will seek $50,000 as Ontario's share of the $180,000 needed to launch the planned Labor College of Canada.

The college is fostered by the Canadian Labor Congress, McGill University and the University of Montreal, and is scheduled to admit its first students, for seven-week courses, next summer.

Millard, who also is a former organization director for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said the first gift of $50, came from the Canadian Council of the Newspaper Guild.

Oklahoma 'Work' Foes Uncover New Frauds

Oklahoma City—Additional evidence of "fraudulent signatures on petitions to put a so-called "right-to-work" constitutional amendment on the ballot in Oklahoma has been presented at a hearing here.

Attorneys for a citizens' group contesting the "right-to-work" petitions reported to Sec. of State William N. Christian that they found 8,285 invalid signatures in the latest group of 15,000 names.

To date, more than one-third of the 145,000 signatures checked by "right-to-work" foes have been challenged. In order to keep the issue off the ballot, nearly 80,000 of the 213,000 signatures filed must be invalidated.

Christian set Dec. 17 for a further hearing. If additional time is necessary to complete the signature checks, the issue will be before a new Republican administration which takes office Jan. 2. Gov.-Elect Henry Bellmon said during his campaign that he will promptly call a special election if the petitions are certified to him as "proper."

The National Council for Industrial Peace reported that the checks thus far completed show that "thousands" of persons who signed the petitions are not registered voters, many names were duplicated and "in one instance, handwriting experts testified that one entire petition sheet containing 35 names had been signed by a single person."

The petition drive was launched after the last session of the legislature killed all "right-to-work" proposals. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Committee for Voluntary Unionism, set up to seek enactment of additional state laws forbidding the union shop, met in Oklahoma City last winter to help launch the signature drive.

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Boeing Aircraft Workers Vote 74% for Union Shop

Overtime Up, No Dent In Jobless

By Robert B. Cooney

The Labor Dept.'s detailed job report for November has revealed a continuing pattern of full workweeks and overtime pay for most employed workers, especially in the auto industry, while the ranks of the jobless remain undented.

A near-record factory workweek and high-level overtime indicate employers are continuing to boost production by increasing hours rather than hiring new workers, the Labor Dept. said. As a result, average hourly pay hit a November record high of $2.41 an hour.

The report showed the factory production workweek rose by 18 minutes to 40.4 hours instead of showing an expected drop of 12 minutes. This was the highest for the month since 1955 except for November 1961, it was noted.

The factory production worker averaged 2.9 hours of overtime, up by 6 minutes from October. Overtime in the auto industry was "especially heavy," it was noted, averaging nearly 5 hours per week.

On the other side of the picture, unemployment—as a summary report showed a week ago—rose more than seasonally by 500,000 to a total of 3.8 million. This caused the key seasonally adjusted rate to swing upward to 5.8 percent from October's 5.5 percent.

Influx of Teen-Agers

The Labor Dept. then attributed the extra-seasonal jobless rise to the entrance into the job market of about 150,000 teen-agers, most of them male and without work experience. Investigation showed, the department now reports, that 55 percent of the November rise in teen-age joblessness was accounted for by full-time students actively seeking work.

The detailed report for November disclosed these additional developments on the unemployment side of the picture:

- The number of non-farm workers on part-time for economic reasons rose seasonally by 200,000 to 2.4 million; this total was about the same as a year ago.
- Initial claims for unemployment compensation totaled 343,400 for the week ended Dec. 1, up 11 percent over the preceding week and 1.1 percent below a year earlier; the Labor Dept. said this rise reflected layoffs in apparel and steel and curtailed outdoor work.
- The long-term unemployed—

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CHILDREN OF STRIKING refinery workers in Trenton, Mich., outside Detroit, rally around a union-planted Christmas tree in front of Mobil refinery operating with supervisors and strikebreakers and rehearse songs for Yule season they may have to spend on the picket line.

7,000 Out at 7 Locations:

Christmas Story 1962 Told On Oil Refinery Picket Lines

By Eugene A. Kelly

Christmas lights twinkle softly, and the sound of carols drifts across a snow-covered landscape to three men on an oil refinery picket line, painfully pondering the questions that always confront a family man on strike for his economic life:

What will you tell the kids when they ask, "Daddy, will Santa bring me anything this Christmas?" And how shall you answer your wife when she says: "Are you going to take the company's offer and go back to work?"

The three strikers, and 7,000 others like them, have been waging their life-and-death struggle with two of the biggest of the oil giants—Shell Oil and Mobil Oil—in the Detroit area and St. Louis, in Hammond, Ind., in Houston, Tex., and New Orleans, La., in Wood River and Alton, Ill. It involves members of more than a dozen AFL-CIO unions.

The walkouts started on different dates, from June 27 to Aug. 19, at the scattered locations, but all have the same cause. It is management insistence on stripping union contracts of protection against arbitrary action by the employer, a management drive to write in clauses giving the employer more leeway in exercising what the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has called "management rights."

The first storms of the winter had just scoured the picket lines with snow and a punishing wind when this reporter made the rounds in three midwest locations.

Strikers Courageous as Ever

The story was the same everywhere—union men and women are as courageous as ever, and as determined to preserve their rights against united and powerful managements, but they need help—and they need it fast—to keep their spirits up for Christmas and the days ahead.

At Trenton, Mich., outside Detroit, I marveled at the spunk of strikers' wives, marching with two dozen children in front of a Christmas tree decorated with oil cans and carrying signs saying, "My daddy wants his vacation pay for Christmas."

Inside the Mobil Oil refinery, guards and supervisors went about their business of keeping production going, though in reduced volume, with some help from strikebreakers. Housed in Pullman cars on a siding inside the plant, the management men have stayed inside, working 12 to 15 hours a day,

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IAM, UAW Victorious In Balloting

By David L. Perlman

Seattle—Boeing Aircraft workers have voted overwhelmingly in a secret ballot election to ask a presidential panel to recommend a union shop in new contracts with the Machinists and the Auto Workers.

The advisory vote, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board at Boeing plants in all states which do not have so-called "right-to-work" laws, piled up a margin of nearly 3-1 for the union shop proposal.

At installations represented by the Machinists, including the giant home plant in Seattle, the vote for a union shop was 21,879 to 7,752.

Pennsylvania and Delaware employes of the company's Vertol Division, represented by the UAW, voted 2,506 to 769 for a union shop.

Vote Open to All

Both elections were open to all employes in the bargaining unit—including non-members of the two unions. The results are not binding on the company, but are expected to result in a recommendation from the panel that Boeing agree to a union shop clause.

IAM Vice Pres. Harold J. Gibson, himself a former Boeing worker, hailed the result as "a decisive victory for unionism." He said:

"The presidential board asked for an expression of opinion by Boeing employes, and the employes clearly stated their faith in their union organization. We are looking forward to the panel report and to sitting down with the company and negotiating a strong contract that would give employes the union wages, job security and improved working

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Asks UN to Act On Hungarian Freedom

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on the United Nations General Assembly to "forcefully reaffirm its objectives on Hungary" as an action "most vital to the . . . very survival of the UN as a world organization for protecting the weak against the strong and promoting international harmony and human freedom."

Meany, twice a U.S. delegate to the United Nations, directed his appeal "especially to the delegations of the nations which have won their independence in recent years."

"Surely they realize that all peoples—in Europe as well as in Africa and Asia—are entitled to the right of self-determination," he said. "The heroism of the liberty-loving Hungarian people should be rewarded as was the courage of the Algerian people."

Meany, whose statement was in the form of a letter to the New York Times dated Dec. 7, said "full scale debate and action on the Hungarian problems by the General Assembly does not mean raking up dead issues or bringing the cold war into the United Nations . . . These issues can never be outdated, since they are at the very core of the most important aspirations and aims of the United Nations."

For six years, Meany noted, the UN has sought three objectives in Hungary—"withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary; free elections in Hungary under UN auspices; observance by the Hungarian authorities of fundamental human rights and freedoms."

"Chairman Khrushchev would be well-advised to support these moderate measures in order to demonstrate Soviet readiness to comply finally with UN decisions and to show its willingness to live in genuine peaceful coexistence with its neighbors," Meany concluded.

Damage Suits Upheld For Unfair Practices

By John Barry

Damage suits based on contract violations which are also unfair labor practices may be properly brought in state courts, the Supreme Court has ruled in an 8-1 decision rejecting the argument that the National Labor Relations Board has exclusive jurisdiction in such cases.

The ruling, regarded as a major addition to the growing body of judicial interpretations of the nation's labor laws, reversed the Michigan Supreme Court and ordered trial of a suit against the Detroit News seeking back pay for a group of Newspaper Guild members.

The suit was filed by Doyle Smith, on behalf of himself and 39 fellow maintenance department employes, who charged that the paper had discriminatorily denied them pay during a strike by another union. The group had the support of the Guild and was represented by AFL-CIO Associate Counsel Thomas E. Harris in proceedings before the Supreme Court.

The case grew out of a Stereotypers' strike against the Detroit newspapers in December 1955 and January 1956. The complaint charged that although the News suspended publication, it permitted

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ILGWU Booklet Details 'Melting Pot' Experience

"As a melting pot of peoples of some 22 different nations the ILGWU has gathered a body of experience in the art of creating unity out of diversity that may be instructive for others in our society who are trying to create friendship out of friction."

That's the theme of a new 72-page booklet published by the Educational Dept. of the Ladies' Garment Workers entitled "Equal Opportunity, Union Made."

The effectively-illustrated publication traces the ILGWU's battles for human rights in the garment union, in the labor movement, in the community and the nation. It presents the programs and the policies worked out by the ILGWU as it faced up to the problems of a "melting pot" union.

The booklet is available from the ILGWU at 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. Single copies are free. Write the Educational Dept. for bulk prices.

UAW to Press 'Big 3' For Profit Sharing Plan

Chicago—Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther has served notice on the industry's Big Three that 1964 negotiations will bring UAW proposals for profit sharing similar to the plan in effect at American Motors Corp., or its equivalent in "hard money."

Addressing some 700 delegates at a conference of the UAW Skilled Trades Dept., Reuther said that while it was too early to discuss 1964 proposals in detail, the union had never gone to the bargaining table "without letting the auto companies know our feelings."

"I want to say this particularly for the benefit of General Motors and Ford," he continued. "I'm telling them now that the idea of profit-sharing is not revolutionary.

"Every time we get a wage increase or improve our fringe benefits, we are sharing the profits. Every dollar we get is one dollar less in profits for them.

"These people [the auto companies] have to understand that there is now a new dimension to collective bargaining in the auto industry . . . represented by the 18 cents an hour produced by profit-sharing at American Motors."

Hourly Breakdown

The 18-cent figure is an hourly breakdown per worker of the $9.8 million in benefits received by the UAW's 27,000 members at American Motors in the first year of the "progress sharing" plan negotiated in 1961.

Two-thirds of the workers' share of AMC profits goes into pension and insurance benefits. The balance will provide an average of $120.45 in AMC stock for each worker in the bargaining unit. In addition to the "progress sharing" benefits, AMC workers received an average of 7 cents an hour in straight wage increases.

Had such a plan been in effect at General Motors Corp. last year, Reuther told the conference, the UAW's 320,000 members employed by the firm would have averaged $900 in profit sharing benefits — the equivalent of 45 cents an hour.

For the 120,000 production workers at Ford, he said, a similar plan would have meant an average of $733 in benefits, equal to 37 cents an hour.

The UAW president recalled that in 1961 the Big Three firms refused to go along with the profit sharing principle established earlier in the American Motors settlement, insisting instead that wage and fringe benefit improvements be spelled out specifically regardless of profits.

"Whether they give us the 'iffy' money of profit sharing in 1964 is their decision," Reuther declared. "But if they are not going to give us the 'iffy' money, then they are going to have to give us the 'hard' money, for that's the road we're going to travel."

He also told the conference that the UAW would demand "modernized" overtime payments and would work in the legislative halls as well as at the bargaining table to achieve them.

With many of the auto companies working their employes overtime during peak production periods to avoid hiring new workers, the premium rate for overtime should be changed from time and one-half to double time, Reuther asserted.

UAW Names 2 To Review Board

Detroit—George N. Leighton of Chicago, an attorney, and the Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, minister emeritus of the Central Methodist Church here, have accepted appointment to the Auto Workers' public review board, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther has announced.

They succeed Michigan Circuit Court Judge George Bowles, who resigned because of the press of other duties, and Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, who resigned on the advice of his physician.

Appointments are made by the UAW executive board from a list of nominees proposed by the review board itself, which was set up in 1957 to review union ethics and act on appeals of members.

Goldfinger To Direct Research Dept.

Nathaniel Goldfinger has been appointed director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research by Federation Pres. George Meany. Goldfinger succeeds Stanley Ruttenberg, who resigned effective Jan. 1 to become economic adviser to the secretary of labor.

Goldfinger has been assistant director of the department since 1958 and was formerly an AFL-CIO economist. He was assistant director of the former CIO Research Dept. at the time of merger and had earlier been research and education director for the United Paperworkers.

He is a graduate of the College of the City of New York and is a member of the American Economic Association and the Industrial Relations Research Association.

November Overtime Rises, No Dent Is Made in Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

those jobless 15 weeks or longer—totaled 866,000 or almost unchanged over the month; this was below the 1.1 million of November 1961 but double the total of 437,000 long-term jobless of November 1956 before the past two recessions.

• State insured unemployment totaled 1.7 million for the week ended Nov. 24, up 10 percent from the preceding week; the rate of 4.2 percent insured unemployed compared to 4.3 percent and 1.7 million for the same weeks a year ago.

• The number of jobless pay claimants who exhausted unemployment benefits rose by 1,900 during the week ended Dec. 1 to 14,300; these figures are confined to eight large states which report weekly

More Jobs in Major Areas

The Labor Dept. also reported, in a separate document on area labor market trends, that unemployment declined this autumn in most of the nation's 150 major job areas.

The total of major job areas with substantial unemployment—that is, 6 percent or more jobless—declined from 41 in October to 40 in November. This group totaled 60 a year ago and 32 in November 1959. Toledo, O., was the area reclassified, as it had benefitted from job gains in the auto industry.

The number of smaller areas with substantial unemployment rose by four to a total of 170 in November. This group totaled 201 a year ago and was down to 112 in November 1959.

Added to the list were La Grange, Ga., New Iberia, La. and Ontario and Salem, Ore.

Non-farm jobs totaled 56.2 million, down 100,00 from October as expected, the report said. The payroll changes "reflected seasonal curtailments of outdoor work and food processing as well as the holiday buildup in trade activity,"

A Labor Dept. spokesman said the job figures in manufacturing showed "continued strength in autos" and "continued weakness" in steel. In steel, it was pointed out, output has risen 400,000 tons a week since July, while employment has dropped by 21,000.

The primary metals sector—which includes steel—had a total of 1.1 million jobs in November, down 65,000 from a year earlier.

Average hourly earnings, the report continued, increased by a penny over the month to a record $2.41 in November. This rise, combined with longer hours, boosted weekly earnings to $97.36 a week.

Damage Suits Upheld Over Unfair Practices

(Continued from Page 1)

employes in the editorial, advertising and business departments — who were not covered by union contract—to report for work and receive full pay. The paper refused to permit the unionized maintenance workers to report for duty, however, and denied them pay for the period of suspension, according to the complaint.

This, Smith and his fellow workers charged, was a violation of the Guild contract clause that "there shall be no discrimination against any employe because of his membership or activity in the Guild."

The Wayne County Circuit Court dismissed the suit on the ground that the allegation, if true, would amount to an unfair labor practice and was thus within the exclusive jurisdiction of the NLRB. The State Supreme Court later affirmed the ruling.

Opinion by White

The U. S. Supreme Court, however, in a majority opinion written by Justice Byron R. White, said the suit for breach of contract was properly brought even though the conduct alleged would also constitute an unfair labor practice.

The opinion cited several cases in which the Supreme Court had sustained the jurisdiction of the courts over suits for breach of contract in which it was strongly argued that the conduct involved was protected or barred by Taft-Hartley.

Role of Courts Cited

The NLRB's authority over unfair labor practices is not exclusive and does not destroy the jurisdiction of the courts in breach of contract suits, White's opinion said. Furthermore, the high court noted, the NLRB had filed a brief agreeing on that point.

"If, as respondent strongly urges, there are situations in which serious problems will arise from both the courts and the board having jurisdiction over acts which amount to an unfair labor practice, we shall face those cases when they arise," the court said. "This is not one of them, in our view . . ."

The court rejected the argument that it should apply its so-called Westinghouse rule that a union may not sue under Sec. 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act to enforce "uniquely personal" rights of employes.

The Westinghouse precedent had lost its "underpinnings" in subsequent decisions, the opinion observed, adding that the concept that all suits to vindicate individual rights under a contract should be excluded from the scope of Sec. 301 "has thus not survived."

"The rights of individual employes concerning rates of pay and conditions of employment are a major focus of the negotiation and administration of collective bargaining contracts," it went on.

"Individual claims lie at the heart of the grievance and arbitration machinery, are to a large degree inevitably intertwined with union interests and many times precipitate grave questions concerning the interpretation and enforceability of the collective bargaining contract on which they are based."

Would Stultify Congress

Not to permit suits under Sec. 301 to enforce such claims would "stultify the congressional policy of having the administration of collective bargaining contracts accomplished under a uniform body of federal substantive law."

Justice Hugo L. Black in his dissent said the decision "opens up a way to defeat the congressional plan . . . to expedite industrial peace."

"Instead," he said, "by permitting suits like this one to be filed, it is now not only possible but highly probable that unfair labor practice disputes will hang on like festering sores that grow worse and worse with the years."

The decision left unanswered a question whether Smith or his union was the proper party to bring the suit. Harris foresaw no difficulty on this point, however. He said attorneys followed Michigan practice in bringing suit in the name of the employe.

Meany to Help Review Foreign Aid Program

Pres. Kennedy has named AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to a nine-man bipartisan committee to undertake an immediate review of the foreign aid program.

The group, headed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Pres. Kennedy's representative in Berlin earlier this year and chairman of the Continental Can Co., will be called the Committee to Strengthen the Security of the Free World.

The White House announced that "at the President's request the committee will undertake an immediate review of our military and economic assistance to determine whether the level and distribution of these programs is contributing materially to the security of the United States and is directed to specific and attainable stability in the free world."

In addition to Clay and Meany, the committee included Robert A. Lovett, former secretary of defense; Prof. Edward S. Mason of Harvard University; Eugene R. Black, retiring president of the World Bank; Robert B. Anderson, former secretary of the treasury; L. F. McCollum, president of the Continental Oil Co.; Herman Phleger, former State Dept. legal adviser; Clifford Harden, chancellor of the University of Nebraska.

Fall River ABC Gets 23-Cent Pay Raise

Fall River, Mass.—A 23-cent wage increase, plus vacation and welfare improvements, has been negotiated by Local 20 of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers in a three-year contract with the Ann Dale Products Co. here. The agreement was ratified by the 140 union members at the plant.

Mrs. FDR 'Symbol of Best In U.S. Life'

Milwaukee — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was great because she was the symbol of the best in American life, Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security told a memorial meeting here.

"To her, there was no distinction of class," he said in a tribute to the widow of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

To the wealthy and well-born, Cruikshank asserted, Mrs. Roosevelt "will ever be a reminder that there is no aristocracy except that of the inquiring, unprejudiced mind and the generous heart." He continued:

"She will ever remind us in labor that our strength and our greatness lie not in amassing greater treasuries or in the magnificence of the new temples of labor that now adorn our cities, but in that measure to which we can hold to the principles of our movement, to take up the battle for the underprivileged, to forward the cause of forgotten people, and to represent at the work-place and in the community and in the legislative halls the rightful cause of those who have no other voice."

Quebec Court Acts:

Employer Gets Jail For Firing Unionists

Montreal—Clement Alepin, a leading official of the Montreal lingerie manufacturing firm of J. Alepin Freres, was sentenced by Judge Roger Ouimet of the Quebec Court of Appeals to 32 days in jail for illegal firing of a shop union chairman and four other workers because they had joined the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The jail sentence was imposed after Ouimet upheld an earlier Sessions Court conviction of the firm in which the sentence involved only certain fines. The appellate court judge added the jail sentence for Alepin personally.

Alepin was released in $1,000 bail after a brief period in prison pending a new notice of appeal from Ouimet's decision.

The case is believed to be the first in Canada in which a prison sentence was imposed on an employer on conviction of violating Quebec's provincial labor law by firing employes for joining a lawful trade union.

The case went to Sessions Court 18 months ago when the ILGWU filed charges of intimidation of workers and illegal discharges for union membership.

Sessions Judge T. A. Fontaine found the company and Alepin guilty, imposing the usual fines, and the defendants took their appeal to Ouimet.

On the basis of the 494-page Sessions Court record, the appellate court concluded that the evidence established "the only reason for the dismissals" of Mrs. Therese Latour, shop chairman for the ILGWU, and four other union members "was the fact that Clement Alepin, personally and in his official capacity, was violently opposed to this union."

Mrs. Latour First Victim

The complaint grew from a series of incidents inside and outside the Alepin factory during an organizing campaign beginning in October 1960. About 20 workers who had joined the union were eventually dismissed, Mrs. Latour being the first target.

In upholding the lower court's finding Ouimet held that Alepin "unjustly and without lawful authority dismissed Mrs. Latour for the sole reason that she was a member of a lawful union, formed to advance the legitimate interests of its group and to protect them in the regulation of wages and working conditions, after having sought by intimidation and by threats of loss of her job to force her to abstain from joining the union."

Five prosecutions were made under the Summary Conviction Act and the maximum prison sentence is six months. It was the avowed object of the statute to make it an offense to "unlawfully refuse to employ a person, or to dismiss a person, for the sole reason that such person is a member of a lawful trade union . . . or to seek, by intimidation or threat, to compel an employe to abstain from belonging to such a trade union. . . ."

In finding there had been no error by the trial judge, the appellate court said it had to be considered that the criminal code section "was inserted to protect employes who are members of a lawful union and not for the protection of the employer."

Ouimet added:

"The law has the purpose of giving freedom to the workers to belong to a legitimate union without being subject to reprisals on the part of the employer who bears hostile sentiments towards the labor organization in question."

TWO KENNEDY'S MET when Pres. John F. met Worker Roy (left) during a visit to the nuclear rocket development station near Las Vegas, Nev. Roy Kennedy, one of 6,000 workers at the installation, is a member of Chicago Local 134 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The Las Vegas local is Local 357.

4 N.Y. Papers Struck, Owners Shut Down 5

New York—Publishers of New York City's nine major dailies imposed a city-wide newspaper blackout when the Typographical Union struck four of the papers and members of other craft unions and the Newspaper Guild refused to cross the ITU's picket lines.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, after conferring with both sides, said the dispute, which has idled some 20,000 workers, was "exceedingly serious" and that the parties were "very far apart." Wirtz left for a speaking engagement in Atlanta, saying that federal mediation efforts would continue, but that he had no plans to return himself.

(Meanwhile, Cleveland's two daily newspapers, the Plain Dealer and the Press & News, remained shut as Guild members refused to agree to a moratorium under which striking members of the ousted Teamsters had returned to work. The Teamsters were the first to walk out at the papers.

(The Guild, with its contract up for negotiations, observed the Teamsters' picket lines, then voted to strike, too. Craft union members, unlike the Teamsters, have continued their refusal to cross the Guild's lines.)

The ITU's "Big Six" local in New York struck the Daily News, Times, World-Telegram & Sun and the Journal-American seeking wage increases totalling $18.45 over two years, a 35-hour workweek plus other improvements.

The five other dailies promptly suspended publication voluntarily. They are the Herald Tribune, Mirror, Post, Long Island Star-Journal and the Long Island Press, which stopped its New York city edition only.

The ITU, like other craft unions, has a citywide contract with the papers as members of the Publishers Association. The employers have taken the position that a strike against one is a strike against all.

Their best offer to the printers prior to the walkout was an $8 average weekly increase over two years, similar to the recent settlements between the papers and the Guild after a brief strike.

All craft union contracts with the papers expired Nov. 31 and are now open for renegotiation. The Guild reached new agreements following expiration of the old ones a month earlier. The unions have formed an Officers Committee for Newspaper Unity to maintain liaison and close contact during the bargaining and strike period.

Wirtz Wins Dispute Over Local's Books

The U.S. District Court for New Jersey, enforcing a Labor Dept. subpoena, has given the department the right to take physical possession of the books and records of Hod Carriers Local 502 of Orange, N. J., while they are being examined, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has announced.

The local said it had no objection to examination of the books by the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, but wanted a representative present at all times, Wirtz reported.

Textile Wages In Japan Rise Sharply

A Japanese union spokesman has reported that wages of textile workers—before World War II among the lowest in the nation—are now "comparable to the average wages of other industries."

Kazuhiro Hama, research director of Japan's textile workers union, said textile wages are nearly 18 times the 1940 level, while living costs are less than four times as high. This, he said, has meant "a better living standard" for the workers.

Hama was one of three visiting Japanese labor leaders interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, As We See It, carried by the American Broadcasting Co. network. The others were Michikazu Karatani, secretary-general of the textile union and a representative of the Japanese trade union federation, and Chucei Shamada, president of a local union in the chemical branch of the industry.

The three noted that Japan's economy has been growing at a rapid rate as a result of technological developments and large investment in modernization.

"We as labor unionists have to strive to demand wage increases constantly as Japanese economic growth increases," Hama declared.

Union and management teams have been visiting the United States and Europe to study the different wage structures and wage levels, the visitors said. They reported that a team which visited Italy found workers there paid at about the same level as Japanese workers.

Abe Klein Dead; Editor for UIU

Philadelphia—Abe Klein, associate editor of the UIU Journal, official publication of the Upholsterers Intl. Union, died here after a long illness. He was 59.

Klein had held the editorial post since 1951 when a throat ailment forced him to leave the UIU field staff of which he had been a member since 1946. He had previously served as an organizer or field representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, Textile Workers Union of America and Furniture Workers.

He is survived by his widow Mrs. Belle Klein, and two sons, William and Robert.

Machinists, UAW Win Boeing Union Shop Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

conditions that they deserve and that are long overdue."

The 74 percent vote for the union shop—considerably above the majorities recorded in other union shop elections in the aerospace industry—was attributed in part to the fact that other provisions of the union's contracts with Boeing were still open at the time of the vote.

Thus workers who have been "free riders" in the past—enjoying union-won benefits without paying dues — were in the position of choosing between a vote which would strengthen the union bargaining position in negotiations, or weaken it.

President of Firm Protests

Union newspapers and handbills called for a "Yes" vote for the union shop as a vote for "higher wages and a stronger contract." After the result was announced, Boeing Pres. Lowell P. Mickelwait claimed that the vote should be disregarded because the unions "interjected the issues of wages, pensions and other benefits."

In earlier elections at other companies held after contracts had otherwise been completed, both the UAW and the IAM won majorities for a union shop, but less than the two-thirds required under the special agreements to put it into effect.

In the other major aerospace dispute still pending, IAM members at Lockheed Aircraft were barred by a Taft-Hartley Act injunction from striking to enforce their demand that they be permitted to vote on whether they want a union shop.

The company has refused to abide by a presidential panel recommendation for a union shop vote requiring two-thirds approval, and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz blamed Lockheed for the deadlock and accused management of "complete intransigence" on the issue.

The 31,000 IAM members at Lockheed struck for 36 hours and returned to work at Pres. Kennedy's request after he set in motion Taft-Hartley procedures to restore production in the defense industry.

Presidential panel recommendations in the Boeing dispute are due Jan. 5. The existing contract, scheduled to expire last Sept. 15, has been extended to Jan. 15.

ACWA Negotiates Raise for 16,000

New York—A new three-year contract benefiting 16,000 laundry workers has been negotiated by the Laundry Workers Joint Board representing 12 locals affiliated with the Clothing Workers.

The settlement came on the eve of contract expiration and a "no contract, no work" declaration by the joint board, whose secretary hailed the agreement as "a major step forward for laundry workers." The pact was reached with the aid of the New York State Mediation Board.

The proposed settlement, subject to approval in a membership referendum provides wage hikes of 17.5 to 20 cents an hour over a three-year period for production workers; $6 to $8 a week more for most drivers; a $9 increase for office workers with minimums going up $15 a week; a boost of 25 cents an hour for engineers, mechanics and maintenance men.

Labor Journalism Offered by Mail

Indianapolis—A correspondence course in labor journalism, intended for editors, prospective editors and staff members of labor papers, is being offered by the Indiana University Bureau of Industrial & Labor Services.

The course will open with a workshop Jan. 4 and 5 at the University Medical Center here, and will end with a June 8 session, also at the Medical Center.

The 10 correspondence course lessons will be prepared by each student at the rate of one every other week. Each will be returned promptly by the instructor with appropriate comment, corrections and suggestions.

Topics to be covered include in-plant and union news coverage; handling of labor news from outside the plant; the editor's staff and the business problems of a union paper; principles of effective news writing; news story leads; copyreading and headlines; principles of layout; editorials and features, and news releases.

In the Midst of Plenty . . .

THE GOVERNMENT'S latest unemployment report points up the paradox in the American economy at the end of 1962—joblessness in the midst of plenty; frustrated, fear-ridden men and women grimly hunting work while holiday sales zoom to new record highs.

In November six out of every 100 workers were looking for work and many more were trying to stretch two or three days a week of employment into a full paycheck.

In the same month, according to the Labor Dept., the factory workweek rose as did overtime earnings, guaranteeing a more prosperous Christmas to those fortunate enough to be employed while the jobless would have to make do with unemployment compensation or welfare checks.

The most important fact about unemployment this year is its pernicious and chronic nature. There has been only slight movement from the average 5.6 percent of the labor force unemployed through the first 11 months of the year, and December will not produce any important change from this picture.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has come up with a number of explanations for month-to-month dips or gains in the unemployment rate, ranging from movements of women and teen-agers in and out of the labor force to the effect of holidays. But from all the explanations one stark fact emerges—there has been no improvement.

Nearly all economists agree that the Administration's target of a 5 percent unemployment rate by the end of 1962 and a 4 percent rate by mid-1963 cannot be realized at the present rate of economic activity and growth.

The evidence is complete that government policies to stimulate the economy—a tax cut for lower and middle income brackets, increased government appropriations for vitally needed public programs, a fiscal policy that will encourage growth—can cut the unemployment rate. If these are combined with the drive for a shorter workweek and other measures advocated by the trade union movement, the paradox of joblessness in the midst of plenty can be wiped out and the nation's long-term growth and prosperity assured.

Benevolent Boss

THE WHITE COLLAR WORKER has traditionally clung to an identification with management, trusting implicitly that a beneficent employer would look after his welfare. Well, that one has joined a number of other rosy hopes in the file labeled "mythology."

The New York Times reported the other day that the Walworth Co., a valve manufacturing concern, has moved its headquarters from New York City to Oakland, Calif. None of the 220 employes was brought West and half the jobs were taken over by a computer.

More pertinent, perhaps, were the comments of W. Frederick Spence, chairman of the board, who said the move to Oakland was decided upon a year ago but nothing was said "because you have to have people around an office and if they'd known we were going to move, they'd have gone out and found other jobs."

And then there were the employes themselves. Said Spence: "They used to have trouble with the trains. Then they had to have a coffee break of about 30 minutes and by 11:30 they were making plans for lunch, and most of them were back by 2 p.m. Then they had to leave to catch trains by 4:30."

So much for the enlightened employer and the benevolent boss!

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'I'd Rather Have a Job'

Stride Toward Cherished Ideal:

Equal Opportunity for Jobs Standard Practice of Plumbers

The following is excerpted from the report of Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the United Association of Plumbers & Pipefitters appearing in the December issue of the union's publication and entitled "Equal Employment Opportunity and United Association Tradition."

By Peter T. Schoemann

THERE IS HARDLY any secret about the fact that the United Association, along with certain other craft unions, particularly in the construction and railroad industries, has been a special target of criticism on the score of racial discrimination. It is not my purpose here to discuss whether or not this criticism may be justified by the attitudes and policies prevailing in certain of our affiliated local unions.

My more than 48 years of membership in this organization, most of it as a local union or international union officer, have convinced me that the overwhelming majority of United Association members are free of any intention to treat their fellow man unfairly, in either his employment opportunity or his rights as a union member, for reasons of race, creed, color or national origin. I am also convinced that our approximately 250,000 members, taken as a group, will come out far better on this score than the American population as a whole.

Just to keep the record straight, there is no question concerning race or color on our standard application either for membership or apprentice training. There is no way we can tell from our records in the General Office the race or color of a single member. We do have Negro members. We have had them for a long time. The local unions where they hold their membership have been remarkably free of unpleasant racial incidents. Our organization is nearly 75 years old, and the color bar, if it ever existed at all, was broken long ago so far as our international union is concerned.

Your general officers therefore felt that a refusal to join other labor organizations in pledging support of the President's Committee would somehow imply that discrimination was currently practiced against those United Association members who are not of the white race, which is most decidedly not the case.

Our most pressing motive, however, was simply an earnest desire that the United Association make greater strides toward a fuller realization of its own long-standing traditions and its own most cherished ideals.

We are concerned about being skilled craftsmen and about training more skilled craftsmen. We are not concerned about the race, creed, color or national origin of any skilled craftsman.

We are interested in protecting our craft jurisdiction against any and every group which is not properly qualified to perform the work of our trade. We are not interested in protecting anything against any racial or religious group.

We want to secure, for ourselves and our children, "a position in society to which, as wealth producers and citizens, we are justly entitled." We are not in business to achieve any position in society as white men, or as members of any particular religious, racial or ethnic group. The only title we assert to any position in society is that we are "wealth producers and citizens."

WE DID NOT SIGN UP for a flagwaving campaign about civil rights. It is the view of your general officers that we should set about the implementation of the new program quietly, without fuss and fury, and without a search for publicity.

We did not make any pledge to take in unqualified persons of color for the sake of proving a point. Racism in reverse is racism indeed, and discrimination indeed.

An important point must be made here. We require certain qualifications in applicants for apprenticeship; and we mean to go right on requiring them. Some of these qualifications are good moral character, aptitudes which promise success in a skilled trade, a certain manual dexterity, and schooling, for which our standard is a high school diploma.

To presume that a boy lacks any one of these qualifications by reason of his race or religion is discrimination, and we have said we will not discriminate. It is not our job, however, to insure that every boy who wants to be a plumber or pipefitter shall come to us with the qualifications we require.

Our concern is this only: that there should be no discrimination and no injustice practiced against any applicant for apprenticeship training or for membership in the United Association, or against any fellow member, in his capacity as member or as employe, by reason of his race, creed, color or national origin. True liberty, true equality, true justice in the union hall and on the job—this is what we signed up for.

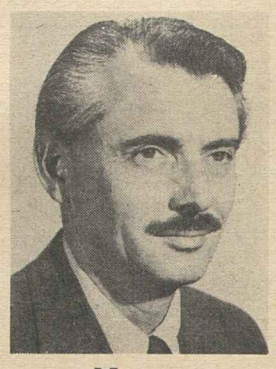
Morgan Says:

Quality of Sophistication Seen Spurring Renascence of Movies

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

HOLLYWOOD, as everyone knows who has been there recently, ain't what she used to be. The film capital is a subdued place and although a recent dispatch in the Wall Street Journal indicated a hopeful if modest reversal of the trend to make American movies abroad, that fixture of American life, the movie palace, has been shaken to its foundations and Hollywood clearly shows marks of the disturbance. Her once fabulously profitable theatrical makeup betrays serious economic cracks.



Morgan

Television did this but it takes some key figures to make the full weight of the story sink in. By midsummer of 1947 only eight cities in the United States had television stations and the number of sets nationwide totaled not much more than a measly 50,000 and a large proportion of these were in bars. But by 1960, only 13 years later, 45 million American homes had television and by 1962, 90 percent were equipped with the maddening magic of video.

But now let's look at what has happened to the movies. In 1947, movie attendance was about 75 million a week; it dropped to a low of 46 million in 1955. There were roughly 18,000 movie houses at the end of World War II, down to some 12,000 today, although you have to add the drive-in theatres, of which there are a little less than 5,000. There were 332 pictures made by American companies in 1952, of which only 10 percent were shot wholly or in part outside Hollywood; last year American companies produced only 200 films, approximately one-fourth of them made abroad.

The encouraging thing, however, is that quality is coming back to the movies. This is by no means solely due to the competition with TV. Partly, one would like to think, it is due to a broader, deeper sophistication, an appreciation of the motion picture more as an art form, not just as a device for the sale of popcorn. This sophistication could not have come about if the U.S. Supreme Court in the '50s had not reversed a decision of 1915 which held that the movies were nothing more than a form of commercial entertainment and not entitled to guarantees of free speech and free press under the 1st and 14th Amendments.

THAT 1915 DECISION encouraged the busybody activities of censorship boards, but in the celebrated case of The Miracle in 1952 the Supreme Court unanimously held that the cinema is a means of communication, entitled to constitutional guarantees. That same year, the court in another case decided that a film could not be banned simply because it might offend the prejudices of a community.

But as films become more "realistic" and deal with more controversial subjects, some outraged individuals and groups insist we need more, not less, censorship. The problem has recently been put in admirably balanced perspective by Bosley Crowther, for more than 20 years the film critic of the New York Times, in a handy little pamphlet entitled Movies and Censorship, put out by the Public Affairs Committee, a nonprofit organization devoted to public enlightenment on touchy issues.

Crowther's main conclusion is that selection of films must be left not to groups but to adult individuals. He recognizes the right of such organizations as the Roman Catholic Legion of Decency to function as a guide and critic for a particular group but he implies, rightly, that this can easily impinge the public's right and privilege of choice.

"What will best guard the youth of this country from those occasional perverse and seamy films that present a distorted, inartistic, and often untrue picture of life," Crowther writes, "is intelligent guidance by parents and teachers who draw upon a wide range of information for their own guidance and not on some arbitrary tag. . . .

"Now, with the motion picture medium advancing into broader and deeper explorations of the complexities and meanings of life, it should behoove the public to greet its advancement gratefully, to encourage its explorations with excitement and eagerness, to be well informed about it, and to give it its full cultural due—not to be squeamish and suspicious about what it may do to youth.

"The significance of this potent medium is that it is available to and embraces everyone. Only by personal investigation and discovery will the individual learn to appreciate and appraise it, to sense what he and his children should take and what he and they should leave alone."

A good rule, I submit, in other controversial fields. For who, after all, censors the censors?

Labor News Conference:

Jobless Benefit System Seen Dying from Under-Financing

THE NATION'S unemployment insurance system is "dying of starvation" and may not survive another recession, an AFL-CIO spokesman warned in a network radio interview.

Raymond Munts, assistant director of the Dept. of Social Security, charged that "unsound financing" and deterioration of benefits has undermined the federal-state jobless insurance program. Congress must act "soon," he declared, if the system is to be saved from collapse.

Munts, interviewed on the Mutual network's Labor News Conference, declared it "urgent" that Congress adopt Administration proposals to shore up the program "in time for the next serious recession." Essential reforms, he said, include:

- Federal standards requiring states to pay benefits equal to half of lost wages, up to a maximum of two-thirds of the average weekly wage in the state.
- A supplemental federal program for the long-term unemployed.
- An increase in the taxable wage base to provide more funds for the program. The present base of $3,000 was set in 1939.

Warning that the present program is not carrying out its social insurance function, Munts said that of more than 3.5 million jobless, only 1.6 million are receiving any unemployment insurance benefits—and these benefits compensate for only one-third of total lost wages.

Employer pressures to keep payroll taxes low and state competition to attract industries through low tax rates have resulted in under-financing of the unemployment compensation program, Munts said. He added:

"The under-financing that has gone on for 10 or 15 years now has depleted reserves, resulted in a moratorium on improvement in the benefit amounts, and put the program in a position generally where it cannot weather a recession of the sort that we experienced in 1958 or 1961."

IRONICALLY, Munts noted, when the program was first set up in the 1930s it was anticipated that it could be financed at a cost of about 4.5 cents per employe hour worked. Actual cost of existing benefits, the AFL-CIO spokesman said, is less than 3 cents an hour.

"We can have a good unemployment insurance program," he declared, "if we go back to our original goal that employers ought to pay about 4 or 4.5 cents an hour for the program."

Declaring that permanent reform of the program is "overdue," Munts said he was hopeful that Congress will take action next year.

"I think even among conservative members of Congress, there is some disposition not to let this kind of problem pyramid," he added.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THERE IS SOMETHING fascinating about the complaint filed by the president of Boeing Aircraft Co., Lowell P. Mickelwait, that when Boeing workers voted on whether or not they favored a union-shop contract clause, the unions involved played some kind of dirty pool in campaigning.

The vote was taken during a recess in negotiations. It was taken while the Machinists, who have represented the workers on the West Coast, and the Auto Workers representing several thousand on the East Coast had not yet been able to get Boeing to agree to mutually acceptable contracts. A presidential panel suggested that the workers be polled on the union shop alone, so that any question of employe willingness to endorse the position of union negotiators would be eliminated.

Naturally in appealing to the workers to support their bargaining representatives, the unions pointed out a vote endorsing the negotiators was a vote for "higher wages and a stronger contract." It is a generally accepted fact of life that a solidly-supported negotiating team is likely to get better terms from any management than one lacking evidence of rank-and-file support.

But to Mickelwait of Boeing, the unions were guilty of trickery because they "interjected the issues of wages, pensions and other benefits." What in heaven's name does he think the primary purpose of unions is except to work toward improved benefits?

* * *

THE MACHINISTS AND AUTO WORKERS lost union-shop votes in three other aerospace plants a few weeks ago. They won majority support for a union-shop clause in each case, but fell short of the two-thirds endorsement that was required under the peculiar circumstances recommended by the presidential panel involved—a different panel from that operating in the Boeing dispute.

It may be pointed out that the burden on the unions in each case was unusually onerous. It was more awkward than the burden imposed by law, indeed, in the famous union-shop clause written into the original Taft-Hartley Act by the late Sen. Taft of Ohio.

Taft did not require what was required of the Machinists and Auto Workers this year at North American, Aviation, General Dynamics-Convair and Ryan Aeronautical. He did not write his law so as to force union negotiators to reach final agreement on wage-hour, pension and other benefits—and then submit to the members the single question of whether, in addition to getting assured benefits, at least two-thirds of them would express themselves in favor of paying dues.

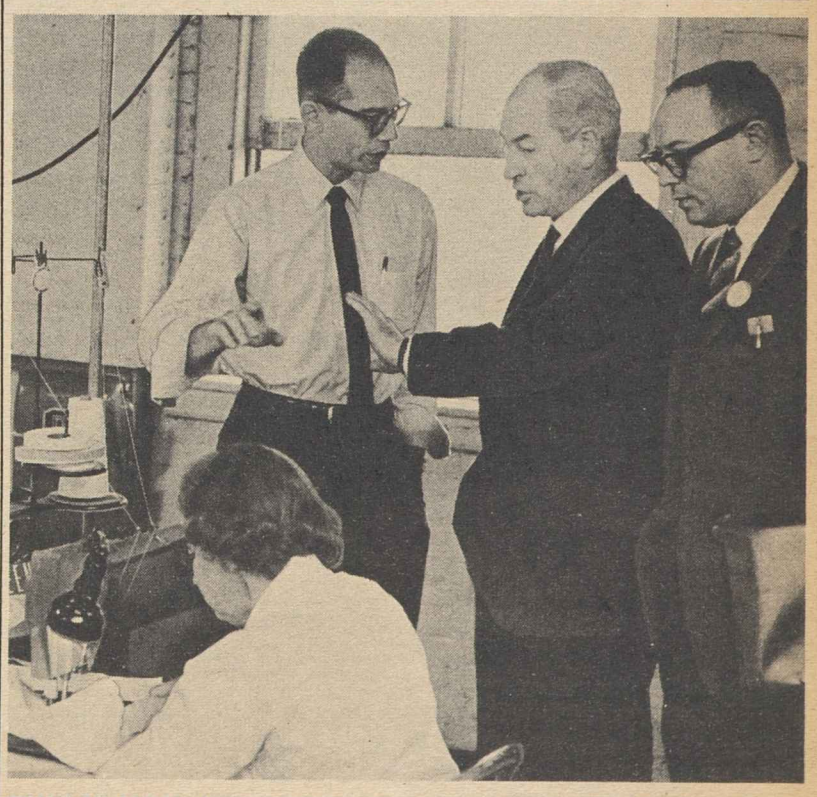
Under Taft-Hartley, a vote on the union-shop issue was taken in advance of negotiations. The bargaining committee could not even raise the issue legally until it was given specific authorization by all employes in the bargaining unit—not just the union members.

* * *

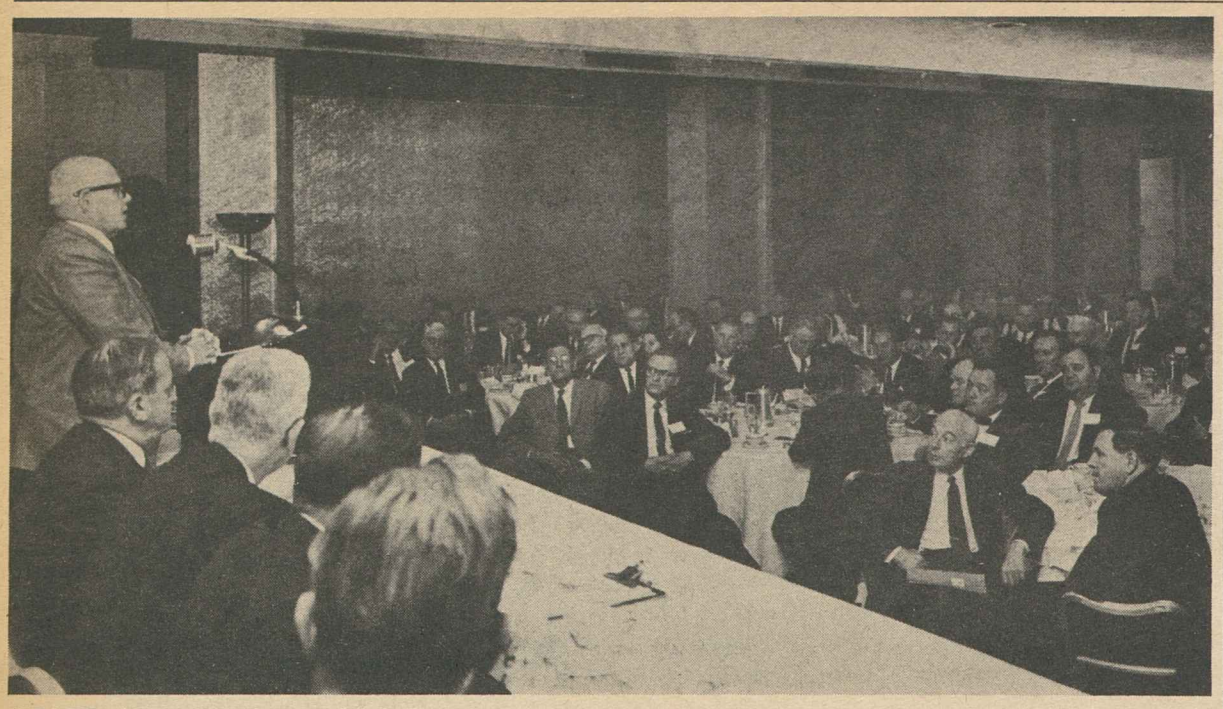
IN SHORT, the Taft-Hartley requirement was in this area exactly what Boeing required this year—advance authorization, in which the negotiators were given a chance for a union-shop demand by referendum while other new contract terms were pending.

There was just one major difference between the terms of the Boeing vote and the union-shop requirements of the original Taft-Hartley Act. The Boeing terms were harsher toward the unions. Taft thought a union should prove its support by getting specific union-shop endorsement—but he believed a simple majority of the bargaining unit was adequate. His law did not require a two-thirds vote. Under Taft's law the aerospace unions would have won all four votes.

The aerospace unions took onerous terms, which an enlightened management would not have imposed, and took their losses with their gains. Boeing's Mickelwait yells, "We wuz robbed!"



THIS IS HOW IT'S DONE: Operations in the Maidenform brassiere factory in Bayonne, N. J., are explained to Stephen McGonagle (center), a district secretary of the Irish Transport & General Workers Union, by Martin Shulman (left), chief management engineer, and Joseph Rosenfeld, of the Ladies' Garment Workers engineering staff. McGonagle is here as a State Dept. guest.



STATE AND CITY central labor body officers, gathered in Washington for conferences with AFL-CIO headquarters staff members, hear federation Pres. George Meany emphasize the importance of grass-roots activity in seeking to advance labor's programs for America.

Work at Grass-Roots Held Key to Legislation

The success of the AFL-CIO's legislative program in the 88th Congress will hinge on the effectiveness of grass-roots work on the state and local level, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a national conference of central body officers.

Addressing over 200 officials of state and local central bodies during a five-day meeting in Washington, Meany declared that co-operation between the grass-roots and the national AFL-CIO is the key to whether the trade union movement will be able to fight off new attacks as well as go forward with the many programs still on the unfinished list.

"No one can do the job" of persuading congressmen and senators of the merits of a legislative program better than labor representatives at the state and local level. Legislators in Washington pay much more attention to the persons and groups in their districts and states where they are elected, he said.

"You can play a tremendous role," Meany told the central body officers, "in seeing to it that our legislative program is successful."

The state and city central bodies, he commented, have a direct "line of communication" with the general public and represent the trade union movement at the most important level.

The importance of the central bodies in political education, legislative, community service and other activities "cannot be over-emphasized," he said.

The federation president traced the long history of trade unions to win freedom to organize in the face of harsh opposition from employers. The right to organize and bargain was won in the Wagner Act, he said, in part because of the exposure of employer activities against unions by the LaFollette Committee. But now employers have opened a new legislative campaign against the labor movement designed to render it impotent, he added.

He warned that a serious effort will be made in the 88th Congress to impose anti-trust laws against unions to render them weak and helpless, and that labor must be alert to the challenge that would turn back the clock to the conspiracy doctrine imposed on unions a century ago.

The state and city central body officers tackled a wide range of problems at the five-day session including legislation, political education, area redevelopment, manpower training, taxes, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, community services, publications and public relations.

Pensioners to Get Free Hearing Aids

Free hearing aids will be supplied retired members of the National Maritime Union under the NMU Pension & Welfare Plan, Pres. Joseph Curran has announced.

Curran said the plan was moved to act because "many of our old-timers need some kind of hearing aid and the prices run high," adding that "there are a lot of quacks working in this field."

The new plan is retroactive to Sept. 1 and covers all 2,460 seamen on the retired rolls. It provides for examination, a hearing aid and instruction in its use up to a maximum of $325 every four years.

AFL-CIO Aide Assigned to Rights Group

Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, has expressed the organization's appreciation to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for making available a federation staff member to help organize the drive for civil rights legislation in the 88th Congress.

Meany has delegated Tilford E. Dudley of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations to serve with the Leadership Conference as executive director. He acted at the request of Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Arnold Aronson, conference secretary and a member of the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

The federation president told Wilkins and Aronson that Dudley will be working closely with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation for liberalization of the rules of both houses of Congress.

Rules changes, said Meany, are vital to the passage of progressive legislation including, among many other measures to which the AFL-CIO is fully dedicated, passage of civil rights legislation.

Wilkins and Aronson said the Leadership Conference will organize on a national basis a campaign for rules changes to curb Senate filibusters and prevent the House Rules Committee from blocking liberal legislation.

Wirtz Sets New Rules On Braceros

The Labor Dept. has directed that farm employers, before they can apply for imported Mexican workers, must offer to American farm workers substantially the same job conditions required by treaty for Mexican workers.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced that before a grower's "undue hardship" request for Mexicans will be considered, the grower must offer to domestic workers:

- Within certain limits, free transportation and subsistence while enroute to the job and also on return if the job is completed.
- Free daily transportation from living quarters to and from the job, where appropriate.
- Free housing and occupational insurance.
- Meals at cost, but not to exceed $1.75 per day, where there are central food service facilities.
- Guaranteed employment for at least three-fourths of the workdays of the total period for which the worker is hired.

Price-Fixing Ban Asked In Brass Tube Industry

The Dept. of Justice has filed a civil anti-trust suit against 11 brass tube and pipe manufacturers indicted earlier this year on criminal price-fixing and bid-rigging charges.

Attorney Gen. Robert F. Kennedy asked a federal district court in Hartford, Conn., to enjoin the following firms from future violations of anti-trust laws:

Anaconda American Brass Co., Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp., Chase Brass & Copper Co., Revere Copper & Brass, Cerro Corp., National Distillers & Chemical Corp., Scovil Mfg. Co., Calumet & Hecla, Mueller Brass Co., Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., and Progress Mfg. Co.

The suit asked the court to enjoin the companies from entering into any agreement to fix prices, submit rigged bids or exchange price information.

According to the complaint, the companies have fixed prices "at artificial levels" since 1956. Sales of brass mill products by the 11 firms are estimated at $840 million a year.

At Wood River, Ill.:

Midwest Unionists Assist Oil Strikers

Wood River, Ill.—A truck containing $1,300 worth of canned food pulls up to a store front on the main street here, and volunteers from the 13-union strike assistance committee line up to shuttle the goods inside.

Dave Grieve, hustling president of Operating Engineers Local 525, ticks off the name "Owens-Illinois Glass Works, Alton" on a pad and notes that members of three unions have donated the food.

Grieve got the loan of a store near the Local 525 office, and has fired off more than 1,000 letters to a Midwest mailing list with an appeal for help. Heading the Shell Assistance Committee with Grieve are Merrill Harmon and D. J. Hambleton, with headquarters at 31A East Ferguson Ave., Wood River.

They said in their letter that the Shell Oil Co. is trying, with the help of strikebreakers, to set labor back 30 years or more. "We have been able," the three men wrote, "to hold out so far with minor assistance but now our people, because of the weather and the length of the strike, are in dire need of real assistance."

Assistance has come from other unions, including Steelworkers' Local 643, in Alton, and the Wood River Ministerial Alliance, composed of 13 churches, has offered to take up a collection for the 2,100 strikers and their families. But the pinch is tight.

The strike here began Aug. 18, and other unions walked out on the same date—2,240 Oil Workers at Pasadena, Tex., and 1,000 members of an unaffiliated union at Norco, La.—the Independent Oil & Chemical Workers Union of Louisiana.

"Don't Buy Shell" for the duration of the strike, pickets say when you ask what help they need. And union members on the other picket lines say "Don't Buy Mobil" either.

All the strikes resulted from management determination to weaken the contracts, and continue without change in the companies' "hard nose" front, according to Grieve, who says: "After a display of egotism and domineering instinct by these managements, it had to come to this—to the picket line."

Union Women Help

In the Wood River-Alton neighborhood, union women have arranged a Christmas party for the children of the strikers, and other community groups are helping.

Engaged jointly in the struggle against Shell at Wood River, Norco and Pasadena, Tex., are members of these unions:

Railway Carmen, Operating Enginers, Oil Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Asbestos Workers, Painters, Sheet Metal Workers, Plumbers & Pipefitters, Boilermakers, Carpenters, Laborers, Bricklayers, Machinists and the Teamsters and Louisiana oil-chemical workers, unaffiliated.

Telegraphers Accept 5 Years' Severance

A new job security agreement between the Railroad Telegraphers and the New York Central will strengthen the employment rights of 1,850 union members and provide up to five years of severance pay for those whose jobs are abolished.

The agreement, announced at a joint union-company press conference, was described by ORT Pres. G. E. Leighty as "a fair and equitable settlement."

Leighty expressed satisfaction that the agreement was reached through the negotiation and mediation procedures of the Railway Labor Act. He noted that a similar settlement earlier this year with the Chicago & North Western Railway came only after a month-long strike and White House intervention.

Key provisions include:

- An agreement by the railroad to give at least 90 days notice before abolishing a job.
- A guarantee that telegraphers employed in other railroad jobs after their positions are abolished will be assured pay and benefits at least equal to that of their former jobs for a five-year period. They will also receive moving expenses to any new assignment, plus a guarantee against loss from sale of a home below its fair value.
- Telegraphers whose jobs are abolished and who are not given other employment will receive a "furlough allowance" equal to 60 percent of their pay for six to 60 months, depending on length of service.

This allowance will be reduced if a former employe's outside earnings plus the allowance exceeds his normal railroad pay. However, those eligible for furlough allowances may take instead a lump sum separation allowance, up to 360 days of pay for senior employes.

The New York Central settlement is the third in the area of layoff and job security negotiated by the Telegraphers this year. The first was with the Southern Pacific. Leighty said the union expects to move into negotiations on this issue with other railroads in the near future. He emphasized that problems and conditions differ on each railroad and agreements may be expected to reflect these differences.

Unions Back Recount in Minnesota

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota State AFL-CIO has called on local unions in the state to help finance costs of a recount of the nation's closest election—the gubernatorial race between incumbent Republican Gov. Elmer L. Anderson and the Democratic challenger, Lt. Gov. Karl F. Rolvaag.

The burden of financing the recount fell on Rolvaag after the State Supreme Court ordered the state canvassing board to certify Anderson as the victor by 142 votes out of nearly 1.24 million cast. The board had divided over whether to accept amended returns from 10 counties after the original count gave Rolvaag a 58-vote victory.

A meeting of the State AFL-CIO executive council authorized the appeal for funds, most of which will be refunded if the recount gives the victory to Rolvaag.

Oil Pickets Tell 1962 Christmas Story

7,000 Maintain Lines Despite Fierce Cold

(Continued from Page 1)

for most of the months since the strike started June 27.

This struggle differs from the others only in that here, members of Oil Workers' Local 7-456 worked a year after their contract expired, and recently summoned a union meeting to vote on a company "settlement" offer. No such offer has been made at any of the other locations visited.

At Wood River, across the Mississippi from St. Louis, picket shanties dot the perimeter of the biggest refinery in the Shell Oil Co.'s U.S. network. There were more than a dozen, manned by pickets of three principal striking groups—the Operating Engineers, Machinists, and the Oil Workers Union Council, representing 11 building and metal trades units.

The cooperating 13 have set up an assistance committee and distribute canned goods, clothing, and money for gas bills and other necessities from a donated storeroom on East Ferguson Avenue, the main street of Wood River.

Trailers Used for Warmth

Thirty miles away in East St. Louis, pickets try to keep warm in two small trailers—one at the main gate of the Mobil refinery, the other alongside the Illinois Central tracks into the struck plant.

From the trackside station, pickets can see Pullmans for strikebreakers and supervisors inside the plant. The strike here dates back to Aug. 7, when 348 members of the Oil Workers struck the Mobil refinery and the bulk plant in nearby St. Louis to preserve their contract from emasculation.

More than 4,000 other workers are picketing Shell and Mobil refineries in Pasadena, Tex., near Houston; Norco, La., near New Orleans; East Chicago, Ind., and Casper, Wyo.

Numerous unions sent in donations to the strike funds after the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted support in a resolution Nov. 12. But the need is still great, and probably will remain so as long as workers walk the picket line and their children ask "Daddy, will Santa bring me anything this Christmas?"

The strike at Mobil already has broken the previous record for duration—four months set in 1957. At Shell no previous strike lasted more than a few days, according to Wood River pickets.

In its statement of support the AFL-CIO Executive Council saw in the demands of management "a strong pattern" following the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce in bargaining to obtain "managements rights" clauses at a time when workers are "faced with the serious danger of loss of employment because of the rapid acceleration of company programs on automation."

Where to Send Help

The Oil Workers have recommended that donations for OCAW strikers be sent to the local unions or to OCAW Sec.-Treas. A. F. Grospiron, Box 2812, Denver 1, Colo.

The Shell Assistance Committee at Wood River is at 31A East Ferguson Avenue, Wood River, Ill., c/o D. J. Grieve, Merrill D. Harmon and D. J. Hambleton.

PICKET SHANTIES like this one, and pickets like H. N. Naylor of Operating Engineers Local 525, shown above, have been a feature of the landscape at Wood River, Ill., where 2,100 union refinery workers have been on strike against Shell Oil Co. since Aug. 18. Winter weather zeroed in after the picture was taken by the Alton, Ill., Evening Telegraph. The home-made picket stations are equipped with stoves, windows and doors but not much else. Members of the Machinists and of 11 other unions have their own picket shanties at Wood River, site of the largest U. S. Shell refinery.

Just Before Christmas ... An Inadequate Offer

Trenton, Mich.—"What do you think of a management that will use Santa Claus to run interference for it against its workers?"

A striker, pulling up his collar against wind and snow that lashed the picket lines, asked a visitor that question outside the Mobil Oil refinery here downriver from Detroit.

Other members of striking OCAW Local 7-456 explained why they were bitter at a management which after 12 months of delayed negotiations and more than five months of a strike, makes an inadequate offer and demands the union take it back to its members, just before Christmas.

"I hope they turn it down," said a union officer. "But if they don't, you'll know why—we hate to see our kids deprived of a happy Christmas."

Started June 27, the walkout was the first of a series that has kept more than 7,000 Shell and Mobil workers walking the line in front of refineries and bulk stations in six states. All have set a new record for duration, and the end is not in sight.

At the refinery here, union members worked a full year without a contract, then walked out when management held to its attempt to strip workers of protections they have had for 20 years or more, and to insert new "management rights" clauses modeled after those recommended in a U.S. Chamber of Commerce booklet.

"I've been here 23 years," says Floyd Rue, local union secretary-treasurer, "and things never have been like this. We had friendly relations for 21 years." Two years ago "a new manager came in and then there was chaos," another leader commented.

Management 'Rights'

The issue that brought the strike is, basically, "management prerogative" clauses. They are, for example, management's right to eliminate a job after giving the union a 14-day notice, discussing the proposal, then taking action; management's right to hire contractors to do work the bargaining unit has done for years; at the grease cannery, the right to let the work out on bids.

Says Rue: "We are asking only for the retention of what we have had for 18 years." He is an operator on a TCC unit—a thermal catalytic cracker.

Another OCAW local, the Detroit drivers, voted earlier this month to settle and went back to work, but that set no pattern for the refinery workers.

"Let everybody know our strike is still on," said a picket, "and tell them not to buy Mobil or Shell until all of us get a decent settlement."

Local 7-456 has 245 members on strike here.

Full List of Films May Be Obtained

A full list and descriptions of recent additions to the AFL-CIO Film Library may be obtained by writing to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Mobil Pickets Keep Vigil in Zero Weather

East St. Louis, Ill.—Deep snow and zero temperatures have made life on the picket line unusually rugged for 300 strikers at Mobil's refinery here and 48 at the bulk plant across the Mississippi. But that's not the biggest contrast with the 17-week strike of the oil workers in 1957.

"The last time, they paid our insurance and hospital plan premiums," said a picket reporting to the union-rented trailer for a six-hour shift. "This time they're making us pay.

"The company is trying to make it as tough as possible for the men. Five years ago they kept all the watchmen—the security department—working the whole time. Now they've laid off all 30 of them. Nobody's working but the bosses and some strikebreakers at the refinery.

"The only thing union people can do is to quit buying Mobil gas and oil. And to send in something for the strike fund."

What caused the dispute? A striker says:

"They're trying to raid the contract—they call it flexibility; taking operators during a turnaround—a slack period—and putting them with laborers and the like.

"The company wants seniority for supervisors in the contract, and a lot of other things. When we have a grievance, they say: 'Take it to arbitration.'

"What good is a contract if everything you get in negotiations is taken away by an arbitrator?"

The strike here has been going on since Aug. 7.

Motors, Generators Minimum Rates Set

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has determined that under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act prevailing minimum wages in the motors and generators industry are $1.48 an hour for workers who make fractional horsepower motors and generators, and $1.73 an hour for those who make all other products in the industry.

PICKETS WALK to keep warm at main gate of Mobil Oil refinery near East St. Louis, Ill., where Oil Workers Local 7-644 is in the fifth month of a strike to protect its contract against company demands for "managements rights" clauses. Strikebreakers have been sleeping inside the refinery in Pullman cars and trying to keep production flowing with automated equipment. Thermometer dropped to zero just after this picture was taken.

California AFL-CIO Seeks State Medicare

Hollywood—A dramatically bold legislative program, including a stand-by plan for medical care for the aged, has been adopted by the 36-member executive council of the California State AFL-CIO at a three-day meeting here.

State Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts termed the program "a comprehensive, forward-looking blueprint" to improve living and working conditions in the state.

In the medical care field, the council proposed both a statewide prepaid health care plan to provide comprehensive coverage for all age groups and a stand-by program for the aged which would go into effect only if Congress failed to pass a social security medicare program.

The California program for the aged would be financed by a 1 percent tax on employer payrolls and would be suspended if a federal program were enacted. Other legislative proposals include:

- A $1.50 state minimum wage, including provisions for industry boards to reduce the standard workweek from 40 hours to 35 hours when conditions warrant.
- A seven-hour day and a 35-hour week for state employes.
- A state labor relations act providing machinery to determine collective bargaining rights for employes not covered by federal law.
- A ban on the use of professional strikebreakers and stringent limitations on injunctions in labor disputes.
- "Major improvements" in unemployment and workmen's compensation programs.
- A civil rights program including stronger machinery for enforcement of existing legislation.
- State housing programs, supplementing federal programs, "to alleviate the pressing housing needs of California families in the low and middle income brackets."

Government, Labor Hit:

NAM Still Unhappy With Administration

New York—Two thousand out of the 17,000 members of the National Association of Manufacturers engaged in the NAM's annual series of gloomy pronouncements about government, found grave fault with the National Labor Relations Board under Pres. Kennedy and accused unions of failing to be concerned with individual members.

No public mention of attempts to put unions under federal anti-trust laws was made as the NAM held its 67th annual "Congress of American Industry" at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here.

Despite complaints about government, an NAM cross-section survey in which 136 took part showed that 92 responsible company executives (68 percent) expected sales to go up in 1963 over this year; 9 percent thought sales would drop, and the rest saw no change. And 98 percent favored a 1963 tax cut in personal and business incomes rates to extend over several years. Only 2 percent were for a cut principally in lower brackets to raise purchasing power.

Walter Hallstein, president of the Commission on the European Economic Community (Common Market), emphasized that "demand can only exist where there is purchasing power."

He said that pledged acceleration of the standard of living—through wage increases and other means—by countries of the Common Market is expected to raise consumer demand by 66 percent from the 1960 total of $109 billion to $184 billion by 1970. The Common Market countries have a population total of 170 million—roughly comparable to ours.

If the NAM members were impressed by Hallstein's suggestion that higher wages and increased purchasing power should be deliberately encouraged for a healthy economy, they gave no public indication of it.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York told the manufacturers he applauded the Kennedy Administration's economic aims, but said the methods used to achieve them were lacking. He cited the high unemployment rate and the failure to stimulate greater private investment. He also found fault with labor's advocacy of the 35-hour workweek.

Shorter Workweek Attacked

"Shorter hours without a comparable increase in productivity which requires accelerated capital investment could only place us at a further competitive disadvantage costwise in world markets," he maintained.

Rockefeller found neither "a lag in consumer purchasing power nor a lag in government spending" as the fundamental economic problem, but rather a lag in the rate of business investment for modernization and plant expansion. He made no reference to the $1 billion business investment tax credit provided this year and said "under-investment" stemmed from "a fall-off in profits since 1955," with the net down from 5 percent to 3 percent of the sales dollar. An NAM executive later said it was 3.2 percent. Rockefeller did not mention the heavy rise in total "cash flow" to corporations — profits plus depreciation reserves.

He was applauded when he rejected the view of "theorists" who hold that the logical cure [for current recovery weakness] is to increase government spending, and he called for "elimination of waste in government."

Concerning a federal income tax cut planned by the Kennedy Administration for presentation to Congress in 1963, he said it was his view that its basic purpose should be to raise incentives for investment in research, development, modern plant and expansion which he said would hike employment, take-home pay and social benefits.

Former Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower told the NAM the "greatest threat to our American system" was overdependence on the federal government by farmers, colleges, local and state government and by business.

He asked how many in the audience with federal prime and subcontracts "could go to Washington today and confidently say that you can get by nicely without continuation of federal spending, thank you?"

Yet, he said, the trend towards overdependence would be halted only when "great numbers of us are ready to sacrifice something to insure a healthier, stronger, free economy." Eisenhower said the Kennedy Administration had embraced and carried further the "centralizing policies" of the '30s and that "one branch, the executive, seems intent on drawing to itself the constitutional duties of the Congress."

'Good Old Days' Mourned

NAM Board Chairman Donald J. Hardenbrock looked with longing at the pre-FDR days. Federal aid to education, medicare, safety restraints on drug distribution, farm production controls and price supports, farm cooperatives, the use of waste steam at Hanford to produce electric power, and national unemployment insurance standards were seen by him as items in a plan for total centralized government control.

"The concept of national solutions superimposed from the top is fallacious, dangerous and wasteful," he said, asserting that national goals could be achieved by non-federal means.

Charles A. Kothe, vice president of the NAM's industrial relations division, told a standing-room-only panel meeting on the NLRB that the Norris-La Guardia Act, ending federal court strike injunction abuses, was out of step with the times and should be amended. At another panel session, he said labor unions had shifted emphasis from concern for the individual member to preserving the union structure and cited the Lockheed union shop vote controversy as an illustration.

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION of Human Rights: Man's centuries-old struggle for freedom was highlighted on Dec. 10, 1948, when the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed this historic declaration—30 articles stating the personal, political, economic and social rights basic to human liberty and dignity.

Race Prejudices 'Stumbling Block' To Youth Corps, Biemiller Says

Race prejudice is the "major stumbling block" to legislation setting up a Youth Conservation Corps, an AFL-CIO spokesman has charged.

Legislative Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller warned delegates to a National Wildlife Federation Conference that "it's going to take a lot of hard work on Capitol Hill to overcome this opposition" from some southern congressmen who "just plain don't want to see an integrated Youth Conservation Corps."

A Youth Conservation Corps, patterned after the CCC of the New Deal, nevertheless, would be "a tremendous contribution" to protection of natural resources, he said, and "an important tool" in providing jobs and training for out-of-school, out-of-work youngsters.

He emphasized that labor will "fight hard" for the program in the new Congress "without any kind of racial discrimination." He added:

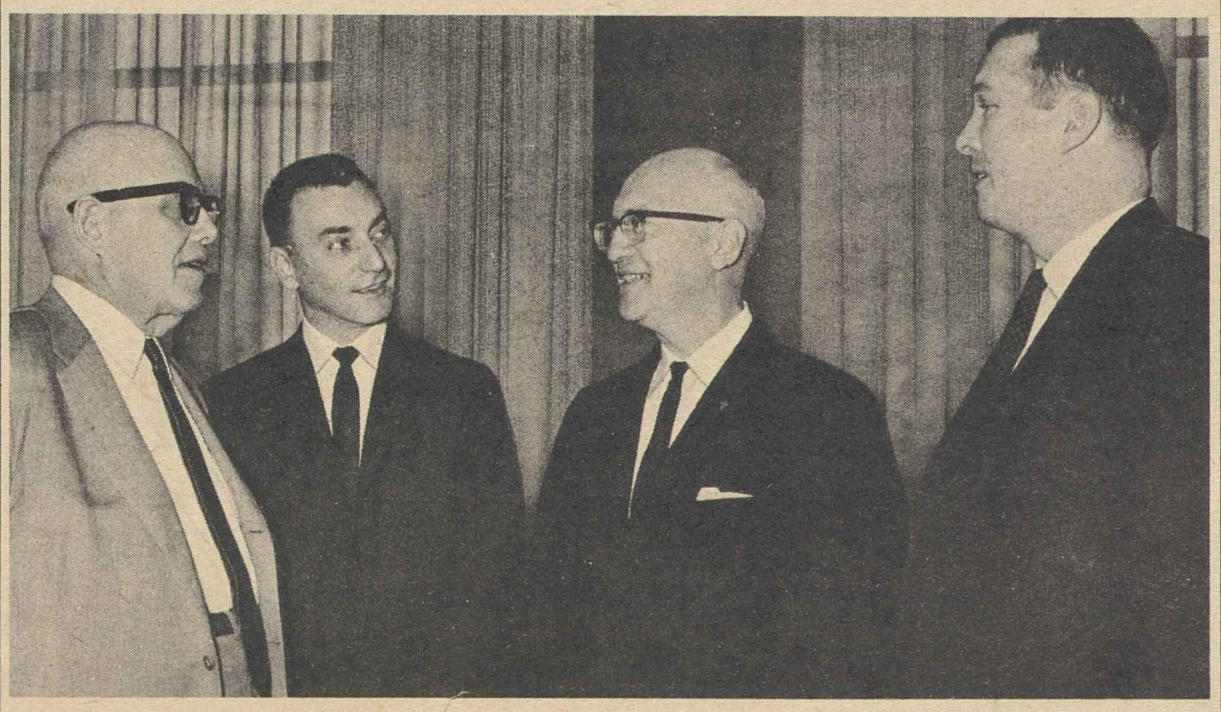
"We must face the fact that we are now doing too little to help many young people get the skills and the work experience which will make them valuable, productive citizens. We must face the fact that a labor market already suffering severe unemployment does not offer enough job opportunities for the young people who enter the labor force each year."

Biemiller criticized the Administration position that the Youth Conservation Corps should begin as a small "pilot" program.

He noted that the secretary of the interior has estimated that 45,000 young workers could be used for projects in federal parks, public lands and wildlife refuges, while the Agriculture Dept. said there is a need for 41,000 corpsmen to work in national forests.

"Besides," Biemiller said, "we have already had a very successful pilot program in effect from 1933 to 1942—the Civilian Conservation Corps. With an average enrollment of 300,000 members a year, the CCC performed a tremendous amount of land and timber conservation work, plant disease control, insect control and fighting of forest fires."

In addition to the youth job program, the AFL-CIO also will continue its efforts to pass "a good, effective wilderness preservation law," Biemiller said.



PROPOSALS FOR A LIVING MEMORIAL to the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, a founder and co-chairman of the National Council for Industrial Peace, were discussed by officers of the Maine and Vermont Councils for Industrial Peace with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Left to right: Meany; Prof. Milton Nadworny, chairman of the Vermont council; the Rev. Edward F. Allen, chairman of the Maine council, and Frank Rowe, executive secretary of the Maine organization.

12-15-62

Fanning Given Second Term On NLRB

John H. Fanning has been appointed to a second five-year term as a member of the National Labor Relations Board—the first NLRB member to be named to successive terms by Presidents of different political parties.

Fanning, a Democrat, was appointed in 1957 by then Pres. Eisenhower. In a number of significant decisions, he found himself in a dissenting minority during the Eisenhower Administration—but his views were upheld by the Supreme Court in a series of major reversals of the then-majority.

During the past two years, he has often been part of the majority including new board members named by Pres. Kennedy.

Before his appointment to the NLRB, Fanning was a top-ranking career government employe with 15 years of service in the Defense Dept. and the Labor Dept. He is 46.

Wage Gyps Forced To Pay $997,000

Albany, N. Y. — Employers caught paying less than the $1.15 state minimum wage have been forced to pay a record $997,000 in back pay to workers during the first nine months of 1962.

Trail-Blazing Pact Protects Job Rights

AFL-CIO News

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Steel Union, Kaiser Agree on 'Sharing'

Pay Floor, Job Rights Guaranteed

Fontana, Calif.—A trail-blazing new agreement between the Steelworkers and the Kaiser Steel Corp., designed to protect workers against loss of jobs to automation and give them a specific share of the fruits of productivity and other gains, will be voted on by union members at Kaiser's Fontana plant early in January.

The plan represents "a significant breakthrough in the field of labor-management relations," said the nine-member special committee which worked it out in three years of negotiations.

A key element, a union spokesman said, is a formula which, it is hoped, will remove the amounts of money allotted to wages and other economic benefits from the area of collective bargaining dispute.

Kaiser's 7,000 employes will be guaranteed at least the level of pay and fringe benefits negotiated by the union with Big Steel firms. In addition, however, they will also receive nearly one-third of any cost savings in labor

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Results Thrown Out:

'Work' Group Film Upsets NLRB Vote

An employer who showed the anti-union film "And Women Must Weep," to his employes the day before a National Labor Relations Board election was guilty of misrepresentation "exceeding the bounds" of "permissible" propaganda, the NLRB has ruled.

Board members viewed the film—a hopped-up so-called "documentary" made by the National Right-to-Work Committee—and voted 3-2 to set aside results of the election held Sept. 6, 1961, at the Chicago plant of Plochman & Harrison-Cherry Lane Foods, Inc. A new election was ordered. Results of the discarded election were 20 for Local 738 of the unaffiliated Teamsters, 23 against, 1 challenged.

The board majority, reviewing the "work" committee's version of a Machinists' strike in 1957 at the Princeton, Ind., plant of the Potter-Brumfield Co., held "there is no evidence that the excessive acts of reprehensible and unlawful conduct attributed to the [Machinists] union in Princeton, Ind., and by association to all unions, occurred as portrayed by the actors in the picture."

The decision, signed by Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown, recited this record, reported by the NLRB's regional director:

- Four days before the Plochman election, the employer mailed to employes a pamphlet with copies of letters allegedly written by a clergyman's wife to her mother during a 1957 labor dispute at the Potter-Brumfield plant.
- The letters tell the purported story of an "extraordinary strike, allegedly caused by nothing more than the refusal of the union president to sign" a sick leave form. According to the letter writer, union adherents were responsible for "extreme acts of violence and sabotage, including the shooting of an infant child."
- The day before the election, the Chicago employer assembled his workers in the company's executive offices and showed them the 22-minute film "And Women Must Weep." This movie was ostensibly a true account of the Potter-Brumfield strike, but actually, the board held, was a "vividly dramatized" movie made by professional actors and directors and involving "poetic license" to tell the alleged tale.

The competence of the cast and the excellence of the production, the NLRB majority found, resulted in a story of "callous union leaders, a helpless employer, unfortunate victims including, as a climax, the [shooting] . . . incident involving the infant; violence, fear and hatred in an unnecessary strike for no justifiable reason." The employer

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Intensified Drive Urged:

Shorter Week Seen Basic in Job Crisis

New York—The chairman of the AFL-CIO's task force in the 35-hour workweek campaign declared here that unions must expand and intensify their drive to cut working hours if labor is to cope with increasing automation and greater job displacement "which will strike every industry."

Addressing the final session in a series of conferences jointly sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council and Cornell University, Lane Kirkland noted that the AFL-CIO launched its workweek campaign only after government efforts to stimulate the economy fell short and high-level joblessness persisted.

"We have never argued that the shorter workweek is the only cure, or that it is the one we wanted above all," said Kirkland, who is executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. "But given the choice of a shorter workweek or unemployment there is no doubt that the answer is the shorter workweek."

He said the AFL-CIO's special Executive Council committee and its task force will press for legislation at the next session of Congress to reduce the statutory ceiling on the straight-time workweek and will assist all unions in bargaining efforts to cut working time.

Kirkland noted that state and local central bodies have been called upon to conduct extensive shorter workweek campaigns and lauded the New York City council for its foresight in establishing a shorter workweek and automation committee as far back as four years ago.

It was that committee which set up the four-session conference in cooperation with Cornell that brought together 100 top union officials to discuss union problems flowing from the growth of automation.

The conference was the first step in a long-range program to involve all unions in the city in a study of the effect of technological change on industries and employment. A consultant assigned by Cornell will work with a research group to collect information and statistics in the service industries, building trades, manufacturing, office work,

(*Continued on Page 2*)

ILA Vote Rejects Employers' Offer

Longshoremen in 14 Gulf and East Coast ports have voted overwhelmingly against accepting their employer's last offer in contract negotiations. The vote, tallied by the National Labor Relations Board, was 1,264 in favor, 25,566 opposed to the offer, or 95.3 percent of those voting.

Voting on the last employer offer is a step mandated by Taft-Hartley procedures. The T-H injunction, secured by the Kennedy Administration to halt an ILA strike shortly after it started, expires Dec. 23 when dock workers are free to strike again.

Meanwhile Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz called both sides into negotiations in a last-ditch attempt to get a contract settlement on the basis of a proposed compromise.

U.S. Economy Needs Tax Cut, OECD Says

Paris—Increased government expenditures, a tax reduction or a combination of the two are needed to stimulate America's lagging economic growth rate, the 20-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development declared here.

The analysis of the U.S. economy and recommendations to help meet the OECD's 50 percent growth target for the 1960s were approved unanimously by the organization's Economic and Development Review Committee. The report on the U.S. is one of a continuing series by the OECD on each of its member countries.

The present rate of economic growth in the U.S., said the OECD study, "falls well short of what can reasonably be expected, given the increase in population and the scope for higher productivity."

The major problem has been "the persistent weakness of demand" and it seems unlikely that "demand from the private sector will, by itself, prove sufficiently buoyant to put the economy back on a more appropriate long-term growth trend," it warned.

Under these circumstances, the analysis continued, "a greater stimulus from the federal budget would seem necessary to offset the weakness of private demand, a stimulus that could be provided by tax reductions, by higher federal expenditure or by a combination of the two."

The OECD added its hope that "fiscal changes to be proposed to Congress in 1963, when added to those recently adopted, will be adequate in scope and timing to permit the early absorption of the present slack in the economy."

The analysis noted that while an increase in government expenditures may bring on temporary deficit financing, the quicker the economy regains the full employment level the shorter will be the period during which deficits are incurred.

The immediate problem for the U.S., it added, "is neither to prevent inflation nor to increase savings for investment; it is rather a more satisfactory level of activity than it has experienced in the last five years."

The OECD includes all members of the Common Market and the European Free Trade Association plus Turkey, Ireland, Spain, Canada, the U.S., Greece and Iceland.

Share in Cost Gains Offered at Kaiser

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY receives an award from the Assembly of Captive European Nations for "steadfast support of the right to freedom" of those nations and labor's championship of free world policies promoting "peace with freedom and justice." Dr. George M. Dimitrov, Assembly chairman, is shown presenting the award as other delegates participate in the ceremony at AFL-CIO headquarters.

Captive Nations Group Honors Meany for Aid

Representatives of the Assembly of Captive European Nations have presented AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany with an award for "tireless and gallant" work on behalf of the liberation of all captive peoples and toward the creation of "real and lasting peace."

Representatives of the Assembly met in Meany's office on Human Rights Day, Dec. 10, to make the presentation. Dr. George M. Dimitrov, ACEN chairman, said the award was offered "in gratitude for the wonderful work you are performing, tirelessly and gallantly, in the interest of all freedom-loving people" and most particularly in support of the East-Central European nations "and their fight to shake off Communist tyranny, Soviet imperialist-colonialist domination and exploitation."

Meany accepted the award on behalf of the American union movement and as recognition of the fact that organized labor has been "the conscience of the United States in this field."

Among those present at the ceremony were Dimitrov, who led underground resistance to the Nazis and later the Reds in Bulgaria; Stefan Korbonski, leader of the underground during the Nazi occupation of Poland; Joseph Kajeckas of the Lithuanian legation in Washington; and other ACEN representatives.

Dimitrov, praising Pres. Kennedy's actions in the Cuban crisis as strengthening the fight for freedom, said the ACEN group visited AFL-CIO headquarters to give thanks for contributions repeatedly given to the cause of the enslaved nations.

'Staunchest Supporter'

He credited Meany with being the "staunchest supporter of the view we share with you, that Berlin and the German and East European question are aspects of the same problem," and declared that this doctrine should become "an inseparable part of the foreign policy of the free world."

The citation reads: "To George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, with gratitude for his steadfast support of the right to freedom of the East-Central European nations and for his championing of Free World policies best suited to promote peace with freedom and justice."

Meany replied that the overriding problems of the world's future are tied rigidly to the question of freedom.

The forces of the free world "can't write off the captive nations—we can't write off any people," he continued.

Meany recalled that in 1933, only 60 days after Hitler took over in Germany, American unions formed the Anti-Nazi Nonsectarian League to provide help to the victims of Hitlerism.

It is in the best traditions of American labor, he said, that "it is not sufficient that just we be free, but that all men be free."

If the United Nations were ever to lose sight of the need for freeing captive peoples, then the UN could no longer stand, Meany said, adding that the only way the UN could be a success is to make sure its principles are not flouted by any member.

Milwaukee Paper Wins Press Award

Cleveland—The 1962 Trade Union Advertising Award, made annually to the labor publication most outstanding in ethical advertising and merchandising of union-made products, was presented to the Milwaukee Labor Press. The presentation was made to Ray W. Taylor, editor, for a series of 36 full-page ads for union-made Schlitz beer.

Cut Essential In Workweek, Parley Told

(Continued from Page 1)

printing and publishing and other fields.

Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes is chairman of the CLC shorter workweek and automation committee, and Walter Sheerin of the Hotel Trades Council is coordinator of its program. CLC Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and Sec. Morris Iushewitz serve as ex officio members.

Other speakers in addition to Kirkland included Van Arsdale and Sullivan; Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America; Prof. George Brooks of Cornell's School of Industrial & Labor Relations; Leon Tunkel, director of the State Labor Dept.'s division of manpower; Irv Beller, Machinists' research associate; Pres. Jay Rubin of the Hotel Trades Council; Dr. Jerry Rosenberg of Cornell, and John Dillon, education director of Auto Workers Reg. 9A.

New Jersey Labor Forms Rights Body

Newark, N. J.—Pres. Vincent J. Murphy of the State AFL-CIO has announced the appointment of a civil rights committee under the chairmanship of William F. Purcell, vice president of the state body and an official of the Essex County District Council of Carpenters.

State Executive Vice Pres. Joel R. Jacobson will serve as coordinator of the committee, which will help county central bodies and other AFL-CIO affiliates to set up civil rights committees and will cooperate with programs of the National AFL-CIO, New Jersey Division on Civil Rights and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Other members of the state committee are Louis Vehling, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Mrs. Sadie Reisch, Ladies' Garment Workers; Mrs. Mary Hanscom, Communications Workers; Charles Mims, Hod Carriers; Benjamin Butler, Packinghouse Workers, and Florence Williams, Bookbinders.

Plan Protects Jobs Against Automation

(Continued from Page 1)

or materials calculated against a 1961 base. If that sharing still leaves them below par for the industry, Kaiser will make up the difference.

Hailing the agreement as "a great step forward toward industrial peace," USWA Pres. David J. McDonald predicted full membership approval of the "long-range sharing plan."

He and Edgar Kaiser, head of the steel firm, predicted that the net result would be higher wages but lower unit production costs. They said the basic aim of the committee—to develop ways of eliminating "incessant rounds of drawn-out negotiations and the threat of strike deadlines over matters of wages and benefits"—has been achieved if the plan is approved.

'Don't Believe It Will Fail'

Kaiser added that while the firm's workers will be guaranteed at least the industry pay level, if the plan doesn't produce a lot more for them "then it will have failed, and we don't believe it will fail."

The proposed agreement differs from profit-sharing plans in that benefits will accrue to the workers from lower unit production costs no matter what the level of company profits.

A Steelworkers' spokesman described negotiations as "a landmark development in collective bargaining," both in the method used and in the substance of the agreement.

The nine-member committee, known as the Long-Range Committee, included three members representing the public in the actual negotiations.

They were Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, who served as chairman; Dr. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University; and David Cole, arbitrator.

USWA representatives were McDonald, an assistant, Marvin J. Miller, and Charles J. Smith, regional director for USWA Dist. 38.

Representing the company were Kaiser, Vice Pres. Eugene Trefethen, Jr., and Executive Vice Pres. C. Fred Borden.

The Long-Range Committee was formed in 1959 as part of a contract reached after a 104-day strike, which ended when Kaiser broke with the rest of the industry.

Outlined to Employes

The plan was outlined by the committee to Kaiser employes at two meetings in Fontana. Taylor told the workers that the full text would be made available to them and all questions answered before the proposal is put to a secret vote.

Basically, the plan will work like this:

1. No employe will be discharged because of technological advances.

Layoffs may be made because of poor business conditions, but if a worker is no longer needed on a job because of automation or new technology, he will go into an "employment pool" and continue at full wages.

While in the pool, he may be given retraining courses for new jobs or be given a job vacated as the result of attrition.

Since the attrition rate is about 4.5 percent a year, workers are not expected to remain in the pool for extended periods.

2. The cost of producing a ton of finished steel in 1961 will be calculated. All savings made on the base year cost will go into a special fund, and Kaiser workers will get 32.5 percent of the money, which will be distributed on a monthly basis.

The savings will come both from individual worker productivity increases and from material and supply cost cuts. The company will get the rest of the savings, but these will be subject to corporation income taxes.

This means the sharing takes place whether the lower unit cost comes about by direct effort of the employes, by the use of better equipment, newer processes, better materials, or through improved yields.

3. The plan guarantees that Kaiser workers will not receive less, as a minimum, than the wages and fringe benefits negotiated by the union with the rest of the industry. And layoffs due to poor business conditions are already partly guarded against by the supplemental unemployment benefit plan and other provisions in the present contract.

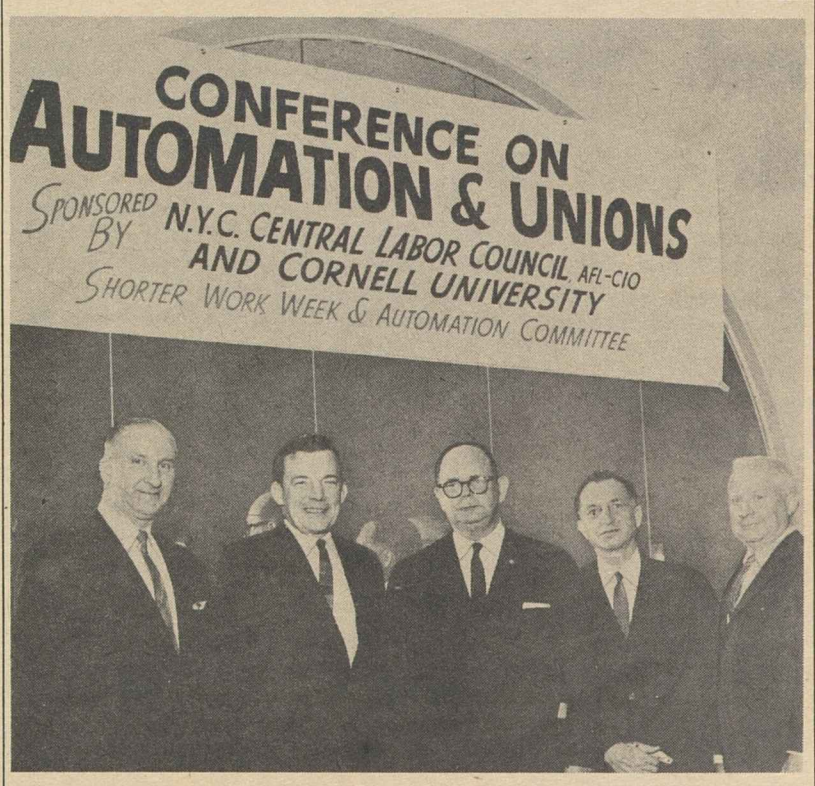
4. The plan does away with contract deadlines on economic issues and on technological change—two critical issues in all bargaining—but normal collective bargaining procedure will be used on other issues.

The amount of money available for wages and fringe benefits will be determined by the new formula, plus any changes negotiated with the rest of the industry, so these will not be subject to dispute.

5. The plan will be effective for a four-year period, subject to annual review and revision by the company and the union.

6. Workers now on incentive plans can transfer to the long-range sharing plan by a majority vote in their unit and, if the company so offers, receive a lump sum payment equal to about 2.5 years of their anticipated earnings under the old incentive plan. About 40 percent of the 7,000 Kaiser workers are on incentive plans now.

7. The present Rule 2-B in the steel industry contract will be retained. This provides that the union must be consulted first before workers can be laid off because of changes in working crew sizes and other work practices.



SHORTER WORKWEEK and automation were the topics of a series of conferences co-sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council and Cornell University involving 100 union officials in the city. Shown above, left to right, are Walter Sheerin, Hotel Trades Council, coordinator of the central body's shorter workweek committee; Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and chairman of the federation's task force in the 35-hour week campaign; David Sullivan, president of the Building Service Employes and chairman of the committee; Michael Mann, AFL-CIO regional director; James O'Hara, Hotel Trades Council, secretary of the committee.

Not a Pay Cut:

Social Security Tax Rises with New Year

Higher social security contributions effective Jan. 1 will mean that most pay checks for the new year will carry a slightly lower total than in 1962, but AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank cautioned workers not to believe employer suggestions that this represents a loss of income.

For the typical worker whose wages are at the average for all manufacturing employment—about $97 a week—the change will increase his weekly payroll deduction for social security from $3.03 this year to $3.52, a rise of 49 cents a week. The employer matches this contribution and the deductions continue until employer and worker have each paid in $174, the most any worker will have to pay over the year.

The new rate of contributions is three and five-eighths percent of all covered earnings up to a maximum of $4,800 a year.

Payroll deductions for social security are listed as "taxes" because the taxing machinery of the government is used to collect them, Cruikshank noted, "but they are not taxes in the usual sense."

Nevertheless, he warned, the worker's slightly smaller pay check may be accompanied by a leaflet from the employer attacking the whole idea of social security. A typical leaflet last year, he recalled, started with the statement, "You will notice that your pay today is somewhat less than you may have figured."

Not a Pay Cut

"To start with, this statement is not true," Cruikshank declared. "Your pay is not reduced by social security. Some of it is set aside to help provide funds for benefit payments after you retire or become disabled, or for your family in case of your death. But it is not reduced.

"The difference between these deductions and ordinary taxes is that you stand a good chance of getting your money back—even getting substantially more than you paid in."

He noted that a worker whose wages match the average for manufacturing and who continues to earn as much until he is 65 will be eligible for a monthly retirement benefit of $127. When his wife also reaches 65, she will receive half that amount in addition for a total of $190.50 a month. Both are eligible to retire as early as age 62 with reduced benefits.

If the wage earner should die while there are young children in the family, his wife and children would receive up to $254 per month until the children are grown. If he becomes totally and permanently disabled before retirement age, he and his dependents could draw like amounts.

Cruikshank pointed out that the Jan. 1 increase in the contribution rate is part of a tax schedule carefully calculated by Congress to put the social security system in balance. While the disability fund is holding its own, he noted, the Old-Age & Survivor's Fund is down about $1.4 billion from last year and had, at last report, $19.5 billion in reserve.

Decline Anticipated

"That is one reason for the tax increase in January," he said. "The decline was anticipated and increased revenue was planned to meet it."

Social security reserves are held in U.S. bonds—"still the safest investment there is"—and the interest they draw is about twice the total cost of administering the system, Cruikshank explained.

Currently, about 18 million persons, or nearly 10 percent of the population, are drawing monthly benefits from the system. Of these about 14 million are retired, 1.25 million are the disabled and their dependents, and the rest are survivors of workers who have died.

"American workers have willingly over the years pledged to do their share to keep the system financially sound," Cruikshank concluded. "The new social security tax for 1963 is in fulfillment of that pledge."

Social Credit Printer Struck

Vancouver, B.C.—The Bookbinders have joined the unaffiliated Lithographers in a strike for a new contract at the Mitchell Press, Ltd., which is owned by Vice Pres. Howard T. Mitchell of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and is the publishing source of much management and right-wing Social Credit Party propaganda.

The ALA walked out when Mitchell bolted an employers' association after it had reached agreement with the union. He held out for substandard wages and conditions, and has been on the luncheon club circuit with speeches denouncing labor's demands.

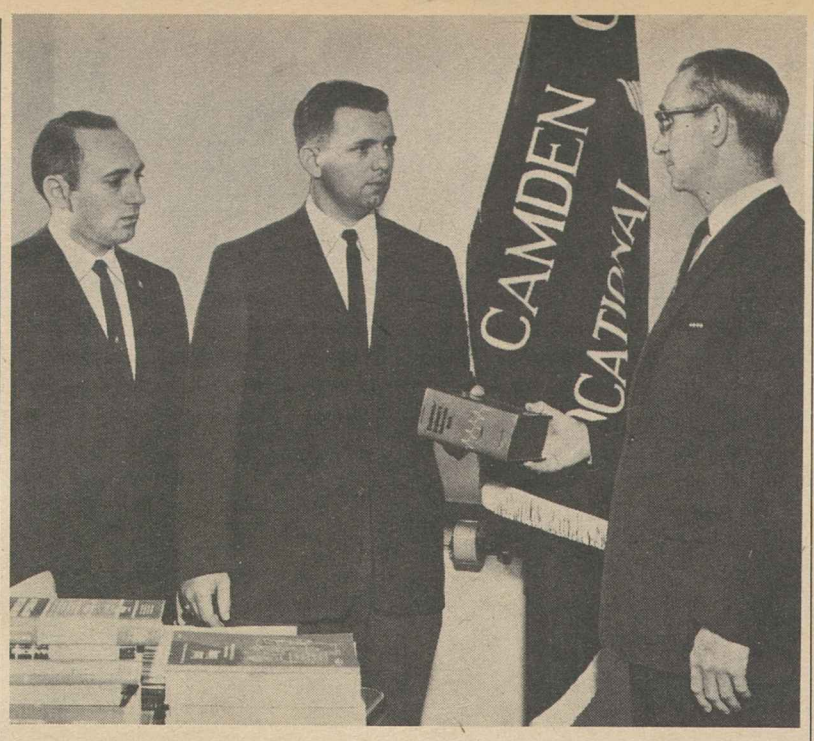
No Slacks, No Contract, Lady Strikers Tell Boss

Hastings, Minn.—Workers at the Smead Mfg. Co. marched into the plant in a united group when a settlement ended a 16-week strike, then turned around and marched right out again when the plant manager told the 400 feminine returnees, "You can't work here in those slacks."

Assembling in the parking lot where the original march started, members of the new Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 6-717 voted for this ultimatum: "Either take us as we are or lock us out together." Management then agreed that all workers should resume their jobs pending a decision on whether slacks are proper "ladylike" garb.

The workers struck for a first contract Aug. 27 and returned Dec. 18. Oil Workers District Dir. A. Dave Herring had high praise for support by unions in the Minnesota AFL-CIO.

He said the new contract calls for general wage increases of 7 cents an hour Jan. 1, another 6 cents a year later for the 550 workers; seven paid holidays; checkoff of dues and maintenance of union membership; and good seniority, grievance procedure, and leave of absence clauses. The firm manufactures office file folders, envelopes and plastic brief cases.



PRESENTATION of technical reference books was made by Pres. Walter L. Holt (right), of Technical Engineers Local 241 to Donald C. Springle (center), principal of the Camden County Vocational & Technical High School in Merchantville, N. J., with Albert Winn, the union's director of research and education, participating.

Right to Follow Jobs Denied in UAW Case

The Supreme Court has refused to review a lower court ruling denying any vested right of five auto workers to follow their jobs from Detroit to Lebanon, Tenn., after the Ross Gear & Tool Co., Inc., moved its Gemmer Mfg. division to the latter city.

The high court let stand a ruling by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals that the language of a contract between the company and the UAW did not provide for seniority or other rights at a location outside the Detroit city limits.

Earlier Decision Cited

The five former Ross Gear workers had cited an earlier decision by the 2d Circuit Court in a case involving Glidden-Durkee Famous Foods, where the court ruled that Durkee employes had vested rights that continued even after the plant was moved from Elmhurst, N. Y., to Bethlehem, Pa.

U.S. District Judge Fred W. Kaess, Detroit, relied on the 2d Circuit in finding, originally, in favor of the former Ross Gear employes. The 6th Circuit overturned him in concluding:

"Whether it would be advisable or reasonable under the existing circumstances to have the agreement apply to the plant in Tennessee is not for the court to decide. We must construe the contract as it is written, rather than make a new contract for the parties."

Judges of the 6th Circuit noted in their opinion that the union had failed to get management to drop the contract language limiting its terms to employes at plants in the geographical area of Detroit. They said it was significant that the contract did not cover another company plant just outside Detroit.

The dispute started when Ross Gear, making auto steering gear mechanisms, notified its Detroit workers they would not be offered jobs at the new Tennessee plant because the company had promised to do its hiring there.

The union nevertheless sought to get transfer rights for senior employes but the company was adamant. When the Glidden-Durkee decision was handed down, the UAW was advised that it established a possible precedent.

Ross Gear management urged the Supreme Court to uphold the 6th Circuit's ruling, arguing that the Glidden case was not parallel because of different contract language.

NLRB Election Won By Office Employes

New Orleans—The Office Employes have won a National Labor Relations Board election among plant electrical workers employed by the Mason Rust Co., a housekeeping contractor here for the National Aeronautics & Space Council. The vote was 63 for the union, 32 opposed.

Trade Books Given School By Engineers

Merchantville, N. J.—A gift of nearly 100 technical reference volumes has been presented by Technical Engineers Local 241 to the newly-expanded electronics library of the Camden County Vocational & Technical High School here.

The union has a continuing campaign to help and encourage high-calibre technical training for young students in the area.

Walter L. Holt, president of the local, made the presentation. In accepting the gift, Principal Donald C. Springle reviewed the school's progress as it moved from a purely vocational institution to a full-fledged technical high school.

"The training we provide," he said, "is as modern as tomorrow."

Local 241 is made up of employes of the Radio Corp. of America in the Camden-Moorestown area. For the past 12 years it has given an award to the school's outstanding electronic technician graduate. It now consists of a $100 defense bond, a design handbook and a letter of introduction to RCA personnel directors which, according to Union Research & Education Dir. Albert Winn, "based on past experience virtually insures an offer of employment."

The books were selected by Bernard Peltz, director of the evening school electronics program and an instructor of electronics theory for the daytime sessions. Winn designed a special bookplate which was prepared by the school's printing students on recently-purchased printing equipment.

Runaway Blouse Firm Pays for Pact Breach

New York—Payment of $25,301 has been received from Judy Bond, Inc., runaway blouse maker found by an arbiter to have breached its contract with the Ladies' Garment Workers, the union has announced.

The firm sent a check for that amount, representing a portion of the damages awarded by Arbitrator George J. Mintzer last summer when he sustained charges brought by the ILGWU against the firm for closing its plant here and moving all production to a new plant in Brewton, Ala.

The $25,301 represents money due because shipping clerks were required to work a 40-hour week instead of the 35-hour week called for in the 1961 contract between the union and the blouse industry.

The company has filed court appeals on motions by union attorneys for orders compelling payment of two other damage findings by Mintzer—$61,000 for work channeled to non-union production in violation of the contract, and obligations of $22,460 owed the industry health and welfare fund because of this non-union production.

The arbiter's finding that Judy Bond must make its fourth quarter 1961 records available to the union also was appealed. Recently the Supreme Court of New York County refused the company's motion for a stay.

Judy Bond broke away from the manufacturers' association a year ago, while labor and management were preparing to complete negotiations on a contract renewal. Later the firm resumed production in Alabama. The union is conducting a national "Don't Buy Judy Bond" campaign.

Leather Strike Wins Contract

Toronto, Ont.—A. R. Clarke, Ltd., Canada's largest leather tannery, has agreed to a new contract with the Meat Cutters after a five-month strike and a worldwide boycott of its products undertaken with the help of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

A memorandum of settlement worked out with the aid of government conciliators sets a schedule for the return of 450 strikers and specifies that all other issues be left to bargaining, with arbitration in case of failure to agree.

The union was certified as bargaining agent in May 1960, but in two years of intermittent negotiations it was unable to reach a settlement with the company, which had a 25-year record of successfully resisting union organization. The union walked out after the firm had rejected a conciliation board recommendation of a small wage increase and payment of overtime after 40 hours instead of 48 hours.

Immigration Rule Easing Proposed

New York—The United Italian-American Labor Council at its 21st annual conference here called on Congress to enact permanent legislation permitting citizens of countries with low immigration quotas to be reunited here with close relatives who have become citizens of the United States.

The resolution pointed out that thousands of citizens of low-quota countries, such as Italy, have completed formalities but must wait for years before they can be admitted to the U.S. because visas are either insufficient or unavailable. Legislation passed this year and in 1961, the resolution said, provided only "a very partial solution of this problem."

1963 COPE CALENDAR and political almanac lists all state primary and general elections and provides other information for voters. Priced at 75 cents per copy, the 14-by-20-inch display size calendar may be ordered from COPE, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Reprints bearing the name of the individual union are available in quantities of 200 or more.

NLRB Withdraws Protection:

Segregationist Pact Open to Challenge

A union that segregates its members into separate Negro and white units for bargaining purposes cannot claim the protection of an established contract when its representation rights are challenged by another union, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

By unanimous vote, the NLRB served notice on employers and unions that it will not permit its contract bar rules to be used as a shield against appropriate challenges where segregationist practices are followed.

Accepting a petition by AFL-CIO Transport Workers Local 260, Houston, Tex., the board directed that an election be held Jan. 4, when some 90 bus operators and shop employes of the Pioneer Bus Co., Inc., will choose between TWU and the segregated Bus Drivers, Dispatchers & Shop Employes Independent Union.

The TWU Houston local, which has a contract with the Houston Transit Co. containing the highest wage rates in the South for transit workers, has been concerned about the competing firm for some years and petitioned for the election when Pioneer employes expressed an interest in raising their present low wage rates.

Management and the unaffiliated union told the board that five-year contracts entered into Feb. 15, 1961, bar a new election under board regulations. The TWU argued that the contracts cannot bar an election because they "artificially divide the employes into two separate bargaining units based solely on considerations of race."

The board, citing "clear court decisions in other contexts which condemn governmental sanctioning of racially separate groupings as inherently discriminatory," came to this conclusion:

"We therefore hold that, where the bargaining representative of employes in an appropriate unit executes separate contracts, or even a single contract, discriminating between Negro and white employes on racial lines, the board will not deem such contracts as a bar to an election."

Joining in the decision were Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members Philip Ray Rodgers, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown.

They remarked that the execution of racially divisive contracts would normally warrant revocation of the independent union's certificate, but "we deem it unnecessary to take such action at this time" in view of the pending election.

The unaffiliated union was certified as bargaining agent in 1950. The NLRB said in its decision that the union and management together created a two-unit bargaining relationship in 1956. Since then the employer has met separately with a unit called Pioneer Bus Lines, exclusively for whites, and with a unit styled the Trinity Gardens Bus Lines, exclusively for Negro employes. It executed separate contracts with similar conditions but maintained separate seniority lists, the board said.

The board's general contract bar rule is that a contract acts as a bar to another union for its duration up to a maximum of three years.

Press Freedom Award Offered For Americas

Buenos Aires—The Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations has issued a call to affiliates for entries in the competition for its Free Newspaperman of America Award.

The federation will give a prize of $250 U.S. and a bronze plaque for outstanding newspaper, television or radio reporting in defense of freedom of the press.

A candidate for the award must be a member of one of the 22 federation affiliates in the Western Hemisphere. He may submit the entry himself, or it may be submitted on his behalf by someone else. Five copies of the entry should be submitted in scrapbook form with an accompanying letter describing the circumstances under which the work was done.

Entries should be submitted before Jan. 20, 1963, to the chairman of the awards committee, Miguel Perez Turner, Federacion Argentina de Periodistas, Sermiento 938, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The Newspaper Guild is the U.S. affiliate of the federation.

End Silence on 'Work', GOP Chairman Urged

The National Council for Industrial Peace has called on Republican National Chairman William Miller to end his silence on the issue of so-called "right-to-work" laws lest his party be saddled with "an anti-labor image that compromises its chances of victory in the 1964 presidential election."

Council Dir. John M. Redding urged Miller to "clear the air" by issuing a policy statement on state "work" laws, which prohibit management and unions from agreeing on the union shop as part of their collective bargaining agreements.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, the front-runner for the 1964 Republican presidential nomination, has come out flatly in favor of majority rule in collective bargaining and against so-called "right-to-work" laws, Redding noted, and two former GOP national chairmen—Meade Alcorn and Sen. Thruston Morton—have taken similar positions.

He cited Alcorn's statement following the 1958 election that "scores" of GOP candidates for national, state and local offices had lost because of the "work" law issue.

He recalled, too, that when Morton succeeded Alcorn to the chairmanship, the Kentucky senator had expressed the view that the question of the union shop "should be determined by collective bargaining," and not through "right-to-work" laws.

Yet the Republican Party's position on the issue "has been one of ambivalence," Redding declared. Despite the views of Rockefeller and other party chiefs, he noted, "the reactionary wing of the GOP continues to cast the party image in an anti-labor, anti-collective bargaining role."

"There seems to be some magic in the money-raising abilities of the [National] Right-to-Work Committee and its backers, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which mesmerizes the Republican policy makers," Redding observed.

"Even where responsible party leadership does appear, as in New York, Maine and elsewhere, the lower echelons of the party seem to prefer their policy of political self-immolation.

"It would clear the air, now that plans for the crucial 1964 election are being made, for the Republican Party to listen to its more enlightened leaders and take this explosive issue out of the election and let responsible leaders of both sides of labor and management settle their problems at the negotiating table."

Air Merger Rules Sought For Railroads

The head of the Railway Labor Executives Association has called for early action by the next Congress to apply to railroad mergers the same anti-monopoly prohibitions that now govern airline mergers.

G. E. Leighty, president of the Railroad Telegraphers and chairman of the RLEA, said the proposed legislation has the support of the Justice Dept. and "should be enacted speedily."

"This essential protection for the public must be passed without delay if we are to stop the headlong rush of the U.S. railroads to self-liquidation," he declared.

In another radio message, as part of the RLEA's weekly series of five-minute broadcasts titled "Working on the Railroads," economist Leon Keyserling linked the railroad merger trend to the low level of economic activity and resulting high unemployment.

"Railroad business is based upon national economic business," Keyserling said, "and the railroad mergers, for the most part, represent a reaction to a low level of national economic business."

This, he added is leading the railroads to want to contract their services, to contract their plant and to contract their ability to do business.

Railroads are doing less business because all transportation is suffering, he said.

5% Bargaining Goal Set by Oil Workers

Denver—The policy committee of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers has voted to approve a bargaining program keyed to a 5 percent increase in wages or fringe benefits or both.

The policy, if accepted as a pattern by the petroleum industry, will affect some 600 contracts and about 100,000 workers, the union said.

Last summer the committee called on locals to set their sights on increases of 6.5 percent or more. The new policy will apply to contracts negotiated this year and next, the union said.

The 10-member committee approved signing of contracts containing the 5 percent increase. Most were negotiated by West Coast locals. All were on an individual company basis except one statewide contract with Standard of California.

In setting its wage goals the committee said its bargaining objective could not be considered inflationary and would not justify price increases. The last previous wage increases were negotiated in 1960 and 1958. Said Oil Workers Pres. O. A. Knight:

"Even with wage increases, labor costs in the oil industry have been declining in recent years due to increased productivity. Fewer men are turning out more products at a lower and lower labor cost."

UAW Strikers Sign United Fund Pledges

New Castle, Pa.—Members of Auto Workers Local 69, on strike at the Johnson Bronze Co. here, have pledged a total of $7,100 to the United Fund Campaign even though they aren't getting any paychecks.

'Work' Film Upsets NLRB Election

Board Calls Movie 'Misrepresentation'

(Continued from Page 1)

was quoted as saying this incident presented "in capsule form a nationwide condition that is eating out the heart of American liberty."

The board, reporting that in the 1957 strike both union and company were found in contempt of court for violating injunctions, observed there was "no evidence" of other unlawful acts and that the employer filed no unfair labor practice charges against the union.

Historically, the majority pointed out, the NLRB has "been reluctant to police or censor" material used by either side in an election campaign. "Exaggerations, name calling and to some extent falsehoods" have been permitted as "normal" tactics.

The board has set aside elections, however, because of misrepresentations and "trickery" which involve "substantial departure from the truth" at a time when an "effective reply" is prevented.

Argument Dissected

By showing the "Work" committee's propaganda film the day before the election, the majority held, the Plochman firm "used the creative efforts of a motion picture company," employed "the art of the playwright and the acting profession," to "give substance" to an argument that "a vote for union representation is a vote for strikes, violence and perhaps even murder."

The opportunity for the union to answer was "foreclosed" because the events "so vividly dramatized" had taken place five years earlier in another state and involved a different employer and union, the board held.

The employer "effectively tarred the union" involved with his workers, and the impact of the film therefore was "misrepresentation which exceeded the bounds of permissible campaign propaganda" and was an "interference" with the election the next day, it ruled.

Board Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom, dissenting, said they could see nothing in the "Work" committee's picture that could be called misrepresentation within the meaning of existing NLRB precedent or that "the movie itself, or the timing thereof, interfered with" employe freedom of choice.

They added a footnote: "Unlike our colleagues, we do not undertake to write a review of the picture" and "do not presume" to say whether the film is "worthy of three stars, four bells, or any other designation."

Earlier, IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes said the film was "cleverly salted with fictitious events that never really happened." Al Zack, AFL-CIO director of public relations, called it a "false, deliberately malicious, lying film" and propaganda of the Nazi type" at its worst.

IUD Board Backs Cut in Income Taxes

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has urged the forthcoming 88th Congress to enact a substantial income tax cut as its "first major order of business" and to follow through by closing loopholes and reforming the structure of the basic tax system.

The IUD executive board, meeting in Washington, declared in a resolution that a temporary tax reduction of $10 billion, the bulk of it concentrated in the lowest income tax brackets, "can do more than any other single step" to stimulate consumer demand, boost the entire economy and "get America moving again."

In a statement on civil rights, the board noted that all 59 IUD affiliates had signed fair practices pledges with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. The board also expressed full support of the AFL-CIO civil rights program and urged renewed efforts to cement relations between the Negro community and the federation.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther announced at a news conference that the board adopted an organizational program applying to other areas the concept of the AFL-CIO's Los Angeles pilot project.

Reuther said that similar drives by the IUD in other areas should complement and assist the Los Angeles project.

State Bodies Support CWA Against Raiders

State AFL-CIO federations in 18 states with large numbers of Western Electric Co. installers have voted full support of the Communications Workers against the attempted raid on the CWA by the Teamsters.

Support also has been voted by the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who also is CWA president, has announced. Federation regional offices and local central bodies likewise have offered "fullest support" during the campaign, he said.

The National Labor Relations Board early this month mailed ballots to 17,000 employes of Western Electric's installation division, with a Dec. 28 deadline for return. Votes are to be counted Jan. 4.

These state councils were listed by CWA as having released statements in support of CWA: New Jersey, Michigan, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, New York, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington and West Virginia.

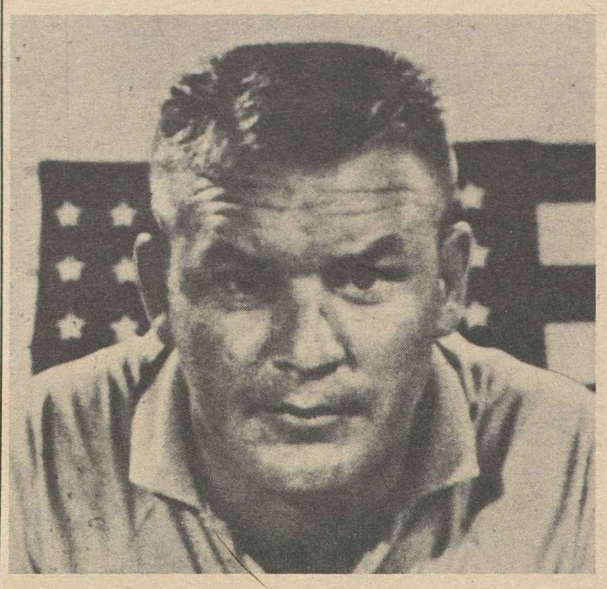
In one of the statements backing CWA, Pres. Vincent J. Murphy of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO charged that the attempted "power grab" by Teamsters' Pres. James R. Hoffa "threatens the security and welfare of all telephone workers."

The Michigan State AFL-CIO executive board condemned the raid and called on members of affiliates to lend aid and support.

The Idaho State executive board, calling CWA a "clean and democratic union in the family of the AFL-CIO," added:

"CWA and Pres. Beirne were in the forefront" of the battle to expel "all unions from the AFL-CIO which were corrupt."

The Idaho statement related that "the corrupt and gangster-controlled Teamsters have a planned campaign" to take over the installers first, then other CWA bargaining units.



THE MOVIE ACTOR who played the role of the brutish union "president" in the National Right-to-Work Committee's anti-union propaganda film, "And Women Must Weep," is at left. His name has never been publicized. At right is the actual president of the union which went on strike in 1957 at Princeton, Ind.—Mrs. Ruth Monroe, 59. The Machinists interviewed the strikers and present the true story in the film, "Anatomy of a Lie."

IAM Film Tells the Facts Behind 'Work' Group's Propaganda Movie

The propaganda film "And Women Must Weep," whose showing by a Chicago employer resulted in the voiding of an election narrowly lost by a union, has been denounced by Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists as "cleverly salted with fictitious events that never really happened."

AFL-CIO Dir. of Publications Al Zack called it a "false, deliberately malicious, lying film— propaganda of the Nazi type at its very worst" but effective in spreading the anti-union message.

The film was produced for the National Right-to-Work Committee in two versions, one designed to defeat union plant organizing drives, the other to persuade state legislators they should vote for "right-to-work" laws hampering union organization.

"And Women Must Weep" purports to tell the story of a 1957 strike by the Machinists against an Indiana company. The IAM interviewed the persons involved in that strike and made its own film, "Anatomy of a Lie," which may be rented for $3 from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The IAM film refutes the "Work" committee's drama point by point:

- The anti-labor film portrays the union president as a bully who pushed the workers out on strike. The actual president of IAM Local 1459 was a warm, grandmotherly type who pleaded with members not to strike on her account, but only if company provocations made strike action necessary.
- The anti-labor film showed a small group of 11 workers deciding to strike after a harangue by the president. The fact: only nine voted against a strike at a meeting of 400 workers at the armory in Princeton, Ind.
- "Outsiders" ran the strike in the "Work" committee's version. Strikers reported that the company actually hired strikebreakers to come into Princeton.
- The impression is given that union "goons" shot a baby. "Anatomy of a Lie" interviews the sheriff and the baby's father, who say there was no evidence whatever tieing the shooting to the strike.

Striking Printers See Threat of 'Suicide' by New York Papers

New York—If any of New York City's nine major newspapers goes out of business because of the current city-wide shutdown "it will be suicide, not murder," the head of the striking Typographical Union declared here.

Replying to predictions by some publishers that a long walkout could mean the end of one or more of the dailies, Pres. Bertram A. Powers of Local 6 said "we hope not; we can't afford to lose a single job."

"That's why we have offered to go back to work at a moment's notice at the Mirror, Post, Trib and [Long Island] Star-Journal," Powers continued.

"These are the marginal newspapers that are supposed to be in trouble, but they chose to shut down. We didn't go on strike against them. They chose to line up with the others . . . It's a matter of suicide, not murder."

Federal mediators were continuing to schedule joint bargaining talks, but neither side saw any prospect of a quick settlement. The New York City Publishers Association admitted that a number of the shut papers have strike insurance "covering part of the losses," and union spokesmen say this could run for at least 13 weeks.

Picket Lines Respected

The ITU local struck the Daily News, Times, Journal-American and World-Telegram & Sun Dec. 8. The other papers promptly suspended publication voluntarily, idling a total of 20,000 workers. In addition, the Long Island Press suspended its Queens edition, but continued to distribute in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Members of other craft unions and the Newspaper Guild have refused to cross the ITU picket lines at the struck papers. Leaders of the unions emerged from the latest meeting of their Officers Committee for Newspaper Unity with a declaration that they were "solidly behind" the ITU local's efforts to win adequate pay gains for its members.

ELECTED vice president of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO was George S. Lima, New England regional director of the State, County & Municipal Employes. He is also president of the Providence branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Powers described the printers' proposals for an $18.45 wage increase over two years, a 35-hour week and other fringe benefits as "negotiable" in contrast to what the publishers have called their "final offer," an $8 pay hike over two years plus some fringe benefit improvement. This was coupled with demands for union concessions in the use of new printing processes which the union says would drastically cut the number of jobs.

"We could wrap up a contract within three hours if the publishers were willing to engage in serious negotiations," Powers said.

In Cleveland, where the Plain Dealer and the Press & News have been closed by a Guild strike since Nov. 30, new talks were scheduled over the critical issue of union security. A Guild source said, however, that managements of the two papers had modified their original position against a union shop "only slightly."

The Guild and craft unity committee rejected a bid by the ousted Teamsters to discuss the situation. The Teamsters were the first union to strike the dailies, and other unions refused to cross their lines. The Teamsters have since returned to work across the Guild picket lines.

'A Little More Hope'

ON THIS CHRISTMAS 1962 there is a new spirit on the land, a quiet faith that the free world can create the conditions for a lasting peace if it has the determination and the resourcefulness.

The spirit was born in the crisis of late October when Pres. Kennedy moved firmly to turn back Soviet aggression in Cuba and carefully maneuvered the withdrawal of nuclear missiles and jet bombers from the island.

The tone of the continuing post-World War II crisis has changed remarkably since the Cuban affair. The free world, despairing of the recurrent crises of the cold war, has discovered that a firm resolve to block naked aggression will be respected by the Communists; that nuclear blackmail has the same inherent flaws and weaknesses as the lowest form of petty blackmail.

The Cuban crisis points up the reminder that this Christmas is the seventeenth since the end of World War II and the peace of the world is still to be won and with it the good will to men that is a condition of peace.

It is just as evident this year as it has been every Christmas since 1945 that there is no alternative to peace. In this age of H-bombs, intercontinental missiles and space satellites, peace is a condition of survival.

The conditions for a lasting peace can be created if the free democratic world has a lasting faith in its own institutions. The terror of nuclear bombs can only intimidate the weak and those of feeble faith. The subversion of the Communist conspiracy can only take in those who put a low price on freedom, liberty and human dignity.

The free world, with America at the helm, has the resources, the manpower, the talent and the desire to rid the world of hunger and disease, to provide the basis of social justice in which all men can taste of bread and freedom.

★ ★ ★

The Kennedy Administration in the past two years has fashioned the beginnings of programs to meet the needs of a world where too many people go to bed hungry every night. The Peace Corps, the Food for Peace program, the Alliance for Progress all are designed to aid the hungry and impoverished.

The millions in Asia, Africa and Latin America are beginning to see, hear and feel the material evidence that the free world is interested in their welfare and their fate. The foundations for extending freedom are being built and as social justice in a framework of freedom expands, the areas for Communist subversion and dictatorship contract and a stronger basis for a lasting peace is created.

To achieve a lasting peace the free world must also see to its own foundations, to make sure that its own peoples are not among the exploited and the oppressed, to build strong and viable economic structures that will withstand the impact of change.

With the patience and fortitude to meet the tactical pressures of the Communists, to withstand the stupidities of the reactionary right which neither understands nor is capable of working toward a program of peace based on freedom and liberty, a lasting peace can be won. That is the hope of Christmas 1962.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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The Finest Gift of All

Jobs for Unskilled Vanish:

High Unemployment Rate Laid To Technological Development

The following is excerpted from an address on unemployment by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to the Midwest Governors Conference in Chicago:

FIRST, IT IS CLEAR that the situation is sufficiently serious to warrant closest attention and most vigorous action. Part of the difficulty is that the unemployment which exists is scattered, and is concentrated in pockets of economic distress. People in general are doing so well economically that there is not the sense of indignation and outrage there ought to be about unemployment which most Americans don't see—even though it is sapping our strength as a whole.

Second, it is important that we recognize this unemployment as essentially a problem not of economic weakness, but of economic growing pains. It results in large part from the fact of growth in our population and from the phenomenal increase in technological competence. We must lead, in meeting this challenge, not from weakness but from strength.

Third, it is clear now that this situation is not self-correcting. The preconceived notion that improving technology automatically creates as many jobs as it destroys, so that there is no problem of employment here, leaves out some key facts.

Those preconceptions were true to the extent that they suggested that each new technological development increases the national economic potential, including its potential for full employment. What they left out is the fact, clear now from experience, that the effect of such technological development is uneven throughout the economy, in terms of geographical areas, different skill levels, and so forth. It creates adjustment problems which have to be met.

In 1946, there was perhaps reason for thinking that the problem of full employment was simply one of keeping the general rate of economic activity at a high level, and that this could be done by appropriate fiscal and monetary measures.

We have now begun to see that if the persistent unemployment of the present era is to respond to the large movements of the economy, additional steps must be taken. Quite different and special measures must be developed if we are to find jobs for the millions of marginal workers who are chronically out of work. High school dropouts are a good example. A third of the workers entering the labor market in this decade will be in this category.

Fourth, and as a crucially significant correlary of the preceding point: There is not one unemployment problem in this country today, but rather several very different unemployment problems—and particularly two specific problems. One of these is the increasingly acute problem of unemployed younger workers. The other is the increasingly acute problem of unemployed members of minority racial groups.

ONE DIFFICULTY HERE is that these two problems are directly traceable to a factor in this situation which has not been the subject of enough plain talk. "Technological development" is an attractive, fascinating idea. It is also essential to the growth of the economy. "Technological development" is also the reason that the unemployment rate in the U.S. as a whole is approximately twice as high for younger workers than for the work force as a whole, and twice as high for minority group members as for the entire group.

The connection is clear. Rapidly advancing technology is increasing the demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers, and is reducing the demand for unskilled workers. It is among the younger workers, especially those who have dropped out of school prematurely, and among the members of minority groups that there is the highest percentage of unskilled workers.

It could very properly be said that what we call the problem of unemployment is in large measure a reflection of the more basic problems of inadequate education and racial disadvantage.

This is not an argument against automation. It is an argument for a degree of social engineering which will keep up with our progress in scientific engineering. It is an argument for the adjustment of our educational system to the new demands of the work force, and for the elimination of racial disadvantage.

It is an argument, indeed, that these needs must be met if the way is to be cleared for that degree of technological development which is essential to a sufficiently rapid rate of growth in the economy.

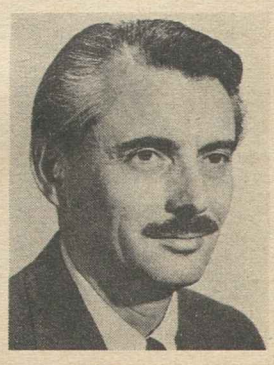
Morgan Says:

Puerto Rico Doing Big Business As a Showcase for Democracy

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE ISLAND COMMONWEALTH of Puerto Rico, where this correspondent spent the last week, is still doing a brisk business as a special showcase for democracy. Here representatives of foreign countries, especially those of the struggling new nations of Asia and Africa, come regularly to observe in microcosm the industrialization of a tropical acreage a little more than a third the size of the state of Vermont, an island itself exploited and grossly underprivileged a generation ago.



Morgan

Puerto Rico's progress has been staggering. Per capita net income in 1940 was $121. Today it is pushing $700. Adjusting to inflation and the weakened purchasing power of the dollar, personal income has still more than tripled. No wonder the commonwealth is the economic envy of the underdeveloped areas and a challenging measure of what peaceful revolution can do in the rest of Latin America.

The now celebrated Operation Bootstrap has increased the gross national product by more than 50 percent in less than 10 years, figured at the 1954 value of the dollar—from $1 billion in 1952 to nearly $1.6 billion in 1961. But progress has brought with it new problems.

One of the worst and most easily recognizable of these is that marvel of our mechanized civilization, the traffic jam. With it has come its grisly and inevitable by-product, the highway accident. Indeed except for the record cold wave on the mainland—on which taunting headlines reflected the satisfaction of Puerto Rico's $63 million tourist business—the problem that seemed to preoccupy San Juan newspapers the most was the fact that traffic fatalities had matched their 1960 record. Puerto Ricans are now killing themselves at the rate of one a day in car crashes.

In a macabre way this reflects prosperity. In 1940 there were less than 27,000 registered motor vehicles in the entire commonwealth, now there are more than 202,000, an increase of almost 10 times in 20 years. Engineers who thought they were building the Puerto Rican equivalent of superhighways a dozen years ago were caught flat-footed and narrow-laned and are now having to build all over again.

The population burst has hit Puerto Rico, too, though not so gravely as it might have if the regime of Gov. Luis Munoz Marin had not resolutely withstood strenuous pressure from the island's Roman Catholic hierarchy to reinstate legislation repealed 25 years ago outlawing birth control. Puerto Rico has a high density of more than 700 persons per square mile and the population has grown from a little less than 1.9 million in 1940 to more than 2.4 million now. Another proof that opportunity now knocks effectively at home, migration—mostly to New York—was down last year to a net of less than 14,000.

PUERTO RICO IS BESET with another problem—rising political restlessness. Much energy is being wasted on an argument over whether the island should become a state or continue its rather unique commonwealth status. Under it Puerto Ricans, who have American citizenship, govern themselves but do not have a vote in U.S. presidential elections. But neither do they pay federal income taxes. The big, nervous human dynamo who has been the guiding genius of Operation Bootstrap, Munoz Marin, insists that Puerto Rico does not need and could not afford statehood—at least not now. He argues that it would interrupt the island's progress because it would saddle Puerto Ricans and their industries with an annual federal tax bill of more than $200 million.

He sees the staggering task ahead of Pres. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress in trying to bring meaningful reforms to the hemisphere because he himself is buffeted by colliding forces. On the one hand he is pushed by the impatience of Puerto Ricans learning the responsibilities of self-government. On the other, he is being held back by the incredibly anachronistic outlook of a few Latin reactionaries who are living sentimentally in the days of the Spanish Conquest.

Last week, for example, one San Juan newspaper bitterly objected to a remark by Teodoro Moscoso, the brilliant ex-lieutenant of the governor who now heads the Alliance for Progress, as somehow reflecting on Puerto Rico's "proud" Spanish heritage. What Moscoso said, in effect, was that the Marshall Plan revived a Europe ravaged by war and the alliance was aimed to aid a Latin America ravaged by history.

Nobody has grasped this truth more firmly than Munoz Marin, and one of the biggest obstacles to the alliance's progress is the shortage of other leaders in the hemisphere as realistic as he.

Labor News Conference:

Michigan Apportionment Fight Seeks Genuine Representation

THE MICHIGAN AFL-CIO is fighting for reapportionment of the state's senate on the basis of population not as a means of furthering labor's legislative program, but to insure truly representative government, Pres. August Scholle of the state body declared in a radio interview.

"If we had a legislative body under the apportionment plan which I am suing for, and which did not give us those legislative improvements, I would be satisfied that we were having the will and the desire of the majority of the people expressed," Scholle said on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public service program over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

He was interviewed by Jerry Horst, Washington bureau chief for the Detroit News, and Anthony Lewis, Supreme Court reporter for the New York Times.

Scholle explained that he had sued for reapportionment of the state senate on the basis of population as a result of a 1952 amendment to the Michigan constitution which permanently froze state senatorial districts regardless of population, leaving discrepancies ranging from 700,000 population in one district to 55,000 in another.

After an initial defeat, set aside by the U. S. Supreme Court, Scholle won his case in the state courts, but an appeal is pending.

MEANWHILE, HE NOTED, a new state constitution has been written providing another and highly complicated apportionment formula which purports to give weight to both population and area, but which, he said, actually works out in some counties to 90 percent of the representation being given to area and 10 percent to people.

The new constitution will go to a referendum of the voters in April, and the state AFL-CIO president said he was "very hopeful" the court would decide his case before that time.

He stressed his view that reapportionment is not a "cure-all" for Michigan or any other state.

"If we had a restoration of representative government in the states, and we had the will of a majority of the people expressed through those legislative bodies, we would find that the states could assume what most of the ultra-conservative politicians in our country think should be done, or what they give lip-service to: that is, have the states take more responsibility, rather than having the federal government move in."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A "NO NEGOTIATIONS" battle has been promised by Rep. Howard W. Smith, the venerable Virginia Democratic chairman of the House Rules Committee, to regain that group's power to blockade the Kennedy Administration's domestic program. It would seem that the House leaders might well consider whether they should not answer with a considerably broader reform than they imposed upon Smith in the 87th Congress.

The Rules Committee was enlarged from 12 to 15 members two years ago. This gave the leaders a chance for an 8-7 margin in getting clearance of Administration measures for floor action. If the committee should revert to 12 members, the record shows that Smith would have 6-6 tie votes on clearing most such bills—and a tie vote keeps a bill bottled up.

The President spelled out the issue very clearly in his television interview Dec. 17. He said if the Rules Committee is not kept at 15 members, "we can't function, we are through."

"Nothing controversial" would reach the House floor in that case, Mr. Kennedy elaborated; "our whole program would be emasculated."

The Rules Committee is so powerful that it can even block appointment of a conference committee to consider compromises between different versions of a bill that both houses have actually passed. It is utterly impossible for the Administration to operate if Smith, securely in command of two Democratic and four Republican votes on a 12-member committee, is given a new lease on personal dictatorial powers.

* * *

WHEN THE 87TH CONGRESS convened in 1961, the late Speaker Sam Rayburn protected Smith from drastic reductions of the Rules Committee powers. He chose the mildest alternative in supporting a slight enlargement of the committee to reflect more accurately the temper of the House as a whole.

But stronger measures are available. In the 81st Congress, a 21-day rule prevailed which allowed the chairman of the appropriate legislative committee to call up a bill for floor action if Smith misused his power to bottle it up. The result was that some bills were reluctantly given a green light by the chairman and others were literally jerked from his clutches.

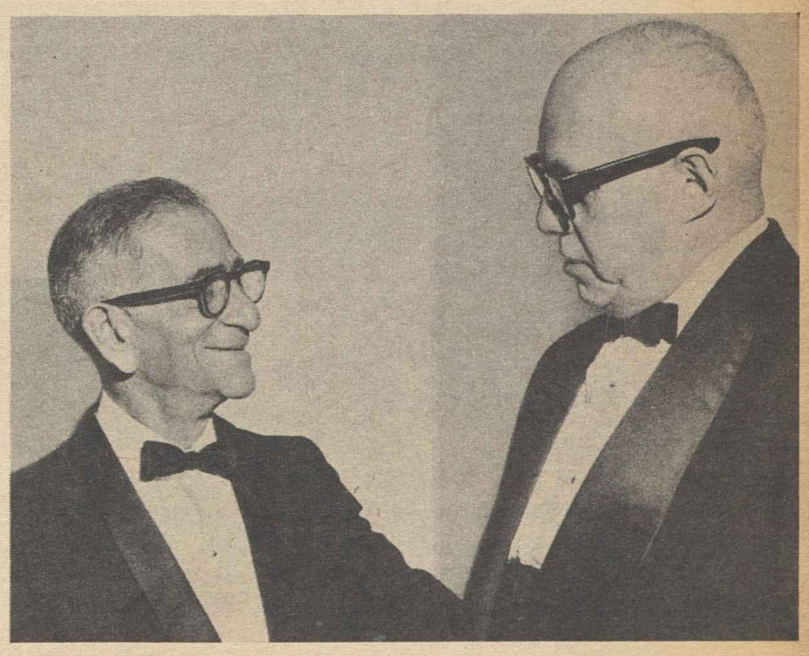
Another reform proposed for the next Congress would be adoption of a 7-day rule on conference committee agreements. When a bill has been passed by both Senate and House in differing versions, the Rules Committee would be given exactly a week to decide whether to allow a floor vote on the appointment of House conferees; if he refused to move, the appropriate legislative committee chairman or ranking member could thereafter bring up the proposal.

* * *

THERE ARE OTHER obvious available reforms. For example, the tradition is that in a 12-member Rules Committee under Democratic control, the eight Democrats are split between four southern and four northern members. All the Republicans traditionally are conservative and at least two of the Democrats. The leadership, made up of seniors, is exceedingly reluctant to tamper with such traditions. But power carries a responsibility.

"Judge" Smith of Virginia, nearly 80 years old and an "against er," does not represent the thinking of the majority of the House. If he did, he would not fear to send bills to the floor. It is because he knows that many measures he opposes would pass that he tries to keep them pigeon-holed.

The vote on keeping the Rules Committee at 15 members may be extremely close. A shift of only three votes would have killed the increase two years ago. Still, the Democratic leaders cannot afford to allow Smith to take a "no negotiations" position without plainly warning him that he is inviting more drastic counter-action. The Kennedy Administration cannot be put into the position of being unable to get House decisions on major programs in the two years leading up to the 1964 presidential election.



HONOR WAS PAID to Sec.-Treas. Milton Weintraub (left) of the Association of Theatrical Press Agents & Managers at a testimonial dinner in New York in which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany joined. The dinner marked the 25th anniversary of the union's chartering and the 20th anniversary of Weintraub's assumption of office.

How to Buy:

Price Rises in '63 Due to Take New Nibble Out of Pay Check

By Sidney Margolius

A **YEAR** ago this department forecast higher living costs of 1 to 2 percent for 1962. They went up 1.4 percent. For 1963, you can expect more of the same to nibble at the purchasing power of your wages. Particularly you can anticipate higher housing and operating costs, some food price rises and further boosts in charges for medical care. The buy of the year will be home appliances.

The job outlook for the new year is fair—only fair, because a stubborn pool of unemployment still remains from the last recession, and signs indicate the possibility of a business downturn late in '63. Booming car sales have been a main employment prop this past year, but recently, used-car sales have been slowing down.

The prospect of continuing high prices and a sluggish economy means your family needs to practice smart buying and money management to protect your living standards and avoid financial jams.

Two expenses you especially need to watch are food and household operating costs. Here are pointers for securing best values in 1963:

Food Outlook: Look for better values in pork, which will be in heavier supply in 1963. Beef prices will remain at about the same fairly-high levels but veal and lamb will be noticeably expensive. To keep meat bills down, you will need to rely more heavily on broiler-fryers, which will be in big supply and priced low.

Two more protein food bargains will be cheese and eggs—especially this spring.

Also shop carefully for the better values in breads, other baked goods and cereals. Their prices have been advancing steadily this past year. You can whip costs into line here by more home preparation of cereals and baked goods.

Canned vegetables are in abundant supply. Canned corn, snap beans, tomato products and frozen orange juice concentrate are especially good buys this year.

Cars: Prices of used cars jumped over 7 percent in 1962, and in recent months have been priced at the highest level in 10 years. The average used-car currently costs about $85 more than a year ago.

But the new stickiness in used-car sales noticed by market reporters means a family expecting to buy a new car soon had better do it early while used models still command relatively high prices. Used-car buyers, on the other hand, now can find more room for price negotiation.

Housing: The news for mortgage-seekers is moderately optimistic. While mortgage rates are holding on to high levels, the extra fees lenders charge, such as "points" and stiff closing fees, are being reduced because of increased competition. The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks also reports a tendency among lenders to permit larger mortgages with lower down payments.

Home Renovation: This will be a good year to finish an expansion attic, install new heating or plumbing equipment or put on a new roof. Prices of heating equipment especially have been reduced, plumbing equipment costs have been pared, lumber prices are down, and asphalt roofing has taken a big price cut.

Rentals: Renting families must expect continuing high costs for at least another year. The best the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Statistics can offer is that the recent rate increase in rental charges is less than it has been in recent years. Only the luxury apartments that speculators have been building hectically in large cities show any signs of price reduction so far.

Home Equipment: Any family in the market for a refrigerator, washer, dryer, range, television set, vacuum cleaner or other appliances will find unusually good prices this year, and especially this winter.

Prices of appliances have come down every year for the past five years, but they took their sharpest plunge of all in 1962. Competition is very brisk between the private-brand appliances of the large retailers and mail-order houses, and the national brands sold at cut prices by discount stores and other competitive retailers.

Generally you will find values of the private brands and the discounted national brands approximately equal.

Look for sharpest price cuts on refrigerators in mid-winter, and on washing machines in the spring.

Clothing Buys: Wash-and-wear and easy-care garments will be cheaper than ever. Prices of synthetic fibers such as Orlon and the new spandex elastic fabrics, more durable and easier to wash than rubber elastic fabrics, have been chopped sharply.

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From Soup to Nuts:

If You Think 1962 Was Tough, At Least HOPE for Next Year

By Jane Goodsell

PRITHEE, why so grim and sad?
Listen, things aren't all that bad!
Sure, the world is in a mess,
But isn't it always, more or less?

Things were plenty tense, it's true,
In nineteen-hundred-sixty-two.
Life was full of jolts and shocks,
Riots, storms and falling rocks.

Trouble bubbled everywhere,
In Cuba, Guam and Belgrave Square,
In Mississippi and Manila
And Elizabeth Taylor's Roman villa.

Everything from smog to sex
Seemed to grow ever more complex;
Critics deplored our moral decay,
But hasn't it always been that way?

The twentieth century's not the first
To rate itself the very worst.
Every era's had its share
Of jangled nerves and black despair.

The Status Quo has always been
A fancy term for the mess we're in.
Mankind, since the world began,
Has jumped from fire to frying pan.

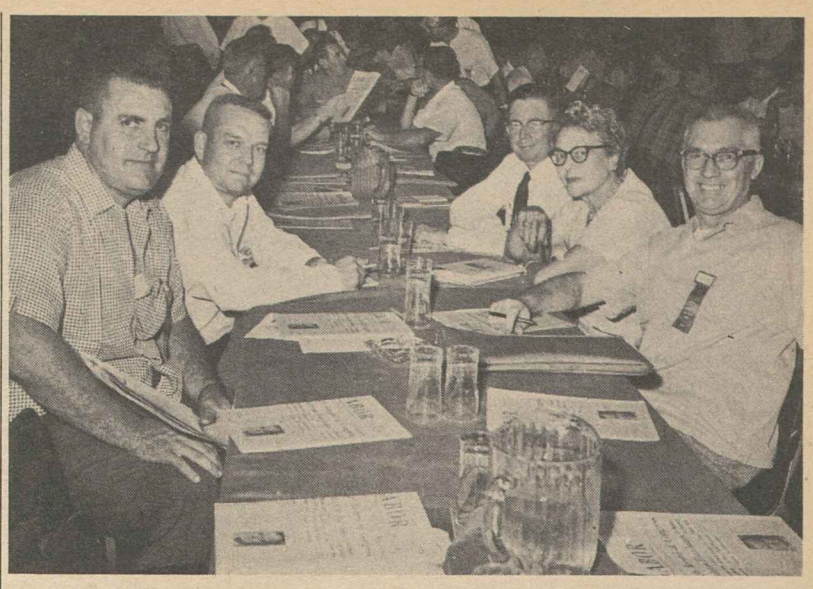
PALEOLITHIC man, no doubt,
Found plenty to complain about;
The Middle Ages were grim and dark,
And even the Renaissance was no lark.

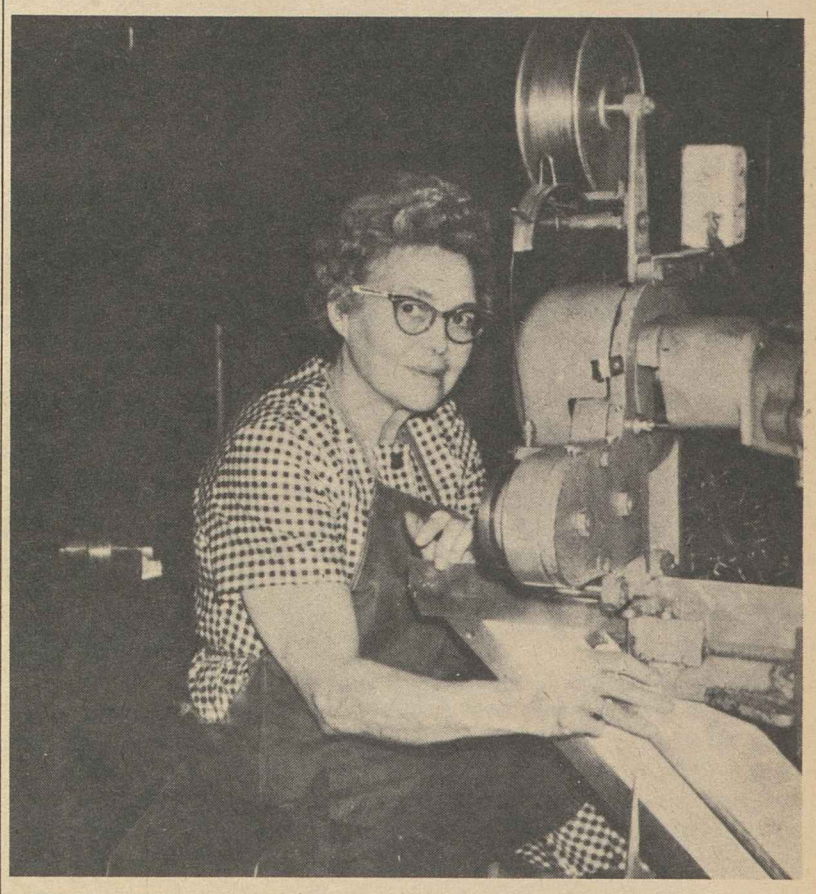
Man, throughout the centuries,
Has railed at life's anomalies,
And groaned into the midnight blue,
"Oh, what is this world coming to?"

Earth's a risky habitat,
There isn't any doubt of that,
But tell the truth now, honestly,
Is there anywhere you'd rather be?

No? Well, in that case, let's cheer up,
And pass around the wassail cup
And, taking a chin-up attitude,
Shift to a merry Christmas mood.

Let's toast ourselves in Yuletide cheer
To joy throughout the coming year
And, unafraid but cautiously,
Let's welcome nineteen-sixty-three!





SHEET METAL WORKERS are not all husky he-man types, Lola Boettcher proves by her presence as a delegate to the union's recent 31st convention (top photo). Mrs. Boettcher was the only woman delegate, but two-thirds of the members of Local 547, Minneapolis, which she serves as recording secretary, are women who have proved their skill in assembling intricate louvers and aluminum shutters produced by the Louver Manufacturing Co. The bottom photo shows Mrs. Boettcher on the job operating a wire stitching machine.

Mankind Dehumanized:

There's No Laughter On Production Line

WHEN CHARLIE CHAPLIN gave us "Modern Times," his take-off on the mass production line a generation ago, the whole world roared with laughter. Yet, even then, it was laughter overladen with the tragedy of men reduced to the status of robots and finally overwhelmed by the machine. Today it is infinitely worse.

There was no laughter recently as members of the Intl. Labor Press Association toured the Ford automated engine plant in Cleveland and watched automobile motors roll in as rough forgings and less than an hour later roll out as finished engines ready to pound over the nation's roads.

The plant wasn't such a dreadful place. It was clean and neat and tidy and orderly enough. Everyone wore his safety glasses conscientiously, even though they didn't seem too necessary. It was noisy with the constant thump of metal presses, the whirring of never-ending production lines, the racket of power-drive wrenches and screw drivers. But the noise wasn't really deafening.

There was an oppressive odor of hot metal shavings and the heavy air of any factory where there is no daylight and there are no lengthening shadows to tell the time of day. The air had a curious, dead quality. Yet, undoubtedly it was pure.

But what hit the pit of the stomach was the dehumanization of the men who worked the never-ending lines. They never laughed. They barely spoke beyond the minimum needs of the job. They carried on their little jobs—a bolt tightened here, a part added there—with mechanical perfection. Thirteen seconds for this operation, an interval of four seconds, six seconds for another operation and the ever-growing engine kept moving beyond them.

Inexorably the engines came, by slow hundreds and even endless thousands, one after another, and just as inexorably they went on, each process adding something to the naked forging.

There was skill needed for some of the operations and unconsciously you rejoiced for the men who could use their skill. But for most of the processes there was no skill needed, only a rhythmic repetition after repetition of some simple operation.

You had the feeling that either there ought to be less automation or more of it to give the man on the job the chance either to run the machine in his own right or to defy it.

Collective Bargaining Report:

Vacations Lengthen For More Workers

Union contracts are changing the nation's vacation patterns as more workers benefit by more weeks of leisure each year.

During the past decade alone, there have been dramatic changes in union-negotiated vacation provisions, according to an analysis by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in the December issue of the American Federationist.

In 1952, only 4 percent of major union agreements—those covering 1,000 or more workers—provided maximum vacations of four weeks or longer. Fifty percent of contracts had maximum vacations of less than three weeks.

By 1961—the most recent data available from the Labor Dept.'s annual survey of union contract provisions—43 percent of all agreements provided four or more weeks of vacation. Only 8 percent had maximums of less than three weeks.

For 1962, the Research Dept. analysis notes, additional improvements have brought the majority of union contracts up to the four weeks or more vacation standard.

The analysis, a Collective Bargaining Report feature of the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, notes that labor's drive for a shorter workweek has spurred the trend towards longer vacations.

Among the innovations mentioned is the agreement the Steelworkers negotiated this year with the major can companies providing a special 13-week vacation every five years for employes with 15 or more years of service.

First 'Sabbatical'

This, the article points out, is the first form of "sabbatical" leave negotiated in a major settlement.

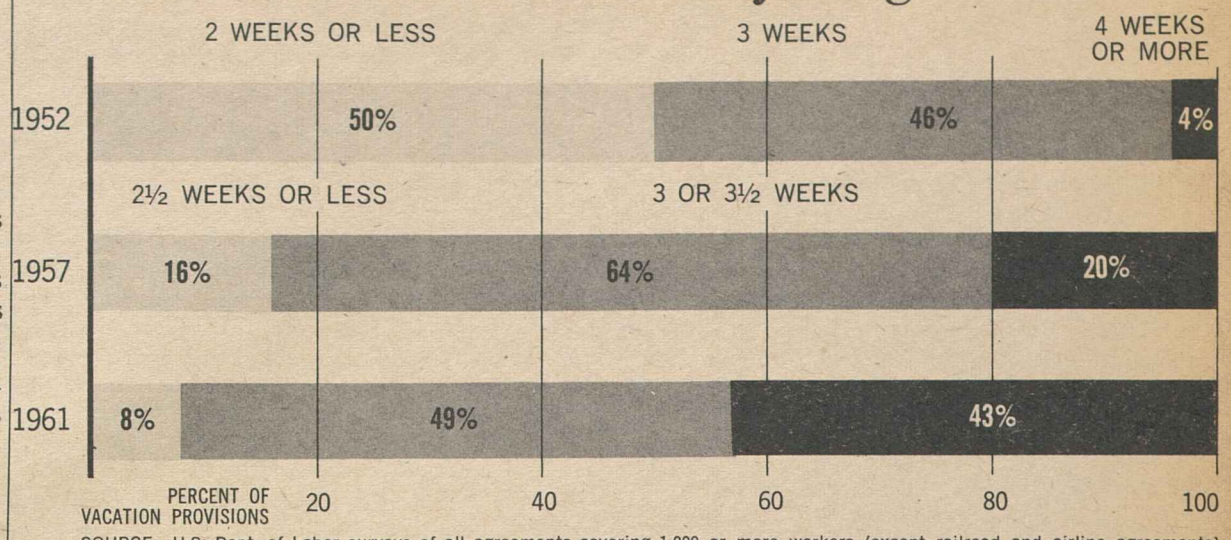
While vacations longer than four weeks are still infrequent, the article cites five-week vacations negotiated by the Brewery Workers in a number of contracts, and a St. Louis agreement reached by the union early this year which provides six weeks of vacation for employes with 20 years' service.

The AFL-CIO analysis also notes a new trend towards paid vacations in the construction industry despite its seasonal and casual nature. Twenty-six percent of the major construction contracts included in the 1961 survey provided vacations, compared with 20 percent in a 1957 survey.

Most of the construction vacation agreements require employers to contribute specific amounts per hour to a central fund for distribution as vacation payments. This is similar to the procedures used in other seasonal industries such as apparel and maritime.

Indicative of the rapid pace of improved vacation provisions in union contracts, the study notes, is the fact that more than one-fourth of all new agreements provide liberalized vacations. The most common improvements are the shortening of service requirements to qualify for a second, third or fourth week and the addition of another week for long-service employes.

Maximum Vacations in Major Agreements



SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Labor surveys of all agreements covering 1,000 or more workers (except railroad and airline agreements)

Service Bands Aid Cultural Center

The wholehearted support of the musicians has been given to recordings by the four major U.S. military bands—Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force—to be sold for the benefit of the National Cultural Center projected for Washington.

The albums are being recorded in Washington this month and will be placed on sale in the spring. They will carry a manufacturer's list price of $3.98 for monaural and $4.98 for stereo. Each band will record the Star Spangled Banner, but otherwise the selections will differ.

The project was constituted by Jarold A. Kieffer, secretary-coordinator of the National Cultural Center, who particularly cited Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians and Carl Haverlin, president of Broadcast Music, Inc., for their cooperation.

MOBIL REFINERY picket at Trenton, Mich., still can smile as striker's wife and children warm themselves at home-made stove in freezing weather. The union, OCAW Local 7-456, has been on strike since June 27 to preserve contract from massive management "raid" attempt. Wives and children sang carols in front of Christmas tree and picketed the refinery office the day this picture was taken.

Kenin Hails Aid Formula For the Arts

New York—The formula of aid for the performing arts advanced last year by Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, then secretary of labor, was called "necessary, realistic and workable" by Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians.

Kenin outlined the plan during a panel discussion of the workability of the formula held during the convention of the Association of Concert Managers. Its activation, he maintained, would conserve human resources and propagate new talents.

Goldberg advanced his formula when he handed down an arbitration award in a contract dispute between the Musicians and the Metropolitan Opera Co. which threatened the Met's season. It calls upon federal and state governments, local communities, individual patrons, business and organized labor to share the promotion and the costs of the "undernourished" performing arts.

The AFM president took strong issue with those who have been fearful that government subsidy might foster state control of the arts. The fact that the role of backer is shared, he claimed, renders any subversion impossible.

He urged early application of the formula to preserve the human resources that "contribute to all civilizing influences."

Other panelists were Patrick Hayes, Washington, D. C., past president of the association; Frederick Holborn, White House aide; Roger L. Stevens, board chairman of the National Cultural Center; John H. McFayden, executive director of the New York State Arts Council; Actor Hal Holbrook; Andrew H. Gomery, New York banker, and Monroe Bush, vice president of the Old Dominion Foundation, Washington, D. C.

Job Gains Cited In ARA Program

State, local and federal projects approved under the emergency public works program are generating "approximately 200,000 man-months of direct employment," the Area Redevelopment Administration has announced.

Projects thus far approved involve $144 million of the $400 million appropriated by Congress, Administrator William L. Batt, Jr., said.

"The first effects on the economy already are being felt" as workers have begun jobs on the projects and "received their first paychecks," Batt declared.

The projects approved include hospital and health facilities, public buildings, water and sewage facilities for the states and cities. Federal programs include small flood control projects and highway improvement in the national forests and national parks.

Forand Assails AMA On 'Dishonest' Data

The American Medical Association is guilty of "stupidity, dishonesty or cupidity" when it argues that elderly Americans with financial problems are "an exceedingly small group," former Rep. Aime J. Forand declared in an address to the Greater Washington Council of Senior Citizens.

Forand, who heads the National Council of Senior Citizens, said the AMA Committee on Aging was at odds with "all the studies of the economic problems of older people made by reliable researchers" when it declared in a recent report that "older persons are much better off economically than some people seem to think."

This position, the NCSC president declared, was "completely opposite" from facts disclosed by the Senate Special Committee on Aging which reported last June that more than half of all persons 65 and older had total cash incomes of less than $1,000 in 1960.

Forand charged that the AMA was using "one of the finest propaganda machines in history" to sell the idea that older people can afford to pay for their own medical care without a social security health insurance program.

He cited government statistics showing that an elderly couple needs about $250 a month to maintain a "modest but adequate" standard of living, but that the average old-age benefit paid retired workers under social security is only $76 a month for those already on the rolls and $80 for those now retiring.

"No multi-million dollar public relations programs by the AMA are going to hide the fact that millions of America's older citizens are in desperate need of health care now," Forand declared.

He added that millions more would face the problem in the future unless the social security approach is adopted to enable people to contribute during their working years toward health insurance in retirement.

AMA officials he charged, are prone to issue millions of words "on matters outside their competence—such as the economic problems of older people"—but "seem to have a muzzle over their mouths" on matters within their competence, "such as how to protect American mothers against untried drugs like thalidomide."

In this respect, he accused the organization of keying its pronouncements to its self interests—"millions of dollars" in free services and medical journal advertising from drug firms and druggists.

Forand said the campaign of the 1.5 million members in the NCSC to focus public attention on the health care needs of older people "was properly reflected in the recent election returns."

"We have had sufficient debate on this issue," he concluded. "The facts are available for all Congress to see. The time has now come for Congress to act."

New Hearings Ordered On Advertiser Boycott

The 9th U.S. Circuit of Appeals has reversed a National Labor Relations Board ruling that unions may lawfully distribute "do not patronize" handbills against television station advertisers, and has remanded the case to the labor board for further hearings.

In a second decision that quickly followed, the same appellate court reversed the NLRB's dismissal of charges against a union that handbilled markets that bought candy and specialties from a struck distributor, asking customers of the markets not to purchase the named goods supplied by the struck firm.

The NLRB had ruled that the managers of the retail stores were not covered under boycott provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act, on the ground that they were not included in the group defined as "employes." The appellate court disagreed.

In the first case, handbills were one feature of a public information campaign by two unions which struck TV Station KXTV in Sacramento, Calif., on Sept. 26, 1960, when a new owner, John Hay "Jock" Whitney sought major contract cutbacks.

The NLRB decided 2-1, almost a year ago, that the handbilling of advertisers was protected by the "publicity" section of the Taft-Hartley Act. The four-judge court rejected this reasoning, saying the board decision leads to "the rather remarkable conclusion that a television station can be a producer of automobiles, bread, gasoline and beer" because advertisers distribute those products.

The court ordered the board to hold hearings and make a ruling on two other union arguments—that the handbilling was protected by the free speech and free press provisions of the 1st Amendment to the Constitution; and that the T-H section involved in the case relates only to union activity which "tends to threaten, coerce or restrain."

No such activity was involved at KXTV, said the unions—the Broadcast Engineers & Technicians and the Television & Radio Artists. In the second case, a local of the expelled Teamsters was involved.

A Day With the NAM Finds Nothing Changed

New York—Heard in floor statements at the NAM's 1962 Congress of American Industry:

"A satisfactory return is as much as the consumer will pay. The consumer will govern the rate of return. If the price is too high, there'll be plenty of competition. . . ."

"Regardless of the New Frontier NLRB efforts to undercut the law, we still have now the most effective body of restrictions on union conduct since 1935. . . ."

Appraisal of the Kennedy Administration's care of the nation's economy: "The crows are guarding the corn. . . ."

Midway in the panel meeting on the NLRB: "I understand there's a representative of the AFL-CIO News present." Then much later: "Of course, he has every right to be here. . . ."

Toronto Labor Backs Health Center Project

Toronto, Ont.—A proposed health center at which comprehensive prepaid medical care and hospitalization would be provided for a minimum of 50,000 residents of Metropolitan Toronto has been endorsed by the Toronto & District Labor Council, representing 110,000 members of unions affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress.

A master plan for the proposed center was developed after 18 months of study and surveys. Fifty-five unions contributed to a fund that met the expenses of the study. More are expected to be enrolled in recruiting members for the center.

The proposal includes the utilization of "satellite" health centers as the operation grows, and the construction of a general hospital in close association with the plan.

Dr. John Hastings, associate professor of public health and preventive medicine at the University of Toronto School of Hygiene, who headed the group which drew up the plans, made no estimate of the capital cost. He urged that the center provide a full range of benefits from the beginning, including preventive and diagnostic service, treatment and rehabilitation facilities and dental services.

In a study of several prepaid group practice plans in the United States, Hastings worked closely with Ted Goldberg, medical care specialist in the Steelworkers' Research Dept.

Vice Pres. Donald Montgomery of the Toronto Council, chairman of the center's study committee, predicted the average 20 percent increase in rates announced by the doctor-sponsored Physicians Services, Inc., effective Jan. 1, would spur community interest in the health center plan.

Unions which affiliate with the center are expected to negotiate for transferring to the health center plan the funds now provided for health care and hospitalization under their contracts with employers.

"Remember, this is an innovation in Canada," said Hastings. "You are going to be watched and judged in competition with other facilities. This plan is not merely a financial gimmick—it is an attempt to apply the modern concept of modern group practice in order to provide a better standard of medical care."

'Persistent' Joblessness Laid to Several Factors

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Sixty percent of American family heads who were out of work in the recession of 1960-61 were also unemployed at some time during the previous three years.

This "persistent" unemployment, which means economic disaster for some families, is found to be closely related to a number of socioeconomic characteristics—such as occupation and education, and particularly the local market area—according to a study by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center.

The center's report on "Persistent Unemployment 1957-61" has just been published by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Kalamazoo, which sponsored the study.

Prof. Eva Mueller and Jay Schmiedeskamp point out that "brief spells of unemployment often do not cause a major disruption in the family's financial situation."

"Relatively small income losses are met primarily by drawing on savings and 'economizing' temporarily, although at times debts are incurred or help from relatives is needed," they said. "By contrast, prolonged or repetitive unemployment greatly reduces the ability of a family to make discretionary purchases, even after the main breadwinner returns to work."

While seven out of 10 wage or salary-earning family heads reported having escaped unemployment during the four years studied, more than half the remainder were out of work at least once, and a substantial number more than once.

Over a fourth of family heads unemployed in 1960-61 were out of work more than half of that year, the analysts continue.

"Of those family heads unemployed more than half the time during a 12-month period, at least 40 percent estimated their financial loss at $2,000 or more," they said.

"Such losses often resulted in the family's having to get help from relatives, going into debt, moving to cheaper quarters, other family members having to go to work, or occasionally going on relief.

"It is noteworthy that families receiving unemployment compensation during the entire period of their unemployment less frequently had to rely on such drastic measures."

$1.25 Minimum Bill Introduced in Ontario

Toronto, Ont.—A resolution calling for a provincial minimum wage of $1.25 an hour has been introduced in the legislature by Norman Davison, New Democratic Party member from Hamilton East. At present there is no minimum rate for men. For women, there is a sliding scale under which less can be paid in smaller communities than the 65 to 70 cents set for Toronto and Hamilton.

Labor Warns Diefenbaker:

Canadian 'Austerity' Policy Seen Drag on Jobs, Growth

Ottawa, Ont.—Sharp criticism of the economic policies of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's government has been filed in a memorandum to the government by the Canadian Labor Congress.

The 1.5-million-member group forecast the government's austerity program would have a restrictive effect on the economy and would aggravate already serious unemployment.

The 7,500-word document, read at a meeting of CLC officers and representatives with Diefenbaker and his cabinet, covered a wide range of topics—automation, social security, treatment of persons receiving welfare, labor legislation, strikes, broadcasting and international affairs. The presentation of such statements by various groups is a long-standing tradition, believed to be peculiar to Canada.

Dangers Listed

A discussion of economic matters was a major part of the labor memorandum. The CLC said it would be unwise to regard emergency import restrictions as a long-term solution to economic problems.

"Such restrictive measures are out of step with today's need for substantial liberalization of world trade," the brief said. "They are out of step with the important tariff changes which the Kennedy Administration is seeking to bring about between the United States and Western Europe. Liberalization of trade, however, should not be at the expense of any one industry or industries. There must be adequate compensation for any employes and employers affected."

Cutbacks in the government's building and expansion program have reduced already limited employment opportunities, the CLC said. Citing gross national product figures, the memorandum commented:

"What has been happening is that Canada has been standing virtually still, or slipping backward, while other countries have been forging ahead. We simply cannot afford the wastefulness of capital goods used below capacity or the nonproductivity, let alone the inhumanity, of idle manpower."

Proposals advanced by the CLC included: assistance to secondary industry to compete effectively with foreign products; export subsidies under certain circumstances; seasonal shifts in monetary and fiscal policies to encourage winter construction; special forms of regional aid; and massive expansion in the public sector of the economy.

The unions found satisfaction in increased support for economic planning.

"We wish to stress now, as before, the importance, even the urgency, of a program of economic planning so that the material and human resources of our country can be fully and effectively utilized to strengthen our economy, to stimulate business and to give our workers jobs," the CLC said.

The government's suggestion of a National Economic Development Board was welcomed, and the hope was expressed that it would be truly representative with members nominated by the organizations concerned.

The labor group also referred favorably to the announced intention of the government to aid employers and workers in meeting the impact of automation. The location of industry was also cited as one requiring attention in the face of a strong disposition by corporations to transfer plants from one locality to another to gain advantages for themselves.

CLC Proposals

"The transfer of a plant from one location to another may result in loss of jobs, in lost savings represented by homes rendered valueless, a dislocation of family life and other severe social and economic disturbances," the memorandum said. To the community which has been deserted, the loss of a plant or industry may mean blight and industrial decay.

"The corporation is already required to meet certain standards for the protection of employes and public. It is consistent with the evolution of such policies that corporations should be required to justify any proposal to locate or relocate in the light of public interest."

Major Role of Unions Praised in Rights Fight

Organized labor is playing a major role in a civil rights "revolution of rising expectations," the American Jewish Committee's National Labor Service observed in releasing its annual review of progress in the civil rights field.

"In contrast to peoples in so many areas of the world who are reaching for the promise of equality, we in America are working for fulfillment of promises as old as our nation itself," AJC Pres. A. M. Sonnabend said in a preface to The People Take the Lead, issued each year in connection with Bill of Rights Day, Dec. 15.

The review lists legislative, administrative, judicial and voluntary actions contributing to civil rights progress.

Advancements over the past 12 months, Sonnabend said, reveal that equality in America finds expression "in the court room and the voting booths, in schools and colleges, in hiring halls and renting offices, in restaurants, theaters, hospitals and all other public facilities."

A particularly significant step forward, he said, was Pres. Kennedy's executive order barring racial and religious discrimination in federally assisted or insured housing, issued last Nov. 20.

Copies of The People Take the Lead are available from the AJC's National Labor Service, 165 East 56th St., New York 22, N. Y., at 25 cents per copy, $20 per hundred.

FIRST PRIZE WINNER in oil paintings at an art exhibit sponsored by Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union Local 1-S, New York City, was Leonard Feurtado, left. Present for the ribbon award presentation by Local 1-S Pres. Sam Kovenetsky, right, were Edward A. Bryant, second from the left, associate curator, Whitney Museum of American Art; Jose Luis Cardenas, Bolivian labor leader and professor; and Oscar Seiglie, U.S. State Dept. interpreter. The winning painting is at left.

'Tomorrow . . . Peace and Freedom':

Free Labor Institute Graduates 2d Class

"Tomorrow our children will smile happily, because they will be able to walk through streets where there will be no boots or rifles, because they will live with peace and freedom."

This, declared Manuel Matamala M. of Chile, is the ultimate purpose for which he and 36 other young Latin American leaders have been trained so intensively in union organization and administration.

Matamala spoke for the second group to graduate from the American Institute for Free Labor Development. The 37-member class included young leaders from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Venezuela.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented diplomas to the graduates at special exercises and read a message of congratulations from Pres. Kennedy.

"The free man anywhere," said Kennedy, "seeks an end to poverty and deprivation everywhere. He seeks equality in opportunity for all persons and justice in the rewards a man receives for his labors on earth. Above all, he believes so thoroughly in his own dignity that he cannot deny it to others."

And that, commented Meany in rereading this passage, expresses very concisely the institute's reason for being.

Contract Approved

Earlier, the institute's board of trustees announced it had approved a two-year contract with the U.S. Agency for Intl. Development to operate a training center in Lima, Peru.

Plans also were approved to negotiate with AID for the financing of centers in Central America and Jamaica. Training centers are now operating in Ecuador and Venezuela.

The board also elected to its ranks Dr. Rafael Caldera and Chase Mellen, Jr. Caldera is a professor at Catholic University in Caracas, Venezuela, and a leader in the Christian Democratic movement. Mellen, of New York City, is a fund-raising specialist and as the institute's financial secretary will direct fund-raising efforts among foundations and other sources.

The graduates heard from the following speakers at the exercises and at a banquet in their honor:

- Meany, who serves as president of the institute, traced the philosophy of the U.S. labor movement. "Samuel Gompers set up the American labor movement on a basis of American tradition which believes that all men are equal, and this philosophy has been maintained all through the years," he declared.
- Under Sec. of Labor John Henning told the graduates the peoples of all the Americas "are committed alike to the preservation of human freedom . . . we are committed alike to the removal of all tyrannies, whether economic, political or social."
- Teodoro Moscoso, U.S. coordinator of the Alliance for Progress, said that just as American labor strongly supported Pres. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal revolution, their task now is to take an active part in their own social revolutions and to keep them "democratic and peaceful."
- Luis Alberto Sanchez, rector of the Universidad Nacional Mayor of San Marcos, Peru—oldest university in the western hemisphere—offered a note "of unvarnished realism and harsh warning."

The urgent gap in education, with a literacy rate of roughly 50 percent, is multiplied a hundredfold among workers, Sanchez declared. Worse, he added, is the slipping back into illiteracy when opportunities are lacking.

Sanchez appealed to the graduates to continue their growth, to pass on all they have learned to others and to use their leadership responsibilities to promote education for everyone. He urged that Latin trade unionists become politically conscious both effectively to fight Communism and to implement the principles and ideals of a free society.

- Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative and the institute's executive director, told the graduates the purpose of the institute is to train a new type of union leader—a capable organizer and administrator with a sense of mission. He said the institute's proof of success is its widening support from progressive-minded people in the U.S. and in Latin America.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES of The American Institute for Free Labor Development, gathering for the graduation of the second group of young Caribbean and Latin American union leaders, announced plans to open a training center in Lima, Peru. The Agency for Intl. Development will finance the Lima center under a two-year contract with the institute, which already operates centers in Ecuador and Venezuela. The board also approved plans to establish centers in Central America and Jamaica.

ILGWU Aids Kenya School For Tailors

Philadelphia—The Philadelphia Dress Joint Board of the Ladies' Garment Workers has set up a $10,000 fund to finance a year-long training school for garment workers in Kenya, East Africa.

The AFL-CIO will assist in the project by contributing the services of Maida Springer, staff member in the federation's Dept. of Intl. Affairs, for two to three months. She will supervise the establishment of the school in Nairobi, capital city of Kenya, which is the largest garment manufacturing nation in East Africa.

William Ross, manager of the joint board, said the purpose of the school will be to help the Kenya workers upgrade their skills and obtain government qualifying certificates. The lack of such certificates, he noted, has been used by employers to depress wages in the industry.

The school will operate under the general direction of the Kenya Tailors & Textile Workers Union, with teachers drawn from those union members holding Group I master tailor certificates. Four-month evening courses will be held for employed members holding lower certificates and seeking to upgrade their skills. In addition, the school will conduct six-month day courses for unemployed members now qualified only for semi-skilled jobs.

Peterson Named NLRB Examiner

Ivar H. Peterson of Cincinnati, general counsel of the Railway Clerks, has been appointed a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board.

Born of Swedish parents in Finland, Peterson was a member of the NLRB from Mar. 21, 1952, through Aug. 27, 1956, under an appointment by former Pres. Truman. In 1938-1946 he had served the board in various legal capacities in Washington and was administrative assistant to Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), then a Republican, now a Democrat.

After the expiration of his term as a board member, he engaged in private law practice in Seattle before becoming general counsel for the Railway Clerks in 1958.

International Session Examines Impact of Automation on Workers

London—Formation of a British counterpart to the U.S. Foundation on Automation & Employment has been followed up by a series of international conferences here on the impact of automation on workers.

One set of meetings brought together specialists and educators from the U.S. and more than a dozen universities in Western Europe in a "conference of scholars" at the London School of Economics.

Another conference was held by members of both the American and British foundations. Board members of both groups then met with a committee from the conference of scholars.

Joint Statement Issued

Machinists Pres. A. J. Hayes and John I. Snyder, chairman and president of U.S. Industries Inc., who are co-chairmen of the U.S. foundation, said in a joint statement explaining the reasons for the meetings:

"We recognize that the spread of automation cannot and should not be stopped. But the fruits and benefits that automation can bring can never be achieved if the effect on the workers is not considered and dealt with.

"For the first time, we are joining together experts from both sides of the Atlantic in order to share our mutual experience and cross-fertilize our thinking about the major problems that automation is creating, and will continue to create, in both the United States and Western Europe."

Pres. Kennedy and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent messages of goodwill to the meetings.

Kennedy Sends Message

Kennedy expressed the hope that the conference would contribute to "the essential thinking and planning which we must do in order to make automation the servant, rather than the master of the people."

Meany said that American labor "gladly accepts the idea of automation, as it should, but it cannot accept and must not accept what can only be perilous sacrifices in job security and income."

The distinction between a democratic society and a totalitarian society, Meany observed, is that the former is concerned with the present as well as the future in economic planning while a Commuist regime is "forever renewing its pledge of a better tomorrow in order to exact untold sacrifices from an exploited people today."

The American Foundation on Automation & Employment was jointly established last April by the IAM and U.S. Industries, which manufactures automation equipment, to sponsor research into techniques for alleviating the effects of automation. USI provides funds for the foundation's work based on income from sale or lease of the company's equipment.

The British foundation was set up last month with William J. Carron, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, as chairman, and Lord Robens, chairman of the British Coal Board, as vice chairman.

Among other U.S. representatives at the London meetings were Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City Central Labor Council, and Victor Riesel, labor columnist and vice chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

ILO Parley Acts to Hike Asian Living Standards

A broad program designed to help millions of Asians improve their standards of living has been adopted at the Asian regional conference sponsored by the Intl. Labor Organization and concluded recently in Melbourne, Australia.

The conference, attended by more than 300 delegates from 19 nations, approved what is expected to become known as the "Melbourne Resolution," which includes these major points:

- Establishing the right of workers to be free to choose their own jobs in contrast to the near-peonage that has prevailed in some countries.
- Developing free, strong unions and management organizations.
- Providing work for all who seek it.
- Extending technical and research assistance to Asian nations.
- Providing workers with basic skills for industrial jobs through speeding up apprenticeship and other training programs.

Throughout the conference speakers bitterly denounced Communist China's attack on India. Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the tripartite sessions, condemned both Communist China and the Soviet Union, declaring "the ever-present threat of aggressions of the Communist bloc" has forced other countries to spend "far more than would be necessary to meet their minimum defense requirements."

This threat, he added, "has retarded otherwise achievable economic advancement and improvement of living standards in so many of the developing countries."

He pointed to the Communist attack on India which "has tragically nullified years of toil and sacrifice of the Indian people" to raise living standards and speed economic development.

George P. Delaney, special adviser to U.S. Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and U.S. government delegate, sharply attacked the stand of Soviet delegate N. S. Vassilenko for attempting to use the conference as a platform to attack U.S. aid programs in Asia.

Delaney charged that the Soviet delegate in his attack on U.S. programs did not mention a single word on how India "has been forced to shift gears from her plan of economic improvements to a defense economy."

Crosswaith Honored on 70th Birthday

New York—Frank R. Crosswaith, veteran of 40 years of working for economic and social causes, was honored on his 70th birthday by more than 200 labor and civic leaders with a testimonial at the Harlem Labor Center.

Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs was mistress of ceremonies. Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, a close friend; Mrs. Daisy Allen of the New York Housing Authority; Richard Banks, Jr., financial chairman of the Negro Labor Assembly, and Mrs. Winifred Gittens, of the Negro Labor Committee, joined in presenting citations from Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Chairman William Reid of the New York City Housing Authority. Negro Labor Assembly delegates presented him with a trophy.

Crosswaith, a one-time organizer for the Ladies' Garment Workers who helped establish the Sleeping Car Porters, during the 1930s assisted in setting up the former Harlem Labor Union, which later became the Negro Labor Council.

Pres. Kennedy Says:

Overhauling of Tax System First Step Toward Growth

Pres. Kennedy has called for a major overhaul of the national tax system as an essential first step toward stimulating the economy and assuring long-range economic growth.

The opening round in the President's campaign for a new understanding of the government's role in the economy through budget and tax policies came in an address to a business group—the Economic Club of New York.

The President did not spell out the specifics of his program, now being prepared for the 88th Congress. He did, however, lay down the basic guidelines for the Administration's economic thinking.

The choice before the nation, he stressed, "boils down to one of doing nothing and thereby risking a widening gap between our actual and potential growth in output, profits and employment, or taking action at the federal level to raise our entire economy to a new and higher level of business activity." The choice also, he emphasized, is not between tax reduction and the avoidance of large federal deficits.

"An economy hampered by restrictive tax rates will never produce enough revenues to balance our budget as it will never produce enough jobs or enough profits," he said. "Surely, the lesson of the last decade is that budget deficits are not caused by wildeyed spenders but by slow economic growth and periodic recessions. . ."

The present tax system, said Kennedy, "exerts too heavy a drag on growth in peacetime—it siphons out of the private economy too large a share of personal and business purchasing power—it reduces the financial incentives for personal effort, investment and risk-taking."

Proposed Tests

He proposed three tests for any new tax legislation:

- It should reduce net taxes "by a sufficiently early date and a sufficiently large amount to do the job required . . . the greater danger is a tax cut too little or too late to be effective."
- It must increase private consumption. After-tax income could and should be greater, providing stronger markets for the products of American industry. Legislation must reduce personal as well as corporate income taxes for those in the lower brackets "who are certain to spend their additional take-home pay . . ."
- It should improve both the equity and simplicity of the present tax system by enactment of long-needed reforms, a broadening of the tax base and elimination of special tax privileges.

Kennedy asserted that tax legislation following these guidelines would not "revive an inflationary spiral or adversely affect our balance of payments." He added that enactment of the "right bill" next year "will in due course increase our gross national product by several times the amount of taxes actually cut."

The President stressed also the government's commitment to "expenditure control," declaring that next year's budget "will hold domestic outlays at their present level" although defense and space expenditures "will necessarily rise."

Kennedy's presentation of Administration views to the New York business group is regarded as the first of many attempts by Administration spokesmen to line up support for the new application of fiscal policy.

Mills Opposed to Cut

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the tax-writing House Ways & Means Committee, has indicated in a news magazine interview that he is opposed to tax reduction before 1964 and then on a somewhat limited basis.

Another approach has been called for by the Committee for Economic Development, a business group, which urged a two-part program: reduction of all individual rates by 8 percent in 1963 with a top rate of 70 percent and a reduction in corporate tax rate from 52 to 47 percent; an additional cut of 6 percent in individual rates in 1964 and a drop in the corporate rate to 42 percent.

Planned federal spending in fiscal 1964 would be held to 1963 levels.

Export Curb Proposed On Out-Flow of Dollars

Curbs on wages while allowing full freedom for capital to move overseas will not solve the nation's balance of payments problems, the AFL-CIO told a congressional committee.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, the federation's research director, told a subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee that the attention given U.S. wage-price competitive relationships with other nations "distorts the balance of payments picture and can do more harm than good."

America's great economic danger, he said, is "persistent underutilization of manpower and physical resources" rather than "fears of a non-existent inflation."

If the U.S. generates sufficient economic strength at home, "effective solutions to payments problems can be found," Ruttenberg declared.

The payments problem "results largely," he noted, from "capital outflows and U.S. international commitments."

The U.S. cannot avoid her world commitments or "abdicate her leadership position," he said, but there can be some control over the flow of capital to other nations.

The U.S. has remained competitive with other nations, he said, with wages and prices rising less rapidly than those in other countries.

There Really Is an Eden —For Harried Executives

Something new has been added to that version of La Dolce Vita whipped up for executives in the six-figure salary set.

It's described as "a haven for harried executives . . . a place where the living is priceless and the price is deductible," as the tab is, of course, picked up by the stockholders.

It is even named Eden—Eden Roc Gardens in full—and it is located at Tucson, "in winter-wonderful Arizona." It was brought to light in a recent 3-column ad in the Wall Street Journal which modestly described it as "a new concept in longer life for your key executives."

This new concept, the ad explained, presents for the first time "a concise course of action enabling corporations to give special consideration (and added compensation) to the harried executive."

"On a lush and lovely 12-acre site," it hopefully rhapsodized, "a choice of spacious director's suites will become a second home for the executive and his family. A myriad of facilities supply every creature comfort. The famous resort atmosphere abounds with fascinating, health-giving diversions. But there's more. A skillful weaving of business and communications facilities will enable the executive to retain his active participation on the executive team. The projected concept includes, among other conveniences, a 400-seat auditorium with steno pool, PBX, TWX and ticker tape services.

"Nowhere else in the world is there a composite to equal Eden Roc Gardens . . ."

Arizona's feeling for corporations and executives, it seems, extends beyond its so-called "right-to-work" law to another law which, according to the ad, "permits corporate ownership of individual apartments, and an attractive lease-purchase plan," which "makes it economically attractive to utilize this novel asset in programming a rotating sequence of use by key executives."

There's nothing, of course, like being a rotating executive in Eden.

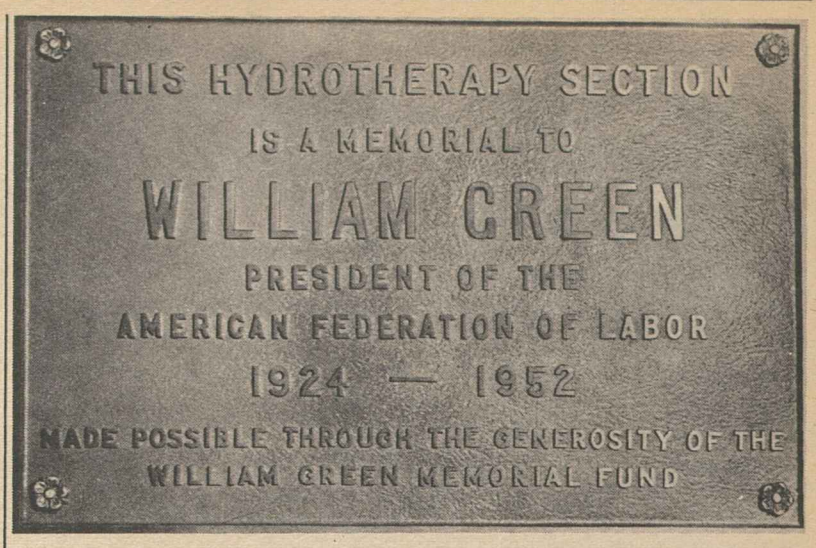
New Challenge Set In Minnesota Vote

Minnesota may not know its new governor when the state legislature convenes next month. Republican incumbent Elmer L. Andersen was certified as a 142-vote winner in the November election, but proceedings are under way that may swing the victory to Democratic Lieut. Gov. Karl Rolvaag.

Some 30,000 votes may be challenged, with the legality of the ballots submitted to a special three-judge district court panel in St. Paul for purposes of a recount.

Under Minnesota law, Andersen will hold office until the election winner is duly qualified and sworn in. The recount may not be completed until mid-January.

In Massachusetts, incumbent Republican Gov. John A. Volpe conceded the election to his Democratic rival, Endicott Peabody, calling off a new recount of ballots in Springfield ordered by Superior Court Judge Robert Sullivan. Peabody's margin over Volpe had previously been raised from 3,091 to 5,292.



THIS PLAQUE MARKS the dedication of the hydrotherapy section of St. Margaret Memorial Hospital in Pittsburgh to the memory of the late Pres. William Green of the former AFL. The section was made possible through the William Green Memorial Fund.

Contract Ban Urged For Anti-Union Firms

The Textile Workers Union of America has called on the Kennedy Administration to deny federal contracts to companies whose labor practices are in violation of federal law.

In an exchange of letters between TWUA Pres. William Pollock and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, the union suggested that a major target in the Administration's drive on discrimination in employment could well include employer discrimination against pro-union workers.

Pollock cited the recent award of a $1 million Defense Dept. contract to Burlington Industries, Inc., as an example of the way profits from government contracts help subsidize labor relations practices forbidden by federal law.

He noted that the contract went to Burlington, the largest U.S. textile firm, "despite the fact" that the National Labor Relations Board on Dec. 12 "found the company guilty" of unfair practices during an organizing campaign in 1961 at its plant in Cleveland, Tenn.

A three-member board panel unanimously set aside the results of an election which the TWUA lost Nov. 16, 1961, by a vote of 292-399, and ordered a new election. The board found Burlington management had engaged in unfair labor practices and had "created an atmosphere of fear and reprisal" which interfered with the employes' freedom of choice.

Such practices, Pollock told Wirtz, included a "captive-audience speech, threats to close the plant, and the creation of a climate of fear among workers, which resulted in the subsequent loss of an election by the union."

'Long and Continuing Record'

Burlington Industries, he added, is the same firm which closed its Peerless woolen division in Rossville, Ga., 30 miles from the Tennessee plant, after the Allied Industrial Workers won an election there earlier in 1961.

He urged the Administration to seek a pledge from employers "that they not only will not discriminate against workers on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin, but also will desist from discriminating against pro-union workers."

When Pollock proposed last Oct. 15 that the President's committee take up the issue of anti-union discrimination, Wirtz said Congress has "made the type of discrimination to which you refer the exclusive jurisdiction of the NLRB" and that the "propriety of its inclusion in the program of the President's committee" would be open to question.

Pollock said it was "erroneous" to imply that the problem of remedying unfair labor practices is solely the NLRB's responsibility.

"We believe," he said, "that the problem of constructive labor relations is the responsibility of all branches of the federal government, and it should be accepted in the same manner that they have assumed their responsibility to discourage racial discrimination."

"Our first need is a frank recognition of the problems and the shortcomings of a policy under which the federal government continues business relations with companies which perennially defy federal law."

Trial Examiner Upheld

NLRB members ruling in the latest decision against Burlington were Boyd Leedom, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown.

They upheld a trial examiner's report holding that company supervisors influenced the election by telling workers Burlington might close the Cleveland plant as it had the Rossville plant in case of a union victory.

12-22-62

Union Seamen Set To Aid Cuba PWs

The AFL-CIO has recruited volunteer seamen on a stand-by basis to man the proposed Cuban prisoner exchange ship, the American Red Cross has announced.

In response to an ARC appeal for stand-by help, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared "we are glad to join in this act of mercy with the Red Cross." He noted that the federation's Maritime Trades Dept. is cooperating in supplying the crew for the supply ship handling medicines and food in the proposed exchange and that "our AFL-CIO longshoremen are working around the clock" loading the supply ship.

Meany requested recruitment of the seamen, chiefly top-rated marine cooks, from Paul Hall, head of the Seafarers and president of the Maritime Trades Dept. The MTD had announced earlier that it was donating labor estimated at $15,000 to load and transport the medicines and food to Havana.

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2-Stage Tax Slash Urged; Meany Lists Goals for '63

Rules Fight Seen Key to Progress

Reform of House and Senate rules during the opening days of the 88th Congress is essential to victory in the "cold war with unemployment" and a break in the five-year "stalemate" in the nation's domestic economy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared in a New Year statement.

Meany said 1963 could mark a "turning point" for the world as well as the nation. Hailing Pres. Kennedy's "firm and decisive handling" of the Cuban crisis, he declared that it appears "to have at last convinced the Soviet leaders that the United States will brook no further adventures in Communist imperialism."

'No Change of Heart'

The Kremlin, Meany emphasized, has not had "a change of heart or a change of objectives." But, he added, "the new awareness of America's unwavering commitment to the defense of freedom may be the first step toward a world in which there is less threat to the survival of humanity."

On domestic issues, the federation president warned that an "ever-widening gap between production and employment" will soon bring the nation's economy to a "crisis" unless "decisive" steps are taken.

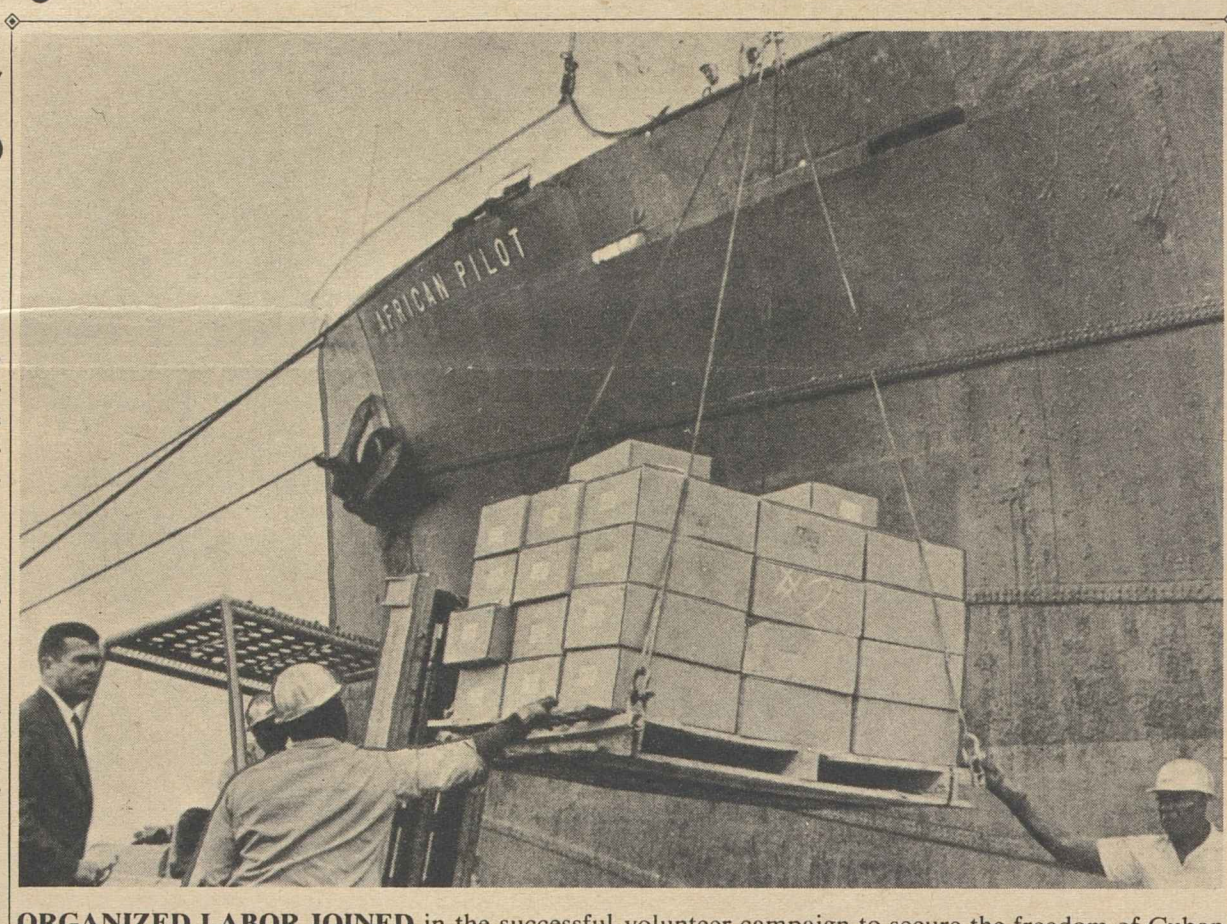
He called for a broad range of "essential" social and economic

(Continued on Page 8)

Long-Term Jobless Get Training Aid

Nearly half of the first 4,434 workers assigned to training under the Manpower Development & Training Act came from the ranks of the long-term unemployed—those out of work 15 weeks or longer, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has reported.

Wirtz's report also showed that two-thirds of the trainees are heads of families and nearly 80 percent of them have been in the labor force three years or longer.



ORGANIZED LABOR JOINED in the successful volunteer campaign to secure the freedom of Cuban prisoners by donating longshore crews at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., to load the freighter African Pilot with medicines and food. The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. provided the longshore crews and seamen for a stand-by ship, the Wappen Von Hamburg, which was finally not needed for the exchange. The National Maritime Union, and other unions represented aboard ship, manned the African Pilot.

In Milwaukee Retail Chains:

Joint Union Drive Seeks 5,000 Clerks

Milwaukee—Three AFL-CIO unions are conducting a joint drive here to organize the Gimbels-Schusters department store chain—seven stores in the Milwaukee area with some 5,000 employes.

Working together are organizers from the Retail Clerks, Building Service Employes and Office Employes, backed by shop committees of workers from all seven stores.

RCIA Intl. Rep. Clyde Brzezinski is directing the campaign and the headquarters of Retail Clerks Local 444 here has been taken over for the command post. Its walls are covered with bulletin boards on which are posted fast-growing lists of employes who have been personally contacted.

By the time of the National Labor Relations Board vote—set for Jan. 31 and Feb. 1—union representatives expect to have personally met with each eligible employe.

In addition to the traditional house calls and meetings with small groups of workers from various departments, the three unions have adopted a wide range of techniques to take their story to employes and the general public.

During the height of the Christmas buying season, some 20,000 customers entered the stores carrying shopping bags emblazoned with the insignia of the Retail Clerks. The bags were distributed by union volunteers at the entrance to the

(Continued on Page 2)

Pay Increases Assured in '63 For 3.3 Million

At least 3.3 million workers will get pay increases in 1963 that have already been negotiated in major union contracts, and bargaining is due during the year on wage reopenings or renewal of most other big pacts.

This preview of contract developments in the coming year was presented in two companion articles in the December issue of the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review. One article summarizes contracts affecting 5,000 or more workers which will be up for renewal or reopening in 1963, and the second reviews deferred pay increases and cost of living escalator provisions in agreements affecting 1,000 or more workers.

Heaviest bargaining period will occur in the spring and summer

(Continued on Page 8)

1st Bracket Tax Relief Asked First

A two-step tax reduction program designed to produce a $9 to $10 billion cut for persons in the lowest income brackets in 1963 and across-the-board cuts in other personal and corporate rates in 1964 has been urged on Pres. Kennedy by the AFL-CIO.

Federation Pres. George Meany, in a letter to the President, spelled out the views of the AFL-CIO, declaring "we completely support your effort to achieve major tax reduction and tax reform next year" to stimulate the economy and increase the equity of the tax system.

Two-Step Program

Meany specifically urged the President to consider an interrelated two-step program that would:

- Immediately cut to 12 percent the rate on the first $1,000 of taxable income and to 15 percent the rate on the second thousand. The present rate is 20 percent on the first $2,000. The reduction would be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1963.
- Reduce the range of individual tax rates to 12 to 65 percent from the present 20 to 91 percent and drop the corporate tax rate from 52 to 49 percent. This would be effective Jan. 1, 1964, and be tied directly to closing loopholes in the existing tax system as part of a general reform.

The details of Meany's letter to Kennedy were disclosed by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg in an interview on Labor News Conference, broadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting System radio network.

In his final appearance as a federation spokesman—he becomes economic adviser to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz on Jan. 1—Ruttenberg predicted that the "fifth postwar recession" would set in by mid-1963 unless taxes are cut promptly, or unless there is a "significant increase" in government expenditures.

Unemployment, he said, may rise from its present level of a little over 5.75 percent "to somewhere above

(Continued on Page 8)

MEMBERS OF THREE UNIONS work together on a joint drive to organize seven Milwaukee department stores in the Gimbel-Schuster chain. A staff of organizers from the Retail Clerks, Office Employes and Building Service Employes is working on the campaign under the direction of RCIA Intl. Rep. Clyde Brzezinski, shown standing at left. Posted on the board are lists of workers who have already been personally contacted by union representatives.

3 Unions Join Forces in Campaign To Unionize 7-Store Retail Chain

(Continued from Page 1)

stores—despite management complaints that this was "unfair competition" because the stores sold shopping bags inside the entrance.

Direct mail, transit advertising placards and radio and television spot announcements are among the techniques being used in the campaign—the largest in the retail field ever held in the state.

The drive, the organizers say, is winning a favorable response among the employes, including many long-service workers making only $1.25 an hour.

One veteran employe with 20 years of service went to union headquarters to complain that she had been assigned to help train temporary Christmas season employes for jobs which paid $1.30 an hour—even though she, herself, was earning only $1.25.

She said the personnel official to whom she first brought her complaint had told her sympathetically: "You must realize this younger generation is greedy."

When Gimbels acquired the locally-owned Schusters stores, union spokesmen report, employes lost even the cold comfort of the "one big family" relationship which the stores had sought to promote. Names were eliminated from time cards and employes are now identified by numbers only.

Second NLRB Vote Set Aside in Bias Case

For the second time, the National Labor Relations Board has set aside a representation election among employes of two Georgia clothing plants because the company distributed pre-election propaganda designed to "inflame the racial feelings and other prejudices" of the workers.

Upholding the objections of the Clothing Workers, a three-member board panel ordered a third election among employes of the Sewell Mfg. Co. at its plants in Bremen and Temple, Ga., because conditions under which the second vote was held "impeded a reasoned choice as to a bargaining representative and nullified the election."

The Clothing Workers lost the vote, 931 to 345.

"In our opinion, the propaganda complained of is essentially the same type of appeal and argument upon which the board set aside the first election," said the NLRB panel, made up of Members Boyd Leedom, John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown.

On that occasion, last August, the board declared that it "does not intend to tolerate as 'electoral propaganda' appeals or arguments which can have no purpose except to inflame the racial feelings of voters."

The board noted that just before the second vote, Sewell employes received copies of a segregationist publication, Militant Truth, which contained four pages of appeals and arguments against unionization "based in part upon racial considerations."

Additionally, the board said, the employes received copies of local newspaper editorials and a letter from the employer stressing similar appeals and arguments against unions.

As it did in the first instance, the board rejected the regional NLRB director's finding that such propaganda did not impair the employes' freedom of choice in the election.

"We find that the documents in question were intended to and did inflame the racial feelings and other prejudices of the voters on matters unrelated to election issues," the board panel declared.

"As we noted in our prior decision setting aside the first election, such propaganda has no place in board election campaigns since it creates an atmosphere which is not conducive to a sober and informed exercise of the franchise."

In its earlier decision, the board observed that "there are propaganda appeals . . . which we do not approve or condone, but which we tolerate, leaving the proper weighing of such appeals to the good sense and judgment of the electorate."

"But the appeals made to racial prejudice in this case are different," it added.

Such propaganda, the board stated, "exceeded permissible limits and so inflamed and tainted the atmosphere in which the election was held that a reasoned choice of a bargaining representative was an impossibility."

2 Unionists Named To College Council

Hempstead, N. Y.—Appointment of Pres. Charles J. Browne and Executive Vice Pres. Anthony Costaldo of the Long Island AFL-CIO to the newly formed Hofstra Council has been announced by Pres. John Cranford Adams of Hofstra College.

The council is composed of recognized leaders from different business and professional areas. Its function is to advise the college on its relations with the community, in its planning and development programs, and as a committee to help obtain gifts. The college is seeking to raise $2 million in order to qualify for a $1 million grant from the Ford Foundation.

Mrs. FDR Group Names Bookbinder

Hyman H. Bookbinder is taking a leave of absence as special assistant to Commerce Sec. Luther H. Hodges to serve as director of the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation.

The foundation is being organized by a committee of citizens appointed by Pres. Kennedy at a White House meeting last month. Adlai Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, is chairman.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and David Dubinsky represent labor on the 22-member committee.

Bookbinder, who has served as special assistant to Hodges since April 1961 with special responsibilities in the fields of labor-management relations and equal employment opportunity, had previously served as an AFL-CIO legislative representative.

Hodges said in a statement that "Mr. Bookbinder has been one of my most trusted and effective lieutenants. He has richly earned the high regard in which he is held in government, management and labor circles."

The Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation will work to support those programs to which Mrs. Roosevelt had been dedicated—the UN, human rights, social development and public health.

The 88th Congress will be asked to charter the new foundation early in the session.

75,000 on Strike:

Injunction Expires, Longshoremen Out

The 75,000 members of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association resumed their walkout at East and Gulf Coast docks as an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction expired and the union remained deadlocked with the New York Shipping Association over terms of a new contract.

Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president, said there was "no change whatsoever" in the bargaining situation, "no indication of any movement" by the shippers from their demand for the right to cut work crew sizes.

As the dock tieup entered its fifth day, however, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced that he was personally intervening in an attempt to find a solution. Wirtz said he had scheduled separate talks Dec. 28 and 29 with negotiators for the shippers and the union.

The walkout is a continuation of the strike the ILA called Oct. 1 which was interrupted by the T-H injunction.

The union rejected a last-minute proposal by Pres. Kennedy for a further delay of 90 days in the strike while two committees—one dealing with job security and related issues and the second with other problems—could hold hearings and come up with recommendations for a settlement.

ILA Executive Vice Pres. T. W. (Teddy) Gleason, chief negotiator for the union, said in a reply to Kennedy that such a course "would be the taking away of our rights to collective bargaining and putting the matters in the hands of persons who are not familiar with the industry and its complex problems."

He accused the shipping association, which represents about 150 domestic and foreign shipping firms, of having "continuously failed to negotiate in good faith."

Bradley said the dispute over manpower had blocked any real negotiations on other issues—wages, hours, pension and welfare contributions, and the term of the contract. The shipowners want the power to reduce dock work crews from the present minimum of 20 men to 17 and to move them from dock to dock during the day.

The union has expressed firm opposition to any job-destroying measures without adequate indemnity for the displaced workers.

The ILA president said the union had the "solid backing" of every union connected with the waterfront and the maritime trades, with the sole exception of an unaffiliated group in Galveston, Tex., which he described as "scabs." That group, calling itself the Banana Union Workers Cooperative, crossed the ILA picket lines to unload a Swedish freighter carrying bananas.

The Longshoremen have exempted military shipments from the strike, as well as dangerous or emergency cargo, and permitted the removal of experimental food stored in Port Newark, N. J., by UNICEF, the UN's children's relief organization.

Kaiser Employes Vote Jan. 11 on 'Share' Plan

Pittsburgh—The Kaiser Steel Corp.'s 7,000 employes in Fontana, Calif., will vote Jan. 11 on the proposed "long-range sharing plan" announced recently by a special committee representing the Steelworkers, the company and the public which developed the plan in three years of negotiations.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, who announced the date for the vote at a news conference here, predicted the workers would approve the plan because they "have everything to gain and nothing to lose" from it.

McDonald hailed it as a "real breakthrough" toward greater job and income security, but said the union would need some experience with its operation before seeking similar arrangements with other companies.

The plan, which will go into effect at the Kaiser plant Mar. 1 if approved by the workers, would protect employes against loss of jobs to automation by setting up an "employment pool" for retraining and reassignment to jobs vacated through attrition. It also would provide the workers with 32.5 percent of any savings in labor, material and supply costs, with a minimum assurance of at least the same level of pay and benefits negotiated by the union with other steel firms.

McDonald refused to comment on the prospect of a reopening of the union's contract with the steel industry, which under the existing agreement may be requested next May.

He said the union's Wage Policy Committee is responsible for collective bargaining, and so far it has not scheduled any meeting.

"It's up to this committee—of which I am a member—to determine whether that issue will be brought up," the USWA president said. "But as of now, I absolutely will not comment on collective bargaining until the proper time."

McDonald also announced that the joint union-industry human relations committee, which meets periodically to seek solutions to mutual problems, will hear progress reports from subcommittees on Jan. 14. He said it will then step up its pace in an attempt to resolve such issues as vacation scheduling, work assignment and contracting out of work.

He emphasized, however, that this "has nothing to do with contract negotiations per se."

McDonald to Receive Histadrut's Award

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald has been chosen to receive the 1963 Histadrut Humanitarian Award, the National Committee for Labor Israel has announced.

The presentation will be made at a dinner in Philadelphia on Mar. 16 at the Sheraton Hotel. Former Pres. Harry S. Truman, one of the first recipients of the annual award, is general chairman of the dinner committee. Heading the arrangements is Hugh Carcella, USWA district director.

Hartnett Suspended By IUE Board Vote

The executive board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has suspended indefinitely the union's Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett by a vote of 25 to 5, with one abstention.

The suspension deprived Hartnett of all official functions but continued him on full salary contingent on his future activities.

4 Dailies Locked Out:

NYC Labor Backs Newspaper Strikers

New York—Delegates to the New York City Central Labor Council voted unanimous endorsement of the Typographical Union's strike against four of the city's major daily newspapers, now in its third week.

The resolution, presented for the executive board by Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., empowers council officers to enlist all affiliates in a mass demonstration showing labor's support of the striking printers.

Bertram A. Powers, president of the ITU's "Big Six" local here, renewed his offer for resumption of work at four papers that locked out their employes, sending the total of idled newspaper workers to 20,000.

The Herald Tribune, Post, Mirror and Long Island Star-Journal suspended publication and the Long Island Press eliminated distribution within the city after the local had struck the Daily News, Times, Journal-American and World-Telegram & Sun.

"The publishers must bear full responsibility for the news blackout and its disruptive effect on the city's life," Powers told the delegates. "The four newspapers which arbitrarily shut down could have supplied New Yorkers with all the essential news coverage and advertisements for the duration of our restricted strike. Instead they chose to aggravate the crisis in the hope of whipping up public opinion against the union."

Federal Mediator Stephen I. Schlossberg resumed joint meetings with the local and the Publishers Association after talks were interrupted for three days over the Christmas weekend.

The publishers are seeking settlement on the basis of an $8 package over two years, plus a fourth week of vacation for workers with 15 years of continuous service on one newspaper.

The management proposal breaks down, the union said, into pay increases of 55 cents a week the first year and $3.75 the second; $3 more a week in welfare coverage; payment of jury duty, bereavement and holiday benefits to all substitutes and regulars who work 120 days a year, plus added benefits for extras and an increase in employer payments into the Industrial Pension Fund.

In exchange, however, the publishers are demanding changes in ITU work rules and concessions on the use of new printing processes which the local said would wipe out a large number of jobs.

Against the management package, the printers have submitted a "negotiable" proposal calling for pay increases of $10.35 a week the first year and $8.45 the second; a reduction of 15 minutes per shift to bring the workweek to 35 hours for the day and night shifts and 33.75 hours for the "lobster" or early morning shift; above-scale differentials of 5 percent for the night shift and 10 percent for the lobster shift; a fourth week of vacation after one year, four additional days of paid sick leave and preservation of existing job safeguards.

In Cleveland, the Newspaper Guild strike which since Dec. 1 has closed down both dailes, the Press and the Plain Dealer, remained stalemated over the union security issue. Federal mediators scheduled further talks over the weekend. The ousted Teamsters union, which kicked off the walkout Nov. 30 but later returned to work, rejoined the picket line Dec. 20.

$180 for Reporters Sets New ANG High

A new two-year agreement between the Newspaper Guild and the Washington Post sets the minimum salary for reporters, the key editorial classification, at $175 a week this year and $180 next, highest among all ANG newspaper contracts.

Wage increases of at least $8 over the two-year period are provided, but minimum rates for most classifications are upgraded additionally by amounts ranging to $26.75.

MIDNIGHT COFFEE BREAK means time out for these locked-out members of Typographical Union Local 6, on the picket line at the New York Post. Pouring is John L. Soricelli, a union member employed by the Post and its former subsidiary, the Bronx Home News, for 42 years. The Post and three other New York dailies locked out all their employes when the union called strikes against four other newspapers.

Gains Worth $30 Million Won in Pact

New York—A new contract containing wage boosts ranging up to 35 cents an hour and pension increases averaging 25 to 28 percent has been signed here by Utility Workers Local 1-2.

The settlement, announced by Local 1-2 Business Manager Michael Sampson, covers the 21,000 union members employed on properties of the Consolidated Edison Co.

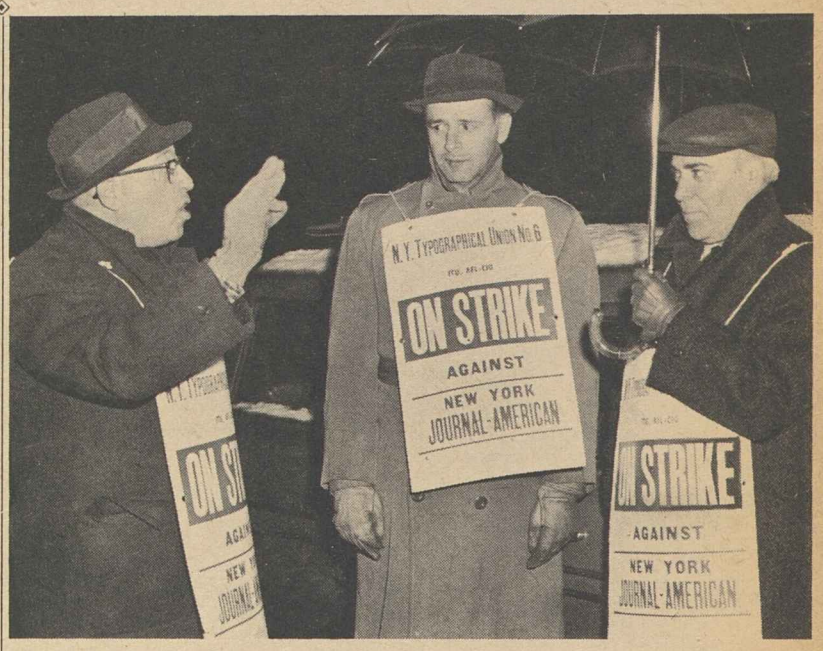
Medical Care Provided

In addition to wage and pension increases, the pact provides for comprehensive family medical care, half paid for by the company this year and entirely paid for by the company next year. The settlement is retroactive to Dec. 2 and expires Dec. 1, 1965.

Other features of the contract, estimated to provide benefits of approximately $30 million, are a reclassification and progression program, improved vacations and stronger job security provisions.

In announcing the settlement, Sampson called it the "best contract in the history of the union." It was overwhelmingly ratified in a referendum vote conducted by the American Arbitration Association.

Sampson headed the negotiating committee, and had the active assistance of Intl. Pres. William A. Pachler.



SIGN LANGUAGE instructions are given George A. Godley (center) and Louis B. Demingo (with umbrella) by Henry Sigel on the Typographical Union's picket line at the New York Journal. The three are among 400 deaf members of striking Local 6.

Memorial Scholarships Honor Union President

Three college scholarships will be awarded each year to children of members of the Operating Engineers as a permanent memorial to the late Pres. Joseph J. Delaney.

Two of the memorial scholarships, worth up to $1,500 a year during four years of college, will be awarded each year in the United States. One boy and one girl will be chosen annually through the competitive tests given by the National Merit Scholarship Corp., the nonprofit group which will administer the program.

A third scholarship, reserved for children of Canadian members, will be awarded annually under a separate plan being worked out in cooperation with the Canadian Universities Foundation.

The scholarship program was approved by the union's executive board after having been proposed by a special committee named by Pres. Hunter P. Wharton. Members were Vice Presidents Leo Bachinski, chairman; John F. Brady and William J. Stuhr.

In announcing the program, the board noted that Delaney, who died last September, never had the opportunity to go to college but held "a high appreciation of the value of a good education."

The executive board said it felt that "the finest and most constructive tribute to his memory would be to give that opportunity each year to the best qualified children of members."

The only restriction on the merit basis of the selection of scholarship recipients is that both U.S. winners may not come from the same state. The amount of each scholarship will be based on the estimated cost of attending the college of the winner's choice and the element of financial need—with a minimum of $250 a year and a maximum of $1,500 for each of the four years. In addition the union will make a grant of $250 a year to the college selected by each winner.

Fannia Cohn, ILGWU Educator, Dead at 77

New York—Fannia M. Cohn, a pioneer in labor education and the unionization of women and the first woman vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, died on Christmas Eve. She was 77.

Miss Cohn was an ILG vice president from 1916 to 1928 and headed the union's Education Dept. from its inception in 1918 until she retired last August.

She came to this country from her native Russia in 1904 and joined the ILGWU shortly before the "uprising" of shirtwaist-makers in 1909. For the next 10 years she organized among garment workers in New York and Chicago and, in 1917, was one of three ILG vice presidents assigned to draw up a union educational program. After serving as organizing secretary of the education committee, she became executive secretary of the new department.

For nearly 45 years she guided the department through such pioneering ventures as the "Workers' University" that opened here in 1918 with outstanding college instructors as teachers. In 1921 she helped found the Workers Education Bureau and the Bookwood Labor College. In later years she developed programs that included panel discussions and group visits to civic institutions.

FANNIA COHN

Miss Cohn was internationally known as a labor educator, and the success of the ILG program under her direction provided the foundation for similar programs in other parts of the U.S. and of the world.

California Insurance Regulations Upheld

San Francisco—A California State Supreme Court decision upholding regulations barring private insurance companies from "skimming the cream" off the state's disability insurance program has been hailed by State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts.

California is one of four states which, in addition to workmen's compensation, provides payments to workers temporarily incapacitated by sickness or off-the-job injuries. Financed by a payroll tax paid by employes, the basic insurance program is operated by the state. However, private firms may provide alternative insurance for groups of workers by offering greater benefits for the same premium.

To do this, a number of private insurance plans have been set up which cover selected low-risk groups. The effect, Pitts said, was to load the state program with the heaviest costs and threaten its financial stability.

Under labor-supported amendments passed by the legislature in 1961, the state employment director issued regulations which prohibited private insurers from rejecting high risk groups and closed other loopholes in the program.

When the private firms sought to block the regulations through a court injunction, the State AFL-CIO filed a counter action. The California high court then unanimously ruled against the insurance firms and directed the state to enforce its regulations.

Next Step in Civil Rights

THE AFL-CIO "will vigorously promote the next great surge forward toward the achievement of equal rights for all citizens —a national fair employment practices law," Pres. George Meany stresses in his New Year message.

"Such a statute," he writes, "is not only a matter of simple justice; it will also have favorable economic effects, since a heavy proportion of those now suffering economic deprivation are Negroes.

"The last year saw momentous progress in the field of human rights. The President's historic order forbidding discrimination in federally assisted housing developments, while not quite as sweeping as some had hoped, insures the ultimate right of every citizen to make his home anywhere that is within his financial reach. Through other administrative steps, such as more vigorous enforcement of voting rights and of court orders on the desegregation of schools, the Administration made notable contributions to democratic principles.

"We in the AFL-CIO are proud of the affiliated national and international unions whose leaders signed, at the White House, a pledge that guarantees equal rights and equal opportunity to all without regard to race, creed or national origin. We congratulate the hundreds of employers who joined in similar pledges.

"It is clearly the sentiment of the American people that the blight of discrimination must now be eradicated. That sentiment must be translated into reality through a federal fair employment practices system."

Equity in Tax Relief

THE CURRENT TAX CUT debate is having the beneficial effect of producing some searching analyses of the nation's tax system in terms of both economic impact and simple equity.

In terms of equity it has become readily apparent that the trend of the last two decades has been to write more and more loopholes in the tax laws that allow higher-income taxpayers to escape their fair share of the burden.

During World War II tax levies were put into effect that brought millions of low-income families into the ranks of direct federal taxpayers. Over 25 years later they have won little or no relief while the following benefits were enacted for the higher income groups:

- In 1942 the holding period on long-term capital gains on stock and real estate sales was sharply cut.
- In 1948 family income-splitting, especially beneficial to high-income recipients, was enacted.
- In the same year a substantial cut in estate and gift tax rates went into effect.
- In 1950 the capital gains treatment of stock option profits was legalized.
- In 1951 the use of family partnerships as another tax avoidance device was permitted.
- In 1954 the dividend credit and exclusion were enacted and capital gains treatment was extended to still more forms of income.

In contrast, for low-income and middle-income groups the first-bracket tax rate dropped from the 23 percent of World War II years to 20 percent at present and the $500 dependent exemption was increased to $600.

Tax history makes it increasingly important that any tax reduction enacted in 1963 have the greatest impact on the lower end of the income scale to apply more equitably the principle of taxation based on the ability to pay.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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New Meeting Room

Msgr. Higgins' Sermon:

Vision Made Father McGowan Pioneer in Social Reform of U. S.

The following is excerpted from a sermon by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference, at a mass for the late Father Raymond A. McGowan, former department director.

MANY YEARS AGO—in the early winter of 1923—a young priest just beginning a distinguished career in the field of Catholic social action was invited to consult with a grand old man who was rapidly approaching the end of his own distinguished career as the dean of the American labor movement.

The young priest was Father Raymond A. McGowan, who had only recently been appointed assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. The illustrious old man who had summoned Father McGowan to meet with his executive council at the American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington was Samuel Gompers.

Father McGowan had just established the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems. A garbled news release on the first meeting of this new organization in Chicago was a little disturbing to Mr. Gompers. He was under the mistaken impression that the CCIP was to be a separate Catholic union or federation of Catholic unions which would compete with the affiliates of the AFL for the loyalty of Catholic workers. After Father McGowan had cleared up this unfortunate misunderstanding, he went on to explain that the long-range program of the CCIP was an organized system of labor-management-government cooperation.

In other words, almost 10 years before the publication of Pope Pius XI's encyclical, Quadragesimo Anno, he was advocating the encyclical program, which has since come to be known as the Industry Council Plan.

On Nov. 13, 1962, Father McGowan followed Mr. Gompers to the grave. He died peacefully in his sleep in a residence for retired priests in Kansas City, Mo. For reasons of health he had retired in 1954 as director of the NCWC Social Action Dept., a position which he had held since 1945. He had previously served as assistant director, under the great Msgr. John A. Ryan, for approximately 25 years.

From the very beginning Father McGowan proved himself to be a man of extraordinary vision. Surely it required unusual vision to establish a Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems in the "golden" Twenties and even greater vision to establish, a few years later, a Catholic Association for Intl. Peace.

Both of these organizations and several others which owe their existence to his initiative were started at a time when few Americans were even remotely interested in the application of moral principles to domestic economic life and international relations. It is doubtful if any of them would have been established at such an early date except for his initiative and vision.

The same thing can be said about the Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking, the Catholic Council of the Spanish Speaking, the Bishops' Committee for Migrant Workers and the Inter-American Catholic Social Action Confederation.

Father McGowan's imaginative vision was particularly evident in his long-standing concern about the social, economic and religious problems of Latin America. He was one of the first Americans to sense the urgency of these problems.

LONG BEFORE MOST of his contemporaries, Father McGowan saw the necessity for the greatest possible degree of interfaith cooperation in the field of social reform—the kind of cooperation called for in the encyclical Mater et Magistra and in several other recent statements by Pope John XXIII.

A generation ago, at a time when Catholics, Protestants and Jews in other areas of American life and culture were glaring at one another across apparently unbreachable chasms, Father McGowan was quietly and unobtrusively organizing joint meetings and joint social action projects with his counterparts from the National Council of Churches and the Synagogue Council of America.

Few, if any, of his contemporaries were as quick to see the logical necessity of an organized system of labor-management-government cooperation in American economic life. He was one of the first Americans to grasp the full significance of the encyclical program of social reconstruction and one of the first to begin to think realistically about its application to the American economy.

The greater part of his time and energy was to be devoted over a period of 35 years to a patient effort to persuade these organizations of the importance and the necessity of their working together for the solution of their common problems. There is reason to believe that his efforts are now beginning to bear substantial fruit.

Morgan Says:

Dispute over Skybolt Points Up Need for Allied Understanding

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IRRITATING AS the thin-skinned and accusatory defensiveness of Britain is—further inflamed by the grating chauvinism of the British press—and maddening as the austere arrogance of Pres. de Gaulle can be, we Americans must try to put ourselves in the positions of the British and the French in order better to understand them and this acrimonious hubbub over the West's nuclear forces. This is not a tempest in a teapot nor are we without blame in it. Nor does the Nassau agreement, hopeful as it is, solve it.

Morgan

What we are trying to do is the impossible. We are trying to devise a formula whereby we can give our European allies in NATO, a—theoretically—collectively-controlled nuclear striking force while at the same time holding the key strings to the disposition and use of these weapons ourselves. It is the age-old ambition of wanting to have our cake and eat it too. Yet this approach is not quite so schizoid as it may look. There is a good deal of realism in it, given the way emotion tends to dominate logic in human reactions.

As things stand, the United States owns and/or controls the decisive nuclear striking power with which the West confronts the Communist bloc. We Americans built this terrible deterrent force ourselves, with our own money and in accordance with the best judgment of the top leaders of our government. So, quite humanly though not necessarily faultlessly, we believe that we know best how this power should be marshaled and, if necessary, applied and therefore we insist that there be only one finger on the nuclear trigger and that finger must continue to be ours.

We have made a great point about the niceties and the necessities of prior consultation with our NATO partners and we have tried to stress that we are neither going to leave them in the lurch in case of Communist provocation nor are we going to provoke recklessly the Soviet bloc. The "bold prudence" the Kennedy Administration displayed in applying power against the Soviets in the Cuban crisis served to reassure our allies some on both points.

But deep doubts remain. Britain and France, for instance, do not trust us. Or to put it a little less unprettily and a little more precisely, they do not feel they can, with full confidence, lean their respective destinies on our almost exclusive judgment of how to handle the nuclear arsenal.

If the situation were completely reversed, if Paris or London—or those two European powers between them—controlled the West's nuclear strength, how fully and how long would we be willing to pin our faith on them? Would we not do everything in our power to establish a voice and a veto in the decision? And if we could not would we not make every effort to develop a nuclear striking force of our own in order to pursue our destiny as independently as possible?

ADD TO ALL THIS the anguish of the French and the British peoples over the virtual disintegration of their empires and you begin to understand a little better that the suspended saga of the Skybolt missile means more to our British cousins than the mere abandonment of a dubious weapon. To some of them it is a Yankee plot to make them more dependent on if not subservient to the nuclear giant of the western alliance, us. And tragically unrealistic as de Gaulle's determination may be to become an independent nuclear power, the emotional forces driving him are recognizable.

Given such a tangled situation, what do we do, what can we do to strengthen NATO and ease the divisive political strains within it?

One of the first things we must do, surely is to realize that every difference among allies does not necessarily sound the death knell of the alliance. And the converse must apply too; that is to say, that when we have a crisis it is not necessarily solved by a communique.

The flap over Skybolt is a vivid case in point. From dispatches over the past fortnight one might conclude, first, that the Anglo-American alliance was at the breaking point and, second, that Pres. Kennedy and Prime Minister MacMillan in four sun-kissed days in Nassau not only put everything right again but developed a Polaris missile formula for a satisfactory NATO nuclear deterrent force which de Gaulle might be persuaded to buy pretty quickly. Both diplomats and journalists, I'm afraid, must share the guilt of inspiring such extremes.

It is urgently necessary too that Washington be both more sensitive to the sensibilities of European allies and more consistent about our own position within NATO. As Malcolm Hoag, a Pentagon consultant on NATO military matters, put it in an article in the January issue of Foreign Affairs, "We cannot simultaneously preach Atlantic community and practice unimpaired sovereignty on life-and-death matters." A place where this advice is especially needed is in Congress.

Finally it must be recognized that the Nassau agreement itself is indeed a remarkable step toward solution of the dangerous competition within NATO on nuclear weapons but it is only a step and further progress will depend not only on reasonableness in Europe but fresh understanding in Washington of how difficult the art of successful leadership is, including its psychological aspects.

Morgan Essay Contest Judges Named, Deadline Set for Jan. 31

NINE PROMINENT Americans have been named as judges for the Edward P. Morgan Essay Contest, sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the American Broadcasting Co. radio network in association with the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Deadline for entries—600 words on "Youth's Challenge in the Labor Market of the 60's"—is Jan. 31.

Undergraduate students at all colleges or universities are eligible for the annual contest. The two top winners—a young man and a young woman—will receive scholarships for graduate study and an expense-paid visit to Washington where they will meet with leaders in government, labor, education and broadcasting.

Among the judges will be Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and all three living former secretaries, Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, James P. Mitchell and Frances Perkins. The contest theme is tied to the 50th anniversary year of the Dept. of Labor.

Also serving as judges will be AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), Dean John McConnell of Cornell University's Industrial & Labor Relations School, ABC Radio Network Pres. Robert R. Pauley, and Morgan, whose nightly broadcasts are sponsored by the AFL-CIO.

WIRTZ HAS PRAISED the contest theme as encouraging "thoughtful consideration by American youth of their own contribution to our nation's goals."

He noted:

"One of the deepest concerns here in the department is for the proper development of America's youth in an era of increasing technological change, occupational specialization, scientific advance and job qualifications of an ever-growing complexity."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE GEORGIA COUNTY-UNIT case has reached the Supreme Court, and the Justice Dept. brief filed as friend of the court seeks to push a step farther a definition of the limits beyond which the states may not go in electoral discrimination.

In the county-unit system set up under state law and Democratic Party rules, Georgia since before the turn of the century has permitted a minority of voters in a handful of sparsely populated counties to dominate the choice of governors, senators and other statewide officials. The law was hastily revised after the Supreme Court's historic Tennessee decision declaring the power of federal courts to set aside grossly discriminatory apportionments, but even the revision embodies extreme distortions.

Residents of the 11 smallest counties have 7.5 times as much weight in selecting nominees for statewide office as residents of the four most populous counties. A vote in Echols County, population 1,876, is worth 14 times a vote in Fulton County, population 556,326.

A three-judge district federal court outlawed both old and revised county-unit systems last April and now the case is on appeal.

A second three-judge court also outlawed the state legislative apportionment last May, warning that unless at least one house was redistricted by January 1963 the court would make its own reapportionment. This case is not directly involved, but the government's brief impinges on it.

* * *

THE PURPOSE OF the county-unit system in Georgia is clear—it is to dilute the voting influence of urban and suburban residents and to enhance the influence of sparsely populated areas. The justification is that urban voters can more easily "concert" their political action.

Due process and the equal protection of the laws guaranteed all persons by the 14th amendment, the government argues, outlaw any apportionment or election system "that imposes an extreme or invidious discrimination against a particular class of voters" and bears no observable relationship to proper legislative or electoral processes.

The government does not argue that the equal protection clause reduces to a "mechanical yardstick" of measuring election or apportionment laws. It acknowledges that case-by-case adjudication is needed to apply both constitutional practice and traditions. But outlawing a grossly arbitrary and discriminatory system is the first necessary step to creating a defensible system.

* * *

IN THE LONG RUN, the Supreme Court is certain to have to decide several specific cases. In Maryland, for example, state courts have upheld geographical apportionment of the state senate. In a Michigan case, a similar decision was reversed by the Supreme Court and sent back for reconsideration. The government brief in the Georgia case suggests flatly that in weighing any electoral system or legislative reapportionment, "the starting point must be per capita equality of voting power."

There may be "room for choice" among theories of representation in state legislatures, the Justice Dept. concedes, "as long as there is no more than a modest departure from per capita equality." The federal election systems, despite the provision for two members of the Senate from each state, are vastly less inequitable in diluting per capita influence than the election systems of Georgia and many other states.

The state systems, with their ingrained abuses, have substantially controlled legislation in Congress because the state legislatures have set up the congressional districts to favor rural and small-town areas. The discrimination thus becomes national as well as statewide. The county-unit doctrine under fire in Georgia imply adds another element. The hope is that the whole system of discrimination will be swept away.

AFL-CIO HEADQUARTERS building is stocked with survival equipment and emergency rations after designation as a public shelter in event of atomic attack. Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, right, emphasized that the building will not be restricted to employes. It is the first major non-federal building in the District of Columbia to be equipped with food, water, medical and sanitation supplies and radiation measuring instruments. On hand for delivery of supplies was Michael F. Smith, left center, labor specialist with Office of Civil Defense. The shelter will accommodate 1,000 persons.

Highlight's of Labor's Progress in 1962

Organizing Picture Improved, Advances Scored in Bargaining

By Harry Conn

Organized labor made progress in 1962—but limited progress.

There was improvement in the organizing picture. National Labor Relations Board statistics show that a larger percentage of workers voted for unions in representation elections than in the preceding year. But the gain was restricted.

There was steady progress in collective bargaining, a continuing trend in this field, but the loss of union shop votes in some key aerospace elections hurt.

On the political front, labor registered important gains in the 1962 election, enabling labor-supported liberals to improve their positions slightly in both House and Senate.

In Congress, organized labor came up with a fair legislative record in many areas, but some big bills, such as social security, medical care for the aged and federal aid to education, were scuttled.

Following is a month-by-month review as revealed by Press Associates, Inc., files:

January

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in New Year message hopeful of continued progress on foreign, domestic fronts . . . Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg [now a Supreme Court associate justice] says jobs for jobless is goal in 1962 . . . Long list of "must" legislation greets second session of 87th Congress . . . Teachers' Union victory in New York spurs organizing . . . Mystery of "missing workers" studied by Labor Dept. . . . President's committee sees automation need but without human sacrifice . . . AFL-CIO wants strong civil defense program. . . . Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) calls for probe of proposed Pennsy-N.Y. Central merger . . . New York City local of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers wins 25-hour week.

February

Boilermakers Pres. William Calvin dies . . . U. S. Court of Appeals upholds NLRB ruling that Kohler is guilty of unfair labor practice. . . . Intl. Labor Organization figures show U.S. wage increases lag behind many countries . . . Yale & Towne drops union-busting drive against Machinists . . . Auto Workers and IAM join forces for aircraft-missile talks . . . Goldberg says minimum wage improvements helped economy . . . Russell Berg named new Boilermakers head . . . Steelworkers open talks with Big Steel . . . AFL-CIO bars segregated facilities at state, local meetings . . . Sen. Wayne Morse, (D-Ore) named member of International Brotherhood Electrical Workers pension board . . . Studebaker strike ends with UAW gains . . . Kennedy expresses increasing concern over impact of automation on jobs . . . AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept. calls for public works bill . . . Dept. of Urban Affairs, defeated, still called essential to meet needs of cities . . . Labor presses Kennedy medical care program . . . 'Overly timid' approach to unemployment by U. S. scored by AFL-CIO.

March

AFL-CIO Executive Council urges permanent improvement in benefits to unemployed, asks $1.50 minimum wage . . . Pres. Paul Hall of Seafarers named to council . . . Ops reject rail study report submitted to Kennedy . . . U.S. Chamber pained by what it calls pro-union rulings of NLRB . . . Depressed job areas up . . . Steel contract talks break off . . . Meany says shorter workweek needed to ease unemployment . . . ILGWU Editor Leon Stein writes book on Triangle Shirtwaist fire . . . ILO reports "vassal" role of unions in Soviet Russia . . . Roy Ruether named to head COPE vote drive. . . . Arthur Lyons resigns Railway Labor Executive Association post; Don Beattie succeeds him . . . Unemployment picture improves; long-term jobless problem still bad. . . . Goldberg says foreign trade means 4 million jobs . . . Retraining bill signed into law . . . Typographical Union celebrates 110th year.

April

CWA officials help free unions in British Guiana . . . Kennedy calls for immediate public works program . . . Noted doctors boost medical care in visit to White House . . . Transit strikebreaking flops in New York . . . AFL-CIO's Irving Brown named to United Nations post . . . New steel pact lays stress on securing jobs, income; Kennedy praises union industry . . . NLRB upsets Eisenhower board rule on free speech . . . Kennedy wins bare-knuckles clash with steel on price boost . . . Labor backs Don Yarborough in heated Texas gubernatorial primary . . . Eisenhower stockpilers gave copper firms $5 million belonging to taxpayers, Senate probers charge . . . Pollster Gallup finds conservatism on the wane . . . Goldberg defends Kennedy policy on guidelines; many unionists critical. . . . AFL-CIO economist says U.S. Steel didn't need price boost.

May

Plumbers ask for 100 percent support of no-strike pledge at missile sites . . . American Labor Education Service ends 35 years of workers' education activity . . . Industrial Union Dept. urges Kennedy to meet industrial radiation hazards . . . President's commission asks for changes in Taft-Harley emergency provisions . . . Sticky-fingered bosses owe U.S. $268 million in withholding taxes taken from workers . . . Kennedy rejects compulsion at bargaining table in talk to UAW . . . Unrest boils in Franco Spain . . . NLRB examiner finds Sears-Roebuck hamstrings free bargaining . . . Ex-Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida winning comeback on health issue . . . Arnold Zander, Gordon W. Chapman elected to head State, County, Municipal Employes . . . Reuther, other UAW officers win new terms . . . Medical care winning support from many organizations . . . AFL-CIO seeking jobs for 500 African students . . . Many businessmen said to get pay boost beyond Kennedy "guidelines" limit . . . Meany challenges National Association of Manufacturers to show how higher profits mean more jobs.

June

Elmer Brown slate wins Typo. elections . . . AFL-CIO investment program shows good results in housing development. Union-Industries Show opens in Portland; President sends message . . . Hunter P. Wharton of Operating Engineers to head National Safety Council Labor Div. . . . David Dubinsky elected to 11th term as ILGWU president . . . Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers plan cooperation with Japanese union . . . Goldberg praises labor record at Cape Canaveral missile site . . . Supreme Court turns back on Kohler "not guilty" plea . . . Yarborough loses Texas governor bid in close primary race . . . 300 Boston doctors sign petition for Anderson-King bill . . . Non-operating rail unions agree to 12.8-cent wage boost . . . Iowa unionists give skill, money for crippled children's camp . . . AFL-CIO insists on protection for workers in trade bill.

July

AMA asks doctors to "cough up" for massive political drive . . . Oil Workers' Thomas McCormack dies suddenly . . . Medical expense rise leads increase in living cost . . . West Coast building trades end tie-up with new gains . . . slow pace of liberal legislation turns attention to 1962 elections . . . Labor, consumer, farmers hurt in defeat of farm bill. . . . U.S. Steel closes last company store, relic of despotism . . . Senate conservatives knock out withholding taxes on dividends . . . AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. pushes organization in fedral shipyards . . . Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks win big postal elections . . . Douglas settlement first in aerospace dispute . . . Medical care killed by conservatives as Senate votes 52-48 to table measure . . . Rail operating unions plan steps to counter firing threats against rail firemen . . . NLRB checks employer abuse of freedom of speech . . . Michigan AFL-CIO head wins suit for "fair share" vote . . . Saskatchewan medical care program wins victory as "doctors' revolt" ends.

August

Meany tells congressional committee why AFL-CIO favors immediate tax cut in lower brackets. . . . Trappist monks become union members, win union label . . . Kennedy calls for strong drug bill; labor backs him . . . AFL-CIO helps set up free labor institute to fight communism in South America. . . . Tennessee House member loses in primary after opposing medical care . . . Poor rail maintenance called cause of railroad deaths. . . . AFL-CIO in California scores Nixon tactics . . . 114-day Minneapolis press strike ends . . . Unions win temporary injunction blocking ax of 65,000 rail jobs . . . CWA expels 19 members charged with trying to lead installers' group to Teamsters . . . B. A. Gritta named head of Metal Trades; succeeds James Brownlow . . . AFL-CIO to launch 35-hour week drive . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council pushes drive against racial bias, for tax reforms and political education . . . United Textile Workers win key Tennessee election . . . A. Philip Randolph of Sleeping Car Porters refutes charges that ILGWU is guilty of job discrimination.

September

Antipoll tax amendment passes Congresses; needs support of states . . . Operating unions sue rail association for $1.5 million on "featherbed" charge . . . Emotion runs high as William C. Doherty steps down as head of Letter Carriers . . . Goldberg appointed to Frankfurter spot on Supreme Court; W. Willard Wirtz named labor secretary . . . Steel executives defy records subpenaed by Senate committee; Kefauver seeks contempt citation . . . John F. Griner elected president of Government Employes as James A. Campbell retires . . . $900 million public works bill passes over GOP opposition . . . Kennedy support of union shop in aerospace draws U.S. Chamber wrath . . . Joseph J. Delaney dies; Hunter P. Wharton named new president of Operating Engineers . . . Senate bows to steel barons in contempt issue . . . 3,500 unemployed lose jobless compensation each day, government report reveals . . . Wirtz says union trusteeships not misused . . . John F. Henning named new under secretary of labor.

October

Meany denounces investment tax bill as bonanza to business, not help to workingman . . . UAW reaches agreement with Kohler; first pact since 1954 . . . 65,000 dockworkers strike; Kennedy invokes Taft-Hartley . . . IUE, Japanese electrical union sign pioneer aid declaration . . . Strong drug control bill signed into law . . . Machinists expose "fiction" in anti-labor National Right-to-Work Committee film . . . Meany names task force for 35-hour workweek drive . . . Unions active on political fronts . . . Government retraining plans to cover 400,000 workers in three years . . . Goldwater outlines harsh plans to undercut labor before Illinois Chamber of Commerce . . . 87th Congress adjourns; substantial gains and many failures recorded . . . Newspaper unions map intensified campaign for citizens' job protection laws . . . NLRB orders back pay for 500 TWUA members in Darlington, S. C., case . . . Rutgers Labor Education Center dedicated.

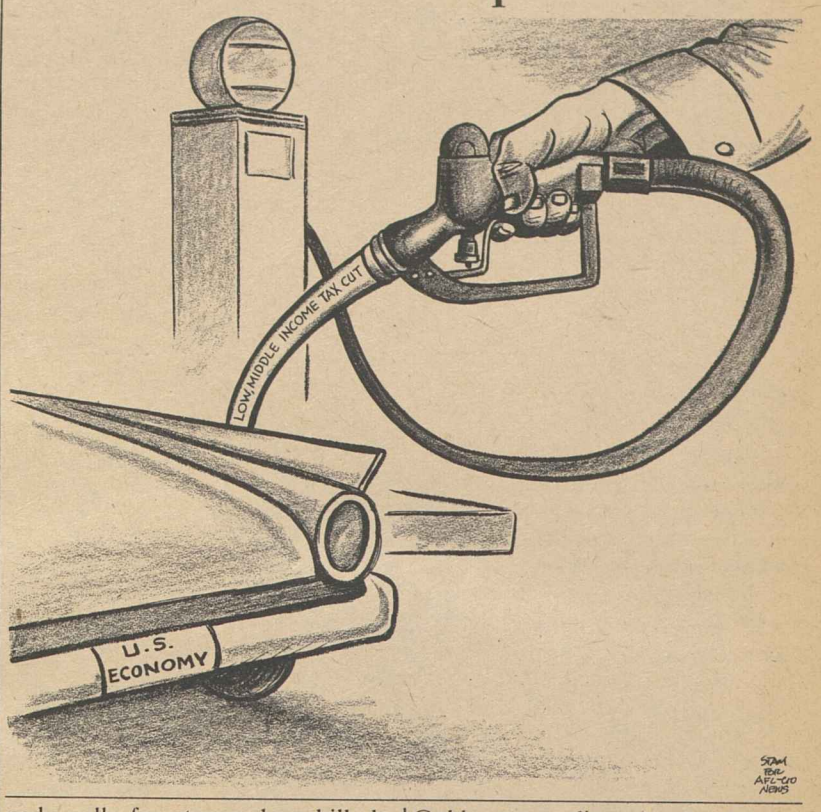
November

Majority of workers in three aerospace firms vote for union shop but UAW, IAM fail to get necessary two-thirds vote . . . New study shows "right to work" states losing ground in wage standards . . . Venezuelan president acclaims U.S. union help in aiding his country . . . West Coast employers' association charged with violations of labor law . . . Reorganized NAM opens new attack on unions . . . Bell tower dedicated to Philip Murray's memory . . . Gains for liberals in Congress chalked up in 1962 elections . . . Senior Citizens say medicare assured . . . Nixon defeated but GOP takes several state houses . . . AFL-CIO plans major pilot organizing drive in Los Angeles area, to start Jan. 2 . . . Chicago labor plans $1.5 million health center . . . Meany tells Negro American Labor Council of labor's fight against bias . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council reports good progress in settlement of internal disputes.

December

Rail operating unions fight for 65,000 jobs as Court of Appeals upholds carriers on work rules changes . . . President signs ban on racial discrimination in federally supported housing; long-sought by labor . . . AFL-CIO backs home-front peace corps . . . UAW production workers win annual salary pact . . . Election set for Western Electric installers between CWA, Teamsters . . . IAM calls off Lockheed strike in face of Taft-Hartley injunction; union shop issue remains . . . Convention of labor editors concentrates on consumer issues . . . Wirtz announces labor-management Hall of Fame . . . Crackdown on employer, middlemen turns out to be byproduct of Landrum-Griffin Act . . . AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg named special adviser to Wirtz . . . More unionists join Peace Corps . . . Worsening of job picture draws Meany renewed call for shorter workweek . . . Strike deadlocks, lockouts bring newspaper blackouts in New York, Cleveland . . . IAM and UAW win union shop elections at Boeing . . . Fanning renamed to NLRB . . . NLRB rules anti-labor "Weep" film misrepresents picture of unions . . . Labor presses fight to revise House, Senate rules.

Fill 'Er Up



'That's Enough of That, Buddy'

Morse Tells Foundation Members:

ILO Ready to Tackle Automation Policies

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization is ready to serve as the focal point for a worldwide effort to meet the social problems posed by the rapid growth of automation, ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse declared at a dinner meeting with members of the U.S. Foundation on Automation & Employment.

With its international tripartite labor-management-government structure, Morse observed, the ILO has both a responsibility and an opportunity to serve as the mechanism for cooperation and informational exchanges to ease the effects of the new technology on workers.

Morse invited industrialists and union officials from the United States and a number of other countries to meet with him as a follow-up to talks held in London by the American foundation and its British counterpart.

Heading the U.S. delegation were Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes and John I. Snyder, Jr., president and chairman of U.S. Industries Inc., who are co-chairmen of the American foundation set up by the union and the company last April. U.S. Industries produces equipment used in automated plants.

In the course of the discussions, Snyder declared that "we look for cooperation with the ILO" in the realization that "automation is here to stay and its social impact will be more and more deeply felt in the future."

Hayes warned that a failure to meet the human problems raised by technological change could undermine democracy. Labor, he noted, welcomes progress and sees in automation "the means by which we can eventually release mankind all over the world from the grip of historic scarcity."

Nevertheless, automation presents an "ironic paradox" in that it throws workers out of jobs and thus destroys purchasing power at the same time it creates the need for more purchasing power, the IAM president observed.

"Unless industry, government and labor can solve this paradox, then automation can only degenerate into an exercise in futility," he warned.

Discussing the AFL-CIO's approach through its campaign for a 35-hour workweek, Hayes said a reduction in working time is "long overdue" to match the enormous strides in productivity since the 40-hour standard was set in the Thirties.

"We are not seeking shorter hours to provide more leisure for our work force," he continued. "To the contrary, we want a 35-hour week because millions of American workers have too much leisure time."

Snyder denounced the thinking that ignores the social problems created by automation and suggests that "in the long run" more jobs will be created than will be destroyed.

"In the long run we are all dead," he declared, calling for immediate action.

"Not enough businesses have as yet made meaningful efforts towards finding solutions to the human problems of automation," he said, even though it is in the best interest of business itself to look beyond profit and loss statements to assure "equitable treatment" for workers whose jobs are jeopardized.

AUTOMATION'S social implications were discussed in Geneva by officials of the Intl. Labor Organization and the American and British Foundations on Automation & Employment. Shown at the head table in the ILO's Samuel Gompers Room are, from left, Theodore W. Kheel, New York arbitrator; John I. Snyder, president and chairman of U.S. Industries, Inc.; ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse; Machinists Pres. Al J. Hayes, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City Central Labor Council. Snyder and Hayes are co-chairmen of the U.S. foundation and Kheel and Van Arsdale are board members.

Supreme Court Asked To Rule on Rail Jobs

Rail operating unions are asking the Supreme Court to review a lower court decision upholding the right of railroads to make drastic unilateral changes in work rules which would eliminate tens of thousands of jobs.

The unions—Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Trainmen, Switchmen, Locomotive Engineers, and Conductors & Brakemen—charged that the companies have not followed procedures of the Railway Labor Act and asserted that lower courts erred in refusing the unions' request for an injunction against the changes.

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas granted the unions' request for a stay in the work rules changes while attorneys for the unions completed their petition asking the court to accept the case. A temporary injunction granted by a lower court had been scheduled to expire Jan. 2. Douglas gave the unions until Jan. 9 to file their petition—which would maintain the status quo until the Supreme Court acts.

The request for a Supreme Court review came after an appellate court rejected the unions' request for a rehearing. The unions contended that the decision by a three-judge panel was based on "findings" which the unions never had an opportunity to refute, thereby denying them "their day in court."

In a joint statement, chiefs of the five unions charged railroad management with an unwillingness to negotiate on the work rules dispute.

"The railroads have insisted on trying to force their demands upon the operating employes," they declared.

Declaring that the unions "are not dedicated to the status quo," the statement added:

"Rail operating employes have fallen behind workers in other industries and their organizations seek a thorough modernization of the work rules, not a regression to the practically prehistoric days of unbridled management authority over safety, hours of work, length of assignments and other basic working conditions."

Radio Series Tells Rail Unions' Story

The nation's railroad unions have launched a 26-week series of radio broadcasts to tell their story to the public.

Sponsored by the Railway Labor Executives' Association, the five-minute programs combine song, narration and brief statements by union spokesmen on such matters as railroad mergers, elimination of services and the future of the industry.

On the opening program. RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty warned that many smaller railroads are threatened with "deliberate destruction" through "ill-conceived merger plans which only can destroy railroad service for the many to provide excessive profits for the few."

CSA Booklet Lists Plans For Retirees

New York—A program for organized labor's activities in behalf of the growing number of senior citizens is spelled out in a new pamphlet, The Aging and the Community, just issued by AFL-CIO Community Services Activities.

The booklet explains how labor, the community and local and federal governments can work together to provide workers "the deserved rewards of a lifetime of productive labor."

It recommends that subcommittees on older and retired workers be established under the community service committees of local unions. Such subcommittees, it is explained, would seek to determine the problems, interests and needs of retired members and see that they are met; keep retired members informed of local meetings and other activities for the retired; organize drop-in centers, and undertake preretirement programs to help prepare the older worker for retirement financially, physically and psychologically.

"There must be an earnest effort to give the same status and sense of worth to leisure time as is now accorded productive work," the pamphlet states. "More specifically, there must be increased opportunities in the areas of education, recreation and cultural activities."

The pamphlet can be ordered from AFL-CIO-CSA at 211 E. 43d Street, New York 17, N. Y.

N. Y. Label Group Elects Garrahan

New York—Charles J. Garrahan, manager of the Joint Board of Shirt & Leisurewear Workers of the Clothing Workers, and Joseph Tuvim, secretary-treasurer of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 142, have been elected president and vice president, respectively, of the Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York & Long Island.

Their predecessors, Pres. Moe Rosen and Vice Pres. James C. Quinn, both of whom had served for more than 25 years, were elected to emeritus posts in their former offices. Louis F. Donato, also retiring, was named a member emeritus of the executive board.

Harry Avrutin of Office Employes Local 153, was unanimously re-elected secretary-treasurer, a full-time post.

November CPI Static, Up 1.3 Percent in Year

The cost-of-living index was unchanged in November from its October level, according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics. During a year of relative price stability, the rise in living costs has totaled 1.3 percent.

Biggest factors in the 12-month increase were a 6.2 percent rise in used car prices, a 3.1 percent jump in the cost of medical care and a 2.2 percent rise in food prices.

While the average weekly wage of factory production workers went up 64 cents from October to November—to $97.36—the buying power was virtually unchanged from the previous year.

After deductions for federal income and social security taxes, the average factory worker with three dependents had "spendable" take-home pay of $86.19 in November. Although this was $1.16 a week more than the comparable figure for November 1961, in terms of constant dollars it represented only 2 cents a week more in buying power.

The November 1962 consumer price index of 106 meant that goods and services which would have cost an average of $10 during the 1957-59 period would cost 60 cents more at current prices.

Although there was no change in the consumer index over the month, some 200,000 workers who receive periodic cost-of-living pay adjustments geared to the November index will get wage increases of 1 to 4 cents an hour.

These include 75,000 aerospace workers who will receive a 1-cent raise and 80,000 workers in the meat packing industry who will get an additional 2 cents an hour.

Most of the shifts in living costs from October to November were less than one-half of 1 percent either way. One of the larger changes, however, was a 1.4 percent decline in prices for women's and girls' clothing. Reductions in some railroad fares reflecting the elimination of the federal transportation tax brought about a one-half of 1 percent dip in the cost of public transportation, but this item was still 1.7 percent above a year ago.

Small gains in both the factory workweek and average hourly earnings accounted for the rise in factory wages in November, the Labor Dept. said. The rebound, however, still left average weekly earnings 32 cents below the record $97.68 set in September.

'Work' Propagandist Hit on Wage Claims

A Vermont economist who recently issued a study demonstrating that wages in "right-to-work" states have slipped further below the national average since adoption of laws banning the union shop has strongly defended his conclusions in the face of an attack by the National Right-to-Work Committee.

Prof. Milton J. Nardworny of the University of Vermont said criticism by Reed Larson, director of the "right-to-work" group, is careful "not to let any facts enter into the picture."

Nardworny said federal statistics "show conclusively" that hourly and weekly wages and per capita personal income in right-to-work states have all "steadily decreased" in relation to states which permit union shop agreements.

Noting that Larson based part of his criticism on the fact that the original study compared dollar wages rather than "real" wages, Nardworny said that if constant dollar wages had been used, the results would show that the average "real" wage in "right-to-work" states was further behind the national average in 1961 than in 1950.

"In short," the economist said, "on any basis it is put, wages in these states have been doing worse than the national performance on a dollar-and-cents basis. Larson wants us to believe that falling further behind really means catching up, or going ahead."

The Vermont professor, a member of the National Council for Industrial Peace, also took sharp issue with Larson's description of the council as a group which has "promoted compulsory unionism."

Meany Urges 2-Step Tax Cut, Reform

First Priority Asked For Lowest Brackets

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6.25 percent and may be as high as 6.5 percent."

"This is intolerable economically, intolerable politically, and I think that going along with this rising level of unemployment will be a declining level of income," he said.

Ruttenberg, interviewed by Hobart Rowan of Newsweek and Richard Mooney of the New York Times, said the AFL-CIO tax proposals are designed to allow the first part affecting lower bracket rates to be enacted without "the confusion of great debate in Congress over what would be an adequate tax structure and what would be the proper closing of loopholes.

President Supported

Meany's letter to Kennedy expressed the labor movement's "deep appreciation" for the President's "outstanding address to the Economic Club of New York" in which the President stated the case for a tax cut in 1963.

Stressing AFL-CIO support for the President's tax proposals in general, Meany noted, however, that "we do not subscribe to the view of some that a reduction in federal outlays must be a prerequisite to tax reduction.

As a matter of fact, indiscriminate budget cutting would not only jeopardize the national welfare; it would nullify the stimulative economic impact of tax reduction," he added.

Corporate tax reduction should have "the lowest priority," Meany said, in view of the 10 percent cut granted to business in 1962 through the investment tax credit and liberalized depreciation allowances.

History Reviewed

The AFL-CIO president reviewed the history of tax legislation since the end of World War II, detailing the aid to nearly all groups except those in the lower-income brackets. Almost two decades after the war, Meany noted, the first-bracket rate is still 20 percent and the $600 dependent exemption now allowed buys far less food, clothing and shelter than the $500 exemption of wartime.

Meany cited the following example:

"A prewar family of four persons with a net income of $3,000 paid no federal tax and a $5,000 family paid less than 1.5 percent on its income. The burdens they shoulder today—when incomes at these levels buy far less of the essentials of life—are 4 percent and 10 percent respectively."

The reduction of the first bracket rate to 12 percent on the first $1,000 and 15 percent of the second $1,000 "will provide a measure of tax relief for all of the nation's taxpaying families," Meany said," and it will exempt no taxpayer from a continuing obligation." He added: "It will most immediately and effectively raise consumer demand and thus stimulate economic growth. The cost of this first step in tax reduction will approximate $9 billion."

COLLECTING TOYS AND CLOTHING for the children of Cuban refugees was a Christmas project undertaken by Ladies' Garment Workers Local 149 in Plainfield, N. J. Shown, left to right, are Leon Milman, manager of the local; Yolanda Cutillo and Josephine Abbruzzese, executive board members, and Pres. Joseph Bengivenga.

3.3 Million to Get Hikes Negotiated Prior to '63

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months, the Labor Dept. observed.

Contracts covering non-operating railroad workers and more than 900,000 Steelworkers will be subject to reopening in May, and the same month will see expiration of key contracts covering more than 275,000 workers in rubber, telephone, utility and some apparel industries.

Of the workers scheduled for deferred pay increases during the year, 1.8 million are in manufacturing, mainly in automobile, auto parts, farm equipment, aerospace, meat packing, canning and some men's apparel, the department reported.

At least 600,000 are in construction, it added, and 900,000 are in other nonmanufacturing industries, notably local and long distance trucking and retail trade.

The most commonly scheduled deferred increase—affecting about 875,000 workers — will average about 7 cents an hour, the Monthly Labor Review said. Another 575,000 will get raises averaging 6 cents.

Cost-of-living escalator provisions are rare in the construction industry, the analysis noted, but more than half the workers scheduled for deferred increases in other industries also are covered by escalator clauses.

Mistrial in Hoffa Case, Probe Sought

Nashville—A special federal grand jury was called for by U.S. District Judge William E. Miller after a mistrial was declared in the trial of Pres. James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters on charges of conspiring to violate the Taft-Hartley Act by sharing in payments from a Michigan trucking firm.

The mistrial was declared when the jury reported it was unable to reach agreement. Miller in dismissing the jury said the special grand jury should investigate whether "illegal and improper attempts" were made by "close associates" of Hoffa to influence jury members.

Two jurors were dropped from the panel during the trial and their places were filled by alternates.

The government case charged that the Michigan trucking firm, Commercial Carriers, paid more than $1 million to a car-hauling firm incorporated in Nashville in the maiden names of Mrs. Hoffa and the wife of a close union associate, the late Teamster Vice Pres. Owen (Bert) Brennan. Hoffa denied sharing in the profits.

It marked the fourth time the government during the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations has failed to convict Hoffa of criminal charges.

The Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt influences.

Big USWA Local Names McNabb

Sudbury, Ont.—Donald McNabb, one of the leaders in the fight to oust the Communist-tinted Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers at the Intl. Nickel Co. here, has been elected president of the successor Steelworkers Local 6500.

McNabb was chosen head of the 15,000-member local in a contest with Wesley Basso, who also was active in the anti-Mine-Mill fight. In 1959 McNabb was vice president of the reform administration under Donald Gillis which won control of Mine-Mill Local 598.

Congressional Rules Battle Held Key to Progress in New Year

(Continued from Page 1)
legislation and declared that "if reason and statesmanship prevail" when Congress convenes, "we in the AFL-CIO look forward to progress."

Agreeing with Kennedy's analysis that unless the House rules fight is won the legislative outlook will be "almost hopeless," Meany declared:

"The reform of the House rules, adopted in 1961, must be continued and in fact should be broadened . . . The Senate, too, should at long last adopt a workable means of ending filibusters without hampering full debate."

Workweek Cut 'Essential'

In the face of "a growing labor force, plus the accelerating erosion of jobs by automation," reduction of the basic workweek to 35 hours is "essential," he emphasized.

This, he said, should be coupled with "a continued expansion of public investment, through such programs as federal aid to education, better health facilities and so on. There must be tax reduction and reform."

Meany said labor will launch a direct drive next year for repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to ban union shop agreements through so-called "right-to-work" laws. The continuing battle over "right-to-work", he said, "wastes money and manpower that could be put to better use; injects unnecessary bitterness into labor-management relations . . . and in general contradicts the established policy of the United States that the encouragement of collective bargaining is in the national interest."

The AFL-CIO also "will continue to fight for health insurance for the aged as part of the social security system," Meany pledged. He added:

"This plan has been thoroughly examined by Congress. It needs no further investigations or hearings. And it is completely familiar to the American people, who have demonstrated their overwhelming approval for it."

A national fair employment practices law, he said, should mark "the next great surge forward toward the achievement of equal rights for all citizens."

'Simple Justice'

It is "a matter of simple justice," he added, and "will also have favorable economic effects, since a heavy proportion of those now suffering economic deprivation are Negroes."

Meany hailed the "momentous progress in the field of human rights" during 1962 through presidential and other administrative action. Taking note of "the President's historic order forbidding discrimination in federally-assisted housing developments . . . the more vigorous enforcement of voting rights and of court orders on the desegregation of schools," he cited them as "notable contributions to democratic principles."

His New Year statement expressed pride also in the unions and employers who signed equal opportunity pledges at the White House.

"It is clearly the sentiment of the American people that the blight of discrimination must now be eradicated," Meany declared.

The AFL-CIO, he said, does not enter the new year in "a spirit of unalloyed optimism."

"It is possible," he went on, "that every hope will be disappointed.

AFL-CIO to Work for Goals

"Yet we can look ahead to another possibility as well—the possibility that the cause of peace and freedom will be strengthened; that basic measures will be taken to meet the problem of unemployment; that great new strides will be made toward fulfilling the American promise of equal opportunity for all.

"This is the possibility toward which the AFL-CIO will devote its unstinting efforts."

12-29-62

DGB Issues Booklet On Eichmann's Trial

Bonn—In an effort to describe to young Germans the horrors of the Hitler regime and what happened during it, the youth section of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) has issued a pamphlet devoted to the trial of Adolph Eichmann, Nazi leader executed after conviction in Jerusalem of a principal role in killing millions of Jews before and during World War II.

The booklet is entitled simply, Eichmann Trial, and was written by Alfred Wolfmann. The DGB said it is seeking to assure through the pamphlet that Germany will never again be subjected to a dictatorship.

Labor Gives Vets TV Sets, Cigarettes

Los Angeles—Ten 19-inch television sets and 10 cases of cigarettes —all union-made—were presented by the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor Veterans Committee to the Veterans' Administration Wadsworth Hospital at Sawtelle, Calif.

Each of the television sets carries a stencil identifying the donor. The Veterans' Committee has given more than $75,000 in gifts to the men and women in VA hospitals in recent years.